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4 Salem, Ore., Thursday, Nov. 3, 1949

How Badly Off Is the Pacific Northwest?

To hear some advocates of a Columbia Valley Admin-
stration, one would think that the Pacific Northwest had
no chance of being developed except by an all-powerful
three-man CVA directorate. And the way President Tru-
man acted a few months ago, the region would get no
further development unless it went along with his valley
authority plan.

The impression is given that existing federal agencies,
with private enterprise, bungle along, accomplish prac-
tically nothing. A booklet has just been published which
should prove to be an eye-opener. It is aptly named, "The
Untold Story of Pacific Northwest Progress."

Despite the biased backing of the Pacific Northwest
Development Association, the booklet is a pictorial answer
to the CVA claim that the region will shrivel without an
over-all authority. It is the first time the facts on develop-
ment have been presented simply for the average person
to grasp at a glance.

What does development in the region amount to now?
Already in operation are 86 major power dams in the
Columbia basin. The basin area is that included in the
proposed CVA. Notes the booklet: "So many power plants
have been built here that already each resident of the
northwest has twice as much power generating capacity
installed for him as does the average American."

Sentences sprinkled among pictures of the power projects
keep repeating the story: "The Columbia basin is
already the most highly electrified area in the nation...
The average home and farm here uses three times as
much electricity as the U.S. average."

In addition, there are 32 major irrigation dams in the
Columbia basin. Further note: "Thanks to projects al-
ready completed, 3,800,000 acres are under irrigation in
the Columbia basin." Practically all of the 32 dams were
built by the bureau of reclamation. "Today 20 percent
of all irrigation in the U.S. is in the Pacific Northwest."

In addition, there are 12 major multi-purpose dams in
the Columbia basin. Built by the federal government, they
provide irrigation, navigation, power or flood control,
in planned combinations.

Is the land of the Tennessee Valley Authority, upon
which a CVA is based, better off than the Pacific North-
west? The facts at the back of the booklet report a tell-
ing "no."

The population increase in the Columbia basin has been
ten times that in the seven TVA states since 1940. The
facts favor the Pacific Northwest over TVA-land on all
these points: per capita income, average pay of farm
workers, income tax paid per capita, output of all power
plants, average wholesale rate for power, farms electrified,
average use of electricity by homes, and average price
of electricity used in homes.

When the reader gets through with this booklet, he is
bound to scratch his head and wonder how a triumvirate
of CVA directors could have helped him any better than
have the existing agencies, teamed with private enterprise.

The criticism that can be said of the book is that it
does not give enough emphasis on building for the future.
After all, there still are not enough power facilities. The
region needs to continue its fight for development—without
a CVA.

Russian Genocide in the Baltics

Representatives of the Baltic peoples, including the
clergy, who have settled in the United States and are now
American citizens, have petitioned the senate for speedy
ratification of the convention for the prevention and pun-
ishment of the crime of genocide. They assert that thou-
sands of American families are directly affected by the
Russian conducted genocide in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia
and the Ukraine.

While the text of the United Nations genocide pact
was not as broad as it might have been, none the less
the definition of genocide includes willful destruction,
in whole or in part, of "a national, ethnical, racial or
religious group" and embraces such acts as: (a) Killing
members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or
mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately
inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to
bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within
the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group
to another group.

The petition states that the pattern of genocide in Lith-
uania and other Baltic states conforms to the letter of
the definition of the crime in the convention under all
five counts. It continues:

"The direct killings and mutilation of the clergy and intel-
lectuals of this predominantly Roman Catholic country failed
to bring about a surrender of the remainder of the nation to
barbaric alien rule. So the Russians deliberately inflicted
'conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction
in whole or in part,' by intensified mass deportations and
forcible collectivization.

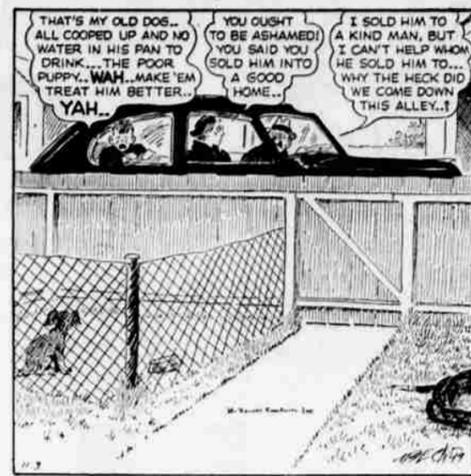
"Since the infamous 'Serov Instruction,' whose original is
in this country, deportations proceed 'without fuss or panic,'
in the dead of night, and families are invariably split up. The
instruction provides that families be driven intact to 'points
of concentration,' and there be separated under the pretext
of 'sanitary inspection.' Thereafter, heads of the families are
boarded up on other trains going to destinations thousands
of miles apart. Such measures clearly 'prevent births within
the group' and disrupt the continuity of the nation. This last
form of genocide acts like a time bomb—the nations subjected
to Russian rule are doomed to extinction. Finally, children
are taken away from parents, to be brought up as Russians
and atheists."

Since 1941 when thousands of Lithuanian children were
taken to "summer camps," then removed to the Urals
and Turkestan and never heard from again, men, women
and children to the number of 700,000 have "disappeared"
from Lithuania alone under Soviet auspices prior to 1948.
Some 200,000 men "vanished" in 1948 and other victims
are still being rounded up. And the story is the same
in the other Baltic countries.

There seems no question but that the deliberate destruc-
tion of the Baltic nations with their original culture,
their ancient languages and their proud traditions, their
devotion to western civilization and Christianity is as
much the policy of Russia as the destruction of the Jews
was the policy of Nazi Germany—and it is happening to
other peoples as well in the march of the barbarians
toward world conquest.

BY BECK

Actions You Regret



SIPS FOR SUPPER

A Wasted Nickel

BY DON UPJOHN

Diogenes should come to Salem, and he wouldn't need a flash-
light. C. A. McClure, engineer for the long-range planning com-
mission, saw a farmer's truck parked on the street a few days
ago, and the parking meter showed "violation." The owner had
parked longer than he had a right to for his pennies or his nickel.



Don Upjohn

Then the owner appeared. He looked at the meter. He got a coin from his purse, inserted it in the meter, got in the truck and drove away.

C. W. Fitzgerald, the well-known painter and decorator down at Brooks, or should we say up at Brooks—was in yesterday with some samples of pussywillows which have been open for three or four days and he dropped same on our desk as a challenge to Dick Severin, who for several years has been claiming the early opening championship in the pussywillow marathon. We're sorry we couldn't contact Dick to see whether this beats any of his numerous past records, but no doubt will hear from him sooner or later if he still claims the glory. Dick has moved away from the scene of his numerous pussywillow triumphs so don't know how they are faring this fall. It may be they've bloomed and withered away by this time, for all we know.

And the other day we told of a late blooming iris at the Mrs.

Lloyd Weeks gardens on the North River road as being the last iris of summer. Now we hear that Mrs. Laura Trachsel of Carleton way has had iris in bloom for the past two months and others are still in bud and getting ready to unfold.

And now comes word from Jim McGilchrist, the capitol guide, that he had two fine camellias in bloom, outside planting with no protection, that the oaks are loaded with acorns, the mountain ash, madrona, crabapple and berry shrubs are breaking down with fruit. Goodness, goodness, what is the country coming to? Maybe the owls will be coming out in the day-time.

County Judge Grant Murphy was today bemoaning the loss of the Stayton high school gymnasium by fire last night, and, perhaps, had a pretty good right to. He was construction foreman in charge of building the structure in the old days when he lived at Stayton. Our county judge has been quite a versatile man in his day. We'd say if the precedent established by Harry Truman of making presidents out of county judges is to be followed that Grant would probably do a better job at it than Harry.

Way to Make New Friends

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Mitsukoshi department store—one of Tokyo's largest—made lots of new friends today.

It was free taste day at the liquor counter. Products of 14 Japanese distilleries were introduced. There to meet them were thousands of Japanese lined three deep. Clerks were lined three deep behind the counters, too.

The accepted rule was one for the customer and one for the clerk. Apparently the clerks won for they were still three deep behind the counter when the last tipsy customer left.

Tomorrow the counter will sell liquor—that is if the clerks make it down in time to open up.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Will Chinese Reds Try To Invade Neighbors?

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

The sweeping success of the communist armies in China has set the chancelleries of the western world to pondering whether the victorious forces are likely to halt at China's frontiers or whether they may try to spread the Red ism by invasion of neighboring countries.

Secretary of State Acheson has expressed concern that the Reds might strike beyond China.

However, many diplomats take the view that the communists won't invade other nations militarily but will depend on fifth column offensives, with perhaps later infiltration by guerrillas.

Whatever may be the procedure, of this I think we may be sure: Moscow is bound to take advantage of the communist success in China to try to spread Bolshevism throughout the Far East.

Naturally, thoughts immediately turn to Burma and to the Indian peninsula, which comprises the nations of India and Pakistan. This vast territory contains more than 400,000,000 people—close to a fifth of the globe's population.

The Chinese nationalists still hold that part of Western China adjoining Burma. But should the communist armies capture this Chinese territory they would have direct communication with Burma and thence with India.

It is hard to believe that the Chinese communists would venture any military invasion of Burma and India. It is equally hard to believe that they would intensify their already vigorous



DeWitt MacKenzie

efforts to convert these countries to the Red ism. There already are communist parties on the Indian peninsula and in Burma.

Actually the efforts to communize India stretch back as far as the revolution of 1917 which brought Bolshevism to power in Russia.

I spent several months in India at that time and encountered communism myself, although the British secret service—which covered the country like a net—was keeping close tabs on all such movements.

Despite this generation-long crusade, communism never has made great headway in Pakistan and India. In Burma, on the other hand, the Reds have made considerable progress, though just how substantial that progress may be is questionable.

The Burmese are great individualists, and I think we may assume that any lasting communism there would be of the Tito variety. That is to say, the Burmese are unlikely to subscribe to an ism which deprives them of their sovereignty and makes them answerable to Moscow.

That the same thing is true of both Pakistan and India. They are intensely nationalistic and wouldn't surrender one iota of their sovereignty to another nation. They made that amply clear in their long fight against England's domination.

As a matter of fact, much the same can be said of many other areas of southeast Asia.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Admiral Forrest Sherman A Favorite of Forrestal

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Here's the dope on Admiral Forrest Sherman, the man who favored unification: He was Forrestal's favorite. Forrestal had him earmarked for chief of naval operations, considered him the broadest military man he had ever known.

In fact, Forrestal sent Sherman to the Mediterranean with the idea of replacing Adm. Richard Conolly as fleet commander for Europe. But Conolly begged to stay on, and Forrestal gave in, expecting to make the transfer later.



Admiral Forrest Sherman

Sherman and Conolly have never gotten along since, Conolly being an old-line, unimaginative, battleship admiral. Sherman is just the opposite—alert, aggressive, with his eyes ahead.

Sherman is short, tanned, ruddy with straight gray hair. He wears glasses at his desk. He was a champion fencer at Annapolis, but his favorite exercise now is walking. Aboard ship, he paces the deck; on land, he'd rather walk a few blocks than catch a cab.

Though he has a dynamic mind, Sherman's personality falls short of Admiral Halsey's. He doesn't play golf or tennis, but reads avidly for recreation. He prefers weighty works, such as the London Economist.

Sherman won the complete respect of Gen. Lauris Norstad while writing the unification act.

NOTE—Sherman was ready to testify with the other admirals on Capitol Hill. He flew into town, and had his statement all ready. But Secretary of Defense Johnson already had him in mind for chief of naval operations, didn't want him to get splattered with mud. So Sherman was kept in the shadow, never took the stand.

WAR CLOUDS

Atomic-war preparations in Britain have been intensified since news of the Russian A-bomb. London would be the first object of attack. Therefore the British army has ordered 500,000 vest-pocket geiger counters to detect radioactivity. Air-raid wardens will use them to report on what parts of the city are radio active.

Chief result of the American ambassadorial conference in London was to appoint "Chip" Bohlen, ace expert on Russia, to mastermind U.S. strategy behind the iron curtain.

Stalin recently called Tito the "Little Hitler." The truth is Stalin is shorter than Tito.

Tito's chief trouble in defending Yugoslavia is ammunition. Yugoslavia's artillery, guns and tanks were supplied by the Soviets, so Tito can't get spare parts and ammunition. The Yugoslavs are dickering with the Italians to manufacture ammunition in northern Italy. And it was only a short time ago the two countries were rowing over Trieste!

Secretary Acheson's planning chief, George Kennan, has just completed a secret study of what the cold war may cost. It runs to fifty billion a year.

LABOR-GO-ROUND

Truman will not reappoint J. Copeland Gray to the national labor relations board when his term expires this year. Labor is down on him.

Labor leaders now figure that if they can't repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, the best tactic is to pressure for pro-labor men on the NLRB.

Usually John L. Lewis has made the mine operators sweat. Now the operators are letting John sweat. He has been desperately anxious to settle the coal strike.

Ben Fairless, president of U.S. Steel and the son of a coal miner, two weeks ago urged his company executives to sign a one-year contract with the union along the lines recommended by the President's fact-finding board.

CIO Boss Phil Murray, who knows better, has let his cohorts get away with an unfair habit which boomerangs against labor. Though Housing Expediter Tighe Woods has been castigated by the real estate lobby, the CIO convention in Cleveland also castigated him for being the friend of the real estate lobby. It looks like Woods was really trying to be impartial.

The CIO convention also castigated Jim Reynolds, conscientious NLRB member as anti-labor. Reynolds has tangled with some labor bosses but has a long record of fighting for the little guy.

PATIENT CY CHING

Unsung hero of the steel negotiations was long, lanky Cy Ching who, at the age of 71, resigned from the U.S. Rubber company two years ago to help his country as a labor conciliator.

Ching's patience is that of Job's. All week long, hour after hour, day after day, like a broken phonograph record, he listened to the same company

arguments that workers must contribute to the pension fund. "But your captive coal mines have a noncontributory agreement with John L. Lewis," Ching told U.S. Steel Vice President John Stephens.

"Yes, and look what happened to Lewis's pension fund," Stephens replied. "It's been bankrupted because it never was set up on a sound, actuarial basis in the first place. We want to establish a sound pension plan for U.S. Steel employees."

Ching argued that Phil Murray had proved his responsibility by his relentless fight against communist elements in the CIO. In fact, Murray's leadership was now being endangered because of his broad-gauged acceptance of the fact-finding board's proposals for ending the steel strike, which management had rejected. As a result, CIO left-wingers were yelling for his scalp.

"Didn't it mean something to the company to be able to do business with a high-class, level-headed, responsible American like Phil Murray?" asked Ching.

"Well, this question of contributory pensions is a matter of principle with us," interposed Roger Blough, counsel for U.S. Steel. The presidential fact-finders would have to come up with a different solution if they had to run a steel mill, he intimated.

Maybe the fact-finders also took into consideration the problems of those who work in a steel mill, slyly suggested Ching.

"But contributory pensions are now an accepted fact-a part of our economy," argued Stephens. "Social-security pensions are contributory. The railroad retirement act is based on the same principle. Private industry cannot be criticized for going along with the pattern established by congress."

So it went—sometimes into the night.

(Copyright 1949)

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Look Out! That Banana Song Coming Back, Prima Warns

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—If you want your boy to be a great violinist, don't make him study the violin.

A lady named Mrs. Prima made this mistake down in New Orleans about 30 years ago.

She had a little boy, Louie, who made a violin out of a cigar

box and borrowed a mandolin strings. Mrs. Prima, sure her son was a genius, rushed him off to a violin teacher. For eight miserable years, unwilling Louie sawed through endless Hungarian rhapsodies.

"All the time Ah wished Ah had made a cigar box out of a violin instead of a fiddle out of a cigar box," he recalled.

One day he picked up a cornet belonging to his older brother, Leon. He blew a few intoxicating notes—and hung up his fiddle and bow for life. He

went from the cornet to the trumpet, and has dwelt ever since in the kingdom of jazz.

"For years mah mother still wanted me to be a violin virtuoso—had her heart set on it," said the band leader. "But she's happy now—very happy."

For today Prima has a 16-piece band, a recording firm, two sheet music publishing companies and a racing stable of 11 horses. He and his brother also own a New Orleans night club. His various enterprises have grossed as high as \$500,000 a year.

"If you want a kid to go into music," said Louie, "the best thing is to let him learn a little piano first—so he'll get a basic knowledge of chorus and harmony."

"Then, as he grows older, let him take up whatever special instrument he decides himself he likes best."

Prima's own formula for success is to "play pretty for the people."

"The reason the band business is bad now is because too many leaders have lost touch with what the public wants. They play to please themselves."

"But the one-type dance band that plays a single style is a thing of the past. People expect more for their money—they want the band to give them a novelty show as well as good dance music."

In keeping with his theory Louie has revived a 1923 epidemic—"Yes, We Have No Bananas"—hoping it will infect the country again.

"I called up the United Fruit company, thinking they'd be glad to know this," said Prima's press agent. "But they asked us, please, not to do it. Said that song hurt the sale of bananas. I asked them why, and the man said:

"I don't know. I had a clipping that explained why, but I lost the clipping."

"Ah can't understand it either," said Louie. "That was about the biggest song hit of the century. And Ah think the time is ripe for it again—people need something like those gang things everybody can sing."

Louie's proudest memory is of the way he played in the White House for President Roosevelt's last birthday luncheon. Mrs. Roosevelt invited him.

"Waiting in line to meet him Ah got nervous for the first time in mah life," said Prima. "He was one of mah heroes. Ah didn't know whether to say, 'pleased to meet you,' 'body do,' or 'the pleasure is mutual.'"

Finally, Louie got to FDR and blurted out: "Helly Daddy." The president laughed out loud.

"Ah think," said Louie, "he understood hepcat talk."

Cops Must Be Protected

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 3 (AP)—"We must protect our police now that it is difficult to get good men for the force," Magistrate J. Edmonds told John D. Carrier, 27, Vancouver Tuesday as he fined him \$50 for biting Constable Gordon Kemp.

'Sorry, Judge, I'm Pretty Busy'

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 3 (AP)—District Judge Dallas Blankenship, checking a list of persons summoned for jury duty, called R. J. Dixon.

"I'd like very much to serve, judge," said the smiling Dixon. "But I'm pretty busy this week."

Judge Blankenship took one look and quickly excused the prospective juror. It was his fellow jurist, District Judge R. J. Dixon.