

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Year of Decision for Hydroelectric Commission

Portland General Electric has filed a fresh application with the State Hydroelectric Commission for a license to build a power dam at Pelton site on the Deschutes River. This puts the case squarely up to the Commission; and the Commission should face up to its responsibility.

When a prior application was received the Hydroelectric Commission referred it to the State Fish Commission. When the latter body refused to approve the project either to grant a license or deny it. The reference was in order initially, but the Hydroelectric Commission cannot just avoid decision because the Fish Commission does not approve. It should vote the license up or vote it down.

The 1931 act creating the Hydroelectric Commission gives it full authority as far as Oregon is concerned, to issue licenses for hydroelectric plants. Title 119 OCLA gives no veto power to the Fish Commission. It presumes to stand on an old territorial act, and apparently is prepared to go to court to establish its power of veto. The Hydroelectric Commission however should conform to the enabling act which created it and where the applicant meets the conditions set up in Sec. 119-113 the Commission should give it a license.

The only reference to fish in the Hydroelectric Act we have found is this:

"Every application for the appropriation of water for the generation of electricity subject to the terms of this act shall be subject to protest or remonstrance on behalf of the public or any interested private person or persons, on the ground that the proposed construction, development or improvement would damage or destroy the use or utility of the stream or other body of water involved for other beneficial purposes, including the propagation of fish, scenic, esthetic, recreational, park, highway or other beneficial use."

The right of remonstrance however is not the right of veto. Having held its hearing and made what investigation it desires to make on its own initiative the Hydroelectric Commission should arrive at a decision. If in its judgment the plan is practical and the use of the waters for generating hydroelectricity beneficial then it would follow that it should grant the license. The Fish Commission, if it is determined to block the project if it has legal authority, then can act on its own motion.

It's time for the Hydroelectric Commission to get off the fence. This should be its Year of Decision.

Trial Heats in New Hampshire

The New Hampshire primary on March 11th will attract a great deal of interest. It is the first of 16 state presidential primaries. Entered on the GOP side are Eisenhower, Taft and Stassen. Really it will be a test show for Ike, the

unseasoned entry in the political race. While Ike appears to be the favorite, Taft will have substantial support, with the backing of the influential Manchester Union Leader, William Loeb, publisher.

On the Democratic side President Truman and Senator Kefauver will fight it out. This will be a test for each, a straightaway, with Kefauver the reformer tilting his lance against Truman and his political and administrative cohorts. One would expect Truman to win handily. If he doesn't, Kefauver's stock will rise fast.

Uncle Sam, Senior Partner

Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel threw a ring at the opening session of the Wage Stabilization Board's hearing on steelworkers' wages. In response to the claim that the steel companies could pay a sizable wage increase out of profits Fairless said the chief sufferer would be the U. S. Treasury. It would cut his corporation's federal tax payments by 60 per cent and if extended through industry would result in a net loss to the government "conservatively estimated at 11 billion dollars." Against this, presumably should be offset the increased take from the larger incomes of workers, but that would not be nearly enough to cover the loss. So, he concluded, government would be forced to raise prices (and corporation incomes) in its own interest.

Fairless put his finger on the fact previously emphasized in this column that Uncle Sam is a partner in U. S. business, the senior partner that is. He is quite as much concerned over high profits as the other and junior partners, the ones that call themselves the owners of the business.

Newbold Must Be Tough, Too

Newbold Morris, wealthy New Yorker, independent Republican, who took over the job of digging up skulduggery in government bureaus, was met with a barrage from Congressman Potter, a Pennsylvania republican, member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Potter looked in the committee files and found that Morris' name was linked with various and sundry organizations later listed as subversive by the Attorney-General, Morris, denying any Communist affiliation asked in a sort of pained surprise, "Do they really get that low around here?"

The answer, Newbold, is that they do; and you'll have to live up to your given name to bear up under it all.

Morris was hired to chase down the thieves and the grafters, not to root out Reds. He ought to be allowed to get on with that job, particularly since his reputation in his home city of New York stands so high that he had the backing of reform elements in his race for mayors.

One reason Groundhog Day survives is that no one keeps books on Mr. Groundhog.

United Nations General Assembly Ends On Familiar Note of East-West Disputes

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
AP News Analyst

Another United Nations General Assembly has ended on a note which has now become customary—re-emphasis of the East-West split.

Its last major act was to turn down a Russian plan for a Security Council intervention in a Korean settlement. The Assembly decided that a settlement discussion would be proper only after a truce had been arranged.

It may be that the closing of the Assembly, removing the Korean case from its role of political football, that forum may permit some light to be thrown soon on what the Communists really expect from the cease-fire negotiations at Panmunjom.



Since they have a semi-truce without making any agreements, it is hard to see why they should make any break, however.

Looking for some achievement by the General Assembly, observers have seized upon Russia's so-called "concessions" regarding disarmament which led to pooling of the study of atomic and other arms in one new commission as proposed by President Truman.

In the course of discussion of this issue, however, it seemed obvious that the nations were merely providing a new forum in which to continue their disagreement.

In addition to the East-West dispute which has split every General Assembly, an increasingly serious if not new split was emphasized among the members at the Paris session.

This was the growing tendency of the Moslem nations to be just as mad at one side as the other in the major disputes. They withheld their 15 votes on several occasions to demonstrate the balance of power which they hold.

And when the United States felt forced to side with France on colonial complaints, the lid nearly came off. The effect has been to stifle national aspirations in several quarters and cause the Moslem countries to start flirting with Russia. Not with the idea of marriage, but to awaken greater care and jealousy among their Western suitors.

The Russians, defeated at every turn from beginning to end of

the Assembly, went home talking about "Third World War," which nobody took too seriously.

The Western idea is pretty much that the Third World War began sometime during the Second World War, perhaps at Yalta; that it took a serious turn in Korea in 1950, but that whether it becomes a general shooting war depends more upon depeopled Russian policy and Russian national interests than on talk at the U. N.

The United States took the disarmament bull by the horns with some propaganda but no material success in the opening days of

the Assembly, and lost no battles thereafter.

There were issues, however, on which she barely managed to carry the majority with her. One was on the Russian "package deal" to admit both Iron Curtain customers and Italy, but excluding South Korea, which caused the U. S. to balk.

The nations wanted Italy so much they almost took the others, and taught the U. S. delegation that its political leadership by the Assembly was not automatic.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
SEASON IN ENGLAND, by P. H. Newby (Knopf, \$3).

Tom Passmore, a young Englishman out in Egypt, is granted a leave which he uses to return, with both reluctance and eagerness, to his home country. There is little left to call him back there except a sister with whom he is only slightly acquainted, yet there was a lot to drive him there, for he believed it his duty to report on his dead friend Guy Nash to the senior Nashes.

In the conventional Tom's opinion, Guy had not done right by his parents. It was not only that he had fled from them and neglected them, but that he had failed to tell them he was married; at his death, he had even directed his wife not to look them up. That shocked Tom, in part because he thought it was unfair to the lovely Greek-born Renee, who had not much money left, and who nevertheless did not feel so dangerously close to the end of her tether that she could bring herself to accept Tom's proposal of marriage.

Clegg, who has charge of farm work, gives Passmore the uneasy suspicion that all is not well with the Nashes, and Mr. Nash himself conditions him for meeting the bereaved mother. She does not really accept her son's death, and may be somewhat shaken to learn, says Nash, the Passmore looks so much like Guy. Passmore grows fond of the old couple, and has not been able to bring himself to do his duty, as he regards it, when to his amazement Renee appears. She is a quicker worker than Mr. Nash and his ill wife, on Clegg, on Mrs. Clegg, on the housekeeper, on the reader, too.

For one novel, this has a lot

of stories: About Renee, independent, self-confident, hard but capable of softness; about Guy, indirectly, and his rebellion against his doting mother; and, perhaps most importantly and entertainingly, about the blundering Passmore, who sticks his nose in where it has no business and gets it tweaked. And also, it is much ado about nothing, for not much happens beyond a tryst at a well, an extra dose of digitalis. Yet Newby keeps you at fever pitch. It's his ingenuity that gives this book its unflagging interest.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "You may blame it on me if you wish to."
 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "cohere?"
 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Mafactor, malleria, malleable, malignancy?
 4. What does the word "consummation" mean?
 5. What is a word beginning with op that means "timely?"
- ANSWERS
1. Say, "You may blame me for it if you wish (omit to)." 2. Pronounce ko-her, o as in cone unstressed, e as in he (not as in her), accent second syllable. 3. Malaria. 4. Completion. "The consummation of peace between the two nations was the result." 5. Opportune.

Quote for the Day

Liberty is always dangerous, but it is the safest thing we do have. —Harry Emerson Fosdick.



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

will tax their combined brains to find an acceptable solution to the revenue dilemma.

At the last session of the Legislature Senator Walker, foreseeing the practical legislative problem due to the state constitution, recommended passing a new business earnings tax at that time. His reasoning was that if it would be referred the people could register their decision before the next session, and if it was not referred its revenue-producing potential could be tested. Other members, particularly those in the House, had made up their mind to avoid new revenue bills, since they felt the treasury reserves would be sufficient to carry the state pretty well through this biennium. So the Walker bill died in committee. The Pauls proposal stems from the same fear that the next Legislature would be caught between treasury needs to finance State activities and its own inability to enact a tax bill sure to stand.

It would be a mistake to call a special session unless a tax program is ready which will provide adequately for state needs and offer some promise of public acceptance. The ready legislative solution would be a retail sales tax, but that is a five-time loser in Oregon and it takes faith to assume it would be approved.

Definitely appropriations will depend on revenues; and if the present structure doesn't provide enough money and no acceptable supplement is devised, appropriations will have to be cut. The tax committee will propose a program; the Legislative Assembly and after it the people will dispose. It is time for the people to become fully aware of the financial problem the state faces as its reserves of revenue are consumed by appropriations.

Ancient, canal-laced Leghorn, Italy, has been pre-eminent a commercial center.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"You have just learned how to prepare meals for a husband, girls... now for the fundamentals of squelching him when he complains about the grocery bills..."

'STUCK' NEEDLE



Your Health

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

Mothers-to-be may now look forward to childbirth without the fears of past ages. Childbirth has become much safer in the last twenty-five years. This is due to our growing knowledge of the birth process, better care before and after birth and modern drugs which assist the process and fight infections. Infection and toxemia (poisoning) of pregnancy have become much less frequent.

Hemorrhage after childbirth is also controllable and causes fewer deaths than formerly. Hemorrhage, however, has now become the leading cause of death in childbirth, due to the decrease of other dangers. Hemorrhage after childbirth has not decreased as much as it should, and accounts for almost a third of such deaths.

Death from hemorrhage shock can be prevented. When bleeding persists after a childbirth, it is usually not a sudden gush of blood, but a moderate bleeding, or seepage, over several hours. This slow loss of blood ends in shock and death only if no one becomes alarmed and checks it early enough.

Too often, the slow bleeding is allowed to continue until shock is irreversible and blood transfusions are useless. In many of these cases the patients are so weakened by loss of blood that they have little resistance left.

The modern obstetrician is always on the lookout for this type

of bleeding, and has the proper supplies on hand to prevent and fight it.

Any woman about to have a baby should have her blood typed, and blood should be available to her at childbirth. The doctor should also have drugs on hand which he may give to help the womb contract after delivery of the baby and the after-birth.

The after-birth should be carefully inspected in all cases of bleeding, to determine whether any pieces have been left in the womb to cause later hemorrhage.

On rare occasions it may be impossible to check the hemorrhage. Even these exceptions need not cause death, however, for it is possible to stop the hemorrhage by removing the womb. This operation has now become quite safe in the hands of a modern surgeon.

With up-to-date care and a supply of blood for all women having babies, we have everything we need to cut down the number of deaths from hemorrhage after childbirth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
F.M.: Would an inner ear disease cause dizziness and difficulty in vision?
Answer: An inner ear disturbance may cause such symptoms. However, it is more likely that a brain disturbance of some sort may be responsible.
(Copyright 1952, King Features)

Congressional Quiz

Q.—Is there any law against Communists working for the government?

A.—Yes. Under terms of bills appropriating federal money, any Communist who accepts a government job and pay is guilty of a felony and, if convicted, is subject to a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and a year in jail.

Q.—Has Congress ever settled the "Hidlands" oil controversy?

A.—No. The states vs. federal fight over control of oil-rich undersea lands is still unsettled after 12 years. The U. S. seeks "paramount" rights on the basis

of a Supreme Court decision that states cannot "own" offshore areas. The states say their claims have been recognized since Colonial times, and want Congress to reverse the high court. A compromise bill was passed by the House in 1951, but the Senate did not act.

—What will Congress take up in the 1952 session?

A.—Congressional leaders have set no definite timetable, but high on the unofficial priority list are: the Japanese peace treaty, extension of the Defense Production Act, the Rubber Act, and the Soil Conservation Act, foreign aid, appropriations to run the government, proposals to bring the Internal Revenue Bureau under civil service, revision of the GI Bill of Rights, school aid for critical defense housing areas, and pay increases for servicemen.

Q.—Is anything being done to make sure the government doesn't get gypped in arms buying?

A.—Two key agencies—the Office of Price Stabilization and the Defense Department—announced Dec. 23 they were setting up a committee to check on prices charged for all military equipment. The new group will have authority to recommend pricing changes and to determine whether controls should be placed on military items now exempt.

Q.—What's Congress going to do to prevent recurrence of a mine disaster like the recent one that killed more than 100 people?

A.—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the Senate Labor-Management Subcommittee, said Dec. 25 that his group would examine reports on the causes of the Dec. 21 West Frankfort, Ill., coal mine explosion to determine whether tighter safety laws are needed. Congress has never passed a compulsory mine-safety law. The federal government provides an inspection service that makes recommendations but has no power to enforce them.
(Copyright 1951, Congressional Quarterly)

Remnants of Ancient Tribe of Kalmuks Find Haven in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA (P)—"Here, it is good." In those simple words, spoken in German, the young woman with the almond-shaped eyes and olive skin of a Mongolian, summed up today her approval of the country she now will call home.

Gama Akuginow, her husband and child, are some of other Kalmuks—among the last survivors of a mighty tribe dating back to 12th century era of Genghis Khan—have found refuge in the United States—the only country that would permit their immigration.

This is to be the end of their wanderings that, since the 17th century, have seen the Kalmuks buffeted about Asia and Europe, their number constantly shrinking while they struggled to survive.

Ancient Culture
Still to join the first group in America are about 550 Kalmuks now in a Displaced Persons Organization camp in Germany. Together the 600 nurture all that is left of a culture which flourished in the 12th century in Eastern China, north of Tibet.

The initial group was interviewed by prospective employers at the Pennsylvania State Employment Service office Tuesday.

Eleven already have found jobs, mostly in the garment industry, for which they could claim experience in Yugoslavia where they had fled from Russia.

Philadelphia will be the future home of the largest number, a spokesman of the Employment Service said.

Long Journey
The break-up of the Mongolian Empire in Southwestern Asia more than three centuries ago started the Kalmuks on the long journey now ending in America.

The steppes of the lower Volga in Russia were their first adopted home. But during the 18th century the Russian imperial government attempted to limit the power of the Kalmuks.

Thus began a long chain of conflicts which brought these Western Mongolians at various times in opposition to the imperial regime, the Bolsheviks and the Communists.

During those years thousands were liquidated or sent to "correction" camps, never to be heard of again.

World War Two caught some Kalmuks in the Soviet Army, but at the end of that struggle fewer than 800 men, women and children of the Kalmuk group were living on the western side of the Iron Curtain.

It was from these survivors that the last 600 were gathered in a DP camp, eventually to come to the U. S. A.

'THINKER' LANDS IN JAIL
SAN ANTONIO (P)—A man jailed Sunday explained his condition this way: Whenever he thinks about how his wife ran away with another man five years ago he gets drunk. He had been thinking about it for a week.

BRUSH ART
NEW YORK (INS)—There's an art to loading a brush with paint. Dip it in about 1/4 the bristle-length. Tap it gently on the sides of the can to settle the paint into the brush. Never scrape it on the rim of the can. Always start with a clean brush.

SECRET SHIP
LONDON (INS)—British naval experts predict that the new 36,800-ton naval aircraft carrier Ark Royal will be a "ship of a hundred secrets" when it is commissioned in 1953. The new fleet aircraft carrier will replace the famous Ark Royal which German Minister of Propaganda Goebbels "sank" seven times on the radio before the vessel was finally torpedoed in the Mediterranean in 1941.

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