

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Aw"

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Amber Light on HB 160

When the committee hearing on HB 160 was held some time ago Chairman Mark Hatfield admonished the witnesses to stick to the bill and not to wander. Few of them adhered to his advice, however. Most of them launched into discussion of the Pelton Dam project on the Deschutes. Friends of this development favored enactment of the bill; foes of the dam opposed the bill. The hearing became largely a rehearsal of old arguments on this particular project.

The Statesman has felt that the best use which could be made of the waters of the Deschutes along this site would be for power generation. Weighing the possibilities for salmon propagation and for power the latter seemed to have greater economic value for the state. Moreover, it would be possible to have some salmon propagation even if dams were built.

This paper questions, though, the wisdom of this method of clearing the way for the dam. There is certainly no assurance that Pelton would be approved if the bill becomes law. The bill would face almost certain referral to voters for one thing because the opposition has generated so much emotional steam.

Amendments to protect present and future use of Deschutes waters for domestic, farm and reclamation uses probably satisfy upriver residents; but the Oregonian makes a valid point in objecting to the provisions of the bill which give any power permit or license-holder clearance from conditions the fish and game commissions now have power to impose. This paper does not feel that these commissions should have final say as to use of public waters. By the same token it does not feel that the hydroelectric commission or its permittee or licensee should have that final decision.

In fact this subject is so involved that the Assembly should go slow in changing the HE law just to clear the way for Pelton Dam. This is general legislation, and the subject should be studied in its general rather than special light.

Railroad Earnings in 1952

Railroads are turning in their earnings reports to the ICC for 1952. The Santa Fe had the biggest net earnings, \$70 million, closely followed by Union Pacific with a million less. Southern Pacific reported net of \$63.4 million and then came a big drop to Chesapeake and Ohio with \$45 million. The eastern roads like Pennsylvania and New York Central which handle the biggest volume of traffic, have had hard work carrying forward much gross into net. The Pennsylvania had a net of \$36.9 million and the NYC \$24.7, the latter being topped by the Baltimore and Ohio's \$27.3 million. The year turned out better

for rails than the year preceding, thanks to higher rates; but rail men complain that their return was only 4 per cent on total investment. High operating costs, high taxes, competition of other means of transport haunt the days and nights of railroad executives; but in spite of difficulties they manage to give the country the finest railway service in the world.

No Tasty Morsel, Wayne

C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times writes from Abijan, Ivory Coast, French West Africa, of the "interesting constitutional question posed in the case of Senator Victor Biakaboda who disappeared in the jungle here three years ago and may have been eaten by his constituents . . ."

Some bones were found in the vicinity where Senator Biakaboda was last heard commenting upon the political scene . . .

In this country there have been cases of senators eaten out by their constituents, but so far as we know none has been eaten up. That big black pot Oregon Republicans keep boiling probably doesn't mean a thing. Many of his former supporters now make no bones about their feeling about our Senator Morse. They have lost their taste for him completely and find a lot of his pronouncements pretty hard to swallow. He jumped out of the frying pan into the fire when he blocked confirmation of the cabinet right off, and now they say he's burned to a crisp about some of the other administration appointments.

On the other hand, Wayne has been in hot water so often that the boiling kettle would be no new experience for him. And he is used to being the bone of contention, too. So it probably doesn't bother him a bit to hear all those cries of "Put something in the pot, boys."

But we'd like to pass along Sulzberger's philosophical reflection that you cannot have your Senator and eat him too.

Anthony Eden has made it clear that Britain is not joining with the USA in repudiating parts of the Yalta agreement. The British make two effective points: (1) Unilateral repudiation sets a bad precedent which may be copied by other nations; and (2) repudiation is academic since Russia is in possession of lands conceded at Yalta and will not vacate them to comply with a U.S. change of mind. About all that repudiation can accomplish is to satisfy those who have denounced Yalta (often without knowing much about its terms) and to give some encouragement to peoples whom Russia has trampled on. Trading territory for Russia's aid was a mistake, but we can't rectify it just by passing a resolution.

SEVERING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

annual basis. They would have to provide their own distributing system.

Under the second plan the Reclamation Bureau would build the major works. Then individuals or groups or irrigation districts could contract for the water. The charge would have to be sufficient to cover operation and maintenance of the federal portion and retirement over a long term of the capital investment, without interest.

At present the Bureau is making studies of possible pilot projects of some 10,000 acres, and has selected for investigation areas identified as the East Long Tom, the Coburn, the Chehalis and the Tualatin. If one or more of these is undertaken then the results may be studied by the Bureau and by farmers to decide whether to expand irrigation under this plan.

Development of this type would require a change in federal laws so the Bureau could enter into direct contracts. Present state laws appear adequate. What Western Oregon farmers are afraid of is being saddled with heavy land obligations, such as wrecked many of the early irrigation ventures, are varied. This contract plan avoids that, and landowners are not voted into a district against their will.

Even so it will not be easy to convert valley farmers to large-scale undertakings. Land uses are diverse, farm sizes are varied. The terrain and soils of the valley are not adapted for the usual flooding type of irrigation employed east of the mountains. The floor of the valley is irregular. Leveling would expose clays and gravels on the higher points whose fertility is low. Except in particular sections overhead irrigation would be required. In flat land sections like Southern Linn and Benton counties drainage would be necessary for any heavy use of water. Another question which would arise is the 160-acre limitation on water service. Some farmers prefer big ranches with a lot of grazing land and would not be willing to scale down even if water charges were varied.

As time goes on and population increases the pressure will be for greater production from the soil. Water and fertilizer increase yields. So it seems only a question of time until farmers will see a real advantage in using these stored waters. Meantime the studies can be made, cost estimates arrived at, and the level road opened. Ultimately the greatest value of these big dams may be from use of the stored waters for irrigation rather than mere prevention of floods or provision for hydroelectric generation.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Treat her the same as you would your sister."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "creator"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Syringe, syrup, syren, sycophant.
4. What does the word "contention" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "t" that means "the summit"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "Treat her just as you would your sister." 2. Accent second syllable, not the first. 3. Siren. 4. A point maintained in an argument. "History would seem to support this contention." 5. Pinnacle.

Northwest History

By Dan E. Clark

Professor emeritus of history, University of Oregon.

Today's Question: What was the "Treaty of Joint Occupation?"

At the time of the restoration ceremony at Fort George in 1818, negotiations were in progress between diplomats of the United States and Great Britain over a number of controversial issues. One subject of discussion was the location of the northern boundary of the United States between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains. Without much difficulty it was agreed that the boundary should run along the forty-ninth parallel as far west as the "Stony" or Rocky Mountains.

The Safety Valve

Will Not Help Store Teeth To the Editor: I see by your paper we are getting closer and closer to one more graft—flouridation of Salem water. It seems all one has to do is get up some wild scheme and make connections with the right people, and it goes over big.

If this flouridation is so wonderful (and I am not saying it is not) why do we have to treat millions of gallons of water that are not taken into one's system? I can't see what good it would do anyone's teeth for the water poured down one's bathroom fixtures or on the lawn and garden; and I can see what good it would do my store teeth. It would seem to me there are cheaper ways of giving the right treatment.

Just where are we headed for? We are telling every nation on earth how to run their business and if they are worse than we, God have pity on them . . .
E. C. Miller
1545 N. 16th St.

Far more productive of diplomatic wrangling was the question of a boundary west of the Rocky Mountains in the Pacific Northwest, where both nations had claims of equal validity, based on discovery, exploration, and settlement. The American Commissioners proposed that the line of the forty-ninth parallel be continued west to the Pacific. The British Commissioners countered with a proposal that the boundary should be along the forty-ninth parallel until it intersected the Columbia River and then follow that stream to its mouth. The British were determined not to give up control of the Columbia River, which was so important to the fur trading activities of the Northwest Company, and the Americans were equally determined not to give up the right of the United States to the country drained by the Columbia. Concessions were offered by both sides to no avail.

Finally, since neither side wished to break off negotiations without some sort of agreement, a compromise was reached and a treaty was signed on October 20, 1818. The international boundary was to run along the forty-ninth parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. West of the Rockies the country claimed by either nation was to be "free and open" to the citizens and subjects of the two nations for a period of ten years. The treaty was promptly ratified by both governments. Thus the fixing of a boundary line west of the mountains was postponed. But never after 1818 did the British assert any claim to the region South and East of the Columbia.

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dr. Dan E. Clark care of this newspaper.)

Lord Cornwallis, loser at Yorktown in the American Revolution, went on to military fame in India.

Comes the Dawn

Willamette U. student council has a damp problem on its hands. To wit: Men students dating gal dittos living in Lausanne Hall must, because of Lausanne rules, wait outside in the rain for their dates during certain hours on certain nights of each week. The men hope that maybe they may be permitted to drip in Lausanne's lobby. According to the Collegian the council appointed Lausanne representative Dolly Montag to look into the possibility of relaxing the rules. Miss Montag said she would but added she didn't particularly care "if the men had to stand out in the sleet and snow all night."

The Ore. Biz. & Tax Research legislative news letter notes that: "Eastern Oregon legislators are driving to get desired bills through this session before the inevitable reapportionment cuts into their 1955 ranks . . . A larger Malheur County delegation in 1955 may rekindle the feeling that members thereof should be scattered, not sit in phalanx formation . . . It is reasonable to believe the compromise liquor-by-the-drink bill which requires licenses to buy from OLCOC at retail prices, will sharply cut down the number of food-serving outlets (which will serve liquor) . . . No discount on liquor supplies may price by-drink sales out of reach the drop-in working man trade, whose votes exacted the measure last Nov. . . . The bill . . . could be victory for nite spots, hotels, clubs, but not for tavern owners" . . .

Big question: Will the state legislature start beating the drums (oil, that is) for an investigation into the gas-oil price increase? Electricity users who blew their thermostats when the 20 per cent electrical surcharge was slapped on, are now pointing out that the fuel oil price increase amounts to almost as much in some instances. Besides the electrical shock will last only until June but that gas-oil goose is probably here to stay. Reportedly as irritated as anyone over the petroleum increase are many local retailers who have to pass the blow along to their customers.

Bob McEwan, local photographer stricken with a heart attack about a month ago, sex he's in fine shape now and ready to get back on the treadmill . . . Meanwhile one of his assistants, Joe Tompkins, has been having all sorts of trouble getting a new house built. First, reports Joe, the wall colors got mixed up so that the kitchen is bathroom green and the dining room is bedroom apricot, etc. Then the wrong colored bricks went into the making of the fireplace. So now, the living room has to be redaubed to match the fireplace. And if this keeps up, sex Joe, the whole house will have to be redone to match that pale, haggard look on this pan.

Statesman staffer, Jim Miller, has finally made the grade. He is mentioned in March True Detective in a yarn about the murder of Georgia Lang last Oct. near Roseburg. One of two suspects in the case, John Coffield while sought by police, called Miller up one night and gave Jim his story—namely that he was innocent. Then Coffield surrendered to Salem police. He (Coffield, that is) is now waiting trial on a murder charge.

Literary Guidepost

ADAM IN OCHRE: INSIDE ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIA, by Colin Simpson (Anglobooks; \$5)

Helpfully illustrated with drawings in black and white and photos in black and white and in color, this book tells the story of the visit of the author, an Australian, to Arnhem Land, on the northern shore of the island continent's Northern Territory.

He was only 100 or 200 miles east of Darwin, but he could hardly have been farther from the mid 20th century. The inhabitants wear paint and ornaments for dances, but little else then or any other time; hunt, instead of farm, and keep no herds; use stone implements, spears and clubs; can't write; don't know the wheel; start fire by friction; and in effect think the stork brings babies.

Simpson joined a party of scientists, including Americans, who made some interesting though isolated discoveries . . . about hook worms, yaws and leprosy about the scraper fitted with the spear point still imbedded in the spine. This does not aim to be a scientific report, however; Simpson is interested in the people and their customs: Cave paintings, the elaborate carved and colored grave posts, the fierce and bloody lament for the dead, the fear of men who make magic intended to summon rain-fall that they'd open the clouds

and drown out the white men, the dance of the shark that ate the native boy and is, in turn, eaten by other sharks . . . and that dancer Mosek who had won high praise from the American Ted Shawn.

"Is that man really a king?" an incredulous white man asked one native about another. Sure he is, came the answer, and it continued, "I'm a king, too! Everybody's a king!" At least they've heard about equality. They are not "primitive," the author declares; they are not dying out . . . there are about 50,000 full blooded aborigines on reserves; and they are definitely educable.

RAW MATERIALS

LAWRENCE, Kan. (INS)—Kansas produced raw materials worth \$418,200,000 last year, a new record. The State Geological Survey at the University of Kansas reported the 1952 value is about 17 million dollars greater than 1951.

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Henry Ford Throws His Weight Behind Move to Cut American Tariff Barriers

By J. M. ROBERTS Jr.

Associated Press News Analyst Henry Ford II, has thrown his weight behind the movement to reduce American tariff barriers and give Europe a chance to live through "Trade, not Aid," a slogan devised by the British.

Ford says he isn't worried about the increasing flow of European automobiles into the American market. "We intend to meet foreign competition in the market place and not in the halls of the tariff commission."

"In our every action," he continues, "this must be the deciding factor. Does it help us and the free world grow in strength and unity or does it help Stalin in his drive to divide and destroy the free world?"

The Eisenhower administration intends to continue the reciprocal trade program, but has not formulated a definite policy toward the European demands for freer trade. Its attitude may become clearer in the next few weeks, after British and French officials have brought their case to Washington.

"The Europeans will argue that while the United States has helped build up their countries in an effort to put them on their own feet, it has at the same time kept the doors closed to a large part of their production. Ford says the same thing.

George Kennan, erstwhile top planner in the State Department and something of a historical philosopher, once said that the greatest influence the United States can exert on world events is by example."

Success in the cold war, he said, is "a question of the degree to which the United States can create among the peoples of the world generally the impression of a country which knows what it wants, which is coping successfully with the problems of its internal life and with the responsibilities of a world power, and which has a spiritual vitality capable of holding its own among the major ideological currents of the time."

The United States, however, no matter how much noise is made about opening its vast markets, is not the only nation which faces such readjustments. Stalin, as Ford points out, is confident that world inability to absorb the revived production of Germany and Japan will produce the competition for markets and the consequent division between the West-ern powers upon which he depends for the success of his world conquest.

The British Commonwealth, even at the moment of appeal to the U. S. for open markets, is applying a shutdown on Japanese trade. The rise of German production creates problems, and fears of reviving domination in Europe.

There is a definite point in the

European contention that the U. S. far advanced from the era of struggling new industry, now has become the world's great creditor, and must accept payment in kind if it is to be paid at all.

There are cells in the American economic body, however, which will undergo the knife if thrown open to attack by foreign products at cheap prices. Consumer benefits, and the contribution to free world solidarity, will have to be weighed against these losses.

The United States might be able to stand the graft and so it alone. But the other nations, and especially Britain with her commonwealth economic setup, have an obligation to solidarity, too. World-wide agreements, rather than unilateral action even by such a powerful nation as the U. S., seems called for.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



... But if Pop hasn't got any mind hardly, how can he have so many things on it when I want him to read to me?"