

Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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Record of First Session, 84th Congress

Doubtless members of Congress at the end
of a session intone the familiar prayer for
forgiveness for doing things they ought not
to have done, and leaving undone those
things they ought to have done. The 84th
Congress nears adjournment with a consid-
erable record of bills passed, and quite an
imposing list of matters deferred. Less at-
tention was given the past seven months to
congressional investigations—in 1954 atten-
tion was absorbed in the McCarthy-Army
hearings—though the Democrats worked
away with hearings on the Dixon-Yates
power contract, and recently the business
activities of Secretary Harold Talbott came
under senatorial scrutiny.

Major items in the list of things accom-
plished in this first session of the 84th Con-
gress include:

1. Extension of the reciprocal trade agree-
ment act for three years, with modifications.
2. Renewal of the selective service acts for
four years and adoption of a compromise
law covering military reserve service.
3. Increase in minimum wage from 75c to
\$1.00 an hour.
4. Salaries of members of Congress and
judges and most government employees were
raised.
5. Rather liberal appropriations were
made for public works and for foreign aid.
6. A resolution was adopted confirming
the authority of the President to act in de-
fense of Formosa and certain related po-
sitions.
7. The McCarthy resolution endorsing a
stand in favor of liberating the satellite
countries of the USSR was rejected. One
was adopted voicing general approval of
full freedom of nations.
8. The \$281 billion national debt limit was
extended one more year. Certain provisions
of the 1954 tax law allowing deductions for
prepaid expenses were repealed.
- Among things left undone thus far are:
1. Provision for greater federal aid for
highways; also grant of federal aid for
schoolhouse construction.
2. Bill divesting the federal power com-
mission of authority to regulate independent
producers of natural gas.
3. Power issues: Hells Canyon, TVA ex-
pansion, partnership at John Day dam, New
York State or private power development at
Niagara Falls.
4. Federal reinsurance of private health in-
surance plans.
5. Upper Colorado River power and reclama-
tion development.
6. Farm legislation. House passed bill to
restore high fixed price supports. Hearings
to be held by Senate committee.
7. Social Security. House passed Demo-
crat-sponsored bill to liberalize social secu-
rity benefits for women and disabled work-
ers, extend coverage to professions except

Crucial Struggle Between East and West For Loyalties of Middle East Foreseen

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst

A big political struggle between
the East and West for the favors
and loyalties of the Middle East
is yet to come.

While the broad problems of
international tension in Europe and
the Orient dominate the world spot-
light, little public attention is paid
to a series of warring states being
stirred up in the vast strategic
area made up of the Middle East,
East Africa and North Africa.

In a determined campaign, di-
rected both to the Arab world and
black Africa, Egypt pictures her-
self as standing "at the head of
the Arab people" against alleged
imperialist designs of the United
States and Britain.

Cairo denies the Egyptians have
any imperialist designs of their
own while it pushes hard on the
theme of union with the Sudan to
the south. It accuses Ethiopia, by
inference, of planning to dominate
the Sudan with the help of the
British and Americans.

Directed eastward, Egyptian pro-
paganda calls for Arab collective
defense without any big power
participation. It pictures a menace
to Egypt's frontiers by "Israel and
those who created her," meaning
the Americans and British.

Westward, Cairo's broadcasts
persistently fan the flame of ex-
treme nationalism against the
French throughout Arab North
Africa.

Cairo radio recently broadcast a
statement by Egypt's minister of
national guidance, Maj. Salah
Salem, saying:

"If the Western powers continue
their policy of splitting the Arab
world with alliances (a reference
to the British-Iraqi pact) the
only solution for Arabs will be to
ask aid from Russia, since Russia
is in a position to render any
military aid the Arab states want."

The regime of Premier Gamel
Abdel Nasser, beset by its own
massive internal problems, seems
to be attempting to become spokes-
man for the Arab world as a bloc
between the West and the Soviet
orbit.

One of Egypt's biggest worries,
of course, is the water of the Nile
River. This explains the constant
Egyptian pressure on the Sudanese
and the expressed suspicions of
backward Ethiopia. Propaganda

doctors and increase tax rate. Senate action
required.

8. Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska still
pending.

9. Bricker resolution left in judiciary com-
mittee of Senate.

10. No consideration given to recommenda-
tions of second Hoover Commission.
Next year—1956—will be a presidential
election year. This means that all but rou-
tine legislation will be subject to the test of
its vote-getting or losing potential. Demo-
crats will try to make a record; so will Re-
publicans. With a drive to wind up the ses-
sion before the party conventions, issues in
serious dispute will be left at the post un-
less there is definite partisan advantage to
be had in their enactment into law.

In summary: While the score on achieve-
ments of this session of Congress is not im-
pressive, the body deserves commendation
for not doing much that was proposed.

Twin Deadlock on Power

Advocates of a federal dam in Hells Can-
yon won rather an empty victory when they
got a "do pass" recommendation from the
subcommittee on Reclamation in the House.
The chairman, Clair Engle, of California,
says he will not call a meeting of the com-
mittee to consider the bill at this session.
That means it goes over to the next. The
Senate bill is still lodged in committee while
its advocates rustle to find an additional vote
to insure committee approval.

Before the Congress reconvenes the Fed-
eral Power Commission will act on the ap-
plication of Idaho Power for licenses to build
dams in the disputed section of Snake river.
That may settle the question, though the
public power people may seek further de-
lay by going to court, hoping for some later
success with Congress.

This week another House committee, Pub-
lic Works, put off a hearing on the Coon
bill for a partnership development at John
Day site on the Columbia. Thus we have a
double deadlock in Congress: no action on
federal power at Hells Canyon; no action on
partnership deal at John Day. Congress has
the duty to determine questions of this sort,
yet by the practice of delay they do not get
decided.

State Responsibility

The Oregonian gives Congress a bad scold-
ing for not passing a bill to expand the
program of highway construction. But what
does Oregon need in this line that it cannot
provide for itself? Would the Oregonian re-
commend an increase in the Oregon gas tax,
also a bond issue to finance the program that
would have been possible under either
congressional plan?

In substance, it amounts to just that, un-
less Oregon expects to get a bigger cut out
of the national fund than it would contrib-
ute in taxes. Quoting the Christian Science
Monitor, which was discussing the general
subject of federal-state relations:

"There is no magic in the travels of a tax
dollar that is collected locally and goes to
Washington to be trimmed and sent back
home."

Let us build our own roads with the aid
of the present contribution from the federal
government.

A director of the Labor League for Politi-
cal Education told the AFL convention in
Medford that "Wayne Morse is being cruci-
fied because he voted for you and me." Not
so fast. Wayne loves to drape himself on a
cross and wear a martyr's crown. At that he
seems to be quite a healthy specimen.

The Oregon Voter seems to have added a
"Strictly Feminine" column. Reminds one of
a bit of that department in Hugh Hume's
Spectator.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty

sent to the south frequently refers
to the "battle for the Sudan."

"Does Ethiopia," a recent broad-
cast demanded, "as is clearly ap-
parent and logical, intend after a
while to admit the Sudan and Ethio-
pia into an alliance comprising
the African nations which lie be-
hind Egypt—an alliance which is
connected with other alliances with
which American and Britain wish
to bind the Middle East, Africa
and even Asia?"

The Egyptian answer appears to
be in the affirmative, since the
Western nations are accused of
attempting to outflank Egypt as a
substitute for dominating the coun-
try.

Egypt's economy depends upon
the Nile, and it has always worried
about the river, which rises out-
side Egypt. The Blue Nile, which
rises in Ethiopia, joins the white
Nile at Khartoum in the Sudan.

The British, the Sudanese and
the Ethiopians, therefore, in a
sense might have Egypt at their
mercy, despite the several agree-
ments in effect now for sharing
the Nile's waters. Ethiopia, for
example, is planning a dam at
Lake Tana.

Not so different, she said, "I
can't do everything I want," she
declared, and the day she was
having in New York seemed to
prove she couldn't. From nine
to 12, dictation: then a business
lunch; two tape-recordings, an
interview; a dash to a store to
buy a coat for a friend—even if
she can't afford one, she knows
people who can; an interview,
mine, interrupted by a phone call
from out of state; three city
calls, and some half dozen phone
messages delivered by her sec-
retary; a dinner. But she says,
"I wouldn't want to be left
alone. Autograph hunters, for
example, never bother me"—
meaning not that they don't
come around in droves but that
she doesn't mind.

She began on the stage at five,
and there still is the appeal you
remember from the films: the
blond complexion, the wrinkly
little nose, the make-believe fur-
rows for the familiar make-be-
lieve frown, the air of inno-
cence.

W. G. Rogers

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sen-
tence? "We shall now add up this
column of figures, and then send
the result on to you."
 2. What is the correct pronun-
ciation of "mankind"?
 3. Which one of these words is
misspelled? Himalayan, hierar-
chy, hippodrome, hypocritical.
 4. What does the word "aquiline"
mean?
 5. What is a word beginning
with va that means "brave"?
- ANSWERS
1. Omit "up" and "on." 2. Ac-
cent second syllable, not the first.
 3. Hypocritical. 4. Hooked; pro-
minent like the beak of an eagle,
applied especially to the nose.
 4. The most prominent feature of
the man's face was his aquiline
nose." 5. Valiant.

FINISHING TOUCHES



Time Flies:

10 Years Ago

August 1, 1945

Coe A. McKenna, twice sen-
ator from Multnomah county, is
Oregon's new tax commissioner.
He was elected unanimously by the
Board of Control. An alumnus of
Portland university and Notre
Dame, he graduated in political
science from George Washington
university.

The Statesman Publishing
company has acquired the
WCTU corner adjacent to the
Statesman plant at Commercial
and Ferry Streets. The circula-
tion department of The Oregon
Statesman is housed on the first
floor.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

OFF THE BOOK BEAT—"I
wash my own stockings every
night," says Mary Pickford.

"I also wash some things for
Buddy, and I pack for him, too,"
she adds. "I haven't had a new
coat for nine years. And I don't
pay \$70 or \$80 for a hat, I go to
a hat bar."

So says this housewife, film
star, "America's sweetheart," and
just recently once more, author
of her autobiography, "Sunshine
and Shadow."

It's a help, in interviewing
her, if your name is Rogers,
even W. G. instead of Buddy her
husband, but it isn't essential,
for she's such a friendly person.
She talked stockings, old mink
and hats when she was asked
what it was like in her rarefied
world, a star up there among
the other stars.

Not so different, she said, "I
can't do everything I want," she
declared, and the day she was
having in New York seemed to
prove she couldn't. From nine
to 12, dictation: then a business
lunch; two tape-recordings, an
interview; a dash to a store to
buy a coat for a friend—even if
she can't afford one, she knows
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from out of state; three city
calls, and some half dozen phone
messages delivered by her sec-
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"I wouldn't want to be left
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She began on the stage at five,
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remember from the films: the
blond complexion, the wrinkly
little nose, the make-believe fur-
rows for the familiar make-be-
lieve frown, the air of inno-
cence.

W. G. Rogers

40 Years Ago

August 1, 1915

Elaborate statistics were as-
sembled by the state depart-
ment at Washington, D.C., to
refute the British assumption
that increased exports from
the United States to Hol-
land and Scandinavian coun-
tries indicated that some of
these goods were finding their
way into Germany.

E. Cooke Patton returned
from a few weeks' trip to points
in California. He attended the
Elk's convention and said he
talked the beauties of Salem
to all he met and urged those
from east to return via Salem.

Editorially—Three girl in-
mates of the State Industrial
School for Girls dug a 400-foot
ditch and installed and con-
nected the water pipe for the
institution.

From The Statesman Files

25 Years Ago

August 1, 1930

A three-way fight for the
establishment of a sewage plant
came to light here with the
visit of Philip S. Gregory, vice
president of the Communities
Chemical corporation, of Se-
attle.

Costs of administration in
Marion county for the year 1929
were \$241,545.61 less than for
Lane county, according to fig-
ures compiled for the state
budget director. Marion county's
operating expenses totaled
\$695,434.89 as against Lane
county's \$941,030.49.

Among the several Salem
folk to visit in Europe this year
will be Mrs. W. W. Rosebraugh,
who sails for Paris from Mon-
terial in September. Mrs. Rose-
braugh goes to Paris as the
guest of her son, W. Arthur
Rosebraugh.

Dr. Hasler reports that the
smelling organs of fish have
evolved in a great variety of
forms. Bony fishes have two
separate openings in their nose
pits, and as they take in water
to breathe, odorous substances
in the water activate the nasal
receptors. Bullheads have taste
buds all over the body surface
and these are especially num-
erous on the bullhead whiskers.
By experiment the scientists
found that fish respond to
odors placed in the water. They
also found that fish retained
an ability to distinguish be-
tween odors for a long time.

Granted that fish smell their
way to their spawning grounds,
but what happens when the
odor of a stream is altered as
by industrial pollution? Can
the fish then detect their home
water?

There is also this question as
to how salmon are almost uni-
versally distributed in the
streams entering the North
Pacific. How were they there
originally established? That is
on the order of which came
first, the hen or the egg. The
salmon are here, and their
anomalous habit causes much
complication in stream utiliza-
tion. If it is finally determined
that salmon do use the sense
of smell for their travel com-
pass, then if that sense can be
reconditioned it may be pos-
sible to educate them to use
other streams for their migra-
tion and spawning.

Although only 2 per cent of U.
S. farms were electrified in 1920,
more than 90 per cent have electri-
city today.



Continued from page 1)

Prosperity Comes To Union Bosses; Spartan Life Gone

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prosperity
has come to the labor union bosses.
Once upon a time a union lead-
er could expect a fairly Spartan
life and an occasional bump on the
head.

But that was long ago and now
many union chiefs—there are ex-
ceptions—enjoy fat salaries, prac-
tically unlimited expense accounts,
pensions and in some cases free
homes and servants, cars and
chauffeurs.

This was pointed up when Dave
Beck, general president of the AFL
Teamsters Union, made the head-
lines a few days ago with the news
that his union had bought his lav-
ish Seattle, Wash., home, and
turned it back to him rent-free
with all expenses and taxes paid.

The union paid Beck \$163,000 for
the place, which is equipped with
swimming pool, artificial waterfall
and movie projection room, and
Beck says the union got a bar-
gain.

'Home as Well'

The observation is being
made in union circles nowadays
that while labor leaders have for
some time been able to live on
expense accounts away from
home as well.

James C. (for Caesar) Petrillo,
president of the AFL Musicians
Union, was given a handsome home
by his Chicago local many years
ago on Lake Geneva, a fashionable
Wisconsin resort.

The AFL Bricklayers Union pro-
vides its president, Harry C. Bates,
with a modest but comfortable
apartment in the Bowen Building, a
union-owned office building in
downtown Washington.

Beck, whose salary is \$50,000 a
year, the same as that received
by John L. Lewis of the Miners
Union, has been Teamster presi-
dent less than three years. Though
a latecomer, he's been setting a
fast pace for fellow union leaders.

3 Living Quarters

It turns out the Teamsters Union
provides Beck with not one, but
three sets of living quarters. He
has an apartment in the new, mul-
timillion dollar union headquarters
here, adjacent to the U.S. Capitol,
and another apartment in the
Woodner Hotel here, also paid for
by the union.

Beck says he uses the Se-
attle home as a West Coast office
and, further, that former
Teamsters Union President Dan
Tobin had, and still occupies
though retired union—provided
homes at Marshfield, Mass., and
Miami Beach, Fla.

"Since I've been president,"
Beck said, "I've made more money
for the union than the salary
they'll pay me for the next 10
years. I've increased the interna-
tional's assets by 12 million dol-
lars."

Written into the Teamsters Un-
ion constitution are a couple of pro-
visions further insuring Beck's com-
fort. One allows expenses for him,
his wife and party to travel any-
where in the world for, among other
things, "making diplomatic con-
tacts."

The Teamsters constitution also
says that if Beck accepts "a call

to service by the government of
the United States... his position
and remuneration shall not be in-
terfered with and shall continue.

Petrillo told a congressional com-
mittee a few years ago he gets
\$46,000 salary and \$13,000 annual
expenses from the Musicians Un-
ion and the Chicago local which he
also heads. He also revealed that
for some time, at least, the un-
ion paid his income taxes.

The union leader with probably
the highest salary is George M.
Harrison, president of the AFL
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. He
is reported to get \$76,000 per year.
David J. McDonald, head of the
CIO Steelworkers, draws \$40,000.

A number of labor leaders get
fairly modest salaries. Walter Reu-
ther gets \$18,000 a year as presi-
dent of the 1,500,000-member CIO
Auto Workers Union, and no salary
at all as president of the CIO.

\$35,000 Salary

George Meany, president of the
AFL, gets \$35,000 annual salary and
while the AFL has a chauffeured
limousine available for him and
any other AFL officials who might
need it, Meany generally drives
his own car.

John L. Lewis similarly has a
union-owned and chauffeured car
available but drives one of his own.
Some years ago, the late Sen. Rob-
ert A. Taft (R-Ohio) was twitting
Lewis about the perquisites of
heading the Miners Union. Lewis
replied:

"I am their agent. They pay my
salary. They keep me in good
clothes. They buy my cigars. I
work for them. I expect to con-
tinue."

Robert R. Young, the railroad
executive, once remarked that he
considered Lewis underpaid, that
he could command a salary many
times more if he were in private
industry.

TOP SALESMAN

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Father
Ralph Diefenbach, at a luncheon
where each guest was asked to
arise and give his name and job,
said, "I am a sales representative
for the author of the 10 command-
ments."

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