

# Capital Journal

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## Solving N.W. Power Crisis

While Northwest politicians in and out of Congress are loudly and persistently clamoring for Federal aid in building power dams, privately owned utilities and local agencies are financing and have under contract a vast 4.8 million k.w. hydro-electric program, as big as anything the region has ever known, which will, when completed, provide ample power for years to come.

Details of the projects now underway are printed in the Wall Street Journal of February 20, written by a staff reporter who visited each of the various projects underway and described them in a half page article from which the following developments are summarized:

Private power companies, together with cities and PUDs are constructing 4.6 million kilowatts of hydro-electric power projects. Some are just completed, some under construction or definitely federally licensed for construction. In comparison, all the Federal dams built in the area in the past quarter of a century—from Grand Coulee and Bonneville, started in 1930's, to McNary, whose last generator has just gone on the line—will add up to no more than a like 4.6 million kilowatts. Local projects more than double the 2 million kilowatts of federal construction under way.

The BPA admits that any crisis in Northwest power has been "rolled back", at least until 1964-65.

In the current firm program, the private electric companies have 14 projects to supply 2.1 million kilowatts; the local governmental agencies such as the P.U.D.'s have assumed primary responsibility for eight projects to yield 2.5 million kilowatts, and the Federal Government has nine projects to produce 2.0 million kilowatts.

Of the projects not definite but under serious consideration, private companies are looking into dam construction to turn out 2.3 million kilowatts; local public agencies are investigating projects which would produce 1.7 million kilowatts, and the Federal Government might back ventures yielding 2.7 million kilowatts.

Federal dam building has cost the Treasury \$1.7 billion, plus another \$1 billion in Northwest dams under contract. In contrast, locally-backed dams take no money from the Treasury and privately-built dams produce heavy revenues in state and local taxes and for Federal Income taxes.

Among the projects by Oregon power companies are:

Portland General Electric Co.—The North-Faraday project on the upper Clackamas River project, dam, tunnel, generators, to be completed in 19 months to cost \$20 million, add 76,000 kilowatts; the Pelton dam in Central Oregon on the Deschutes River, under construction, to cost \$25 million, capacity 120,000 kilowatts; proposed large Butte dam upstream to cost \$55 million to develop 225,000 kilowatts.

The Pacific Power & Light Co.—Swift dam on Lewis River, Wash., to cost \$46 million, develops 204,000 kilowatts; adding of 45,000 kilowatts at a cost of \$3 million at Merwin dam, Lewis River, Wash.; investigating 3 more dams in Washington and Oregon, projects totaling 331,000 kilowatts, costing from \$80 million to \$100 million.

California-Oregon Power Co. in Southern Oregon plans to tunnel a 16-foot channel through a mountain to Big Bend dam site, from Upper Klamath Lake to dam to cost \$15 million, develops 80,000 kilowatts, first of five Klamath projects with combined capacity of 320,000 kilowatts.

Hydro-electric power development in Washington and Idaho exceeds that in Oregon and it due largely to private enterprise, which has properly taken the initiative from federal bureaucracy and is solving the power crisis.—G. P.

## Voice of Freedom

Do many people inside the Iron Curtain actually hear the messages conveyed in their direction by the efforts of "Voice of America" and "Freedom Radio"?

Much has been published about them, and a good deal said about their success. But in the minds of most Americans it has all been pretty vague. How do they get it across?

Evidence that foreign radio broadcasts do find a growing and appreciative audience within the Soviet Union is disclosed in a booklet entitled "Sparks Into the USSR," published by the American Committee for Liberation, and telling the story of Freedom Radio, which has its base in Munich. A picture indicates that the base is in a huge building well equipped with powerful transmitting equipment. It has, according to claims that can't be doubted, 11 powerful transmitters in Germany and the Far East and broadcasts in 17 languages used in the USSR.

Of course the Reds jammed it when it first went into operation in March, 1953, and still try to jam it. Nevertheless it claims technical proof that it delivers an intelligible signal to a majority of the population of the USSR. One refugee says that almost everyone in the Soviet Union, from generals to collective farmers, tries to listen. This appears to be confirmed by groups of Germans returning from Russian slave labor camps, and by western travelers who have penetrated the USSR and talked with the people.

"Perhaps the most telling evidence of its effectiveness," it is said, "has been the continuing campaign of Soviet vilification directed against the anti-Communist emigres working with Radio Liberation as well as against its American sponsors."

Among Freedom Radio's supporters are distinguished individuals, not only of the United States, but of many countries, including churchmen, teachers, scientists, statesmen, bankers, corporation heads, labor leaders and journalists. Among Americans who have spoken over the radio are Vice President Richard Nixon, Senator William F. Knowland, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, General Omar Bradley and publisher Bennett Cerf.

Freedom Radio, or Radio Liberation as it is known abroad seems to be an eloquent and effective upholder of peace and freedom in their literal sense.

## Retirement Manors

Enterprising citizens of the thriving city of Medford announce plans for the construction and operation of a \$5,000,000 building as a retirement home for retired people, located on a hill east of the city, to be known as the "Rogue Valley Manor." Construction is to start this year and it is scheduled to be opened in the late summer of 1958.

The "Manor" is sponsored by a non-profit corporation composed of religious, business, professional and civic leaders. It has been planned to take advantage of the expensive, design and operation and knowledge gained from other Manors and Retirement Homes all over the United States, including Oregon.

The building will be 10 stories in height, have 284 apartments to house approximately 350 people. It will be located on a 15-acre landscaped site on Barneburg Hill, with scenic views of the valley in all directions. It will be provided with about everything for living in comfort and security, formal gardens and recreation grounds.

Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers throughout the entire Northwest are cooperating in the completely interdenominational retirement manor. Life insurance funds are reasonable on life expectancy in years, and on the experience of other manors.

Medford has set an example that other strategic situated cities, especially Salem, as the state capital, should follow. It is badly needed as life expectancy is increasing generally, its necessity also increases. It is a much needed project for community cooperation and a major one for the Chamber of Commerce and our churches to initiate for those entitled to comfort, enjoyment and security in their "golden age."—G. P.

## RAY TUCKER

## State-Federal Law Controversy Aired

WASHINGTON—It was not the Eisenhower Supreme Court which first laid down the doctrine that state laws against Communism, kidnapers, purveyors of tainted food, dope conspiracies and other offenses were invalid, if there was Federal legislation on the same subject—a decision that may cause legal and judicial chaos.

It was that of a tribunal, during Franklin D. Roosevelt's regime, consisting largely of political ideologists who had enjoyed no previous experience on any bench. The peculiar make-up of that court has led lawyers to wonder why Chief Justice Earl Warren's tribunal followed the same reasoning in the Steve Nelson case.

The Nelson ruling aroused general indignation because it struck down Pennsylvania's anti-Communist act, and was a more spectacular affair. But the earlier holding, which invalidated Alabama's Pure Food and Drug Laws, reveals that the real responsibility rests upon the New Deal-Fair Deal jurists.

Argued Day After Pearl Harbor

The Alabama litigation escaped general notice because it was argued on December 8, the Monday after Pearl Harbor. The decision was handed down in February, 1942, when Japanese victories in the South Pacific distracted attention from domestic matters.

Alabama authorities had seized 20,000 pounds of renovated butter from the Cloverleaf Butter Company of Birmingham. On the ground that the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act excluded state action, the firm sought an injunction against the seizure. Its petition was denied by the Federal District and Circuit Courts, in which it is probable that five or six jurists held for the state—an extremely pertinent point in the whole picture.

Despite these two decisions adverse to the butter interests, the Supreme Court agreed to review, as it said, "because of the important question of Federal law involved."

With former Justice Stanley Reed delivering the opinion, a court divided five to four overruled the two lower courts and struck down the state law. Thus, as has happened so many times, a bare majority on the Supreme Court—five men—delivered a knockout blow to state sovereignty.

The late Chief Justice William Stone entered a vigorous dissent. He was joined by Justice Felix Frankfurter, the late Frank Murphy and former Justice James F. Byrnes. Here is the key and the amazing sentence in the Reed ruling:

"Where the United States exercises its power of legislation, as to conflict with a regulation of the state, either specifically or by implication, the state legislation becomes inoperative and the Federal legislation exclusive in its application."

The court dismissed arguments that the Alabama law, instead of "conflicting" with the Federal legislation, shared and supplemented its power. Nor did it recognize that the always short-handed staff of Department of Agriculture inspectors could not visit the thousands of scattered food plants in order to safeguard public health.

Here is the pertinent paragraph in the Stone dissent:

"The decision of the court appears to me to depart radically from the salutary principle that Congress, in enacting legislation within its constitutional authority, will not be deemed to have intended to strike down a state statute designed to protect the health and safety of the public, unless the state act in terms or in its practical administration, conflicts with the Act of Congress, or plainly and palpably infringes its policy."

But strike down all "conflicting" anti-crime laws they did—twice.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

## A Smile or Two

A wild-eyed gent had the United States Patent Office in a dither the other day demanding protection on what he termed "the most ingenious invention of the decade." It turned out to be a cake of soap 10 feet long.

"You couldn't even lift a thing like that to lather yourself," scoffed a clerk.

"You don't have to," replied the great inventor. "You just climb on top of it and slither up and down."—Bennett Cerf in This Week.

## JAMES MARLOW

## U.S. French Diplomats to Talk 'Break'

WASHINGTON—The United States and France were as close as a pair of pants until they split over the French attack on Egypt last November. The pants have badly needed mending ever since.

So when President Eisenhower and French Premier Guy Mollet met tomorrow—the first such meet—James Marlow will be like a couple of tailors sewing on a patch.

And the result, like any good patch, will probably be satisfactory but unsensational.

A Clumsy Fumble

Mollet was premier when the attack was made. It was a combined French-British assault arranged by Mollet with the then British Prime Minister Eden. It was also one of the clumsiest fumbles in French-British history.

The White House was equally mad at both men for the attack which infuriated the Arab world just when the United States was extremely anxious to keep the Arabs friendly to the West and away from Russia.

Eisenhower and the United Nations put pressure on the British and French to stop the shooting. Both did and left Egypt. But the independent French-British action caused the first postwar bustup among the three big allies.

Be Gave Cold Shoulder

Mollet and Eden very quickly wanted to come here to see Eisenhower to get things straightened out. That kind of reconciliation so soon wouldn't have looked good to the Arabs. Eisenhower gave the two prime ministers a cold shoulder.

In the backwash of that military fiasco, the split between the United States and Britain, and Eisenhower's aloofness, Eden ran into trouble at home and finally resigned, pleading illness.

Not so Mollet, a dry, professional, colorless French politician. Reports from Paris say the French, even though dismayed by the willingness of their government to back out of Egypt so fast, admired Mollet for his daring in fighting at all.

Rift Can't Go On

But the rift between this country and its two allies couldn't be permitted to go on indefinitely. And Eisenhower, after talking things over with Mollet, will visit with Eden's successor, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

What sometimes gets lost sight of in concern over the American-British-French split was why the British and French, who had worked hand-in-glove with this country, had attacked Egypt on their own without telling the United States.

Eden and Mollet were sore at the way Secretary of State Dulles had handled Egyptian President Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. The British and French didn't want to let Nasser get away with it.

Dulles offered some plans for dealing with Nasser. None of them worked. They used up time, and they left Nasser in undisputed possession of the canal. Eden and Mollet didn't want any more of Dulles' delays. So they struck. Quarrel Only Temporary

But it seemed clear from the beginning that any quarrel of this kind between the United States and its allies could be only temporary. They need each other too much in standing off communism to get their separate ways.

But neither the British nor the French have been in sympathy with Eisenhower and Dulles in their handling of Israel, which also attacked Egypt.

Eisenhower and Dulles have been talking vaguely about imposing sanctions on the Israelis for refusing to leave Egyptian territory until they get guarantees—from the United States or the United Nations—that, once they pull back, Nasser won't be allowed to attack them, as he did in the past.

Mollet and Eisenhower will have to mull over that difference. But, aside from that, there are no basic quarrels between this country and its allies. All three are still partners.

One result of the French-British decision to go it alone in invading Egypt may be to make Dulles and Eisenhower a little more careful to listen to the British and French when they think as in the case of Suez, their vital interests are at stake.

By the same token they'll probably think twice about getting into a war the next time without telling this country or getting its support.

MEN BECOME ANGELS

"Why Men Become Angels" is a story title on a magazine. It has nothing to do with driving too fast or smoking too much which the casual reader might guess; neither is it about personal reform which might make a man fit for no other occupation than an angelic one.—Sherman County Journal.

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## Very Unclear Crystal



## DAVID LAWRENCE

## Congress Seeking to Prevent New 'Hot' War in Mid-East by Giving Ike Power

WASHINGTON—These are strange times. A military man is President of the United States, but never before has the challenge come in what is today termed a "cold war."

The real question before the country is how the Constitution can be used, not merely to fight "hot wars," but to prevent a world war from breaking out in an age that utilizes nuclear weapons.

There are many instances throughout American history which reveal that presidents have acted without consulting Congress to protect the lives and property of American citizens in troubled areas of the world. There are precedents that reveal the chief executive as taking military action to repel attack, as President Roosevelt did in the case of Pearl Harbor in 1941, without first seeking authority from Congress. He did request a few days later a resolution ratifying a "state of war," just as President Wilson did in entering World War I in 1917 or as in 1914 when ordering the seizure of Vera Cruz seized by American sailors in a dispute with Mexico.

Korean Action Sore Point

It will always be debated whether President Truman handled the Korean episode correctly. It is true that he ordered sudden intervention by American forces to repel the aggression by the Communist armies even before the Security Council of the United Nations voted such action. But he failed to go to Congress to get ratification, and this is a sore

point between Republicans and Democrats that crops up in political discussions.

Mr. Truman was right in intervening. He could not wait for authority from Congress, though he did consult some of the leaders. Nor is there any real difference of opinion today as to what the duty of a president should be when any attack occurs—he must order American forces to repel that attack, and go to Congress later for ratification of a "state of war" in order to legalize the step.

Prevention The Real Issue

But what shall be said of the use of constitutional power to prevent a war—not necessarily to wait till an attack has come? This is the real issue, and it is a novel one. It involves what some members of Congress have mistakenly described as a delegation of power to a president by Congress.

Actually, it is advance notice to foreign nations of the readiness of Congress to authorize now and ratify later any action the President may take if war becomes necessary. This doesn't mean any advance delegation of power at all. The act of delegation never occurs because only Congress can declare war or ratify the existence of a "state of war."

The Constitution has many pointed provisions that give to Congress exclusively the right "to declare war" and regulate the use of the armed forces. Article I, Section 8, says Congress "shall have power" not only "to declare war" but "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations." This same article says Congress "shall have power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

To Ratify 'State of War'

But while there is no dispute about how the armed forces shall be directed to act when invasion or attack on American interests comes as provided, for instance, in various treaties such as NATO—the new question is how Congress, acting along with the President, can serve notice of America's intention to use force if its interests are threatened. It is the formal expression by Congress of its intention to ratify a "state of war"—any nation or group of nations embarks on such a course against this country—which is all-important now. That's the fundamental fact in the Eisenhower doctrine resolution as passed by the House. It's a process of preventing war rather than a means of declaring war which Congress and the President would join in establishing. It's a constructive move toward the maintenance of peace in an atomic age.

A Smile or Two

A customer had complained about the pastry. "I was making pastry before you were born," replied the indignant cook.

"Maybe," said the customer, "but why sell it now?"—Montreal Star.

CHANGE OF PACE

It used to be a man couldn't rest for thinking about his job; now he can't work for thinking about his rest.—Sherman County Journal.

"We Were Astonished . . .

to know that so much service entered into the conducting of a funeral. Howell-Edwards Funeral Home took care of everything."

HOWELL-EDWARDS FUNERAL HOME

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The doctors haven't heard that enlargement of the thyroid gland is frequently revealed by X-ray examination of young children, and as a rule it is of no consequence.

The notion that the enlarged thymus presses on the windpipe is any less fanciful than the notion that gas in stomach or intestine presses on the heart.

## Very Unclear Crystal



## HAL BOYLE

## Stokowski Calls for Higher Standard of 'Inner Living'

NEW YORK—Leopold Stokowski, foreseeing the coming of "an American renaissance," called Monday for "a higher standard of inner living."

Now nearing 75, Stokowski, for nearly half a century one of the world's most controversial symphony orchestra conductors, said:

"Athens had its great period. Italy had its renaissance. And America is going to have its renaissance, too. I feel we are seeing its initial phase now."

Vastly More Orchestras

Recalling that when he first came to this country from Europe in 1905 the only well-known symphonies were in Boston, New York and Chicago, Stokowski said:

"Now every university has one, and many high schools do, too. We have vastly more orchestras than any other country of the world of comparable size."

The maestro, now conductor of the Houston Symphony, sees the increasing leisure afforded by the machine age as the first step toward the creation of a world-inspiring cultural renaissance here.

"We have already the highest standard of living of any country in history," he observed. "That is, in terms of physical and material things—food, clothing, housing and transportation."

Standard of Inner Living

"What we need to concentrate on now is a high standard of living for the inner life—thought, religion, the arts, science, education, sensitivity to nature and human relations—everything that goes on inside us."

Stokowski conducts an interview as he does an orchestra, with a mixture of charm and Olympian aloofness.

Once, on asking him a question, I had the feeling of one who disrupts a concert by a loud and uncontrollable sneeze.

"I never discuss myself," he replied. Stokowski, and the concert resumed.

He said he thought America's cultural renaissance could be best stimulated by creating a higher standard of inner living among children. He has two small sons of his own.

Shouldn't Force Lessons

But Stokowski, who started playing the piano and violin very young himself, thinks it is a mistake for parents to force either painting or music lessons on children between the ages of 4 and 9.

"If the children ask for the lessons themselves, it is all right," he said. "Otherwise, no."

"Young children are interested in only one thing—play. They create their own rhythms and melodies spontaneously while playing."

"If you can make an educational thing seem like play to them, they'll want to do it. But if you force them to do something, they will lose their spontaneity and their talent will turn imitative."

Stokowski's replacement of spontaneity by the urge to imitate spells the death of creative ability.

Favorable weather conditions had spurred demand for farm labor. During the past two days Farm Labor office had received orders for 40 hands in hoppyards, came berry fields, and strawberry patches. Harvesters of strawberry plants received \$2 a thousand for digging them and the same amount for packing.

"Tex" Rankin, famed dare devil flyer of a hopped up Jenny at the end of First World War, had died in a crash at Klamath Falls, Tex. was well known to Salem flying circles in the 1920s. He used the old air field south of the fairgrounds and was an outstanding performer here in connection with dedication of the Salem airport.

Harry K. Thaw, 76, whose turbulent life had amused and shocked a bygone generation, had died of coronary thrombosis. He had inherited 40 million dollars from his father, a railroad magnate,

and married show girl Evelyn Nesbit. On June 25, 1906, he shot and killed Stanford White, the celebrated architect, for alleged premarital relationships with his wife.

"There has been a great development of public taste in the United States. America is not musically illiterate. It is growing and evolving musically—very fast."

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