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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

30 YEARS AGO May 27, 1947 (Tuesday)

Completion of a tile block building at Shady Cove to house dial switching equipment is announced by D. O. Hood, president of Columbia Utilities company.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Spruce Pot column: SIGN IN A VALLEY TAVERN: "Don't Swear Before Ladies. Let Them Do It First."

30 YEARS AGO May 27, 1927 (Thursday)

A comprehensive survey of the Rogue river drainage basin will be made by army engineers as necessary appropriations are made by congress, according to W. E. Stanbery, consultant of the planning board.

Clerical positions on the Medford CCC district headquarters staff are to be changed from employee to civilian status, according to Maj. George R. Owens, Medford commander.

30 YEARS AGO May 27, 1927 (Friday)

Captain Dancy, head of Americanization league of Oakland, Calif., talks at Chamber of Commerce forum at Medford hotel.

Crews begin work of opening up Sixth st. over the Southern Pacific tracks and establishing a grade crossing there.

40 YEARS AGO May 27, 1917 (Sunday)

Junior Thrift organization of the public schools will continue this summer, according to Superintendent Hillis.

Thomas Swem, of New York city, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Swem, here.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. The first explorer known to have circumnavigated the British Isles was P—? 2. Was the year 1948 a Leap Year? 3. Bible: "Holiness of the Lord" was ordered to be engraved on which "plate"?

Knights of Columbus Reelects State Deputy

The Dalles — Fred J. Schwab of Mt. Angel Sunday was reelected state deputy, high office in the Oregon Knights of Columbus, at the group's annual state convention.

SEES THE SEA Bognor Regis, England — Mrs. Ellen Lingley, who has lived within 70 miles of the sea for all her 83 years, saw it on Sunday for the first time.

"It's too beautiful for words," she said.

This Is Economy?

For all its high talk of economy, Congress is busy, as usual, taking away with one hand and giving with the other. It's all very well for Rep. Clarence Cannon (D.-Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations committee and one of the principal economy engineers, to point out as he had on May 7 that the House had thus far voted 7.6 per cent less than the estimates for budgetary 1957-1958.

Cannon asked his colleagues for "cooperation and support in cutting at least 7.6 per cent from the rest of this budget, if not more." But just a minute.

Congress at the last session carved \$257 million from President Eisenhower's requests for budgetary 1956-57. So the administration came back this spring with a request for \$587 million in deficiency and supplemental appropriations.

Not all of this, of course, is going to be approved. For example, the third supplemental appropriations bill for 1956-57, as sent to conference by the Senate just on May 20, 1957, was for \$142,342,045, which was \$39,357,275 less than the administration had asked. Even so, it was \$62,501,257 more than the House had voted.

CONGRESS this year pared \$52 million from the budget figure for the Post Office department. On the day the measure was approved by the Senate, a warning was sounded by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) that "additional funds will have to be added... before this Congress leaves Washington." Dirksen said he was for putting postal expenses "in a package which the whole world can see" instead of taking "refuge in a supplemental or deficiency appropriation when the heat is off."

Between a "deficiency" and a "supplemental" appropriations bill there is, according to Rep. Cannon, "a distinction without a difference." Generally speaking, however, Cannon pointed out on May 7, a deficiency arises when the administration, "unavoidably, and within the exceptions permitted" in law, has spent at a greater rate than provided for. A supplemental appropriations bill is brought in "for various reasons, such as new program, increased work, and the like."

An Anti-Deficiency Act in 1905 was intended to stop once and for all the spending of funds not appropriated by Congress. It provides stiff penalties for department heads who exhaust their appropriations before the end of the fiscal year. But deficiencies continue to occur year after year, and the penalties of the act have never been applied. Cannon in introducing this year's supplemental appropriations bill congratulated himself that it contained "no item in contravention" of the 1905 measure, unlike the last deficiency bill which had carried \$41 million thus technically forbidden.

A HOUSE Appropriations subcommittee on March 21 recommended against an administration-backed recommendation of the Hoover commission aimed at "restoration of Congressional control of the purse" at a saving of \$4 billion a year. It would have required Congress each year to approve only actual government spending in the next fiscal year.

The group said that if Congress wants budgets to be smaller, members will have to quit establishing new federal projects that have to be paid for. While \$275 million was being cut from the 1957 budget, the subcommittee pointed out, Congress was "at the same time, in other than appropriation bills, increasing the President's requests for other types of obligating and spending authority about \$1,736,000,000."—E.R.R.

Oldest Congressman

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D.-R.I.) yesterday became the oldest man ever to serve in Congress. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee was 89 years and 259 days old Sunday. Last year he became, on June 17, the oldest man ever to sit in the United States Senate.

Yet five other present members of the Senate have served longer there than Green, who was not first elected to the Senate (in 1936) until he was 69. The five, Democrats all, are:

Carl Hayden, Arizona, 79, elected in 1926 when 49.

Richard B. Russell, Georgia, 59, elected in 1932 when 35.

Harry F. Byrd, Virginia, 69, appointed in 1933 when 45.

James E. Murray, Montana, 81, elected in 1934 when 59.

Dennis Chavez, New Mexico, 69, appointed in 1935 when 47. (*Hayden and Chavez had previously been members of the House.)

TWO characteristics mark Senator Green's voting record in Congress: he has been on the whole an organization man and on the whole a "liberal." Nobody knows whether he usually voted with the Democratic administrations because he also was a liberal, or whether he usually voted liberal because that's what President Roosevelt and Truman were.

Senator Green was one of the Democratic senators for President Roosevelt's ill-starred Supreme court plan of 1937, as modified by compromise. Then he was one of the minority of Democrats who voted against shelving the compromise plan when this was doomed by the sudden death of majority leader Joseph T. Robinson (D.-Ark.).

The nonagenarian-son-to-be was one of the 13 senators voting to sustain the Roosevelt veto of the tax reduction bill of 1944. He was one of the 10 voting to uphold a similar Truman veto in 1948. And he was one of relatively few senators voting against the Taft-Hartley act, the internal security act of 1950 and the McCarran immigration restriction bill of 1952.

—E.R.R.



"AW, HOW THE HECK DID YA KNOW IT WAS ME?"

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

THE PRESIDENT FIGHTS BACK

Washington—In the past few days there has been one of those sudden, perceptible changes in the Washington political atmosphere, as unpredictable as the Washington weather.

Consider the difference between the week that has just passed and the week that went before. The week before last, it was the universal view here that the President had already lost the battle of the budget.

The President's first budget broadcast, everybody agreed, was a flop. The day before it was made, the Democrats kicked Mr. Modern Republican, Arthur Larsen, all over the lot in a Senate debate, and sliced a huge chunk off his program, while the majority of Republicans looked benignly on. A strange alliance of Democrats and un-Modern Republicans seemed to be firmly in the saddle on Capitol Hill.

Then last week the weather began to change. Thanks to the President's occasional speech-writer, Emmet Hughes (who had nothing to do with the first speech) the second Presidential broadcast was written with bite and force. (The President obviously ought to keep Hughes in the White House permanently, hog-tying him if necessary to keep him there.) The President delivered the speech with an earnestness tinged with desperation, which for the first time really struck home to the listeners.

THIS second speech, in contrast to the first, was followed by a Presidential press conference which gave the impression that the President really was determined to fight for his program. And when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles went to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to testify on foreign aid, instead of being kicked around like the unfortunate Larsen, he was showered with Democratic compliments.

Secretary Dulles had this unfamiliar experience less because his presentation was brilliant (which it was) than because the Democrats had begun to have second thoughts. A lot of Democrats were saying privately that "Lyndon went too far" when the Senate Majority Leader cut Larsen and his program into small pieces.

In a larger sense, they had begun to ask themselves whether it was really smart to buck a popular President on the issues of defense and foreign policy, on which even an unpopular President speaks with more authority than Congress. Some Republicans also began to have second thoughts, asking themselves whether it was really smart to tear down the prestige of the man who remains their greatest political asset.

THESE second thoughts would certainly never have occurred to either Democrats or Republicans if the President had not signified his intention of fighting for his program. As things now stand, the prospect is that the President's belated counter-attack will save him the guts of his defense and foreign aid programs.

The best current guess is that foreign aid will be cut less than half a billion, as against much heavier estimates current a couple of weeks ago; and that the defense cut will be held to around \$1 billion, as against the \$2.5 billion cut proposed by the House Appropriations Committee.

In short, the President, who could have saved the whole loaf if he had counter-attacked earlier, now seems likely to save at least half a loaf. To be sure, he could still lose the whole loaf, if Senate Republican Leader William Knowland decides to oppose the President's very own atoms-for-peace scheme.

The Senate Democratic leadership is committed to atoms-for-

peace, and so is the small band of Eisenhower Republicans. But the international agreement must be ratified by two thirds of the Senate, and if the right-wing Republicans decide to oppose it, the President will have the fight of his life on his hands, since his personal prestige is inextricably involved in atoms-for-peace.

SUCH a fight would probably lead to an open break between the President and Knowland—a break which some of those close to the President believe is inevitable anyway, and even desirable. But Knowland himself is no doubt aware that an open break with the President would reduce sharply, if not wholly end, his chances of getting the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960, which is one reason the fight may never occur.

All in all, the President's battle with Congress is very far from won—indeed, on the domestic program, has hardly a fighting chance. But at least the battle is not irretrievably lost, as it seemed to be so recently, which suggests the power of the Presidency, even belatedly applied.

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'Grass Roots' GOP Members Will Discuss Eisenhower Policies

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent

Washington — The next march on Washington will be by grass roots Republicans who are somewhat unhappy with the Eisenhower administration.

Advance notices suggest they may be unhappy enough to tell President Eisenhower all about it.

Whether the assembly gives the administration a piece of its mind or the incident ends happily in the warmth of the Eisenhower smile remains to be seen. However that may be, the grass roots are due here next week, some hundreds of them representing representing the 48 states. The White House sponsors the meeting, in a way. It grew out of a conference between Eisenhower and Chairman Meade Alcorn of the Republican National Committee.

Handpicked For Job Alcorn was handpicked for that job by Eisenhower and was elected Jan. 22 as a modern Republican committee administrator. There followed meetings between Alcorn and congressional Republicans in which the new chairman was told that the Eisenhower administration was in serious trouble with the voters.

The chairman hustled to the White House to talk it over. He subsequently received from Eisenhower a letter which, the United Press was informed, stated bluntly that the people should have the greatest and most effective voice in determining policy.

There followed regional meetings in five cities: Omaha, Neb.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Trenton, N.J.

SHE WED SEVEN MEN

GEO. N. TAYLOR

"The oldest brother wed her and died. Then, one by one, the other six wed her and died. So, out in eternity, whose wife will she be?" This was put up to Jesus by those who scoffed at life after death. Christ answered that after death, men and women do not wed, but live together as do the angels. God is not the God of the dead but of the living. After this life, they live who have received Christ as dying for their sins. With their sins blotted out, God gives them eternal life. Mt. 22:23-33. G.N.T.—3385 8th Ave., SW Portland 1, Ore. —Adv.

Chiang May Be Loser in Riots On Formosa; Disarmament Eyed

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Portent Those riots in Formosa may foreshadow bad news for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Friday's outbreak in Taipei, the capital, was anti-American. But to many Formosans, the hundreds of thousands of Chinese Nationalists who took refuge in their island when the Communists overran the mainland are as unwelcome as the Americans. The next riots, if any, could be anti-Nationalist.

First Step The next few days may tell whether hope for a first step toward disarmament is well-founded. Like America's Harold Stassen, Soviet chief delegate Valerian A. Zorin went home for new instructions during an 11-day recess in the London disarmament conference. The talks reopen today. London advisers predict that Zorin's attitude, on the basis of his instructions, will show fairly soon whether Russia is really ready to talk business at last.

Income Tax Don't count on Congress reducing your income taxes next year, retroactive to next Jan. 1. The official Democratic line voiced by House Speaker Sam Rayburn is that the cut will be voted. But some Democratic tax writers say privately they don't expect any cut.

Airing New Delhi says that the reported romance between Robert Rossellini, husband of Ingrid Bergman, and his pretty script-writer Sonali Das Gupta may be aired in the Indian parliament. Indian officials are upset about the whole situation. Unless Sonali's family—which is very prominent in Indian politics—says no, it may be brought up for a debate.

Rackets The Senate Rackets committee will take stock this week and decide which case to investigate next, and when. Best guess is that hearings will start about June 4. The committee has several cases nearly ready. Its No. 1 choice is an investigation of Teamster "paper local" unions in New York.

First Aid If Egypt and Syria don't come

through with their promised payments to Jordan, the United States and Saudi Arabia can expect an urgent appeal for immediate help from Jordan's young King Hussein. Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia promised Hussein 24 million dollars a year to replace the British subsidy which Jordan sacrificed when it threw out the British commander of its Arab legion. Saudi Arabia has paid

its share. Egypt and Syria have failed to come through, and Hussein's treasury is about empty. Unification Despite talks about increased unification of the armed forces, as an economy measure, Washington reports that early action is most unlikely. Congress disdances the idea of a single military force under an all-powerful chief of staff.

Demos Eye Write-Off As 'Hole in the Dike' For Hells Canyon Bid

Washington (CQ) — Senate Democrats believe they have found a hole in the Republican dike holding back Federal development of Hells Canyon.

The hole is the fast tax write-off the Office of Defense Mobilization recently authorized on the Idaho Power Co.'s two dams in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake river. The Snake winds along the Idaho-Oregon border. The writeoff enables the private utility to save \$30.5 million in taxes over a five-year period. Democrats have sent up a shout of "fraud, interest free loan and theft from the taxpayers' pockets" that will keep getting louder until the upcoming vote on Hells Canyon is taken in the Senate.

Hearings Open Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) has opened committee hearings on tax writeoffs generally. But public power leaders, with Kefauver's blessing, are using the hearings to enlarge the hole in the dike in hopes of washing away all that has been done so far on private development of Hells Canyon and substituting public development.

The Hells Canyon public vs. private development argument dates back to 1947 when surveys of the area were started. In 1955 the Federal Power Commission licensed Idaho Power Co. to build three dams in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake Brownlee, Oxbow and lower Hells Canyon. The company already has started construction of Brownlee. Public power leaders had fought for a single, high Federal dam on grounds it would yield more kilowatts and cheaper electricity for the Pacific Northwest.

Conflicting Claims Democratic fighting for public development claim the high dam would cost \$308 million and produce 924,000 kilowatts of power while the three private dams would cost \$175 million and produce only 505,000 kilowatts. Republicans claim the Federal dam would cost \$400 million. They say the private dams would cost \$133 million and turn out 675,000 kilowatts, while not requiring Federal funds.

Last year, the Senate refused by a 41-51 vote to authorize a Federal dam and in effect revoke the FPC's licensing of the Idaho Power Co. On April 1 this year the Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision upholding the FPC's action. Eight Democratic Senators joined with 43 Republicans in 1956 to defeat the measure. Two Republicans—William Langer (N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.)—sided with 39 Democrats.

Since that vote, three pro-high-dam Democrats have replaced Republican Senators who opposed the high Federal dam. Also Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Texas), another high-dam proponent, has replaced Price Daniel (D-Texas) who was against it. But four Republicans have replaced Democrats who voted for the Federal dam. So even Federal dam proponents admit that the election switches, plus such other changes as the death of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), and the defeat of Republican governors in

Washington and Oregon, all of whom opposed the Federal dam, are not enough to change the 1956 vote result by themselves.

The only real vote changer available to public forces is the tax writeoff issue. Lobbyists for such pro-Federal dam groups as the AFL-CIO and National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. freely admit that they are trying to find another Adolphe Wenzell for Kefauver to expose in his hearings. Wenzell was accused of representing both the Government and the Dixon-Yates utility combine seeking a Government contract to supply power in the Tennessee Valley. His activities, disclosed by Kefauver, led to cancellation of the Dixon-Yates contract.

5 Instead of 50 Years The tax writeoff issued Idaho Power Co. authorizes it to depreciate 65 per cent of the cost of the Brownlee Dam and 60 per cent of its Oxbow Dam over a five-year period instead of the usual 50 years for dams.

The issuance upset Virginia's Democratic Senators, Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson, who voted against Federal development of Hells Canyon in 1956. They contend fast writeoffs were meant for defense plants, not a private utility with a guaranteed income.

Public power advocates are trying to fan the anger of Byrd and Robertson enough to change their vote on the issue. They also are working hard on the other Democrats who either voted, paired or announced against the bill in 1956 and are still in the Senate; J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Russell B. Long (La.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.).

But Senate passage — a long shot at best — would still not guarantee Federal development of Hells Canyon. Ahead would be the House and President Eisenhower whose opposition to Federal development could result in a veto of the legislation.

(Copyright 1957 Congressional Quarterly)

Britain To Get U.S. Atomic Sub Secrets

Washington — The United States will give Britain the secrets of America's atomic powered submarines in London talks beginning today, the atomic energy commission has announced.

Three U.S. experts on nuclear propulsion — Rear Adm. H. G. Rickover, Rear Adm. A. M. Morgan, and I. H. Mandil of the AEC — will hold "discussions" with the British Admiralty and the United Kingdom atomic energy authority through May 29.

The disclosures of secret American information are authorized by the Bilateral Atomic energy agreement between the United States and United Kingdom.

The talks will deal with "classified (secret) and unclassified data on the development and use of reactors for submarine propulsion," the AEC announcement said.

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