

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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Here's That Line Again

Correspondents in Korea have been told to go hush-hush on the 38th parallel—as though that suppression would end discussion of that boundary line between the Republic of Korea and the soviet satellite North Korea. For the 38th parallel looms at Lake Success, in Washington, in London and Paris, and it must also bob up in Moscow and Peking. Just a line on the map which somehow was given military recognition and later became the dividing line for a country split in two.

President Truman dodges talk about the 38th parallel by saying that crossing the line was up to General MacArthur. But General MacArthur makes no commitment, indicating that high policy at U.N. must be determined, though noting, as have others, that the 38th parallel is no suitable line for military to hold. Britain and France however are reputed to favor stopping at this old boundary line and not trying to pursue the reds farther north.

The question can't be dodged forever. If U.N. forces get to the line and stop of their volition it will be because they are restrained by U.N. That might happen as negotiations are revived for a settlement of the Korean affair.

Rumors have been afoot that a deal would be made restoring the old parallel for the division of Korea. The only trouble with the rumors is that nobody has been able to get any word out of Peking. Various efforts have been made to sound out Chinese sentiment, but not even an echo rebounds. Chinese intentions remain inscrutable.

Certainly all countries that have contributed forces to the U.N. armies are eager for a wind-up of the fighting in Korea. It ought to be possible to work out a settlement and would be except for the type of communist mind that must be dealt with. Because the communists are quite impossible to work with it is doubtful if a truce is in early prospect. That means somebody somewhere will have to make a decision on whether to cross the 38th parallel.

Langlie Demands

Balancing of Budget

Governor Langlie of Washington did the courageous thing when he vetoed the omnibus appropriation bill of the legislature and then called that body to meet in an early special session. Appropriations had far exceeded prospective revenues and the Washington governor refused to let such a situation stand. He had consistently demanded a balancing of the state budget. When the assembly reconvenes it surely will be in a mood to pare appropriations and lift taxes to prevent the debacle of a huge deficit in Washington's treasury.

Washington is a prosperous state. There is no reason it can't provide funds to meet the proper requirements of state government. But, as in Oregon and elsewhere, the temptation is to pile obligations on the state and reluctance to impose the taxes necessary to meet the costs.

Oregon seems to be a little better off than Washington, but it is mainly just a matter of time. This state will come to the brink of a financial abyss in two years if some preventive is not applied. The people must be educated to the fact that costs of state government have exceeded the expectation from present revenue sources. Sooner or later—and not later than two years hence—the axe must be applied to expenditures or the screws of taxation given a few more twists. This information is not new; it is not secret—it's the cold truth.

The Trainman News, organ of BRT, has a column, "Your Money's Worth" by a woman staff member which offers suggestions on getting the most out of the dollar spent. Here is

Russians Escaping into West Reich Find Little But Questioning, Hard Life of DP Camp

By Joseph Alsop
BERLIN, March 21—You could see that the wiry little man with the round, high-colored face had probably been good with his horses—he was a veterinary captain in a Soviet artillery regiment who had as they say, "chosen freedom." Despite his shabby castoff clothes he retained an air of competence and his Russian peasant vitality prevented him from being truly downcast.

Yet after eighteen months of freedom's privileges, after eighteen months of interrogation centers and D.P. camps, the life of the young captain had been veiled by an almost visible melancholy. Melancholy seemed in fact to have settled upon him slowly but relentlessly, as dust settles upon the forgotten furniture in an abandoned house. He finished his schnapps in one gulp and summed up his problem in a single tragic question: "Do you really think we were right to come over—all of us who left the Soviets for this life of a dustheap, or should we have stayed with our own people?"

The little man with the tragic question is worthy of more than momentary consideration as a symbol of a missed opportunity. The opportunity is Berlin, an island of freedom in the midst of the Soviet zone of Germany. Here in Berlin, this reporter has just completed a rather prolonged exploration of the various resist-

ance and liberation movements, German and Russian, which have their main or advanced bases here.

It was a decidedly curious experience. At the suburban house which is the headquarters of the Theodore Friedmann's Committee of Free Jurists in the Soviet Zone, more than 100 East Germans crowded the anterooms to report injustices by the communist hierarchy, which would then be investigated and publicized. An equal crowd in the anterooms of the Kampfgruppe of Paul Tillich and Rainer Hildebrandt, the center of a more conventional political resistance.

The east bureau of the socialist party, after its fearful losses by police terror in 1948, made such popular support its leaders were confident of their power to keep their party alive in east Germany. And the tiny office resembled nothing so much as a dim little speakeasy where frightened men and women got trips westward instead of a drink.

All these organizations had their own marked characters, yet all conveyed common impressions—first of the tremendous possible usefulness of Berlin as a base of freedom amid the east zone slavery and second, an impression that this usefulness was not being turned to account because none of these efforts in Berlin was being effectively supported by the western world.

Yet it was only when one saw and talked to the Russians who had fled the iron grip of their society since the war, that one realized how stupid, and even how brutal, our governments have been in their dealings with this problem. The shocking situation that once prevailed, when

one worth copying: "It is high time to be ordering your seeds from nearby or favorite seedsmen. Restrain yourself on the highly advertised, more expensive 'discoveries.' Stick to the tried and true strains."

The Umatilla county development commission has adopted a resolution favoring the early authorization of a dam in Hell's canyon of the Snake river to be built by the federal government. It further recommended that private utilities should be allowed to purchase and transmit the power to consumers. Thus we have one expression of opinion on the controversy over who should build works to capture power from the Snake river. This seems a reasonable solution: let the government build the big dam because it will provide more energy than the alternatives proposed by a private power company, but use the existing companies to distribute the energy to consumers.

A third state to follow an Oregon pattern with regard to highways is Washington. Its legislature has voted to establish a highway commission of five members, replacing the present director of highways appointed by the governor. This follows the Oregon plan where we have three commissioners who govern the department and determine, under the laws, the policies to be followed. Idaho earlier this year adopted the same type of organization and New York has adopted the Oregon system of weight-use fees for commercial trucks.

The government has loaned \$2,600,000 to mink and fox fur-growers. But it wasn't the RFC trying to produce more "natural pastel mink coats" retailing at \$9,540. It was the farmers' home administration of the department of agriculture helping distressed fur producers.

Editorial Comment

INTERNATIONAL COURT TEST

Britain announces she will carry to the International Court of Justice Iran's decision to nationalize the vast holdings of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company—a sound, statesmanlike move on Britain's part that will also provide a test of the mettle of the World Court.

Aside from the political aspects of the matter, in which the fate of Iran's quarter billion barrels of oil per annum bears vitally upon the balance of military power in the world, there are definite legal aspects which suggest that the International Court is the logical place to seek, first, a stay of execution of the Iranian decision and, second, a final adjudication.

The International Court was set up within the United Nations specifically to settle disputes of law arising between nations. This is exactly such a case. The British government, as major stockholder in the Anglo-Iranian firm, has a contractual relationship with the Iranian government calling for performance of specified duties on both sides. This agreement, signed in 1933, guarantees the British-controlled oil concession until 1953.

Britain's position is that the Iranian Parliament, in voting to nationalize the oil industry, has violated that contract, and should be required to make good on it. It is idle to speculate upon Iran's legal defense, but what prompted to move in Parliament was (a) an upsurge of nationalistic sentiment in favor of Iranian ownership and control of Iran's principal resource, and (b) long-standing dissatisfaction with Iran's per cent of the profits from the oil operations.

The case cannot be divorced, practically speaking, from its larger framework in which the world's opposed factions are struggling for possession of Iran's invaluable oil resources. But it is possible for the International Court to step into this clear breach and, by applying itself to the case with firmness and dignity, produce a solution serving the ends of peace and justice. It will, in any event, be the first great test for this 57-year-old body, which made its first finding in 1949 and has since had only the opportunity to move about the fringes of the great problems besetting the world.—San Francisco Chronicle.



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

between the rival gangs, as in prohibition days. The stakes were high. It was kill or be killed. Then the situation would quiet down for a spell with one gang left in control.

As far as the law was concerned that was fenced off by protection money. Politicians, police, persons with influence were thus controlled. Sometimes it would come cheap, without any graft, as when the city councils distressed for more revenues, "license" punchboards, pinball and slot machines. Sometimes it came harder when palms were greased. But such is the lure of gambling that the money came easy and the profits were huge after all the payoffs.

The menace of this business is not merely that persons lose money in gambling but that government becomes corrupted through its toleration. You can't have a free and decent government when the racketeers hold it in pawn.

Now it is one thing to be shocked at the headlines coming from disclosures before the Kefauver committee. It is another thing to be alert to evil conditions in one's home city or state. We are only remotely responsible for conditions in New York or Miami or Los Angeles. We are responsible for Oregon and its several communities. And we have in Oregon our small-scale gambling bosses who have the territory parceled out and run such gambling devices or bookie shops as they can get away with. There isn't so much need of a Kefauver committee to investigate as for guts in the enforcement officials.—and that is true in the big cities too. The exposure merely publicizes what informed persons have previously been aware of.

The Chinese are said to have used rockets in warfare about 1200 A. D.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Has anyone turned in a secret dispatch case containing a comb, gun, a hankie, compact, lipstick, cigarettes, 2 rings, some keys, a snapshot of my boy friend and some papers? ..."

House Backs Tax Vote on Symphony

A bill to let Portland vote on a .15 of a mill tax to support the Portland symphony orchestra was approved by the house Wednesday and sent to the senate.

The orchestra, which is in dire financial straits, lobbied for the measure recently by giving a concert in the capital rotunda.

Martial Law Rules in Iran

TERHAN, Iran, March 21—(AP)—The government imposed a curfew on this capital Tuesday and made a show of force with tanks under martial law in a hard-hitting effort to smash a reign of terror by assassins.

Premier Hussein Ala's new pro-western government acted amid strikes and a flood of unconfirmed reports of new assassinations in the wake of the killing of Premier Gen. Ali Razmara 13 days ago and the wounding of former Education Minister Abdul Zanganeh by an enraged student yesterday.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "When will I be most apt to see him?"
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "vitalize"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Comedienne, commission, combustible, compressor.
4. What does the word "materialist" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ju that means "wise; discreet"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "When shall I be most likely to see him?" 2. Pronounce vish-i-ate, both V's as in it, as in ate, accent first syllable. 3. Commission. 4. One who takes interest only in the material comforts of life. "Materialists, who are blind to the spiritual aspects of life, find little to comfort them." 5. Judicious.

Compromise Air Pollution Bill Approved

The senate public health committee Wednesday approved a bill designed to prevent and control air pollution in Oregon.

The measure approved by the committee is a compromise resulting from nearly three months of study, and has the blessing of both industry and the public.

Legislation to control air pollution was requested by Gov. Douglas McKay in his inaugural address to the legislature January 8. To be known as the Oregon air pollution act, the proposal would set up a five-man board known as the air pollution authority of Oregon. Members would be appointed by the governor and the state sanitary engineer would act as the board's secretary.

The board would have the authority to set regulations governing air pollution and could require offending industrial plants to correct conditions causing air pollution.

Actions against plants polluting the air would be brought through the attorney general. Offenders haled into court by the board would have the right to appeal from the authority's decisions through the Marion county circuit court.

Committee members who held hearings on the legislation pointed out that air pollution has increased tremendously in recent years as more industrial plants have located in Oregon.

The greatest problem prevails in the Portland area where noxious gases from aluminum plants has poisoned vegetation to such an extent that dairy cattle may not be allowed to pasture. Cows who feed on grass infected by the aluminum plant gases died within a short time.

Bill Providing for 'Efficiency Expert' System Delayed

A bill directing employment of so-called analysts or business agencies to conduct a survey of all state activities to determine whether they are operated efficiently and economically was held up by the joint ways and means committee here Wednesday pending a legal opinion from the attorney general.

The investigators would be employed by the governor who would receive their reports and advise the legislature.

"There is no question," Sen. Carl Engdahl said, "but that many of the state activities are overlapping and some of the departments are overstuffed."

Question whether the governor, under the bill, would have authority to direct investigation of constitutional activities of state departments was raised by Senator William Walsh and Representative David Baum. Walsh said a serious legal question apparently was involved and it would be wise to refer the bill to the attorney general for an opinion.

Boxcar Shortage Probe Considered

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP)—Congress may be asked to look into the boxcar shortage.

Rep. Jackson (D-Wash.) told a reporter today he may ask the house commerce committee to study the shortage in the Pacific northwest.

He said it has caused growers "a great deal of anxiety. They don't know what to plant nor how to ship it."

He said he has asked the interstate commerce commission to investigate the problem and prepare a permanent policy to solve it.

Legislature Registers Approval of Hospital For Aged in Portland

By John H. White
Staff Writer, The Statesman

Legislative action was completed Wednesday on a bill to construct in the Portland area a \$3,000,000 hospital for aged patients. The senate approved the house-passed measure, Sen. Angus Gibson, Junction City, casting a lone dissenting vote.

The proposal still must clear two obstacles. First, it must be referred to the people because the constitution requires the voters to approve construction of state build. Outside Marion county, Gibson claimed the people have rejected similar plans twice in the past.

Must Find Funds

Second, if the measure is accepted by the voters, it will be up to the 1953 legislature to provide funds for construction.

Sponsors of the proposal said the hospital would relieve institutions in Salem and Pendleton where about one-fourth of the patients are aged persons who are not insane.

Sen. Rex Ellis, Pendleton, predicted the building "would pay for itself in five years." Sen. Manley Wilson, Warren, told fellow legislators, "Anyone who ever visited the state hospital in Salem couldn't in good conscience vote against this bill."

Two objections to the measure were voiced by senators who eventually voted for the hospital.

Objects to Money Limit
Sen. Dean Walker, Independence, objected to a limit being set on the amount of money that could be spent. He cited the possibility of rising building costs.

Sen. Howard Belton, Canby, wanted the method of raising the revenue stated in the bill.

Most senators agreed that there was a "crying need" for the proposed institution.

The senate voted to allow construction of the hospital anywhere within a 20-mile radius of the Multnomah county courthouse. The house had set this limit at 15 miles, but Rep. F. H. Dammasch said he would ask representatives to agree with the senate version.

Bill Introduced

In other action Tuesday, the senate public welfare committee introduced a bill calling for a \$250,000 appropriation to establish work camps in state forests for prison convicts. It will be referred to the ways and means committee.

Senators approved a bill to let fire protection districts adopt regulations to prevent blazes and to require permits to burn waste.

A companion measure to allow fire districts to charge property owners outside the district when the firemen respond to a blaze on the property failed by one vote. The vote actually was 15 to 10 in favor of the measure but 16 votes are required for passage. Two senators were excused and three others were absent during balloting.

Sen. Carl Engdahl, Pendleton, indicated he would attempt to have the measure reconsidered today.

Senate Gives Pattersons Gifts, Flowers

Sen. and Mrs. Paul Patterson, Hillsboro, president and first lady of the senate, were honored Tuesday in a brief, spontaneous ceremony in the upper chamber of the legislature.

Senators and their clerical staff presented Mrs. Patterson with a bouquet of red roses, her husband with an engraved wrist watch and both with a silver service that included matching trays, a chop tray, an engraved tray and candleabra.

Sen. Marie Wilcox, Grants Pass, commented, in making the presentation, "I have had many as-

Stalemate in Reapportionment Issue Reached

Reapportionment of the legislature appears to be blocked indefinitely.

The house reapportionment committee, scheduled to take some definite action Wednesday on the Young Republican "population" plan, found itself deadlocked on almost every issue and adjournment without reaching a decision.

Committee members appeared to favor introduction of the Young Republican plan but couldn't get together on when it should take effect—immediately or after the next general election.

Backing the proposal to wait until after the next general election were Reps. Paul Geddes, Roseburg; Pat Lonergan, Portland; Giles French, Moro; and Raymond Coulter, Grants Pass.

Favoring immediate action were Reps. Mark Hatfield, Salem; E. J. Ireland, Molalla; and Maurice Neuberger, Portland; and Carl Francis, Dayton.

Rep. Henry Semon, Klamath Falls, refused to vote one way or the other until he knows committee reaction to an eastern Oregon proposal to change the method of reapportionment by amending the constitution. This would have to be referred to the people.

Court Limits Legislative Act Amendments

The state supreme court ruled Wednesday that a legislative act cannot be amended to take in more territory than is covered by the title of the original act.

The effect of the ruling means that in some cases, it will take two or more legislative bills to do what one has done in the past.

The title of a bill is the statement telling the subject of the measure.

Robert K. Cullen, whose statute revision council drafted most of the bills for the legislature, said the decision won't have much effect on bills of this session.

The court's opinion was given in a case in which the house judiciary committee asked the court to interpret the constitution, which says an act shall include only one subject, and that the subject shall be embraced in the title.

The decision settles something that has bothered legislators for years. It is the opposite of the theory that all a title is a heading for a bill, rather than a restriction.

signments in the legislature but this is the nicest." She paid tribute to Patterson's "fairness, discretion and wise counsel" in presiding over the senate.

Mrs. Patterson, in thanking the chamber, added, "The most important speech my husband ever made was when he asked me to be his wife."

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