

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Imposing on Youngsters

The modern phobia for questionnaires goes too far at times in England as well as this country. Now we have the British town of Norwich up in arms because elementary students were asked such questions as have your parents been divorced, what time does your father come home, do your parents wish you were someone else, do your friends look down on you if you haven't a TV set and are you afraid when your parents get angry.

We'll go right along with the parents' objection in such matters. (Their children aren't quiz kids and they are under no obligations to answer such questions. It shouldn't be asked of them. A few years ago in Salem a teacher was making verbal inquiries in the classroom as to whether her students' parents smoked, whether they had a cocktail before dinner, whether they stayed home nights and kindred questions. Such has no place in the school room, either on questionnaires or in verbal inquisition.

Parent-teacher organizations provide a fine source of idea exchange. If teachers want to know about parents, the teachers can ask them. It is one thing to say that teachers can do a better job if they understand the home environment of their pupils but it is another to demand that the pupils, whose imagination understandably transcends the real picture at times, attempt to portray the family life. We are glad there does not seem to have been that kind of inquisition of recent years in this area.

Salem Was Conspicuous

It is always easy to suggest ways of spending money on intangibles, but from the comments heard since last week's successful Rose Festival in Portland it appears that suggestions to have Salem become an active participant again would meet general favor.

Many much smaller towns in Oregon were represented by respectable floats in the huge parade Saturday. Salem, the state's capital city, was conspicuously absent. It was not an oversight. There was no leadership to spark the appearance of a Salem entry and nothing was done about providing one. And yet Salem will get a proportionate benefit from whatever national attention is focused on what the City of Roses has made an outstanding event.

We are not saying Salem owes Portland anything. But there is plenty of sentiment to indicate Salem owes it to itself to take part in what now, particularly with the demise of our own Cherry Festival, has become a statewide enterprise.

The city itself could do worse than share in the expense of such a venture, and the revitalized Chamber of Commerce has a real stake in it. Individual merchants have indicated they would not be averse to special solicitation. The Salem Cherrians, still alive and virile despite what has verged on genuine apathy toward their promotional efforts, are ready and willing to assume their share of the work involved.

Right now would seem a good time to review the matter of participation in the Rose Festival. The interest that died solely for lack of leadership can be revived under the proper auspices. Official and quasi-official groups need to get together.

Golden Rule May Give Way to Eye-for-Eye Policy in Congress Votes on Dam Issues

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent
WASHINGTON (Special)

Senate supporters of the high Hells Canyon Dam bill are currently in a mood to repeal the Golden Rule, for they have about concluded that by extending it to some of their doubtful brethren they have been "had" politically and the chances of enacting the Hells Canyon bill seriously endangered.

This is the result of a chain of events of the last few months in the Senate which went like this:

1. Western Democrats lined up for the big drive to enact a Hells Canyon bill, while western Republicans from the Rocky Mountain states lined up their backing for the upper Colorado storage project.

2. After some early strategy sessions designed to promote a "package" bill which some thought would give both of these two federal developments broader support in Congress, both sides decided best to go it alone with their individual projects.

3. The Democratically-controlled Senate Interior Committee decided to extend the Golden Rule to the GOP and approve the Administration-backed Colorado project first, hoping its Republican supporters would follow through and do unto them in a similar fashion when Hells Canyon came up. With Democratic votes helping to offset some GOP opposition to the Colorado bill, it was whisked through committee and later passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

4. Then the committee turned to Hells Canyon, with all eyes on two key Republicans, Sens. Arthur V. Watkins, Utah, and Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado, who had piloted the Colorado storage

bill through but remained uncommitted on Hells Canyon.

5. After extensive hearings in the Pacific Northwest and here, the reclamation subcommittee called for a vote, only to have Watkins ask for more time to study the record. A second call for a vote came, and again Watkins requested more time. The third time around, last Wednesday, Watkins again said he was still studying the record but didn't think he was justified in asking more time, so he voted against the bill because he said what he had learned made him fearful the water rights of southern Idaho farmers might not be protected against the need for Snake River water required to fill the high dam reservoir. Millikin spoke unfavorably of the bill during the secret committee discussions which preceded the vote, then withheld his vote.

This action shattered the surface harmony among westerners who have been supporting further reclamation development. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) scored the positions taken by Watkins and Millikin, "who are promoting a \$1,650,000,000 power and reclamation project in that (Rocky Mountain) region, (and) have seen fit to oppose a \$356,000,000 undertaking in the Pacific Northwest."

"The western states can progress together only as a unit," Neuberger said in a prepared statement apparently reflecting chagrin at the way in which Democratic strategy backfired. "Secretary of Interior McKay and now leading senators from Colorado and Utah have taken the position that the federal treasury contains funds for development in the Rocky Mountains but not in the Pacific Northwest. We Democrats must try to save the West from such a Jekyll-and-Hyde policy."

Having let the GOP-backed Colorado bill slip beyond their grasp in the Senate, Hells Canyon backers are expected to salvage what they can in the way of til-

ling for a minor development, though PGE now is more interested in the John Day proposal. Other projects are involved in controversy. A Senate committee has approved the Morse bill for a federal high dam at Hells Canyon, but an FPC examiner recommends a start on one Idaho Power Dam which would be in conflict with the other. The once-endorsed Libby Dam is considered remote because of conflict of ideas with Canada over the latter's claim on its benefits. The pool of Northwest power companies has received permits for exploring two dam sites on the Snake above Lewiston, and since these have not drawn the degree of opposition that Idaho Power has upstream it may be that licenses for construction will follow.

The City Catches Up

It appears that Salem is starting to catch up with itself in regard to parks and playground facilities. Added picnic facilities at Bush Pasture, installation of tennis courts atop the Fairmount Hill water reservoir, and improvements to Englewood and Pringle Parks are long overdue and should be regarded as only a good start on developments which the growing city demands. Wallace Marine Park on the west bank of the Willamette—made possible through donation by a man who himself was a stern critic of the city's let's-not-go-overboard-now policy—is well launched toward becoming one of the major aquatic centers in the valley.

It may be a little re-shuffling of plans in order for the city's two outdoor swimming pools—Leslie and Olinger. Late last summer there were stringent objections to the pools closing while weather still was warm and schools not open, and the above-normal temperatures of last week brought many a query as to why they weren't open sooner this year. The reason in both cases rests largely with finances, of course. With an encouragingly increased cognizance being taken by the city in its recreational development, the maximum use of existing facilities would seem to be in the offing, and steady development of new ones an intrinsic part of the program for the future.

Alger Hiss retired from being a public charge at Lewisburg prison to the obscurity of residence in New York City. But he emerged the other day to plead guilty to playing baseball with his son in a forbidden portion of Washington Park, and paid a \$3 fine. Rather a pathetic postlude to the tragic fate which blighted his once brilliant career; but one with quite a bit of human color—a father playing baseball with his son, and no place to play except on forbidden ground. This case we can understand. The other with all its ramifications remains, for Hiss and for Chambers, an enigma in human psychology.

Douglas county has taken the crown from Lane as the biggest lumber producer in the nation. Its 1953 cut was 1.5 billion board feet. Lane's 1.3 bbf. The state forester's office says that over half the lumber produced in the United States comes from an area within 300 miles of Eugene. That circle, of course, embraces most of the remaining stands of virgin timber.

Editorial Comment

NO STUDY NEEDED FOR NURSE SHORTAGE
Legislators habitually develop an abiding faith in the power of a commission to handle almost any situation. Perhaps they are right in the case of the congressional bills which would provide a commission to study the nation's shortage of trained nurses, but it is difficult to see how the expenditure could accomplish much.

Representative Frances Bolton of Ohio and Senator Smith of New Jersey introduced the bills which would set up a board of 12, named by the President, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, to study the subject and report to congress. An expenditure of \$500,000 is spoken of as probably necessary to finance the committee.

The fact is that there is a nurse shortage in this country and congress already must know that. It is due to the relatively low pay and long hours of the profession, plus increased demands for their services resulting from increased use of hospitals and the increased proportion of very young and very old in the country's population. The demand has grown so much that although there now are 390,000 nurses of all grades, more than ever before in our history, the nation's hospitals have reported a total of 23,000 vacancies on their staffs that cannot be filled.

All this is known, and a commission does not need to spend a lot of money finding it out again. A great deal more might be accomplished by local communities and health organizations doing more to advertise the rewarding features of a nurse's occupation, and exerting themselves to improve the lot of those who dedicate themselves to this noble profession.

(Spokane Spokesman-Review)



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

way for a minor development, though PGE now is more interested in the John Day proposal. Other projects are involved in controversy. A Senate committee has approved the Morse bill for a federal high dam at Hells Canyon, but an FPC examiner recommends a start on one Idaho Power Dam which would be in conflict with the other. The once-endorsed Libby Dam is considered remote because of conflict of ideas with Canada over the latter's claim on its benefits. The pool of Northwest power companies has received permits for exploring two dam sites on the Snake above Lewiston, and since these have not drawn the degree of opposition that Idaho Power has upstream it may be that licenses for construction will follow.

Meantime there is little sign of an accord among contentious elements in the Northwest. The tug-of-war between public and private groups continues. The federal Columbia Basin Interagency committee still functions, that is, holds meetings; but it lacks any real power. The so-called Governor's Power Policy Committee is uncertain whether to go ahead or take the suggestion of the former body and join with

the Interagency committee. The Governors' committee was set up to do a "crash" job of planning, but its real accomplishment is negative. Bonneville Power Administration was stripped of its planning function by Secretary McKay, which leaves it moribund as far as future programming is concerned. Herb Lundy in the Oregonian keeps plugging for a regional corporation with power and financial resources.

The Northwest Public Power association has drafted a bill on this line, but it doesn't even arouse much general discussion. Dan Noble's outfit, the privately oriented Pacific Northwest Development organization, throws its support to the toothless Columbia basin compact which legislatures of Oregon and Washington and Idaho didn't buy this year.

Hunters sometimes come on carcasses of deer whose horns became locked in their deadly combat, so that both succumbed. Unless somebody somewhere decides something and drives it through, that fatal end of progress is in sight for the Northwest. I do not think that will happen, however. Something or somebody is going to GIVE, before very long.

Time Flies:

From The Statesman Files

10 Years Ago

June 13, 1945

Twenty-seven-year-old Cpl. John Collins, Silverton, wearer of the Bronze Star medal, the Purple Heart and the ETO ribbon with seven battle stars, honorably ended his contract with Uncle Sam at the war department separation field at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Sale of the entire crop of Union County cherries to Paulus Bros., Salem, was announced by the Pumpkin Ridge Co-operative Cherry Growers. The crop was estimated at 500 tons and was trucked to Salem for canning.

The battle-hardened 88th (Black Hawk) division, first combat division to return from

the European theatre, was welcomed home with the greatest demonstration yet given to returning troops.

25 Years Ago

June 13, 1930

James W. Mott, Republican legislative nominee, spoke upon "old age pensions" in an address before the Kiwanis club. A bill upon this subject was being prepared for the 1931 legislature.

Frank G. Deckebach was appointed by Mayor T. A. Livesley to the city park board, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer L. Smith.

Violently erupting, the volcano, Asama, 90 miles northwest of Tokyo, hurled hot stones and ashes upon surrounding villages. Rivers of lava flowed down the slopes of the 8,260-foot mountain.

40 Years Ago

June 13, 1915

Miss Esthe Carson entertained in honor of Miss Margery Marvin on her birthday anniversary at the home of her parents, the John Carsons. A few participating included Miss Althea Moore, Miss Ellen Thielson, Miss Catherine Carson, Messrs. Fritz Slade, Carl Gabrielson and James Young.

The long-awaited announcement of the 1916 Buick line was made. The Buick Six roadster was \$950, touring car \$985 at the factory, with the large machine selling for \$1485.00.

Oregon, according to announcement of its commissioners, set a record in the number of prizes the state and its individual exhibitors carried off at the Panama-Pacific exposition, most of them in the departments of horticulture and agriculture.

Safety Valve

(Editor's Note: Letters for The Statesman's Safety Valve column are given prior consideration if they are informative and are not more than 300 words in length. Personal attacks and ridicule, as well as libel, are to be avoided, but anyone is entitled to air beliefs and opinions on any side of any question.)

ABOUT TAXATION

To the Editor:

During the recent session of the legislature a strong effort was made to sell the sales tax to the Oregon voters.

There are three accepted forms of taxation, real property, inheritance, and sales tax. The first two we have now, with little criticism of the way they are administered. However, with the rising costs of government, they are inadequate, without becoming unduly burdensome, hence eventually the sales tax is inevitable. There are inequities in the administration of the real property tax, steps are being taken to correct them. The income tax has no class distinctions—the exemptions are the same for everybody.

When the sales tax was first proposed most Oregon voters felt it was an improper mode of taxation. However, the more it is studied, the stronger the conviction grows that it is, when properly administered, eminently fair in every way. The next time the bill comes up, if properly framed, rightly presented and intelligently explained, I feel confident the voters will approve.

I would like to suggest to the legislative committees, that the idea, in this connection of class legislation be abandoned, treat everybody alike, make the rate 2%, and cover everything not already covered.

JOHN U. PLANK,
403 N. 20th St.

AD EDUCATION

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Michigan State College is using want ads to promote higher education. The ads in the Lansing State Journal invite registration in evening classes. They carry punch lines such as: "Experience not necessary—only desire to learn is needed," and, "Personal satisfaction can be yours. Learn new skills at Michigan State evening college."

Photographic Plates Tell Story of Unseen World to Scientists

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Reporter
ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP)—This is the home of eyes that can see the smallest and farthest things in the universe.

They can in effect look inside atoms. They can see distant milky ways or galaxies containing billions of stars, and they can see strange markings on nearby planets.

These eyes are telling scientists things which may someday change your world or your way of life. The eyes are special films, or photographic plates, able to see and record things the human eye could never perceive.

Making them is primarily a service to science by Eastman Kodak Co. Several thousand dozen of the films or plates go each year to atomic scientists, physicists and astronomers from the department headed by Dr. John Spence. Some plates or films are custom made to meet the special needs of scientists for some particular bit of research.

Cosmic Rays
One main kind of eye is the nuclear film or emulsion, one of the principal scientific tools to explore the insides of atoms. These are helping to answer such questions as what are cosmic rays, and what holds the nucleus of an atom together.

Cosmic rays, mesons and the protons found in the cores of atoms are much too tiny ever to have their pictures taken. But the special films capture their footprints to tell what happens when bits of atoms smash into the cores of atoms, or collide with other bits of atoms.

That kind of knowledge is giving science a better mental picture of what atoms are really like. From that knowledge may well come new ways of creating useful energy from atoms, or fantastic applications which can not yet be even dreamed of.

Closely Packed
These films are photographic emulsions much like those in your camera, except that they are more densely packed with the grains of silver halide which made pictures possible. In the ordinary film, rays of light strike and change these grains to give, after development, the image of what your camera saw.

In the nuclear emulsions, speeding atomic particles leave their own identifying trail by striking and altering the silver halide grains. When the film is developed, there is a trail or track of the electron or proton or meson or other particle which went zipping through the emulsion. Each type of atomic particle leaves a particular identifying footprint through the emulsion.

These emulsions are sent aloft in high altitude balloons, or placed near the target end of atom smashing machines, which fire atomic bullets into other atoms at nearly the speed of light. The films record whatever comes out of these atomic explosions, to add to knowledge of what atoms are made of.

Mere Sensitive
Special films or plates for astronomy—103 different types—are exploring the universe as the eyes for telescopes. Astronomers need films which under the conditions of exposure are much more sensitive than ordinary film to gather in distant starlight, and to record galaxies millions of light years away. A light year is the distance light travels in a year, at a speed of 186,000 miles per second.

For some studies, they use films sensitive just to certain colors of

light, or mainly sensitive to certain colors. Special infra-red plates can capture starlight that eludes ordinary plates.

Spectroscopic films help tell what stars are made of, by recording the light from the different chemical elements which make up stars. Some of the more sensitive of these photographic plates would be ruined by heat. They are shipped in dry ice and insulated until they reach scientific laboratories here or abroad, as far away as Western Australia.

As better plates are made, astronomers' observations improve. An astronomer gets really few good nights for seeing the heavens. Films or plates which are faster in recording the images of stars cut down the exposure time, permit more observations within the same length of working time.

Neuberger Raps Hoover Power Advice

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pacific Northwest will be reduced to "an economic charnel house" if Congress adopts reported recommendations of a Hoover Commission task force, Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore.) said Sunday.

The senator commented on reports a task force on federal power projects will recommend that charge the same rates as levied by private utility companies.

"Power can be produced more cheaply on the Columbia river than anywhere else in the nation," Neuberger said in a statement.

"In this one watershed is 42 per cent of all our undeveloped hydroelectricity.

"Yet we did not get really cheap power for industry, we did not even electrify our farms, until the great federal dams were built at Bonneville and Grand Coulee in the 1930's.

"Those dams created a yardstick to force down rates. If the Hoover Commission can destroy this yardstick, the Northwest no longer will be able to offer low-cost power to attract new pay-rolls."

Neuberger also charged the Hoover agency was misleading the public by giving "the false impression" that taxpayers are financing public power in the northwest.

"Actually," he said, "the Bonneville power administration is \$85,000,000 ahead of schedule in paying for itself, principal plus interest. Power revenues are pouring into the U.S. treasury at a far faster pace than ever was anticipated."

SMALL TOWN POLICE

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Dallas, having trouble recruiting police, is sending recruiting teams into smaller towns to hold qualifying examinations. Police Chief Carl Hansson thinks this will solve the problem.

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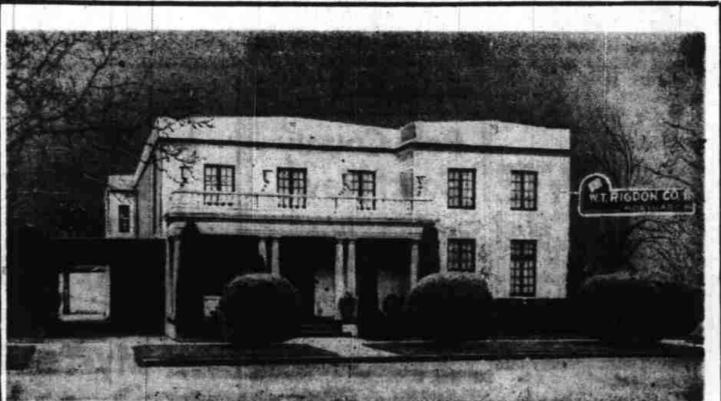
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