

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879. Published every morning except Monday. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 5-3441.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as the news of other newspapers.

MEMBER PACIFIC COAST DIVISION OF BUREAU OF ADVERTISING  
Advertising Representatives—Ward-Greiner Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

By Mail (In Advance)	By City Carrier
One month	One month
Six months	Six months
One year	One year
Oregon	Oregon
Elsewhere in U.S.A.	Elsewhere in U.S.A.
1.00	1.00
5.00	5.00
12.00	12.00

## The Senate's Tax Plan

When the legislature assembled it was recognized that its toughest problem was one relating to taxes. This was the situation:

1. A deficiency of around \$6,000,000 in revenues to cover general fund appropriations for the current biennium; an additional deficiency of over \$2,000,000 incurred during the biennium; and an anticipated deficiency of around \$38,000,000 to cover general fund appropriations for the next biennium.

2. Against this was a surplus estimated at around \$50,000,000 at the end of the current biennium in the personal income and corporate excise tax receipts which by law and by court decision were reserved for reduction of state property taxes.

3. Additional demands for school support running into many millions and demands for \$12,000,000 for buildings at the state institutions of higher learning.

How was this problem to be solved of getting money or using money on hand to pay our bills?

The budget director, Governor Hall and Governor McKay recommended making receipts of the corporate excise tax available for general fund use. The house of representatives passed a bill to this effect. A bill was introduced to cover receipts of personal income taxes into the general fund.

The danger in this was that if receipts from these taxes were made free for general spending they might soon be exhausted and a heavy tax burden would fall on property owners. If receipts continued adequate to take care of appropriations for three years the state would lose its tax base, which might be needed for a property tax levy in the future.

There was this other factor which weighed heavily in the minds of legislators and tax authorities and that was that the personal income tax was originally dedicated exclusively for property tax reduction. The corporate excise tax was devoted to the same purpose but carried no such declaration of intent in its title and was not submitted to the people as a property tax reduction measure.

To resolve this dilemma of not having enough money and having enough, the senate committee of taxation of which Dean H. Walker is chairman, has worked out a program which in our opinion neatly does the job. It separates receipts from the personal income and corporate excise taxes. The former go into a property tax reduction account to take care of state appropriations within and outside the 6 per cent limitation and to take care of the basic state school support fund and the county school fund. The remainder stays in the property tax reduction account.

Receipts from the corporate excise tax make up a separate account. First call on such receipts is to assist in eliminating a state property tax and maintaining a reserve of \$15,000,000 in the property tax reduction account. The next use to which these receipts may be put is to meet any deficiency in general fund appropriations. Any residue would remain in the account to be picked up the next biennium.

It must be emphasized that this is not a permanent solution to the state's fiscal problems. If receipts from these sources fall off or if large additional burdens are imposed on the state then other sources of revenue must be provided. Unless the voters authorize some heavy appropriations there should be a reserve of at least \$15,000,000.

## Kremlinites' Battle for Power Looms

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, April 2—There are only two or three thinkers through which feeble beams of light ever penetrate the dark, mysterious recesses of the Kremlin. One such thinker is occasionally opened when a Western European communist leader visits Moscow to receive instructions, and then returns to report to his comrades on the lineup at headquarters. And one of the leading Italian communists, Reale, has just done precisely this, with remarkably interesting results.

Reale is known, in fact, to have come back from a fairly protracted visit in a mood of deep depression. His report to the other Italian communist chieftains was that the world had been wrong in assuming Molotov was sure to succeed Stalin. He indicated that the succession to Stalin was actually in doubt.

If Reale is a competent reporter, a bitter struggle for Stalin's power is thus almost inevitable after the dictator's death. The Italian communists' distress was caused, of course by the recollection of the simi-

lar struggle between Stalin and Trotsky, after the death of Lenin. This reflected itself in the non-Russian communist parties all over the world, and left them crippled and bleeding internally.

At the same time, the story of Reale's report from Moscow sheds valuable light on the puzzling changes that have already been taking place at the peak of the Soviet hierarchy. These have been so variously interpreted that London officially holds Molotov has gained power, while the British Ambassador on the spot, Sir Maurice Peterson, is known to believe strongly that Molotov's removal from the Russian Foreign Office indicates a loss of ground.

In brief, since the death of Zhdanov, it is thought there have been three main power groupings in the Soviet government. The first is headed by Molotov and his ally, Bulganin, chieftain of the Russian military forces. The second is headed by Malenkov, in charge of the party apparatus, and his ally Beria, overlord of the secret police. The third is headed by Mikoyan, manager of the state's vital economic machinery and his ally Vosnesensky, chief state planner.

Molotov and Bulganin, Mikoyan and Vosnesensky, have all just been removed from their former official posts, and given broad directing responsibilities in the same policy fields. Mere functionaries have replaced them, respectively, as foreign minister, war minister, minister for foreign trade, and head of the state planning commission. The changes have been announced as promotions. At the third corner of the power triangle, Malenkov has been left undisturbed (hold-

ing no ministry from which he could be formally given a step up). But Beria's fiftieth birthday has just been pointedly celebrated with the very special glory of a parade.

It is all as neat as a pin, with the honors exactly evenly divided between the three groupings.

Stalin's poor health is now a well-established fact. According to information which is accepted in authoritative quarters, he suffered during 1948 from no less than four strokes, of which at least one was serious. If this is so, all the resources of modern science cannot greatly prolong his term. It is natural that he should devolve his duties upon younger men, and withdraw, as he has now done once more, to his retreat at Sochi on the Crimean Riviera.

What could be more natural, moreover, than for an aging, ailing tyrant to divide his power in this manner, cutting it into equal slices, exactly balancing each potential heir against his rivals?

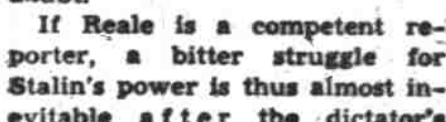
The inner drama of absolute dictatorship may seem insane melodrama to people accustomed to the dusty, workaday intrigues of Washington, London or Paris. But these dramas also have their logic, as anyone who reads history must realize.

The foregoing interpretation of what has happened in Moscow accords with this logic; is strongly sustained by the Reale story; and is accepted by some, at least, of those who should know best. If correct, its future implications are so portentous that they deserve examination on a later occasion, and at greater length.

(Copyright, 1949, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)



Joseph Alsop



Stewart Alsop

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

the silent screen when people could hear them talk. Meantime big advertisers are wondering how to stake their dollars—how much should they throw into the TV experiment.

Then there are the possibilities of great changes in TV mechanics. At present only black-and-white stuff is transmitted; but Columbia Broadcasting still has its facilities for color transmission and other companies doubtless are working on the problem.

The latest and sharpest conflict is the one precipitated by Zenith radio which in full page ads threw a scare into owners and prospective purchasers of TV receivers (except Zenith). The ads intimated that the federal communications division would open a new TV channel of ultra-high frequency which would make most existing sets obsolete. Makers of Admiral TV rejoined with a denial—and a \$1,000,000 suit against Zenith.

The FCC originally set up 12 television channels, each six megacycles wide in the 44 to 216 megacycle band. (This is Greek to me, too.) Last year in response to pressures for more channels, it took up the matter of opening up the 475-890 megacycle band. It seems the channels now allotted are not enough to satisfy demand; but there is sharp conflict in the industry over any mixing of Ultra High and very high frequencies at least in the same areas.

But what kind of programs does TV provide? This subject is discussed at some length by Gilbert Seddes in an article in the March Atlantic Monthly. At present, sports get the biggest play. Then there are movie shorts, participation shows and vaudeville. TV has a great opportunity, says Seddes, but the danger is that "it will be used as a weapon in the war between the rival networks and in the greater struggle between radio and the motion picture of the world of entertainment."

Admittedly there is the probability that television, since apparently it is to be supported by commercial advertising, will develop as radio and cater to the mass audience with programs geared to relatively low levels of intelligence. (What a woe TV will be with endless soap opera in sight as in hearing!) As Seddes writes:

"We seem to be watching for the hundredth time, the traditional development of an American enterprise: an incredible ingenuity in the mechanism, great skill in the production techniques—and stale, unrewarding, contrived and uninteresting banality for the total result."

The new tool of communication is here. It is developing much faster than seemed possible. A lot of pioneering is being done in the mechanical field, on commercial levels, and in study of how to use the new implement. New techniques will be required and new craftsmen in TV production will emerge. They will find that TV has limitations—a housewife can't do her morning work and "see" that soap opera, and her husband can't read the paper and "see" a TV movie.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.

TV is coming in fast—you'll know it's here when you see the "big cages" going up on the houses.



## Epic Battle of Midway Finding Even Greater Place in U.S. Military Lore as Years Go By

(Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

Editor's note—Wendell Webb was war correspondent for the Associated Press, accredited to the fleet at Pearl Harbor in the early period of the war. He went with the fleet when it moved to intercept the Japanese thrust at Midway. He was an eyewitness to some events of that decisive battle, and got the flow of news coming in from various segments of the engagement. He is therefore well qualified to review, by request, the noteworthy article on Midway which appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.—C.A.S.)

## Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers  
NEW DAY by V. S. Reid; Knopf; \$3

An old man, born in 1857, outlasts revolts, riots, fire, plague and the general turbulence of nearly a century of Jamaican history to tell us this story. It is the November evening, in 1944, before Jamaica wins partial self-rule. John Campbell's "Son-Son," descendant of his brave brother Davie, is about to assume leadership in the new government. Crowds of blacks, near-blacks and blacks who are near-whites, sing the Campbell's praises outside the house and stir poignant memories of the long struggle for freedom. His tale, fictitious but with a historical background, makes this tender novel.

His mind sweeps back to the 1860s, when he was eight. His father, head of a big family, industrious, devout, is caught between his allegiance to Governor Eyre's established government and his kinship with the starving blacks, who are not slaves but who have not the franchise and whose plight is so desperate that they are heeding revolutionary appeals.

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

Davie is on the side of the rebels, and the boy John is with him. The father uses the strap on the recalcitrant young man, but when he learns that the English plan also to whip him, he finds that so obviously unjust that his sympathy for the malcontents grows. Then "Miss Queen Victoria's" representatives come down with all their might, hanging and shooting, setting the

## X-Ray Survey Nears Finish

The current chest X-ray survey in Marion county will be completed this week at Salem high school, according to Mrs. Ruby Bunnell, executive secretary of the Marion County Tuberculosis and Health association.

"An attempt is being made, however," she said Saturday, "to return the mobile unit to Salem this week or next for the benefit of those who missed X-rays when the machine unavoidably broke down last week."

In the meantime, she said, those who feel they have emergency cases may be X-rayed Monday or Tuesday at the high school between 4 and 5 p.m. Men are asked to come Monday and women Tuesday. The rest of Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to X-raying students — boys on Monday and girls on Tuesday.

## Wiemals Home On Furlough

John (Mickey) Wiemals, in Salem on a 16-day army furlough, is due to leave Friday for Ft. Bliss, Tex., there to start on his way to Japan for duty and to attend radar school. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wiemals, Salem route 7, box 32.

Wiemals, who enlisted January 13 for three years, has completed anti-aircraft basic training at Ft. Bliss. Before entering the service he attended Mt. Angel Prep school and will receive his diploma with the class of 1949.

Although only two or three months a year are seen to fall, the number striking the earth annually probably is at least 100.

## Even Horses Share in Party

Even the horses got something at a fun-night party of Salem Saddle club in the state fairgrounds horse-show stadium Friday night.

The party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ward, for about 34 other rider members. A surprise birthday party for Joyce Randall, 13, featured the affair. The riders received cake and coffee while their mounts were given carrots and sugar.

Beautiful "Damask Rose"

... served in agate Sterling the finest beauty of the first rose that has bloomed for two thousand years — that's Damask Rose. See this dramatic solid silver pattern today. We will be glad to extend our budget plan for even a starter set of two place settings.

Complete 6-Place Place Setting

Federal Tax Included

\$22-50

Trade-mark of Oneida Ltd.

Herloom Sterling

EXCLUSIVE IN SALEM

STEVENS & SON

Jewelers - Silversmiths

Livesley Bldg. — State and Liberty

## The Safety Valve

Unreasonable Arguments. To the Editor:

There are perhaps reasonable arguments that might be advanced against a CVA — and we should listen to them.

But yesterday a Portland attorney publicly repeated the unsupported and intemperate accusations of the Pacific Northwest Development association. He resorts to such "scare" and "amear" attacks on CVA as:

1. "The president would appoint three men of no prescribed qualifications."

2. "There would have lifetime jobs beyond the reach of congress."

3. "Private power companies must be efficient or they die."

4. "Government - operated plants need not be efficient and seldom are."

5. "There would be complete destruction of private initiative and enterprise."

6. "CVA would put halters and hobblers on the entire country." The 15-year record of TVA which has been so highly praised by the New York Times completely refutes all of these absurd contentions. Private enterprise and initiative are flourishing in TVA; income growth there has outstripped the national average two to one; all seven governors and virtually all the residents are enthusiastic over TVA's achievements and democratic methods.

If no better case can be made against CVA than that it is a diatribe, it appears to establish conclusively that a CVA is good for everyone except a few private power companies.

Yours very truly,  
George Penketh  
511 N. E. 24th Ave.  
Portland.