

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Bonneville Objectives

Dr. Paul J. Raver, administrator of the Bonneville project which has charge of distribution of electric energy from Bonneville and Grand Coulee power plants, in a recent address in San Antonio, Texas, discussed the contribution which these federal projects have made in furnishing power to war industries and utilities of the northwest. He also discussed the objectives which the Bonneville administration has and The Statesman reprints herewith that portion of his address. Of particular importance is the fact that revenues from sale of power produced at Grand Coulee will help carry the cost of the irrigation project for the Columbia basin, the whole giving an inter-related push to northwest development.

The following is an extract from Dr. Raver's address:

To enable us to carry out the policies laid down by Congress in the Bonneville act to the fullest possible degree, we have set for ourselves certain objectives. Although the demands of war have to some extent limited us in carrying out these objectives, we still hold them before us as a guide in the interest of securing the greatest possible benefit from the resources of the region for the greatest number of people.

Our first objective is to make power a tool for the development of wealth. In other words, to make the chief and abundant electric power of the region the means of opening new opportunities for investment, enterprise, and employment—for agriculture, for new industries, for small business, and for the individual.

Secondly, we believe that increasingly large quantities of power at constantly decreasing rates should be provided in order to create new opportunities for free enterprise. In industry and agriculture, the key to the whole power question is price and whether this tool—hydroelectric power—is to be used for turning the wheels in a mill or pumping irrigation water for operating a farm freezing unit, cost to the consumer will determine finally the extent of its use.

A third objective is to make low-cost hydroelectric power provide new sources for tax revenues. New farms and new industries mean taxpaying population. New industries attracted to the region as a result of the availability of cheap power are providing a broader tax base and increased wealth for the entire Northwest.

Fourth, we believe that the hydroelectric resources of the Northwest should be the means of providing asset-building jobs for returning servicemen and war workers who will have to look elsewhere for employment with the return of peace.

A final objective is to return to the people of the United States their investment in the Federal power facilities of the Northwest. That this can be done at the lowest wholesale rate for power in America—\$17.50 per kilowatt-year—has been demonstrated. By the end of the calendar year 1944, our net revenues, after payment of all power costs, operation and maintenance expenses, and depreciation and interest on the Federal investment in the Bonneville, Grand Coulee transmission system and power facilities at the two Columbia River plants, amounted to more than \$12,000,000. All we have to do is keep the generators in use.

I might add at this point that final determination of the cost allocation for the construction and operation of Coulee Dam has been made, and revenues from the sale of power will meet \$633,960,585 of the total reimbursable cost of \$781,304,085. This includes all construction costs, interest on the portion allocated to power, replacement costs over the repayment period, and operation and maintenance expenses.

In other words, revenues from the sale of power developed at Grand Coulee Dam will repay to the Federal Treasury not only all investment in the power facilities at the dam, plus interest on the power investment, but also a very substantial part of the investment in the irrigation facilities.

As a result of the careful allocation and repayment studies which we have completed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, it has been determined that at present rates revenues from Bonneville-Grand Coulee power will be more than sufficient to meet all financial requirements and assure repayment to the Federal Government of the full investment in the Grand Coulee project. Not only does power pay a major part of the cost of irrigation but the low rates attract new industries to support an increased population, which, in turn, provides new markets for the products of the newly irrigated land. Thus, power and irrigation are not opposing developments but rather complementary.

Uncle Sam believes in doing his holiday shopping early. Orders are now in effect setting aside all turkeys marketed in the west for military use for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. The government will take about 120 million pounds out of a total production of 515 million pounds. That would figure out about 10 or 12 pounds of turkey per man in the armed services. That ought to be enough to fill up even a marine on a holiday.

An adhesive cement is being made which it is claimed may take the place of needle and thread in clothing manufacture. People will need to be convinced, however. They can imagine the embarrassment in being at a party wearing clothes that have been glued together and then having the adhesive give way.

Arthur Greiser, former president of the Danzig senate, where he did Hitler's bidding, to be rewarded with the post of Nazi overlord for Poznan in western Poland, is now a captive of the Russians. It's easy to say of him—"he's in good hands."

Admiral Suzuki, called by Hirohito to form a new government for Japan, is suspected of being tapped to tender an olive branch to the USA. We are not looking for olive branches. What we will take is the sword extended hilt first.

Several ex-premiers of Japan are included in the new Suzuki cabinet. He sort of searched the second-hand shops for material. But whoever heard of an alumni team defeating the varsity?

Well or Good

The recent embroglio precipitated by the Oregonian over the proper use of the verb forms "shall" and "will" having subsided, apparently with all parties convinced of the correctness of their own opinions on grammar, it seems timely to tilt another lance with the Oregonian in the matter of word-usage. A few days ago an Oregonian editorial tendered its "well wishes" to a man. The question arises over this use of "well" as an adjective. Would not the proper word have been "good"? Or the paper might have "wished him well" (adverb).

Webster's dictionary notes the use of "well" as an adjective in the sense of "good" as archaic, though it lists the compound "well-wish" as a noun.

A minor point in grammar to be sure; but with the war going well on all fronts editors are driven to combing the minor items for their own material.

Commissioners Reappointed

Governor Snell and Treasurer Scott acted wisely to reappoint Earl Fisher and Charles V. Galloway as tax commissioners. We have an idea that Secretary Farrell's objection is made largely "for the record," that he may appear consistent in his fight against the commission.

Truth to tell, the opposition against the commission, largely directed against Fisher and Galloway, has largely died out. It had no proper foundation in fact. For the state to have lost the services of these able public servants at a time like the present would have been shabby treatment of them and costly to the state.

It is now to be hoped that this lone negative, like the shot which the foe was "sullenly firing" is the last echo of a lost cause, that was in large measure the attempt of disgruntled taxpayers to vent their opposition to paying their fair share of taxes by trying to oust the commissioners.

Pacific Shipping

Total dry cargo shipped from Pacific ports to American fighting forces in the Pacific and to the United Nations was 15,236,309 tons in 1944, which constituted 27 1/2 per cent of the total from all American ports.

The distribution of this export business among the ports was as follows:

Area:	Tonnage
Columbia River	1,856,997
Southern California	2,481,620
Puget Sound	2,976,467
San Francisco Bay area	7,921,225

The statistics show that the northwest gets the short end of war-time shipping.

There is a hint in the news to the effect that the mine operators and mine unions will agree on a new contract by Monday. Keep your fingers crossed though; but what a relief it will be to effect a peaceful settlement of this annual knock-down and dragout in the field of industrial relations. Other industries get along without such an ordeal. Why can't coal-mining?

The Third army has captured the German gold reserve, several billions in German reichsmarks, and hundreds of millions in foreign currency. The soldiers found the pile in a salt mine. Hitler thought he had "salted it down."

Interpreting The War News

By ELTON C. FAY

The inability of either Axis member to cope with, much less recover from, the deadly blows being struck by the Allies is apparent in the news of the past week.

German attempts to reestablish a cohesive western front have failed. The Nazi fight now is composed of a series of organized groups of divisional or army strength, operating without any strategic relationship to each other. They have taken up positions at transportation network centers to impede but not stop the prongs of American and British forces probing across the Reich toward the Russians on the east.

Each day's battle is fought with fewer men. The Wehrmacht's losses are enormous—141,756 lost in prisoners alone in the first five days of this month. This, of course, does not include the additional losses in killed and wounded.

The Germans, however, continue to fight fiercely. Within their means, they are launching local counterattacks. In general the swift progress of Allied forces showed some slight signs of slowing down as the week wore on. Part of this, probably the major part, may have been due to the lengthening supply lines of the Allies. To a lesser degree, localized resistance by the enemy was accountable.

The Japanese had the blackest week since they started out to conquer the Orient. The Imperial fleet, cornered in Japan's inland sea, sent out its biggest and fastest ships, apparently to scurry for new cover to the northward. An American carrier task force closed in. When the battle was over an American naval spokesman estimated that 25 per cent of the remaining major naval combat force of Japan had been sunk or put out of action.

This naval battle rounded out a week which started with the American landing on Okinawa, only 325 miles south of the Japanese homeland. Hard on the heels of this came another bit of bad news from Moscow—the Soviet government's denunciation of Russia's neutrality pact with Japan. There followed the naming of the co-leaders for the final phase of war, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

The progressive disintegration of the German front kept alive speculation over the imminence of Nazi defeat. And the swift developments about and within Japan gave rise to speculation about possibilities in Nippon.

These were heightened at the weekend when Tokyo announced formation of a new cabinet, headed by the aged Baron Suzuki who has the reputation of being a moderate. He kept for himself key non-military cabinet portfolios.

Relating the cabinet assignments to Japan's troubles in foreign relations and military fields, there were many who saw signs of a bid for negotiated peace. But there were none who looked for an end in the Pacific war short of unconditional surrender.



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Eliminating the Negative

The Literary News Behind the News

By W. G. ROGERS

"A WINTER IN GENEVA," by Anne Goodwin Winslow (Knopf; \$2.50).

American and European moral codes cross and clash dramatically in the extraordinary story of this volume of eight short stories.

A Kentucky woman, her child with her while her husband is in the Near East, winters in Geneva. Possessed by the American idea, romantic and virtuous, of love, she interferes in the very real, practical affair of a young Frenchman with an Italian widow. Virtue proves to be anything but its own reward.

Among the other stories, One Above and For Ulisse in particular show almost equally well the special, in some ways unique merits of this born writer. Her leisurely, rounded style, her insight into character, her sensitive treatment of material remind you of James or of "Passage to India."

"PIPE NIGHT," by John O'Hara (Duell, Sloan, & Pearce; \$2.50).

These are masterly short stories. They are about people with whom something goes wrong, people who are good machines though sand gets into them. They mean well but it doesn't come off; or on the contrary they don't mean well and it does come off.

O'Hara can make you despise his characters, though you rarely hate them; and while he has a reputation for being tough, there are some of his men and women whom you respect or with whom you sympathize, though they rarely draw your tears.

O'Hara writes in a sort of middle ground, never climbing up to ecstasy on one side or tragedy on the other. He's sort of between two stools. In that chosen area he is beyond doubt our most brilliant writer. I know no one so deft at wringing out of frustration, infidelity and disappointment the last drop of drama.

Of the 31 stories in this book, 20 first appeared in the New Yorker, four in Collier's.

KANSAS CITY—(AP)—There will be some new and younger faces around the city desk.

T. Leslie Johnson today bought for \$1 the old city desk of the defunct Kansas City Journal at an auction.

It will be used as a game table in Viking Village, a teenage club in northeast Kansas City.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



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Kenneth L. Dixon
AT THE FRONT

Former Prisoner Of Nazis Amazed Over Allied Arms

(Editors: Godfrey H. P. Anderson, AP war correspondent, was released last week by Allied forces from more than three years of Axis imprisonment. In this story he describes his impressions of the tremendous improvement in the quality and quantity of Allied weapons.)

By Godfrey H. P. Anderson (Subbing for Kenneth L. Dixon)

LONDON—(AP)—Returning to active work as a war correspondent after years as a prisoner in North Africa, Italy and Germany these are some of the things which most impressed me about warfare in 1945:

First is the total mechanization and improved equipment of all Allied forces plus the enormously increased fire power of combat units.

When Field Marshal Erwin Rommel bagged me at Sidi Rezegh near Tobruk on Nov. 23, 1941, the tommygun still was a weapon which drew a crowd of admiring and envious riflemen though the Germans already had plenty. Now nearly every officer and enlisted man seems to have one.

Tanks, about which there has been so much controversy, seem to me to show unbelievable improvement in size and efficiency.

One of the things which most astonished me was the absence of dispersal measures among the vast concentrations of Allied transport—one of the results of the new air superiority.

One German said that Nazi vehicles all are old and badly worn and have to be carefully concealed in woods and thickly camouflaged with the branches of

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

held chiefly in the Veterans' War Memorial at the civic center. Hotel accommodations are being reserved for the delegates. Plans for provision of transportation are being arranged. Special attention is being given to provision of communications.

With the eyes of the world on San Francisco all channels are to be kept open for communication and for the flow of information. There will be the private wires of the governments carrying messages to their home governments and in some cases to their Washington embassies. The largest "task force" in history of reporters for newspapers, magazines and radio will descend on the golden gate to tell the world what happens there.

It is estimated that there will be a gross output of 750,000 words per day from the news correspondents stationed at San Francisco. The domestic press services, the foreign press services and the correspondents of individual papers will all be pouring their stuff onto the wires or the wireless with demand for immediate transmission to all parts.

This puts a big load on the communications companies, telephone and telegraph companies, cable companies and radio companies. Western Union fortunately has a new million dollar relay plant in Oakland with a capacity of 450,000 words an hour. It is bringing in 150 technicians and expects to handle the most of the press copy. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph co. is putting in two new cables containing 900 pairs of wires, and installing a switchboard with 10 operator positions. The Radio Corporation of America will have direct radio circuits with 52 countries. Telephone and telegraph operators will have persons able to handle calls in English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Portuguese.

The magnitude of the mechanics of the communications is an index of the importance of the meeting. It represents a desperate effort on the part of weary humanity to find escape from the grip of periodic wars. Secretary Stettinius correctly warns us to have patience and not expect too much all at once. If we can only make a start, and keep the door open for modifications and improvements then the conference will justify itself. Failure would be a colossal calamity.

Practical Religion

By Rev. John L. Knight, Jr., Counselor on Religion Life, W. J. Lamette University

Minimum load—8,000 lbs. Maximum load—20,000 lbs.

All of us read and understand such signs as this indicating the amount of weight a certain machine or vehicle should handle. The words "minimum," (the least), and "maximum," (the most), have become a part of everyday usage.

We need to revive another word and place it with these two—optimum, (the best). The real test of efficiency and the real test of life itself is not whether we do the most or the least, but whether we do the best.

Open House On Tuesday at High School

An open house for parents of students and fall-potential students of Salem high school will be held from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Tuesday, April 10, at the high school building. Principal Harry B. Johnson announced Saturday.

All departments will be open for inspection and teachers will be on hand. The open house, which will have no specific program, is designed to give a basis for the registration of courses in the fall.

The hospitality committee of the newly-formed high school Parent-Teachers' association will be present, and new applications for membership will be accepted. Refreshments will be served in the school cafeteria.

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