

Bloated Breadbasket Problem Hangs Over Congress in 1959

By Congressional Quarterly
Washington - (CQ) - Uncle Sam has a bloated breadbasket. Curing it will be Congress' biggest farm headache in 1959.

The Administration is expected to put an "urgent" tag on legislation to curb the production of wheat in a volume that threatens to overwhelm available storage facilities and blow dreams of a balanced Federal budget sky-high.

When this year's harvest is complete, stocks or Government surplus wheat will exceed 1.3 billion bushels. The cost of simply storing the stuff is more than half a million dollars a day. Some \$3 billion of Federal funds is invested in the mounds of grain.

Under existing law, the Government guarantees wheat growers a price well above the world market level for as much as they can grow on their allotted acres. The government also undertakes to store the wheat the farmers cannot sell immediately.

Surpluses Climb
For a time, a combination of drought conditions at home and subsidized sales abroad

kept the wheat surplus in check. But in 1958, good weather returned and the wheat surplus climbed sharply again.

The boom in production of wheat and other crops was responsible for a \$2 billion increase in the anticipated cost of the farm program between last January and last June. A similar jump this year could destroy the President's hopes for a balanced budget.

To deal with the wheat glut, the Administration is expected to propose a double dose of bitter medicine: a sharp cut in acreage allocations along with a less drastic reduction in price supports.

This is sure to be resisted by the wheat growers themselves, and by the Democrats in Congress who believe the Administration plan risks too heavy a cut in the income of the affected farmers.

Two-Price Plan
These groups - backed by such lobbies as the Grange and the Farmers Union - will urge some version of a two-price plan for wheat. This scheme offers direct or indirect subsidies to wheat growers on the portion of the crop that is sold as food for Americans, but permits the rest of the crop to compete for sales at the world market price.

The Administration and the influential American Farm Bureau Federation oppose the two-price plan. They say the direct subsidy feature is objectionable and claim the whole scheme amounts to an effort to "lump" the American surplus wheat problem onto the world market.

Congress in 1958 passed a bill including one form of the two-price wheat plan but the President promptly vetoed it. If the same split develops again this year, the whole country will be the loser. No one views the present situation with anything but alarm. (Copyright 1958 Congressional Quarterly Inc.)

Delicate examples of jewelry were produced by goldsmiths of Ur of the Chaldees 5,000 years ago.



JAUNTY—Sporting a cane and a muf to keep his hands warm, a jaunty Sir Winston Churchill slaps on his hat as he leaves the Scala Theatre in London, where he had been to see his daughter Sarah play Peter Pan.

1,000 Die Each Month in Fires

Boston - (UPI) - Nearly 1,000 persons died every month in fires across the nation in 1958 and flames caused the highest amount of property damage in history, the National Fire Protection association said Friday.

Preliminary estimates by the non-profit organization's Fire Record department showed fire-caused deaths totaled 11,500, an increase of about 200 over 1957, but under the 12,100 record of 1954.

The property loss total, \$1,305,000,000, was a record. It represented an increase of \$25 million over 1957.

The worst single tragedy was in Chicago where 90 children and three teachers died in a parochial school fire Dec. 1. The association pointed out that the same number of persons died in fires over the four-day Christmas holiday.

The worst fire in terms of property loss was an oil refinery blaze at Signal Hill, Calif., May 22, which did \$9 million damage, the report said.

France of 1959 Will Be Vtally Different Than 1958 Country

Paris - (UPI) - France in 1959 will be vitally different from France in 1958.

With one big IF - The Algerian war - France, which is far stronger too, which is something for all of France's allies to cheer about.

This is thanks to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his countrymen who have united so overwhelmingly behind him.

Enormous problems remain - Algeria, high prices, scandalously inadequate housing. But the promise of the immediate future is brighter than at any time since the second World war.

No Colonial Wars

Items on a list of strong probabilities:

-No more colonial wars like Indochina and North Africa.

De Gaulle all but liquidated the colonial problem by formally giving the dozen enormous French colonies in tropical Africa (equal in area to the U.S.) the right to independence any time they want it.

One (Guinea) has already taken it; the others are staying on in the new French community (or commonwealth), which De Gaulle created.

-No more Communist hamstringing of national policy. The Communists in past French legislatures were so numerous that they could overthrow governments almost at will. But in the November parliamentary elections, they were reduced to an impotent handful.

-For that matter, no more governmental instability. The new French Assembly is divided into as many rival parties as ever. But the French are fed up with parliamentary battles and the deputies know it. In any case the new constitution, which four out of five Frenchmen voted for in September, has transformed the presidency from a figurehead job to an office of immense authority, and reduced the once-all-powerful role of the Assembly accordingly. De Gaulle himself has warned that if the new assembly is as irresponsible as the old one, "parliamentary institutions will be swept away for a long time."

Overhauling Remains

-The economically - backward, tariff-walled economy

of the past hundred years is ending. One real accomplishment during the postwar Fourth Republic was the transformation of French industry. Much of it remains to be overhauled. But France has automated factories and is getting more. De Gaulle has promised that France will lower her tariff barriers on schedule in the new European Common Market, and let the chips fall where they may. In the long run, an economically sound France will be a France that no longer has to apply periodically for foreign loans.

There still are problems. The Algerian war is the number one problem and other problems, like inflation, grow out of it. (Productivity went up 10 per cent last year, the cost of living 15 per cent.)

The war is still eating France a billion dollars a year, poisoning the French political atmosphere and even-omiting the Arab world's relations with the Western democracies.

Setback in Algeria

De Gaulle's only setback so far has come in Algeria. He quieted the settler riots that blew the Fourth Republic sky high; he stemmed incipient and sometimes overt mutiny in the French army, whose officers were determined to keep Algeria from becoming yet another defeat.

But thus far he has failed to

Scientist Tells New Method To Purify Substance

Washington - A new way to purify substances is being studied by scientists at Princeton University's plastics laboratory.

Herbert A. Pohl, head of the laboratory's dielectrics section, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting here that liquids, powders, or mixtures of them can be pumped around, lifted, mixed, and even separated into their components by subjecting them to non-uniform electric fields.

Dr. Pohl said the method works at high efficiency, and that it offers new ways to grade and purify solids.

Different Rates

The method is based on theoretical knowledge that non - uniform electric fields exert a force upon neutral matter, pulling it to the region of highest field density. Experiments at Princeton showed particles of different sizes are pulled to the central electrode at different rates, and that particles of the same size are pulled at varying rates if they differ in electrical nature.

A "curious" new phenomenon also has been observed, Dr. Pohl said. As the voltage is increased the rate of pull-out of particles suspended in a liquid steadily increases. Then suddenly all pull-out stops; particles already pulled out fly off the electrode. This "critical voltage," he said, is sharply dependent on the size and nature of the particles. This offers another possible way of grading and purifying solids in suspension, he said.

Ex-Portland Man Freed in Havana

Portland - (UPI) - Dean Leon Gleaves, 22, formerly of Portland, was among prisoners freed when rebel mobs stormed police stations in Havana, relatives reported today.

A sister, Mrs. George Huntley, said she had learned that he had been badly beaten and was undernourished. He was awaiting at the Havana airport for transportation out of Cuba.

Gleaves went to Cuba last summer reportedly to join Fidel Castro's rebel forces. In August, he and a companion were arrested on charges of kidnapping and robbing the manager of the American Club in Havana.

Gleaves denied the charges in letters to relatives here but Havana police said the men told them they staged the robbery to get money to join the rebels.

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Expert to Defuse Large 'Dud' Bomb

Arnsberg, Germany - (UPI) - A British air force bomb expert will wade into the mud of a drained reservoir here this week to tackle the ticklish job of defusing the biggest "dud" ever found in Germany.

Flight Lt. James Waters, 38, will start by attaching wires to the fuses of the 12,000-pound bomb so he can twist them from the cover of a brick wall 350 yards away. If twisting the fuses doesn't set off the bomb, he will set about dismantling it.

"I hope it'll be pretty easy," said the Scot, who has defused 370 smaller high-explosive bombs and more than 1,000 incendiaries in the past five years.

The huge "Tallboy" bomb was dropped in October, 1944, by British bombers trying to knock out the Sorpe dam. The dam survived the raid, but its gates have never worked properly since. The dud bomb was discovered when the reservoir was drained last month so the gates could be repaired.

SHE WANTS UNTIED

Chicago - (UPI) - Mrs. Sarah Richardson, 23, has filed suit to annul her five-day marriage, claiming her husband married her just to be malicious. She said her husband returned to Army life three hours after the ceremony after telling her he "just wanted to tie her up as a married woman."

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Oregon, Sunday, January 4, 1959 5

Central Point Man Sentenced in Court

Ronald Willis Richey, 21, of 807 Gibson rd., Central Point, was sentenced to six months in the county jail Friday after pleading guilty to a charge of no operator's license.

Judge James Main said he gave Richey the sentence in view of his past record and repeated traffic violations. Richey previously was paroled on condition that he refrain from operating a motor vehicle.

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ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans	\$3,593,883.33
Share Loans	2,000.00
Investments and Securities	243,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	309,936.20
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, less depreciation	5,926.44
Total Assets	\$4,154,745.97

LIABILITIES

Members' Share Accounts	\$3,728,786.99
Loans in Process	146,511.98
Other Liabilities	477.54
Specific Reserves	1,500.00
General Reserves	\$260,909.67
Undivided Profits	16,559.79
Total Liabilities	\$4,154,745.97

It is with pleasure that the Board of Directors of this institution announce the payment of a current dividend for the past six months of 3½ per annum and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ½ per annum.

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And so, at the start of a new year - a year that we have full confidence will be a prosperous one - we wish one and all a successful 1959. And, with the knowledge that your dollars can help to build your community's future while building for your own, we invite you to join the growing family of First Federal investors receiving consistently high returns on their safe, insured investment and savings accounts.

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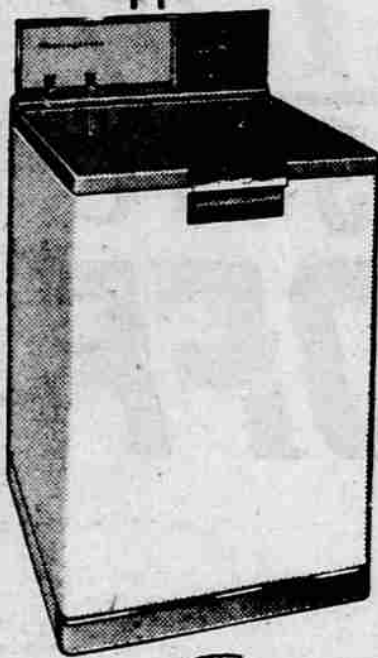
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