

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Oregon's Debt, Present and Prospective

A proposal is before the legislature to renew authority to the highway commission to issue bonds to advance highway construction. The Statesman has been disposed to favor it because of the pressure of need for highway modernization. At the same time it is in order to see what our debt status is and how it may be affected by this and other proposed issues.

The gross bonded debt of the state on January 1, 1951 was \$32,488,350, divided as follows:
Oregon District interest bonds \$ 313,350
State highway bonds 2,100,000
Veterans State Aid bonds, (World War I) 4,375,000
Veterans' Welfare bonds (World War II) 25,000,000
Reforestation bonds 700,000
Total \$32,488,350

This is not as bad as it looks, for the net debt after deducting sinking funds and other assets applying against the indebtedness was \$2,502,119.

However there is leeway under the constitution for issuing bonds to limits as follows:

For highways \$64,000,000
For veterans' bonus 80,000,000
For veterans' loans 64,000,000
For reforestation 12,000,000
For underwriting higher education building bonds 12,000,000
For state power 96,000,000

The last item has been dormant for many years, and it is not probable the state will venture into the power business anytime soon. Bonds for the veterans' bonus probably will not exceed \$52,000,000. The sale of reforestation bonds after allowing for bond redemptions and the total issued the operations may be self-liquidating.

But if bonus bonds in the amount of \$52,000,000 are issued, and highway bonds of \$60,000,000 and veterans welfare loan bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 additional the gross debt of the state plus \$7,000,000 in higher education bonds after allowing for bond redemptions and retirements would be approximately \$177,000,000. This would make the per capita gross debt \$117, second only to Delaware whose 1950 per capita debt was \$241.29. Other states in the high brackets are Louisiana at \$84.46, Connecticut, \$79.23, Pennsylvania \$76.65, Washington \$40.56 and California \$24.88. Oregon's per capita gross debt in 1950 was \$24.57, and the national average \$35. This is one factor used in determining bids on bonds.

The per capita net debt of course is smaller, about \$97. And one saving grace as far as the general taxpayer is concerned is that several of the issues are serviced by special funds: highway bonds from gas tax and motor vehicle revenues; veterans' loans from repayments of principal and interest on loans; reforestation from sales of timber products; higher education building bonds from collections on the several campuses. What will fall on the general fund of the state unless a special tax is levied is the debt service on the bonus bonds.

All of this is presented by way of information, so when bond issues are considered we know just how deep the state is getting in and how the bonds will be paid off. We do not want ever to get in the tight squeeze the state was in in

the early 1930s or that other taxing units were in at the same time. If the current budget for the next biennium is not balanced then the deficit would increase the state's indebtedness.

Northwest Imports Power

Those suspicious of any power tie-in with California shouldn't have much to say after news on Monday that the northwest power pool had to draw power from Montana and British Columbia to carry the load in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. What if that state and province had said, "no export"?

In the case of California our export should be only a surplus power. It might work this way: the Columbia has quite an even flow, but demand for energy falls off at night. Then the extra production of Bonneville could be used in California and power plants at some of its hydro plants shut down to increase storage in reservoirs. Under proper regulation this interchange could be mutually beneficial. As it has been the northwest has been the major power-short area for some years, California suffering only one season when drought was prolonged.

Two-Front Fishing War

The fishing interests at Astoria appear to be facing both ways. They have urged that in the proposed treaty with Japan protection be given to American fishing interests against encroachment from the Japanese who before the war were invading waters formerly fished by Americans, both in the eastern Pacific and in waters off Alaska.

Now Gordon Sloan, Astoria attorney has gone as a US representative to attend a meeting in Costa Rica of a new international commission which will try to work out an agreement on tuna fishing. Astoria canners now, according to the Astorian-Budget, are processing tuna caught in Japanese and Central American waters. As the A-B says: "Naturally a fishery resource that provides steady year-round cannery employment is of vital importance."

The inlander finds it difficult to reconcile the two points of view. If foreign fishermen are to be kept out of American fishing grounds can we claim the privilege of fishing in the waters other nations claim as their own.

The ocean of course is public domain and whalers of all nations ranged the oceans for their catch. But certain portions are restricted to nationals. Witness the long fight John and John Quincy Adams waged to retain for New England fishermen the right of fishing off Newfoundland. Maybe the Astorian-Budget can show there is no inconsistency in waging war on two fronts. If it can, it should.

Over at Monmouth the registrar of the college reports an increase of 10 per cent in the number of students taking teacher training. Of 548 enrolled 504 are preparing to teach. This is a very practical response to opportunity. The best prospect for teaching jobs now is in elementary schools, especially in primary grades. With the certain increase in school enrollment due to the higher birth rate, those teaching jobs will not fade as time goes on. The law of supply and demand operates in vocations as well as in markets.

Eisenhower Throws Weight Behind Truman Defense Policy for Europe, Ducks Specifics

By J. M. Roberts, Jr. AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

General Eisenhower has thrown his weight behind the Truman administration's defense policy for Europe, but is not specific about the much debated matter of sending more troops now.

Europe has both the will and the ability to meet the U.S. estimates of defense needs, provided she receives proper help, the general reported.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed by congressmen because he did not go into more detail about the military program. He said, American troops must be sent to Europe "in ratio" with what the Europeans do, but he didn't say what ratio.

But he was expected to give more direct advice to congressional committees as the program develops, and, in the first hours after the speech, at least, the general situation seemed to have been well described by Senator Wherry, republican floor leader and opponent of an American army in Europe. Wherry said the speech indicated "that plans have already gone ahead and there is little for us to do except carry out the appropriations."

Senator Taft, chief administration critic, was silent for the time-being. The general seemed to discount the fears, widespread in Europe, that what he termed a program designed only to maintain peace would actually provoke war. He said strength must be established under a system which would permit us to maintain it for 20 or 30 years, or until Russia gives up her aggressive policy. But it must be done quickly, too — today.

On the other matter of troops, the general seemed to be avoiding a head-on collision with extremists on either side of the

question in this country, preferring to establish a broad picture of necessity and assuming that individual factors of implementation will then fall into their proper places. Anyway, he said, equipment in Europe's first big need, to prop up a new rejuvenation of morale.

"What we are trying to do is to start a sort of reciprocal action across the Atlantic. We do one thing which inspires our friends to do something and that gives us greater confidence in their thoroughness, their readiness to sacrifice; we do something more and we establish an upward going spiral."

The first question raised by the general's report to congress

was whether his vagueness on the troop matter might be seized by administration opponents as an argument that dispatch of reinforcements was not urgent. The general's stress on priority for equipment certainly opened that door.

He said, in effect, that troop reinforcement in any one place in the world was not so important as the existence of American strength, both in troops and war production, and the knowledge abroad that it would be thrown in as needed.

This is not going to satisfy Europe unless it is amplified to provide for at least a minimum American defense force behind which rearmament can take its first faltering steps.

are now even crosser. Thomas, a medium fair-minded employer, works through Minister Dolezal to prevent the nationalization of industry, but Councilor Novak outfoxes him. Karel, acquainted with the lower classes, sides with them increasingly in the national struggle between the old order and the new one. Thomas just can't get going on his new book, "Essay on Freedom," for his ideas clash with those of Elinor, whose tutelage amounts practically to apron strings. The whole thing is complicated by Karel's illicit affection for Kitty, and by Petra's for Karel.

I was one of the great admirers of Heym's last novel, "The Crusaders," but I feel obliged to leave this one for other readers to admire. The plot moves along, when the glass works don't get in the way. The clashing ideologies can't be challenged, of course, since for five years it has been constantly Czech and counter-Czech. Karel is understandably, and acceptably, radical. But the people are puppets; that's what they are said to be under communism, but they should come alive in a book.

Literary Guidepost

THE EYES OF REASON, by Stefan Heym (Little, Brown; \$3.75)

The Benda brothers try in this new novel to get back into the life of their war torn Czechoslovakia, and thus remind us forcefully of the plight of many people in Europe where families are divided just like the continent, and where men have been stranded willy-nilly between radical and reactionary in a middle-ground that has vanished right out from under them.

Joseph, who runs the glass works inherited from their father, has spent the war years in uniform in England, while his wife Lida stayed home to manage the business and care for their daughter Petra. Thomas the writer, with wife Kitty, fled to the U. S. where, under the tutelage of a newswoman, Elinor Simpson, he became "spokesman" for his suffering land. Karel, a doctor and bachelor, stuck bravely with his patients, and for his pains, or theirs, was caught by the Nazis and sent to Buchenwald. They have always lived somewhat at cross-purposes, and they



Safety Valve

Quotes Wendell Phillips On Free Government

To the Editor: In reading "Critics and Crusaders" I am struck with some of the sayings of great men, and how the words uttered in the today. Showing his love for and 1850's and 60's seem to fit in pride in our country, Wendell Phillips said "We have done what no race, no nation, no age, had before even dared to try. We have founded a republic on the unlimited suffrage of the millions. We have actually worked out the problem that man, as God created him may be trusted with self-government."

But he also sees it isn't a perfect state, there are conditions that make life intolerable for some even in a democracy. Quoting again: "When a nation sets itself to do evil, and all its leading forces, wealth, party and piety, join in the career, it is impossible but that those who offer a constant opposition should be hated and maligned, no matter how wise, cautious and well planned their course may be."

He fervently acclaimed the rights of the dissenter and the urgent, maintaining that not to give free scope to an opponent was evidence of a lack of faith in one's own opinions. To act otherwise was to nullify the creed upon which our nation was founded: "Men are educated and the state uplifted by allowing all — everyone — to broach their mistakes and advocate all their errors. The nation which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or how hateful, is only a gang of slaves." Again, "I confess that the only fear I have in regard to republican institutions is whether in our day, any adequate remedy will be found for the incoming flood of the power of incorporated wealth." Shall we today be less awake to the dangers from that power? God keep us alert to such danger!

Maudie S. Davis 1535 Trade st.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



The landlady has raised the rent again... we'll have to advertise for ANOTHER room-mate...

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Sandensen

Blocked Air-Tube in Lung

Blocking of even one of the bronchi, the little air-tubes of the lung, may lead to severe symptoms. Such blocking can result from a variety of causes, including the inhaling of a foreign object, the plugging of a bronchus by mucus, and its narrowing due to the formation of scar tissue.

In many instances, this blocking is the only disturbance in the lung; at other times it follows some other disorder, such as asthma, preventing recovery or making the original condition worse. Symptoms depend on the location of the block, the degree of its severity, what has produced it, and the condition of the surrounding lung tissue.

When the blocking becomes severe enough, air often can be breathed in, but cannot be exhaled, or breathed out. As a result, the air sacs in the lung become stretched. This is known as emphysema.

When the blocking of the bronchus is complete, the air sacs around this bronchus collapse. The one symptom which is always present when there is blocking is cough. In addition, the patient may bring up thin, frothy sputum. If there is infection present, the sputum may have a foul odor. In some cases, there is also wheezing. Abnormal sounds during the breathing, called rales are usually present.

X-ray examination is of much value in making the diagnosis certain. Examination with a bronchoscope, which is made up of a tube and a light also is helpful in determining just where the blocking is located, and the nature of the obstruction. The bronchoscope can be passed into the bronchus making it possible for the doctor to look directly into the lung. Sometimes, a foreign body or a plug of mucus may be removed through the bronchoscope, thus relieving the condition.

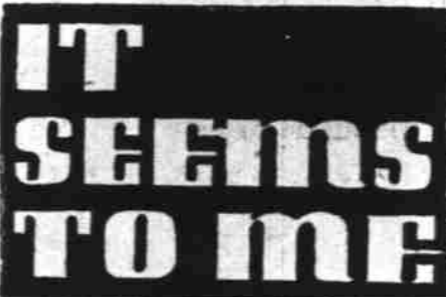
Once the cause of the obstruction is found, the most helpful type of treatment can be carried out. Operative measures are required in some instances.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS A. C.: What would be the cause

of a gurgling feeling in the stomach and a dull pain on the right side?

Answer: Disturbances of this type may be due to excessive gas in the bowel, to some disorder of the stomach, to gallbladder disease, ulcer of the stomach, or a bowel disorder.

It is well for a person with such symptoms to have a thorough study made by a physician to find the exact cause of the trouble; then treatment for over-coming it may be administered. (Copyright 1951, King Features)



(Continued from page one.)

Tom Kay was a leader in many activities, notably the big linen mills. C. P. Bishop was a much-loved philanthropist. Men like T. M. Hicks and Tom Wineshar were always on call for help in promoting public enterprises. W. I. Staley served long as president of the YMCA and gave it his devoted interest. W. J. "Jack" Daney was a loyal supporter of the fire department. Dr. Harry Olin was long on the school board and was a guiding hand in the building of the Elks Temple; also served on the capitol reconstruction commission. These are only a few names which come to mind of those who now rest from their labors. I omit names of contemporaries, for their work is well known and I feel sure is greatly appreciated.

Looking around I see a fine group of young men and women in Salem who are already demonstrating capacities for leadership. Salem will be abundantly safe in their hands. There is still much work to be done here to maintain existing institutions and services and provide new facilities to meet the needs of a growing community. Only as those who live here, young and old, work in unity and with self-sacrifice will we keep faith with those who have gone before us and provide a better city for the generations to follow.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "After having arrived at the meeting, we argued over the matter for hours."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "predicament"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Perpendicular, pernicious, persistence, perpetrate.
4. What does the word "opprobrium" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with de that means "contemptible"?

ANSWERS 1. Omit after, and say, "argued about the matter." 2. Pronounce first syllable pre, not per or heard. 3. Perpetrate. 4. The disgrace that follows shameful conduct. "A man finds it difficult to escape the opprobrium attached to his indiscretions." 5. Despicable.

RED PAPERS BANNED

BERLIN (AP)—East German communists started selling their newspapers to West Berlin grocers and fish stores as wrapping paper to get around the western ban on their circulation. The West Berlin city government has now asked food dealers to shun this source of paper.

Material Shortages, Walkouts Add to Discomforts of Weather

(Story also on page 1.)

By the Associated Press

A wave of strikes hit transportation and industry yesterday and snarled life for millions of Americans already plagued by icy weather.

Fifty thousand or more non-strikers were idled by a railway switchmen's "sick call" walkout that prevented delivery of production materials to factories.

In addition to the switchmen, approximately 30,000 workmen in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia were left stranded in some of the winter's worst weather by strikes on bus, trolley and suburban train lines.

More than 43,000 workers were reported idle in Detroit automobile plants, some because of materials shortages and some because of strikes.

The Chrysler corporation sent home 15,200 men from five plants. Some of these lay-offs were believed to stem from a walk-out of

5,000 at the Budd company in protest against the transfer of three men.

A materials shortage left 15,000 Hudson Motor Car company employees temporarily idle, and 4,000 Kaiser-Frazer workers were out on a continuing strike.

One by one, other giant industrial plants announced shutdowns and lay-offs for lack of production materials.

In Philadelphia, the Philco corporation furloughed 13,000 workers, and the Budd company, railway car manufacturers, furloughed 2,000.

The General Electric company plant in Syracuse, N. Y., laid off 3,000 for at least a day to await the arrival of television parts needed in production.

The National Tube company plant at Lorain, O., employing 13,000, announced its production was halted when workers on the company's own short haul railroad joined in the switchmen's walk-out. The line hauled supplies to the plant's various divisions.

The Republic Steel corporation said a similar walkout of its railway workers had halted most of its Cleveland steel-making operations.

Typhus, Other Diseases Hit Red Troops

By Russell Brines

TOKYO, Friday, Feb. 2 (AP)—Typhus and other diseases have been reported in considerable extent among communist troops, particularly on Korea's east coast, reliable sources said today.

General MacArthur's headquarters has not yet determined whether disease has reached epidemic proportions as announced in Washington, the informants added. Red losses from frostbite and other casualties of weather and terrain may be greater than from disease, a high-ranking officer said.

War prisoners have reported that between 50 per cent and all of some North Korean companies stationed on the east coast have contracted typhus.

While some of these reports came from company grade officers, these are being assessed here now with the usual reserve shown toward prisoner testimony.

Associated Press correspondents on the central and western fronts, reported that, according to information given them, communist soldiers and prisoners found there showed no signs of disease. If this is true, it could indicate that rat-borne typhus might be confined to the North Koreans on the east coast.

Severe winter weather has taken a heavy toll of both Chinese and North Koreans in the war zone, a high-ranking officer said.

Frostbite and frostbite are known to have crippled large numbers of communist foot soldiers, poorly shod for a winter campaign. Most of the reds wear rubber shoes with thin soles and canvas tops.

The result is that their feet quickly become wet; then freeze and gangrene results. This puts the soldier out of action without killing him. Frostbite also affects the head and other exposed extremities.

Some of the communist prisoners are reported to be in such bad condition that allied medical officers spend most of their time with them.

From a military viewpoint the incapacitation of an enemy soldier puts him out of action as effectively as death.

Diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia also have been reported.

Winter, which once was expected to be a major allied handicap, actually has become an asset, a high-ranking officer told the Associated Press. United Nations troops are well-equipped now to fight in the cold. All needed gear has reached the front.

Fire Troubles Flood-Plagued Oregon Town

PAISLEY, Ore., Feb. 1 (AP)—Citizens of this south-central Oregon town, hit by a flood, reported their flood damage from the ram-paging Chewaucan river, were called off duty today to fight a house fire.

Sparks from a fireplace, dropping through a floor, ignited the residence of Bob Parke, owner of the Paisley Mercantile company. Considerable damage was done before the flames were brought under control. Meantime Mayor J. C. Conway said the flood situation had not improved. Many homes in the eastern section of town are surrounded by ice-jammed Chewaucan waters.

The main street of the town has been diked on both sides to sluice the overflow waters through town. At present the water is a foot deep.

Several homes have been evacuated in the town. Neighbors provided emergency housing.

PUMP STEALERS

LONDON (INS)—Black marketeers, cashing in on the high price of lead, are believed to be responsible for stripping a number of Devonshire villages of their old-fashioned hand-primed water pumps. Working with powerful saws at the dead end of night the racketeers swoop on small unprotected villages and rip up the pumps complete.

Parade Planned For Salem Show By Leo Carrillo

Salem Retail Trade bureau planned Thursday to arrange a parade next Wednesday morning to mark the Salem visit of Leo Carrillo and other movie and television entertainers.

The Carrillo troupe has been obtained under sponsorship of Salem Optimist club and the Pay-Less drug store. The entertainers will give a free performance for the public outside the drug store at about 10:30 a.m.

Among the performers with Carrillo will be dancer Gary Goodwin, Spanish dancer Marilyn Epperson, western singer Les Anderson, Andy Parker and his Plainsmen.

Salem Woolen Mill Awarded Blanket Order

A Salem concern will manufacture 30,000 blankets for U. S. fighting forces, it was announced Thursday by the army-navy purchasing office via Associated Press.

Thomas Kay Woolen Mills was awarded a contract for the blankets at \$14.73 each.

The largest single orders — 1,000,000 blankets each — went to the American Woolen company of New York, the world's largest worsted and woolen fabric makers, and to Peerless Woolen Mills of Rochester, N. Y.

The American Woolen bid for the big contract was \$14.73 a blanket and the Peerless price ranged from \$15.15 to \$16.35.

Chatham Manufacturing Co., of Ekin, N. C., received a contract for 600,000 blankets at \$14.56 each; Portland Woolen Mills, Portland, Ore., 45,000 at \$16.78.

French Hits Rising Cost Of Government

Increasing costs of state government may be a business asset to Salem, but is no such asset to the rest of the state, it was averred Thursday by State Rep. Giles French, Moro, in a talk before Salem Lions club.

The legislator cautioned the clubmen that spending habits of the present were at a point where the state is making \$50,000,000 more than its income for the four years through 1953.

"It's time either to be economical or to be taxed far out of reason," said French. "If the legislature merely uses up the state surplus and makes a few cuts in the budget, it will be evading its responsibility and leaving the whole problem for the next legislature."

French advocated adoption of the recommendations of the interim committee on taxation, but declared that the committee presented "an integrated program" for which most of the measures should be adopted, if any of them are to be considered.

Regional Status Sought for Price Office in Portland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The department of commerce and the economic stabilization administration will set up regional offices in Portland if the Oregon congressional delegation has its way.

Portland is now served by district offices. Regional offices for both agencies are located in Seattle.

Both senators and all four house members sent letters to Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and ESA Administrator Eric Johnston, urging that Portland offices of the two agencies be placed at least on a par with those of Seattle.

Portland businessmen were handicapped during the last war by having to deal with Seattle regional offices of government agencies, the letter said.