

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Five Basic Fallacies

Such is the title of an article in last week's New York Times magazine by its editor, Lester Markel. Out of the rumor and gossip and agitation and argument over international and national affairs Markel distinguishes five beliefs which in his judgment are in error. These beliefs are not confined to Washington though voiced most frequently there. They are spread over the country, so deserve examination locally. Let us list them, following Markel's outline and his rejoinders.

1. The atomic fallacy. This idea is double, that the atomic bomb is a decisive weapon and that we should "drop it now" on Russia.

The atomic weapon is powerful, but not in itself conclusive; and to shoot the works now would precipitate general war, open lands of our allies to destruction.

2. The geographic fallacy. This is the Hoover-Taft idea that we can keep ourselves secure behind our ocean moats and rely on sea and air power. Markel's response:

The Fallacy: There is no Gibraltar, no fortress, that can be made surely safe against atomic attack. Second, "sea and air control" implies bases and bases imply allies. Finally, this is not fundamentally a military problem or even a geographic one; it is one to be solved, ultimately, not with arms, but with doctrine.

3. The McCarthy fallacy—the general suspicion cast on public officials as being soft toward communism. The fact is that the vast majority of government workers are loyal and faithful. The accusations against the state department as a haven for reds has never been proved. The current of hysteria though is damaging; "many good men will not take Washington jobs because they are unwilling to submit themselves to the kind of ordeal by fire and by adjective to which others have been subjected."

4. The righteous fallacy. This is the self-pride that the "American way" is best and the "only way." We like our way of life but that doesn't mean that others would or should. We can well be more tolerant of the aims and the ideas of people of other nations.

5. The leadership fallacy—the search for the "strong man," the Moses or Napoleon as the "man of the hour." Markel says:

The Fallacy: No leader can do the job by himself. Leadership arises primarily from the people, from the Main Streets of the nation rather than from Pennsylvania Avenue. Unless the average citizen performs his duties as a citizen, dealing responsibly with the great issues of the day, leadership will fail.

Suppose we put it in simple English: keep your shirts on. Don't get panicky, and don't get abusive. Rely on facts rather than prejudices and on hearsay. In this very complicated modern world do not look for a sign or a gadget that will solve all our problems. If we use our common intelligence constructively we'll solve these problems successfully.

## Safety Work Duplication

Rep. Earl Hill has a bill to abolish the industrial accident and unemployment compensation commissions and assign their duties to the labor commissioner. The latter is an elected official. Three persons appointed by the governor compose both the commissions. Hill anticipates that substantial savings could be achieved through this consolidation.

The idea is not new. Rep. Perry of Columbia in 1941 had a bill to transfer the work of the labor commissioner to the accident commission. Organized labor has opposed this, feeling that it has nibs on this elective office. Also it gets one position on the three-man commission.

Truth is there is considerable duplication in safety work and factory inspection. The labor commissioner is responsible for inspecting factories in the interest of safety, and so is the IAC. And both carry on this work. The latter is primarily concerned with firms contributing to the state fund. The labor commissioner's authority extends to all places where there are hazardous occupations. He has of course many other duties besides this inspection work.

Some way should be devised to combine functions of the two departments for inspections

## Reports from Russia Indicate U. S. Embargo On Metals to Communist Nations Hurting Reds

By William L. Ryan

AP Foreign Affairs Analyst  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP)—The Soviet Union is running into serious trouble in branches of its heavy industry, possibly because of an American clampdown on shipment of strategic materials to iron curtain countries. Shake-ups and ominously threatening warnings in the industrial field attest to this.

There have been a number of shakeups in Soviet ministries recently. One of the most intriguing has just come to light: The Supreme Soviet's presidium approved a shift in the administration of the metallurgical industry. The ministry has been split into two ministries—one for ferrous metallurgy and one for non-ferrous.

The former head of the overall ministry has been demoted. A. N. Kuzmin is now assistant minister of ferrous metallurgy, and the chief of that new department is Ivan F. Tevosyan. This talented Armenian once held the job of minister of the combined metallurgical industry. But in the now-famous departure to Olympus of the big shot of the politburo, Tevosyan left the post and devoted himself principally to being a vice premier and member of

the council of ministers. He is one of the few members of the council who is not also a politburo member.

That was at the time that V. M. Molotov stepped out from under the burden of the foreign affairs ministry and A. I. Mikoyan from the foreign trade ministry to retire to a sort of overall direction of things.

There are increasing signs that this lessening of the burdens on the big shots didn't work. The strong hand of iron discipline from the top was lacking. One by one these ministers—and this includes Molotov himself—are drifting back to more active direction of the ministries they once left in the hands of their subordinates.

Tevosyan was not back in active control for a week before he knocked off a letter to Stalin, noting that the ministry of ferrous metallurgy reported fulfillment of its production program for iron, steel and rolled metal and iron tubing for 1950 under the five-year plan.

But nothing is said of the other half of the metallurgical picture, the non-ferrous ministry. This is now in charge of Peter F. Lo-

mako. He held this job once before when it was highly important—back in 1940, with world war threatening.

A revealing light on the troubles of the ministry is contained in a recent press blast against still another ministry, that of agricultural machine building under P. M. Goremykin. It was accused of using defective equipment, defective materials and producing defective output. The official press blast said this state of affairs was "causing serious harm to the national economy."

We are fairly sure that the Soviet Union is suffering shortages of such things as uranium ore, nonferrous metals, seamless pipe and other vital materials. Production of aluminum is apparently far below demand.

Nickel, copper, cobalt and other non-ferrous metals are apparently short. As a result of all this there likely will be more shakeups in the Soviet ministries—not because the ministries will be blamed if they cannot get enough of these materials, but because the politburo must have scapegoats. It all adds up to one thing: the American embargo is hurting.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"Can't stop for breakfast, dear! ... I'd never make it to the office in time for second breakfast with the boys ..."

## Senate Faces Five Heated Controversies

By Edwin B. Haskinson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP)—Five or more heated controversies, topped by the proposal to call 18-year-olds, faced the senate today as it prepared to launch debate on new draft legislation.

Senate leaders have asked that debate begin Tuesday on the broad Universal Military Training and service bill.

Chairman Russell (D-Ga.) of the senate armed services committee told a reported there was even a chance that the big troops-to-Europe issue might get into the debate. He noted someone could offer a form of a resolution sponsored by Senator Wherry (R-Nebr.) as a limiting amendment. Wherry would require congressional approval before any additional troops are sent to Europe. This issue is scheduled for later consideration.

Not Too Many Men  
"I have not found anyone who thinks 3,500,000 is too many men in the armed forces," Russell said. "Actually that is the only issue in the UMST bill."

Russell said he expects disputes on these points:

1. Lowering the present minimum induction age from 19 to 18. The senate bill would force local draft boards to call up first all available men in the present 19-through-25-year draft pool.

2. Extending present required 21 months service by draftees and reservists to 26 months. Senator Morse (R-Ore.) has promised a fight to retain the present 21 months, or falling in that, not more than 24 months.

May Close Colleges  
3. Deferment of 75,000 draftees in each of the next three years, after they have taken four months basic training, in order to complete studies to be doctors, dentists, scientists or technicians. Several senators want to double this number, saying a sharp drop in male students might cause many smaller colleges to close.

4. Extension of present required service in reserve units to a total of eight years, less active service. Several senators want to limit the reserve period, when a man remains subject to possible call to duty, to a lesser period. Others complain that the regular army, navy, air force and marines have neglected their reserves and have no real training program set up for them.

5. Continuation of the present automatic deferment for young men below 18 years and six months who volunteer for the national guards of their states. The

UMTS bill would allow the secretary of defense to end this automatic deferment under certain conditions.

Meanwhile the house armed services committee planned to reopen public hearings on a much revised UMTS measure.

It would limit inductions to boys who are six months past 18 and contains numerous other changes from both the senate bill and requests of the defense department.

## Dulles States Way Paved for Peace in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP)—John Foster Dulles returned from almost five weeks of Far Eastern conferences today expressing confidence "that the way has been paved for the reinforcement of peace, order and justice by positive and cooperative action in the Pacific island area."

This was taken as an optimistic report by Dulles on prospects for a possible Pacific pact, similar to the Atlantic pact, uniting Pacific nations against communist aggression.

Secretary of State Acheson has said a Pacific pact is under discussion.

Dulles, President Truman's special envoy on the trip, told reporters "we are in shape to go ahead promptly" with the drafting of a Japanese peace treaty.

Dulles said he would report quickly to President Truman and state department officials. He was greeted at the airport after his flight from Honolulu by Acting Secretary of State James E. Webb and Assistant Secretary Dean Rusk.

"Our effort has been not merely to hasten a final settlement of the old war with Japan," Dulles said in a statement, "but to find ways to provide insurance against the new aggression which threatens ominously in the Pacific, as elsewhere."

Dulles talked with leaders in Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

His primary mission was to pave the way for a Japanese peace treaty but the conferences produced considerable talk of a possible Pacific pact alliance. Australia, New Zealand and the United States were mentioned as the principal initial parties to the pact, with other anti-communist nations possibly coming in later.

## Rooming House Blaze Kills 2 At Castle Rock

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., Feb. 25—(AP)—Two men died in a rooming house fire early today after trying to fight through flames which destroyed the two-story wooden building.

The landlady's dog roused his mistress and two women tenants who escaped from the house before firemen arrived. Firemen later found the dog's body huddled near the front door.

The body of Ralph Nesbitt, 55, was found partially clothed, near the door of his second-story room. Another roomer, Denny Armstrong, 35, got to the stairway before he died from suffocation.

Walls and ceilings of the house smoldered for six hours before firemen could quench the fire. Castle Rock Fire Chief John Gilleland said the blaze started on the basement steps shortly after 12:30 a.m.

TRAFFIC RECKONING  
NEW HAVEN—(AP)—A total of 24,583 persons, about one for every 8,100 of the state's population, were convicted of traffic violations in Connecticut during 1950. Fines assessed totaled \$699,629, or about \$28 per violation. Speeding was the leading complaint, causing 8,446 arrests. Arrested for reckless driving were 1,765 and for drunken driving 1,502.

TRIF ON ALERT  
PASADENA, Calif.—(AP)—When Norman Munzinger's car brushed fenders with another vehicle, he got out to talk it over. While he was talking a thief hopped into his auto and drove away.

## Demos Offer Troop Move Compromise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP)—Senators Connally (D-Tex.) and Russell (D-Ga.) proposed tonight the senate approve additional ground troops for Europe subject to presidential check on other nations contributions.

At the same time, Senator Taft (R-Ohio), who found this proposal unsatisfactory, announced he is drafting an amendment to delay troop transfer until other nations guarantee to fill their defense quotas.

Connally and Russell, who head the foreign relations and armed services committees, respectively, made public the terms of a resolution they will seek to substitute for one proposed by Senator Wherry (R-Nebr.).

Wherry has sought to bar the dispatch of any troops to augment the North Atlantic defense force until Congress passes on the policy involved.

Adoption Expected  
Adoption of the combined committees of the Connally-Russell resolution without substantial changes is expected late this week.

In their proposal, the two senators moved to put the senate on record as saying "the threat to the security of the United States and our North Atlantic treaty partners makes it necessary for the United States to station abroad such units of our armed force as may be necessary and appropriate to contribute our fair share of the forces needed for the joint defense of the North Atlantic area."

The resolution would record the Senate as saying "the president should make certain that our North Atlantic treaty partners are making contributions to the joint defense of western Europe commensurate with their ability, geographic position and general economic condition."

The president would be asked to consult with the secretary of defense, the joint chiefs of staff, the foreign relations and armed services committees of both houses and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower before ordering troops abroad.

To Report to Congress  
He also would be requested to report to congress every six months on the implementation of the North Atlantic treaty.

The resolution also would approve Eisenhower's appointment as supreme commander in Europe.

Taft, who will testify tomorrow before the two committees, told reporters he has about given up the idea of seeking any percentage or numerical limitation on the number of troops to be sent to Europe.

Testimony by the Ohio senator and Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the republican floor leaders, will precede an appearance Tuesday by former President Herbert Hoover.

Taft isn't flatly opposing the assembling of six American divisions under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as a part of the North Atlantic defense force. But he said that before the United States makes even that commitment, it should have a contract with western European allies specifying their contributions to the international army.

"It would be foolhardy for us to make commitments until we have the definite promise from other nations that they will provide the divisions necessary for an adequate army," Taft said.

## Fulbright Says RFC Board Too Eager to Please

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—(AP)—Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) said today the reconstruction finance corporation (RFC) is "so weak, so eager to please" it would jump at almost any suggestion that it make a government loan.

And Senator Capehart (R-Ind.) urged that white house aide Donald Dawson be called to answer questions by a senate banking subcommittee investigating the RFC. Capehart wants to know about President Truman's study of congressmen's correspondence with the RFC on loans.

The banking subcommittee—Fulbright is its chairman—issued a report recently. It said three RFC directors had allowed themselves to be influenced on granting loans.

The report said that Dawson, who is Mr. Truman's aide, appeared to be one of those who exerted undue influence.

Mr. Truman called the report asinine.

Appearing on a television show today Fulbright said that although he thinks RFC actions have been "highly improper" he doesn't think they're illegal.

At one point, Fulbright said: "This board is so weak, so eager to please that if anyone wrote a letter down there simply saying, 'look at this, will you, and give it whatever you desire,' they would take this opportunity to create some goodwill" and make the loan.

## Red Peace Council Asks Big 5 Pact

BERLIN, Feb. 25—(AP)—The communist-sponsored World Peace Council today urged the United States, Britain, France, Red China and Russia to sign a five-power pact for the preservation of peace.

The council, which has been meeting in the Soviet sector of Berlin for several days, asked all nations of the world to support its big five proposal and said rejection of the plan would be regarded as proof of the aggressiveness of the government concerned, who would then also bear the responsibility.

## Public vs. Private Power Controversy Building up To Climax in Washington

SEATTLE, Feb. 25—(AP)—Washington state's hottest public vs private power controversy builds up to a climax in the next 48 hours at Washington, D. C.—and opposing forces long will wear the scars of battle regardless of the outcome.

At issue is the proposed sale of the Inland Empire's Washington Water Power company to a group of northeastern Washington public utility districts.

The amount involved is estimated at close to \$100,000,000 to cover all phases of the deal for WWP's generating, distributing and transmission system covering most of eastern Washington and northern Idaho.

Focal point of the power scrap is whether the securities and exchange commission at SEC hearing over the transaction.

PUD's, public power advocates and the New York holding company which controls WWP say no; a variegated combine of opposing forces says yes.

May Be Tested in Courts  
The decision is up to the SEC—and even that may be tested in the courts. The commission ruling is due sometime Monday or soon afterward. It will be preceded by a study testimony at SEC hearing recently in Spokane and Washington, D.C., and final oral arguments in another hearing that opens Monday in the national capital.

The final hearing is set for one day, but so many attorneys have asked time to argue the highly technical legal issues the session might extend into Tuesday.

The question of jurisdiction hinges on interpretation of the federal holding company act. PUD's are exempt from SEC regulation. But the position of American Power and Light, which owns all WWP common stock, is in doubt.

Partially Under SEC  
The fact that American is a private company which plans to do business with public agencies appears to be the crux of the issue. Washington and Idaho state officials, along with the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and various civic organizations, contend that American's part in the sale comes under SEC control. Anti-jurisdiction forces deny this is true.

If the SEC holds that it has a say-so in the deal, it could require American to make a full declaration of details such would be mandatory in case of a sale to a private purchaser. This would lead to further prolonged hearings and give the SEC the final word.

A no-jurisdiction decision likely would bring the transaction to a speedy close.

The four PUD's reported involved—in Chelan, Douglas, Stevens and Pend Oreille counties—could be faced with a bond issue calculated at nearly \$100,000,000.

Cost of Stock  
Experts arrive at the total amount this way: A notice already filed with the SEC by American shows that the holding company would receive from \$56,000,000 to \$61,000,000 for common stock acquired in 1928 at a cost of \$68,000,000. Another \$25,000,000 would be used to retire WWP bonds and preferred stock, while \$2,000,000 would go for settlements of the WWP employees' retirement fund.

Additional money would be required for tax settlements by the PUD's and for fees. Unofficial sources say Guy C. Myers, fiscal agent for the PUD's, would get approximately \$97,000 to be paid one-fifth in cash and the remain-

der in installments over a period of years. Myers' fee normally is 1 per cent of the total amount involved.

Loas of Bitterness  
Bitterness between opposing factions, displayed both publicly and privately, surpasses that of any power fight in the state since the public power movement started in Washington several decades ago.

It spread to Idaho, which threatened Washington PUD officials and Howard L. Aller, president of American, with prison sentences. Idaho officials said the deal would violate a recently passed state law banning the sale of any power properties there to outside agencies.

Feeling in Spokane is heavily anti-public power. That city has 63 per cent of WWP's customers, while less than 10 per cent reside in counties of the four PUD's seeking to take over the WWP system. Spokane witnesses at the hearing here cited this as a prime example of the tail wagging the dog.

The PUD's view is differently. They see Spokane as the last important private-power island in a spreading sea of public power.

The Northwest Public Power association estimates that public power will serve 63 per cent of all users in Washington when Seattle's City Light takes over Puget Sound Power & Light properties in the Seattle area next week.

When western Washington PUD's absorb Puget's remaining facilities, public power's share in the state would go up to 80 per cent.

## Students Aid Blind Farmer

EUGENE, Feb. 25—(AP)—A group of students from a GI agricultural class pitched in last week to help a farmer who was behind in his chores.

The farmer, Claude Mathes, lives near here with his wife and two children. The ex-GIs went out to his farm, armed with a tractor and other equipment, and helped him complete his new home, repaired a chicken coop, dug a 330-foot irrigation ditch, split a winter wood supply and cleared brush in front of his house for a road.

Mathes is blind. He lost his sight when a Jap bomb exploded near him in New Guinea during the last war.

The population of Finland is nine per cent Swedish.

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## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

at fantastic prices, and prices on city property and farm lands breaking into higher altitudes and prices of stocks pushing upward it would seem to be a pretty good time to pause and "take profits" as the traders say.

We should realize that the productive capacity of America has expanded enormously since 1939, that competition for foreign markets will be keener, that the deficiency in housing, in motor cars, in appliances has been pretty well overcome in the five years since the end of the war. The trend in bank investments in bonds is down while private loans are in greater volume. Any chill there would affect credit and touch off selling in commodities, and in securities too as traders saw the prospect of lower profits and higher business taxes.

This may be just a case of a "blue Monday" feeling, but this country has not reached the point where prices can permanently defy the law of gravity. Those whose memories go back to 1920 and 1929 will concur.