

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sweys Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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Phony Arguments for CVA

Claude Wickard, administrator of Rural Electrification, endorses a CVA with the comment that it will bring electricity to the lamplit farms of the northwest. He can put in small figures the number of lamplit farms in Oregon and Washington, for extension of electric lines to rural areas here long antedated REA. Even so, a CVA would be engaged in retail distribution of power—or would it?

The regional director of CIO is quoted as saying that a CVA "will help make the Pacific Northwest the center for a great light metals industry." What is it now? What has Dr. Raver been doing all these years? A CVA would bring in no more electric power than congress appropriates money for, which is the same as it will for existing federal agencies.

Monroe Sweetland's Newport News hails a CVA thus:

"Full use of the power possibilities of our great rivers, more complete development of our arid lands, sponsoring of many new industries and more efficient navigation, are all major factors in the drive for our Valley authority."

How will a CVA develop more power than the army engineers and reclamation bureau in the Columbia basin system? Wouldn't it merely take over their projects? How would it develop our arid lands "more completely" than the reclamation bureau is now doing? How would a CVA make navigation more "efficient?" And how would it sponsor more new industries than Bonneville has done under Dr. Raver?

There are honest arguments for a CVA, but not the ones above listed. They are merely molasses to catch flies.

Constant Life Factor

Biochemists keep on probing into the mystery of life. Long ago they isolated the chromosomes and the genes which are the prime factors in heredity. Now they have discovered in a nucleic acid in the chromosome a living cell which seems to be a constant for each species. Discussion of this discovery by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was made recently by Dr. Arthur E. Mirsky at a section meeting of the American Chemical society.

The acid is known as desoxyribonucleic acid and the amount of it present within each cell of all creatures of a species is exactly the same. Thus it may be possible to trace the pathway of evolution chemically from the one-celled form of life to its highest forms.

It is too early to say what the importance of this discovery may prove to be. However it is through the research of scientists that facts of life are learned which man later may employ to his own benefit. This constant factor in cells may prove one of the important discoveries of biochemistry.

Filling a Power Vacuum

The last war left western Europe victorious but prostrate. The continental countries had been invaded and great areas of cities and countryside laid waste either by enemy action or in the war of liberation. Britain suffered severe damage from bombings and exhausted its overseas wealth to maintain its freedom. The result was a power vacuum in western Europe.

'Bold New Program' Poses Questions

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—There has been a great deal of speculation about Point Four in President Truman's inaugural address—the "bold new program" for raising world living standards.

Is this a major policy decision, comparable to the Marshall plan? Is it a "Four Deal" for the world? Is it the Daily Worker's scheme for guaranteeing the imperialist profits of the soft-drink manufacturers and the oil companies? Or is it really nothing at all?

The best way to put the "bold new program" in its proper perspective is to examine the way in which the inaugural address was written, and the way Point Four came to be included in it. The first step, some time before inauguration day, was a discussion between President Truman and Clark Clifford, his chief adviser and speech writer.

Truman outlined in a very general way the sort of thing he had in mind for the speech—major foreign policy address, including a challenge to the philosophy of communism, a review of what had been accomplished in the past, and hope held out for the future. Clifford then went to see Robert A. Lovett, then Under Secretary of State, and discussed the presidential ideas with him. Clifford and Lovett agreed that the next step was to have the state department prepare a version of the inaugural address to submit to the president.

Major responsibility for this text fell on State Department Undersecretary Charles E. Bohlen. Bohlen and his aides produced a

preliminary draft which seemed to Truman and Clifford interesting, but too involved, and intellectual for the purpose. Especially since his direct approach succeeded in the campaign, Truman has a taste for the simple declarative sentence.

Therefore Clifford redrafted the speech, retaining many of the state department ideas. The result was a simply written contrast between communism and freedom, a brief review of the American effort to restore peace, stability and freedom to the world, and a statement of strong support for the European Recovery program, the Atlantic pact, and the rearmament of Western Europe. But all this had been said before, and it seemed somehow inadequate in what was destined to be a major policy address on a memorable occasion.

While the speech was in preparation, however, China was falling, and the evidence was mounting that E.R.P. alone would not permit real economic stability in Europe by 1952. The idea of some sort of plan to benefit both the industrial and backward areas of the world by raising living standards and increasing purchasing power in the underdeveloped areas had long been current. Already there have been sporadic efforts in this direction—the World Food and Agricultural organization, the E.R.P. counterpart funds, the World bank.

Moreover, Truman had for some time been thinking along these lines. Clifford suggested that the time had come to throw a spotlight on the idea, and the president agreed. Clifford thereafter redrafted the speech and placed great emphasis on Point Four. He submitted the finished product to both Lovett and Dean G. Acheson. They were somewhat surprised by the emphasis on Point Four, but they approved it.

From all this, certain points emerge. First, the decision to call for a "bold new program" definitely originated in the White House rather than in the state department or elsewhere. This suggests the leading role which President Truman is determined henceforth to play in making foreign policy.

Second, although Truman called for a "program" nothing even faintly resembling a program now exists. The Assistant Secretary of State Willard Thorp has been assigned by Secretary Acheson to draw one up, but the raw material he now has to work with is no more than an idea, and an idea still distinctly fuzzy around the edges.

In one version, the idea sounds like little more than a fancy scheme for guaranteeing a return on American capital invested abroad. In another, it sounds like a serious attempt to raise world living standards by "making the desert bloom like a rose." This could certainly not be accomplished simply by private capital invested abroad for profit. In fact it would require a great and costly national effort, and Truman himself seems to have ruled this out.

From the foregoing, it is clear that Point Four came to be included in the inaugural address in part simply because the occasion seemed to require something new and striking. But it also seems possible that the President has sensed that E.R.P. and the Atlantic pact may not by themselves be adequate to halt Soviet and Communist expansion, especially in Asia. It is just possible that out of the still fuzzy idea of the "bold new program" will emerge a third pillar of American foreign policy, to stand besides E.R.P. and the Atlantic pact. But it is also entirely possible that Point Four will peter out into nothing and be forgotten.

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THE DISCREDITED SCARECROW



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

that is the erection of steam plants. I know steam-generated electricity is more expensive; but there are certain compensating advantages. Normally a steam plant can be put up in much shorter time than a hydro-electric plant. How much delay there is now in getting boilers I do not know; but they should be available as soon as generating equipment for a hydro plant. Other advantages for steam plants are: The cost per horsepower installed is usually much less. Even with hydro the steam plants can take care of peak loads more cheaply than building a new dam. The government at TVA and Central Valley want to build steam plants for standby.

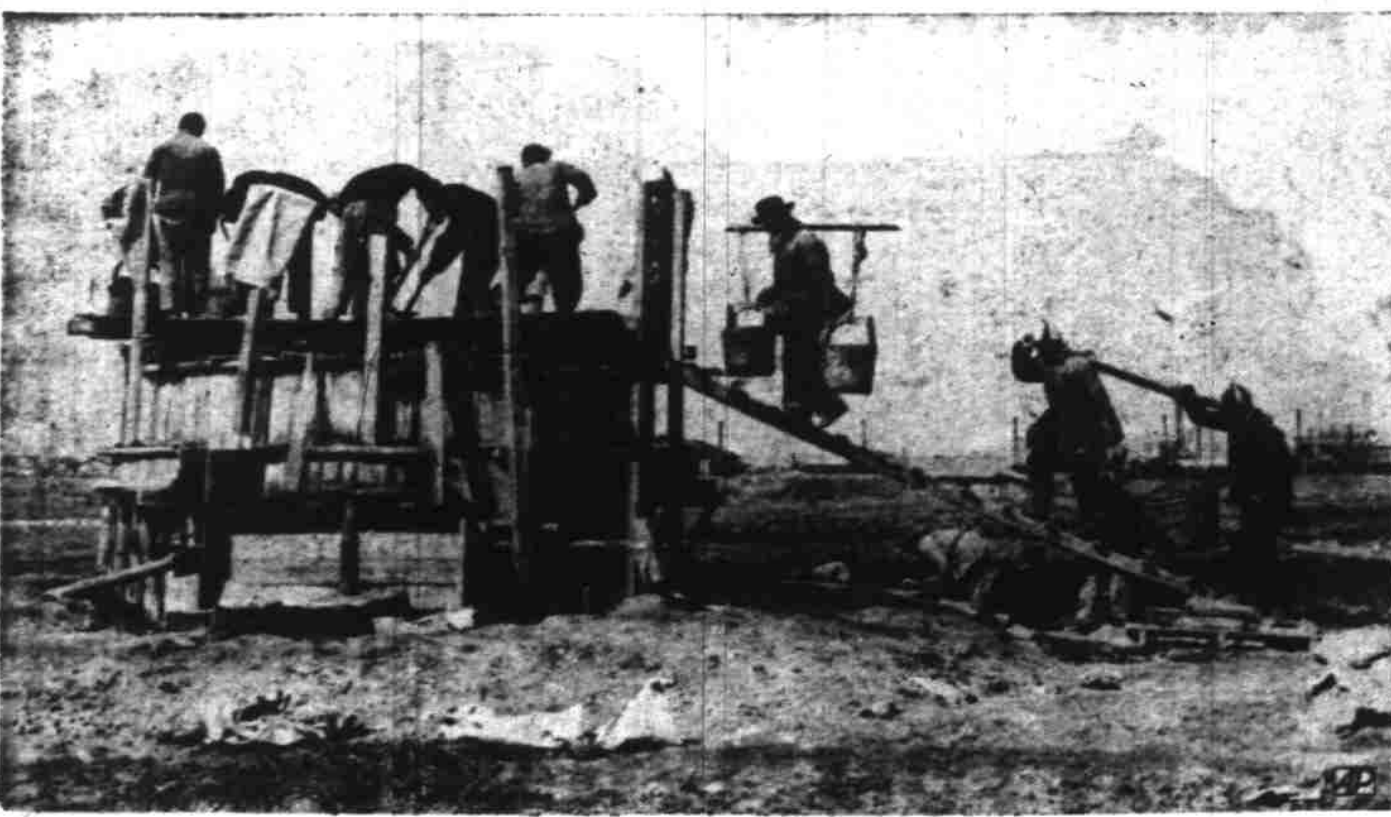
The restraining factor no doubt is the higher cost per kwh of steam-generated electricity. The private companies hate to make that investment because they would have to charge more for power. But the public can better afford to pay a little more and be assured of ample electric energy than to have light and power go off or become undependable.

We have been spoiled out here because the abundant water power has given us low-cost electricity. Other regions depend altogether on steam-generated energy. Their costs are higher, but apparently companies there have kept ahead of demand.

According to BPA prognostications the northwest will be short of power for about a decade. It need not be if steam plants to be fired with oil or coal are erected. The public however will have to assure the companies that the people will be willing to pay the rate increase required and not expect steam-produced energy at low hydrobased rates.

Members of the swift family are the fastest flying among known birds.

Chinese Building Shanghai Defenses



SHANGHAI, Jan. 29—Chinese civilians, using outdated methods, pour cement into frames to build pill-boxes for the defenses of Shanghai on the outskirts of Woosung at the mouth of the Yangtze river. These workers were conscripted by Nationalist forces to do the work. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman.)

The Safety Valve

To the Editor:

In Thursday's Statesman Eileen Johnson quotes Rep J. F. Short of Redmond as stating that "we must have sales tax or strict economy."

We don't need a sales tax but we do need economy and the place to begin is in the Legislature.

How can this group have nerve enough to raise the governor's and their own salary and expense accounts and without a flicker of an eyelash advocate economy and then condemn the government in Washington, D.C. for doing the same.

If our lawmakers were sincere and would try to do the best for the state and the people they are supposed to serve they would cut their salaries instead of raising them. Start at the top and give them reasonable salaries and by the time they get down to the employee whose salary is under \$3,000.00 they would have the budget balanced.

I suppose some of you think that what's happening in Oregon is not serious. If you will notice this is the general trend everywhere in both government and business. What will be the outcome? The same thing that happened in Europe?

Money is power and the more money the more power. Squeeze the little fellow out and he will turn to "anything." What will that "anything" be here?

In Europe it is communism. Will it be communism here? C. M. Moore
Salem, Ore.

To the Editor:

Vital for Democracy
In this period of international unrest it seems vital that we take stock of our spiritual resources. We need to evaluate the quality of our ethics as urged by Lindbergh; our position of leadership urged by Johnson; our strategy for defense as urged by Severisky; and not be neglected, is the faith of our fathers. Try as we may, we can't get away from the philosophy that—
"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

That we may shape our ends to last for the benefit of future

generations, it seems that we shall have to provide ways to husband our diminishing supply of fuel and top-soil. At the present rate of depletion, another generation will find us in the same condition as the British Isles, which now have to import raw materials to keep up their factories.

Thus far, private agencies seem content to skim the cream for immediate profit, just as the share-cropper do for the soil. The gospel of good husbandry, spread by our technical schools, is practical, but has little weight with selfish interests which only speed up the waste for "Prosperity in our time." Under such circumstances, what is the duty of our legislators?

It seems to me that they should consider their office as a sacred trust to defend, now, the strength and prestige of this nation, which is endeavoring to rally the democracies of the world for an impending conflict of ideologies. That it may have the necessities for victory and lasting peace, it may be necessary to provide some social agencies to supplement private enterprise. It seems plain that the people are gradually losing faith in private exploitation for immediate profit. But faith in a government that acts promptly for the lasting interests of the people, is vital for any democracy.

Respectfully,
Joseph E. Torbet

Man Survives Hole in Head

HONOLULU, Jan. 29 —(AP)—A navy man, driving with his wife and daughter, asked a downtown druggist to treat an apparently superficial head cut he had suddenly discovered.

After driving his family home 15 miles, he sought further treatment at the Kaneohe naval air station dispensary. A doctor there removed a .38 caliber bullet.

The wounded man, J. R. Howard of Chicago, said he had no idea how it happened.

Help for Abandoned Calf



LUND, Nev., Jan. 29—Vernie Adams, 15, bottle feeds a two-day-old calf found on the range, abandoned by its mother in snowbound Eastern Nevada. The Adams ranch is near Lund, Nev., and their cattle is being fed with hay dropped from air force planes. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman.)

Ronald Jones Lends Support To CVA Plan

People of the Pacific northwest are not in too good a position to tell the president of the United States how the Columbia valley authority development should be carried on, Ronald E. Jones, president of the Oregon Farmers union, declared here Saturday.

"As long as we are doing nothing directly except . . . urging congress to appropriate money for northwest developments . . . beggars cannot always be choosers," said Jones.

Jones said there have been many hasty and loose remarks made about the president's plan for developing the project.

"We do not believe congress will set up any machinery that will be more complex than the present programs," Jones declared. "While we have an inter-agency committee still everything must head up in Washington and the inter-agency committee is only as effective as the individual northwest representatives are told to be by the individual superiors at the national capitol."

"In effect, we now have a

Columbia valley authority in Washington composed of the secretary of the interior, chief of the army engineers, secretary of agriculture and other high government officials. It would be much better for us if we had an administration whose primary job was this northwest development and whose officers were located in the northwest."

Jones said both the president and congress would leave room for participation by the state governments of the northwest. He continued:

"To those who unqualifiedly condemn the president's request for legislation, we ask what are your plans for development?" "After all," Jones said, "the ultimate aim must be the development of the water resources of the northwest and to do it in the quickest manner possible and in the best interests of all the people."

Liberty Neighborhood Group Holds Meeting

LIBERTY — Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Core and family spent Sunday in Portland visiting the Ed Riels. Mrs. Russel Mayer conducted Bible study Monday afternoon at Mrs. Henry Kaminga's. Others present were Mrs. Harold Rosebraugh, Mrs. Wilbert Kurth, Mrs. Louis Kurth, Mrs. Don Griffith, Mrs. Arthur Wirth and Mrs. Julian Gregory.

Literary Guidepost

WRITING—FROM IDEA TO PRINTED PAGE, by Glenn Gundell (Doubleday; \$5.95)

So you'd like to receive a \$750 Satevepost check for a story or article, or earn big money as an illustrator? Here, in "case histories" of actually published work, is how it was done in six specific instances.

The Post has been making available to college and university classes copies of manuscripts as originally submitted and then edited and revised, correspondence about them, statements from authors as to how they went at the job and so on. Typical examples of the development of three articles, two stories and an illustrator's work have been selected here so that you can follow it from the first gleam in the author's eye to the day when the postman with the check only has to ring once.

It isn't always the author who starts it, of course. For instance, an article about the Metropolitan Opera's Salvatore Baccaloni was suggested to a Post editor by

someone who saw a news item about this clowning basso. The editor asked Maurice Zolotow whether he'd like to handle it; Zolotow, who had "lately" gotten very interested in the opera, gladly took on the assignment. He consulted the singer's "press book" issued by Columbia Artists Management, read everything on file in the New York Times "morgue" about him, read eight books, interviewed him six times, and interviewed 10 other persons, from Mrs. Baccaloni to conductors to a priest to a restaurant proprietor who helps keep the singer in trim at a weight of about 300 pounds. Zolotow's notes even approximated Baccaloni's broken English.

In other words, the writers earn their fees. And so do the editors: their salaries, for they not only give their consideration to general outlines and form but also go over it all with a fine-tooth comb, double-checking dates, spelling and all sorts of factual details.

"Just A Few Days Left!"

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