

# THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

The Bend Bulletin (Weekly) 1903-1931 The Bend Bulletin (Daily) Est. 1916  
 Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday and Certain Holidays by The Bend Bulletin  
 706-718 Wall Street Bend, Oregon  
 Entered as Second Class Matter, January 5, 1917, at the Postoffice at Bend, Oregon  
 Under Act of March 3, 1879.  
 ROBERT W. SAWYER—Editor-Manager HENRY N. FOWLER—Associate Editor  
 An Independent Newspaper Standing for the Square Deal, Clean Business, Clean Politics  
 and the Best Interests of Bend and Central Oregon  
 MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO H. R. 5472

Three weeks ago we discussed here the situation in the senate with respect to H. R. 5472. That bill, our readers may remember, is the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control measure sent over from the house and held in the senate committee on public works (Senator Chavez, chairman) while the senate committee on interior and insular affairs (Senator O'Mahoney, chairman) worked on amendments proposing the authorization of 13 Columbia basin projects to be undertaken by the bureau of reclamation. (We had it as 14 projects in that first discussion but the correct figure is 13). One of the 13, Hells Canyon, has no irrigation feature whatever.

We had said that the measure had had inadequate treatment in the news and the condition has been improved but slightly. It now appears, however, that the rivers and harbors and flood control bill has become, technically, the unfinished business before the senate. H. R. 5472, that is, was reported by the Chavez committee last week. The expectation is that it will be up for debate this week, that many public works amendments will be offered and, in particular, that the O'Mahoney committee amendments covering those 13 projects will enter the picture. We think there will be news on these.

Sound legislative practice would require findings of feasibility before project authorization. How it may be with the other 12 we do not know but Hells canyon, we do know, has had only sketchy studies and it has no business in an authorized list. Project feasibility, however, is not likely to play much part in the senate debate. Instead, the establishment of the basin account and the use of the interest component on account of the irrigation subsidy will be presented as the more important issues. Each is proposed in the O'Mahoney committee amendment.

There have been several wordings urged for the basin account plan. Each has been devised to secure a particular result. We lack the knowledge that would enable us to explain each and to make clear what was sought. The provisions of the amendment recommended by the committee, however, intend (1) a uniform rate for power from government projects throughout the basin, (2) such rate to be high enough to provide an irrigation subsidy with (3) the use of the interest component.

What senate sentiment is on these points singly or together we shall learn as the debate progresses. Outside the senate there are various viewpoints on which sentiment has already been expressed. There are groups who think that federal power should be sold at cost without any additional charge for subsidy purposes. Others accept the subsidy idea but have reservations as to how far rates should be permitted to go in order to produce this irrigation aid. The interest of this group is in power rates rather than irrigation. On the other hand there is a group whose chief interest is in irrigation and who, accordingly, would be willing to see power rates at a point as high as the traffic would bear with the above-cost income dedicated to the subsidy.

Within the basin account plan there is opportunity to satisfy any one of these groups. Which one is to be satisfied will be indicated in the wording of the amendment that is approved by the senate. As we read the O'Mahoney amendment it is the last of the three groups just described that will find satisfaction in it. The influence of the northwest public power association will be thrown against this for it is in the first group that demands "that electric revenues be used only for retirement of obligations incurred to provide facilities in multi-purpose projects." It wants no provision for an irrigation subsidy.

As we get it Portland business interests will support, though reluctantly, the set-up that will afford a subsidy. Their reluctance would turn to opposition if they felt that the rate was to go too high. Just how to determine at this stage what rate would be too high is difficult and even more difficult is the problem of putting together the words to be used in a congressional act that will express and effectuate their feelings. We imagine that Senator Cordon, while supporting reclamation values, will be working for power rates as low as possible in a frame work of some sort of reclamation subsidy.

Use of the interest component as a part of the irrigation subsidy has been well described by the Oregonian as a device by which "the taxpayers of the United States . . . not only advance the funds for construction but also . . . make up the interest payments from their own pockets." This the Portland paper accepts being, as it says, "not inclined to be more virtuous in the matter than reasonable federal practices require." Just what "reasonable federal practices" may be we do not know. Indeed, the phrase seems to be beyond the realm of definition. We believe the device to be improper and, as we have said before, even dishonest.

According to a report by the Oregon Journal's Washington bureau the cost to the taxpayers would amount in 50 years to as much as \$4 billions. Nor, let it be noted in passing, would that be the total for if the device is approved here it will be used in the Colorado and other basins and run to many more billions. The present state of the national economy forbids the addition of such further burdens to the taxpayers' load.

The Journal bureau says that Senator Cordon opposed this interest component use in committee hearings and we hope that his opposition will be expressed, also, on the senate floor. We have, however, copy of an amendment that he intends to propose that would permit the use of the component. Knowing that he has taken an opposite view in earlier years we believe that if he has now changed his attitude on this subject he has done so against his own conscience and in the belief that he is protecting his state and the northwest against higher power rates.

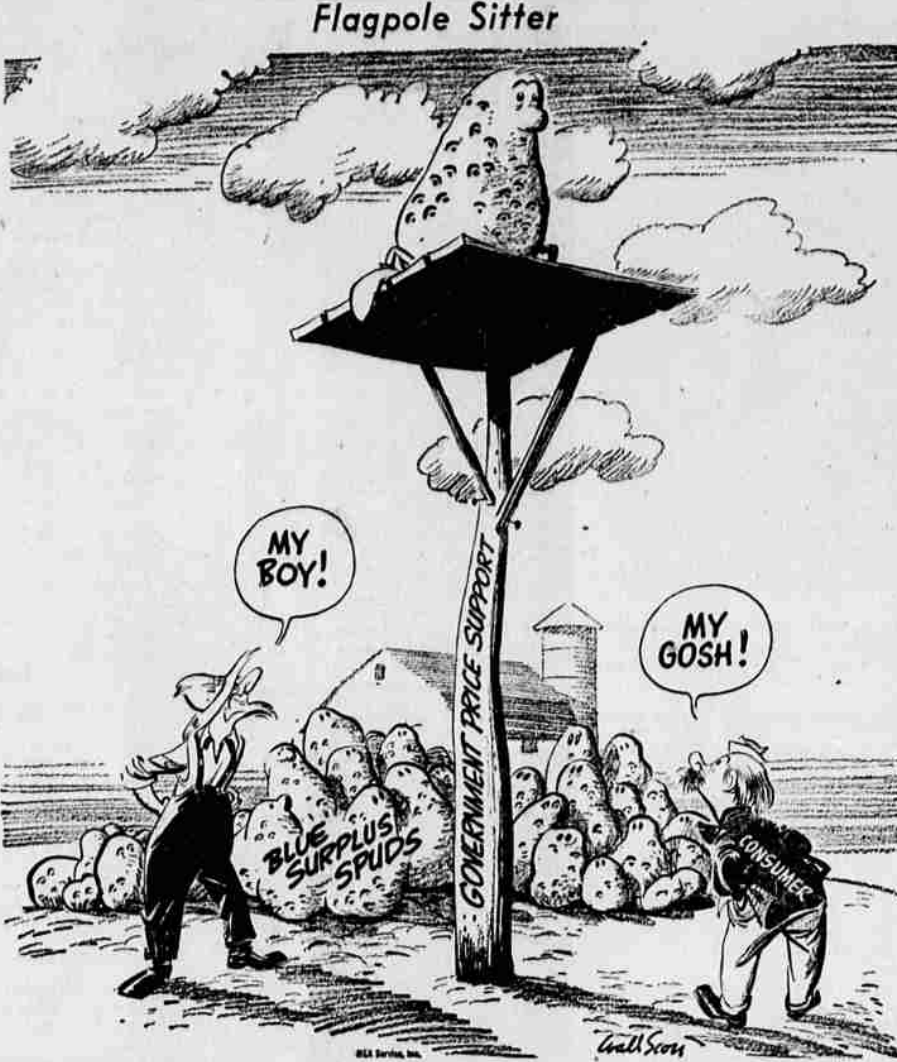
Well, of course, there would be higher rates if the interest component were used to pay interest and the irrigation subsidy provided in full from power. The increase, according to the Oregonian, would be around a dollar "and upward". How far "upward" the Oregonian does not guess but whatever the figure may be it is just what the taxpayer would have to pay if the component went for subsidy purposes. On the other hand, since power costs are only a minor (and even, we think it fair to say, comparatively insignificant) share of industrial costs the item could easily be borne without injury to the basin's competitive position.

Low cost power is important only in the electro chemical and electro metallurgical industries. Northwest rates, however, with all the charges included that are paid by power elsewhere can meet competition in these fields.

This is a big subject—one of the most important to come before congress in this session. There is much about it that, because of its complexity, is not generally understood. Our hope is that it will be worked out for the benefit of the whole country rather than for a section.

**FARMS INCORPORATED**  
 Salem, April 3 (AP)—Articles of incorporation were on file here today for Ha-Vin Farms, with headquarters in Bend, Ore. Signing the articles were R. Wayne Hamby, J. R. Vinal, Alice N.

Vinell and Della M. Hamby. The property involved includes the Hamby and Vinal farms, both in the Eastern Star grazing community, near Bend. Vinal is Mrs. Hamby's brother.



### WASHINGTON COLUMN

By Peter Edson  
 (NEA Washington Correspondent)

Washington (NEA)—President Truman's program of aid for underdeveloped countries has had a hard time catching on. It was first proposed as "point IV" of his inaugural message in January 1949. Now gradually, point IV is gaining recognition as one of the best answers available to the riddle of how to promote world peace and counter Russian communist propaganda among the more backward peoples.

The battle to get point IV enabling legislation before congress has been long and bitter. It has been necessary to reconcile the conflicting views of the U. S. chamber of commerce and Americans for Democratic Action, of Rep. Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, Jacob K. Javits of New York, and Helen Gahagan Douglas of California.

The final bill introduced by house foreign affairs committee, John Kee of West Virginia represents a compromise. It is called "An act for international development." Or for short, the "AID" bill.

If passed, it will authorize the president to make contributions for technical assistance to underdeveloped countries through the United Nations, the World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organizations, the Organization of American States—successor to the Pan-American union—or other international bodies.

Agencies of the U. S. government like department of agriculture, public health service or bureau of reclamation would be authorized to furnish assistance on request from these international organizations, after approval by the president. It is expected that about 40 per cent of the point IV program will be in this form of assistance through international organizations.

The other 60 per cent would be direct aid, furnished to the underdeveloped country by the United States, after the signing of a bilateral agreement between the two countries.

If the assistance could not be furnished by government employees, the president would be authorized to make contracts with any person or corporation to do the actual work. These private contracts could run for not over three years. They would have to be limited by funds appropriated by congress for this purpose.

For first-year operations of all these point IV programs, \$45,000,000 has been requested. This assistance would be made available only on request of a foreign government. The country requesting the aid would have to agree to pay a fair share of the cost. What constitutes a fair share is up to

the president. The Kee bill provides that agreements made with underdeveloped countries may specify that U. S. government or private American investors will preserve as well as develop the resources to which they are given access, observe local laws, pay a fair share of local taxes, and negotiate adequate working conditions for the native labor.

On the other hand, the countries receiving investment aid would have to guarantee no confiscation of property without just compensation. American investors would also have to be guaranteed convertibility of their earnings, freedom to manage their properties, non-discriminatory taxation, and assurances of physical security.

What all this amounts to is really an authorization to continue on a broader scale what U. S. government agencies have been doing for the past 10 years and what private groups like Rockefeller Foundation have been doing for even longer.

The private developments have been largely in the field of health. The government's programs have been administered by the institute of inter-American affairs and the interdepartmental committee on scientific and cultural cooperation.

### PENSIONS DEMANDED

Pittsburgh, April 3 (AP)—The CIO International Union of Electrical Workers today served notice on the electrical industry that it will demand \$125 monthly pension, a social insurance program and a substantial wage increase in 1950 contract talks.

The demands were worked out in a three-day conference here attended by representatives of Westinghouse, General Motors, General Electric and Sylvania Electric Products Co. locals.

### Compromise Due In Plane Dispute

Washington, April 3 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters here expect British courts in Hong Kong to compromise conflicting U. S. and Chinese communist claims to 70 disputed transport planes. Eventually, they said, the courts will give 31 of the planes to the Chinese and 39 to Gen. Claire L. Chennault, organizer of the famed Flying Tigers. Such a settlement probably would please neither side.

The British are trying to get along with both the United States and the Chinese communists, and are frankly worried about the problem.

The disputed aircraft were sent to nationalist China under lend-lease. When the nationalist forces on the mainland tottered and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek fled to Formosa, the planes were stranded in Hong Kong.

Chennault quickly bought the planes, but the Chinese reds claimed them as the rightful property of the government of China. It is up to the British courts in Hong Kong to settle the dispute.

British authorities say 31 of the planes were owned 80 per cent by the nationalist government and 20 per cent by the Pan-American Airways.

When the British tried to have the planes moved from Hong Kong, they say, Pan-American balked on the hope of doing business with the communists. Final-

### Out on the Farm

By Ila S. Grant

April 3—Several days ago, we started saving eggshells for Easter goings-on. It's easy to remove an egg from the shell by breaking a small hole in one end, we discovered. Eggs broken in this manner can even be separated. The white comes out first, and often the yolk is unbroken.

The Young Man is going to make some of Mrs. Sugden's "cascarones," which are hollow eggs decorated and filled with candies, as you may have read in The Bulletin. They make attractive favors for children's parties, or may be mounted on cardboard and used as place cards.

We're going to use some of the eggshells for molding fruit gelatine dessert. The clear colors are just right for Easter eggs. A collection of them, arranged on a platter, makes an attractive Easter dinner centerpiece. The hostess can have dessert plates and a bowl of whipped cream handy in the kitchen, and the "eggs" can be served as a finale for Easter dinner. Lime, lemon, cherry, raspberry and orange gelatine make a colorful assortment.

It isn't hard to use lots of eggs these days for lenten meals, so there should be plenty of shells by the end of the week.

One of our favorite oven dishes is cheese fondue. To serve four, I use 1 cup milk, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, ½ cup grated cheese, 2 tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 3 egg yolks and 3 stiff-beaten egg whites.

Sald milk in double boiler; add crumbs, cheese, butter, and seasonings. Stir in unbeaten egg yolks. Carefully fold in egg whites. Pour into greased baking dish set in pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven (325 degrees) until mixture will not adhere to a knife, about 30-45 minutes.

### ANOTHER WALKOUT

Lake Success, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—Russia walked out of the United Nations for the 20th time today after renewed charges by Poland that Chiang Kai Shek plans to transfer Formosa to the United States.

Both Russia and Poland "took a walk" out of the social commission when they failed to have nationalist China excluded from the 18-country group. Chairman W. B. Sutch of New Zealand ruled out of order soviet delegate V. I. Formashev's outburst motion. The Russians challenged the chair's ruling, but it was upheld 12-3 with Yugoslavia joining Poland and the Soviet Union.

### CITED TO APPEAR

Vern Spidell, no address given, and Jesse R. Galyon, Bend, have been cited to appear in municipal court on intoxication charges, city records show.

Pan-American tried to sell to Chennault. These 31 planes probably will go to the communists. The others were operated by the Central Air Transport Corp. which never was incorporated as a civil company. Authorities here say those planes will be awarded to Chennault.

Bulletin Classifieds Bring Results

### Bureau of Land Management Reports Good Collections

Washington, April 3 (AP)—Marion Clawson, director of the bureau of land management, reported today that during fiscal 1949 his agency collected over \$37,000,000 for the federal government.

This, he said, was a ratio of \$7 received for every \$1 spent. Clawson said all the money collected didn't go to the federal government, \$13,300,000 went back to the states and counties within whose boundaries the land lies.

Clawson said the high return on the government's investment was due to the "streamlining" of the agency during the year and the decentralization of its work. This, he said, accounted for large savings to the taxpayers and made the BLM administration of land more profitable.

"The bureau of land management is now able to give better service to its customers—the American people," Clawson said in his annual report. Under the decentralization plan, the bureau of land management's goal is a dynamic program for resource management.

Clawson said the bureau collected a total of \$37,149,433 from customers on the public domain, which consists of 180,000,000 acres of public land in the continental United States; 290,000,000 acres of public land in Alaska; 50,000,000 acres of privately-owned land on which the government holds the mineral rights, and the leasing of mineral rights on all other federal land, totaling about 700,000,000 acres.

### Largest in History

Clawson said this collection was the largest in the history of the agency, or its two predecessors, the general land office and the grazing service.

He credited this rise in collections to two phenomena: Higher prices and, more important, increased use of the public domain by citizens. He pointed out that the amount of petroleum

### QUAKE SHAKES

Pisa, Italy, April 3 (AP)—Forty persons were injured and three bombed-out houses collapsed, but the famed Leaning Tower of Pisa escaped damage during three earthquakes yesterday.

Authorities said the injuries were caused when panic-stricken citizens rushed into the streets from theaters and homes.

But city engineers said the famous 179-foot leaning tower, which already is 16 inches out of line, did not move even a fraction of an inch.

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SO I HIT A HOME RUN, AND THE CROWD READS YOUR AD CLEAR AND THE BASES!

GREAT! BUT GIVE YOU STRIKE OUT?

IN THAT EVENT, I'LL WORK AN HOUR FOR YOU—FREE!

WHAT AM I SAYING?

**THIS IS**

### Photography

With the advent of Spring we can expect quite a little more sunshine than we've had the past few months. And with more sunshine, we can expect more and more pictures to be taken, and what could be more logical than lots of good color pictures when the sunshine comes.

Kodacolor Film makes it possible for the owner of an ordinary roll film camera to make color negatives at relatively low cost and almost as easily as black-and-white negatives. This film is intended primarily for exposure in sunlight and can be used with the simplest types of folding and box cameras. Blue flashlights approximate daylight in color quality and can be used to supplement daylight or as the sole light source when daylight is not available.

After exposure your film is returned to the Camera Dept. at Symons Bros. and we in turn send it to the Eastman Kodak Company for development to negatives. The original price of the film includes development to negatives, but does not include the making of Kodacolor prints.

The Kodacolor Process reproduces color with sufficient fidelity to afford attractive color prints and enlargements. It is not intended for making of color records or for matching or measuring colors.

If you use a Brownie, Kodak Vigilant Jr., Jiffy Kodak, or other simple camera, take Kodacolor pictures only of subjects in bright, direct sunlight. Use the largest lens opening. Do not take pictures of moving subjects or of people partly in bright sun, partly in shade. Stands at least 8 feet from the subject unless your camera can be set for shorter distances.

If you use a camera that is adjustable for shutter time, lens opening and distance, set the shutter at 1/50 second and lens opening at f/11 for average subjects in bright sunlight. When the sun is hazy, with soft shadows cast, set at 1/50 second, f/8 for average subjects. If in doubt about subject color or light, use a lens opening of f/8 instead of f/11. Focus carefully.

The light should be coming over the shoulder of the picture taker toward the subjects. Light from the side, the back or directly overhead causes objectionable shadows unless a supplementary flash is used.

Mid-morning and mid-afternoon are recommended. Do not take Kodacolor pictures of people within the two hours after sunrise or during the two hours before sunset.

And be sure to get your camera, film, flashbulbs and all photographic supplies at the Camera Dept. at Symons Bros. See you next Monday.

**Symons Bros.**  
 947 Wall St. Phone 175

By Merrill Blosser