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4—Capital Journal, Salem, Ore., Monday, Jan. 21, 1952

AN ELECTION YEAR BUDGET

In President Truman's budget message, with its astronomical figures for spending, he asks for more than a quarter billion dollars for water, power and flood control projects in Oregon and Washington, \$251 million for work on the projects in fiscal 1953, compared with \$196 million in fiscal 1952.

Mr. Truman said the coming fiscal year will mark the second step in a planned speed-up of construction of major power producing projects. Four major projects for the Northwest for which funds are asked would produce three-fourths of the power sought in the national program.

Three controversies are stimulated as follows in his message involving power production or distribution:

Money for the Bonneville power administration and bureau of reclamation to start construction of a power line connecting the northwest power grid with the Central Valley system of California.

A specific endorsement for construction of fuel-fired steam plants to firm up hydroelectric power in the area.

Start of construction on the proposed Hells Canyon project on the Snake river at the Idaho border, with an \$8,000,000 initial appropriation.

Mr. Truman asked again for funds to start work on the Ice Harbor project in Washington for which congress rejected a \$4 million request last year. This year he asked for \$5 million for Ice Harbor and Hells Canyon, two of the four new starts in water projects requested in the budget.

About \$128,000,000 was asked by the president for work on The Dalles and McNary projects in Oregon and Chief Joseph in Washington, almost double fiscal 1952 expenditures. The projects when completed will have a capacity of just over 3,000,000 kilowatt hours.

The Columbia basin project in Washington was listed for \$20,917,754, compared with \$26,869,457 being spent in this fiscal year. The money would be used to complete the Grand Coulee pumping plant, to build canals to bring water to some 60,000 acres of land, for additional switchyard equipment at Grand Coulee, and to continue a bank stabilization program along the east bank of the Columbia just below the dam.

The president's budget also calls for \$67,696,000 for the Bonneville power administration, to build up the BPA system in anticipation of power output in 1953 and 1954 from such dams as Hungry Horse in Montana, McNary and Detroit in Oregon, and the Rock Island project of the Chelan county utility district in Washington.

Requests for fiscal 1953 for the northwest projects follow:

RIVER AND HARBORS: McNary \$66 million; The Dalles \$37.5 million; Chief Joseph Dam \$23.3 million; Willamette river bank protection \$400,000; Ice Harbor \$5 million, total \$134.2 million.

FLOOD CONTROL: Detroit dam \$10.7 million; Lookout dam \$17.25 million, total \$27.95 million.

BONNEVILLE DAM ADMINISTRATION (Construction only): \$67.7 million.

RECLAMATION: Deschutes project \$174,643; Klamath project \$368,000; Columbia Basin project \$21 million; Yakima project, Rose division \$151,500. Totals \$21.6 million. Totals, all projects \$251.5 million.

Other water power and flood control projects, etc., in other parts of the nation, like the vast Missouri Valley project, are similarly well cared for by the president in his budget message—something for everyone—but it can be realized this is an election year.

18 MONTHS LATE

Senator Taft of Ohio made a surprising statement over the week-end. He declared that if the Korean truce talks fail, the United States will "have no choice" but to fight an all-out war with Red China. He added, however, that he hoped the truce negotiations would succeed.

This is the same Taft who in July, 1950, attacked even partial mobilization of the nation for the war that started in Korea a month before. Said Taft at that time: "I am not at all confident that the Russians contemplate an all-out military attack at any time, or that there is any certainty of a third world war." He could not foresee any possible spreading of the Korean war.

Eighteen months later Taft expresses a willingness to approve an all-out war against Red China. Does the Ohio senator, who would like to be president, believe that the limited war can be developed into a full-scale one merely by saying, "Go ahead"?

It is this failure to grasp the ways of world affairs that has brought deserved criticism on Senator Taft. Despite what his backers say in his behalf, Taft himself shows that he has not yet an understanding of the international scene that would be required of the man in the White House.

Those, like Bernard Baruch, who called for all-out mobilization after the outbreak of the Korean war, feared the fighting in the Orient might result in full-scale war eventually. They realized, too, that to be able to fight such war if required, time would be needed to build up the nation's military forces, industries and supplies. Airplane production, for instance, is lagging discouragingly behind now because the Truman administration and Congress would not mobilize the nation's strength swiftly enough in the middle of 1950.

Taft, who was one of those not willing to go along even on a partial mobilization back in those hazardous days of July 1950, now is ready to order out what forces that have been assembled into an all-out war in the Orient if need be.

It is encouraging to find that he would not block such action if the decision is made that there is no other choice but bombing of Chinese air bases and communications in Manchuria if the peace talks collapse completely. But his late awareness indicates again that he doesn't have the background on foreign affairs that he should, or he would have approved mobilization in 1950 that would make all-out war possible now if determined necessary.

It's Later Than You Think

Watertown, S.D. (AP) — The "Four-Score-and-Ten club," restricted to women 70 years old or older, was organized here today.

The club motto: "Enjoy yourself. It's later than you think."

BY BECK

Actions You Regret



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Should Congress Be Put On TV For Many to See?

By ARTHUR EDSON (OF HAL BOYLE)

Washington (AP) — Three congressmen have been warmly debating the question: "Should Congress be put on television?"

Typically, they have come up with three answers: Yes. No. Yes-and-no.

The debate, prepared for a magazine put out by the Academy of Radio and Television Arts and Sciences, appears in the "Congressional Record."

You, too, may have wondered why it's not impossible to see Congress in action (I use the word loosely), so let's have a look at the arguments:

Yes, emphatically, says Rep. Javits (R., N.Y.). His view: "We are arbitrarily limiting the scope of our democracy by not televising and broadcasting congressional sessions."

Even Javits won't go whole hog. He would limit television to major debate. This, he said, would bring enough additional information to the people to make for better government.

No, emphatically, says Senator Gillette (D., Iowa). "Congress is a deliberative and legislative body," Gillette said. "It is not a theater, a music hall or a sports arena."

He thinks television would be a distraction, and that Congress should stick to deliberating and legislating.

Yes, and no, says Senator Wiley (R., Wis.). Wiley gets off to this glorious start:

"Congress, at least in some respects, provides perfect material for TV. "The Senate and House have more drama than the most superb television playhouse, more news-worthiness than the most up-to-the-minute video television news reel, occasional humor to provide splendid refreshment

See what I mean? "Congress, at least in some respects, provides perfect material for TV. "The Senate and House have more drama than the most superb television playhouse, more news-worthiness than the most up-to-the-minute video television news reel, occasional humor to provide splendid refreshment

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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman Said He'd Understand Kefauver's Desire to Run

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Only two people knew exactly what happened during the 30 minutes when President Truman and the man who may take over the leadership of the democratic party—Kefauver of Tennessee—met together at the White House. However, part of what they said has become known to intimates, and here is a brief summary of what happened.

What Senator Kefauver did not know was that congressional friends of Speaker Sam Rayburn, who not only want Sam to run for president but are jealous of their old Tennessee colleague in the house of representatives, had carefully arranged to plant some anti-Kefauver poison with Mr. Truman.

They had Congressman Mike Kirwan of Youngstown, Ohio, one of the most astute democrats on Capitol Hill, call on the president just a few minutes before the Kefauver appointment for the purpose of prejudicing the president.

Regardless of what Kirwan may have told Truman, it had no outward effect. For, when the tall senator from Tennessee entered, the president was most cordial.

Kefauver was just as modest as Truman was genial. Probably he did not know about the strategy to prejudice the president, but, if he had known, his strategy could not have been better.

In his usual slow Tennessee drawl, Kefauver recalled that he had always supported the Truman program, had gone down the line on a lot of controversial problems, even going further than any other southern senator on civil rights.

The president acknowledged that Kefauver's record was good, though they had disagreed on a few issues. The Tennessee senator then came to the point — he was being urged to run for the democratic nomination and, in justice to his friends, he would have to make a public statement fairly soon.

Therefore, he said, he would like to have the president's advice.

From this point on, Mr. Truman did most of the talking. He said that the democratic party needed new blood and he welcomed "young democrats" into national politics. His attitude was friendly, almost fatherly. He thanked Kefauver for his candor.

The senator explained during their conversation that he faced the deadline of February 6 in Ohio, where his supporters wanted to enter his name in the democratic primary.

Personal letters from Kefauver authorizing primary delegates to support him are now in the hands of Timothy Hogan, Cincinnati democratic leader, but Hogan has not been instructed by Kefauver not to make public these letters before Feb. 1.

"As the leader of our party, you have every right to know about my plans, Mr. President," declared the crime-busting senator, explaining that, despite newspaper speculation, this was the first time he had flatly stated his intentions outside his own family.

In brief, Kefauver clearly indicated that he would run. At no time, however, did the President tip off his own political plans, and Kefauver did not press him.

As the meeting closed, the President stressed the point: "There will be no differences between us... whatever you do will be with my understanding."

In other words, Truman did not give Kefauver his blessing, but did say he would "understand."

ATOMIC FEUD The army carted a wooden box to Capitol Hill last week and carefully unveiled it behind the closed doors of the congressional atomic energy committee.

Inside was a small-scale model of a giant atomic howitzer capable of firing atomic artillery shells. The actual gun is so large that it must be hauled by train.

Backstage between the army and air force a hot battle has been brewing over the use of atomic artillery and baby A-bombs. Actually, the smaller atomic bomb is, the more fissionable material it requires and the more it costs to produce. Therefore the air force argues that our stockpile of atomic bombs isn't large enough to permit us to waste fissionable material on small A-bombs and artillery shells. Instead the air force argues that one of its bombers can deliver an A-bomb anywhere that atomic artillery can fire. It also argues that the risk of keeping atomic artillery close to the front is too great.

The army replies that small atomic missiles are easier to deliver and that atomic artillery has an added morale value. So far, the army has been winning out.

MAILBAG G. Y., Bladensburg, Md.—The blood plasma recently shipped to Argentina did not come from people who donate voluntarily to the Red Cross. This was "commercial blood" sold to Sharpe and Dohme, a pharmaceutical house, by professional donors who were paid by the drug firm. The army will not buy this commercial plasma, but only accepts blood donated through the Red Cross. So this material was not being diverted from troops in Korea...

Furthermore, only 29.8 pounds of plasma was shipped, not a ton, as stated in newspaper accounts. ... The erroneous estimate of a ton of blood came from the fact that a saline solution and other material necessary for the administration of the plasma accompanied the Argentine shipment. The government has strict rules governing the shipment of this commercial blood out of the country, and only a limited amount can be exported in any one period, none of which can go to Russia or its satellites.

He retains what he always had, stubbornness and steadfastness. But he's the end of an era and can't seem to believe it. He is a product of the 19th century, which he loves, and is astonished by the 20th. His speech to Congress was full of valor but it was a study of nostalgia.

In World War II he was a steadfast ally, which he remains now in the struggle with communism. He made that clear in his talk. No one doubts his word or his intentions.

In the last war he showed the profound depths of his stubbornness when, by his unyielding will against the nazis, he carried his people to victory, the finest page in British history.

Counting the colonial empire it had acquired by conquest, the 19th century Britain in which he grew up was the greatest single power on earth: Commercially, numerically, and militarily.

It is no longer that. Bled almost to death by war, it was left impoverished, lacking the power and resources to hold its ancient empire.

As its power dwindled, so did its prestige, for the prestige had been based on power, particularly among the colonial and backward people.

Events in Iran and Egypt show how that prestige has suffered. People everywhere after the war began to demonstrate their deep desire for national independence. The desire had been there. But it had been held in check. The ruin left by the war unleashed it.

This became one of the great facts of the mid-20th century. During the war Churchill was unwilling, or unable, to foresee this. For it was he who said he had not become his majesty's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the empire.

The events that have happened since the war, he said, have left him astounded. And even now, in the face of facts and a diminished Britain, Churchill looks with nostalgia on the 19th century, as he revealed in the use of a single word, "predominant."

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



ASTONISHED BY 20TH CENTURY

Churchill Is the End of Era But Can't Seem to Believe It

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington (AP) — Winston Churchill looks like what he is, a man of 77.

He retains what he always had, stubbornness and steadfastness. But he's the end of an era and can't seem to believe it. He is a product of the 19th century, which he loves, and is astonished by the 20th. His speech to Congress was full of valor but it was a study of nostalgia.

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The events that have happened since the war, he said, have left him astounded. And even now, in the face of facts and a diminished Britain, Churchill looks with nostalgia on the 19th century, as he revealed in the use of a single word, "predominant."

"When the war ended," he said, speaking of the Middle East, "the Western nations were respected and predominant throughout" the area.

The people of the Middle East could answer this by telling Churchill the treatment the British have received there springs from their determination not to let anyone be predominant over them.

And Churchill proudly told Congress he not only thinks the other nations of Western Europe should be unified, and have a common army, but has urged it on them.

But as for Britain—no. He would not let Britain take partial. He still seems to think of Britain as different and apart from Europe.

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