

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 25c; Monthly, \$1.00; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, 75c; 6 Mos., \$4.00; One Year, \$8.00.

4— Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, June 13, 1951

THINKING BACK TO 1935

Governor McKay yesterday described the growing Detroit dam in the North Santiam canyon as "the fruition of a dream started back in 1935." The governor was well qualified to reminisce about those days of 16 years ago when the entire Willamette river basin development program was strictly an idea. McKay was the chairman of a committee of 43 named by Governor Martin in April of that year to consider what could be done in the valley to help in flood control and to do something to aid navigation on the river.

McKay was in a position yesterday to think back to those days when, as chairman of this group envisioning dam projects to develop the valley, he broached the new idea to Col. T. A. Robbins, army district engineer in Portland. Colonel Robbins understood what McKay and his group were dreaming about. An appeal was made to Senator Charles McNary for assistance in getting federal help for the plan to control the waters of the Willamette. McNary went to Harry Hopkins who granted \$400,000 of WPA funds to permit the army engineers to make a survey of the valley.

In 1937 the survey was completed. Thus was presented the first multiple-purpose valley project. A series of seven dams was suggested for the Willamette valley to aid in flood control, navigation, pollution abatement, irrigation and drainage. Power was a minor consideration in those days, where now it has jumped up into almost front position because of the power shortage in the Pacific Northwest.

The federal board of rivers and harbors didn't take well to this project idea for the valley. But the board was persuaded to come to Salem and hold a hearing on the project idea. From all over the valley came about 450 persons to present the case for the seven dams. By only one vote the board approved the valley development plan. Then the plan went to congress where it was authorized. From time to time money was appropriated for the specific projects.

However, where there were seven dams envisioned originally, 16 dams are envisioned now. Of those, three have been completed and two are building. The two under construction now are the Detroit dam east of Salem and Meridian dam southeast of Eugene.

The reason the seven dams have become 16 is an interesting aspect of the Willamette basin development. Changing conditions since the 1937 survey have called for adjustments in the specific projects. For instance, on the South Santiam river, the dam originally planned would have flooded out the city of Sweet Home. To avoid that, three dams were substituted. On the MacKenzie river, where there was one originally planned, three are now drawn so as not to detract from the natural beauty of the river.

This adjustment of the original plan has followed a desire on the part of the army engineers to work with the people of the valley and suit the needs and wishes of the people affected.

The Willamette basin projects, visited yesterday in this part of the valley by the annual caravan, are what can be accomplished if the idea and inspiration for development come from the people themselves. This differs from the kind of a Washington-dictated program envisioned for the Columbia river basin, commonly referred to as a CVA.

WEDEMAYER'S FRANKNESS

General Wedemeyer's startling frankness has brought life back into the senate hearing on Far Eastern policy. In fact, the commander of the Sixth army district, of which Oregon is a part, has prompted almost as much controversy as General MacArthur himself who was the reason for the hearings in the first place.

What has stirred the most debate has been Wedemeyer's statement, taken out of its place in the over-all testimony, that he would pull United Nations troops out of Korea. He did say that. However, he qualified it by adding that, if the top military experts in Washington felt the action there was worth while to buy time, he would then go along continuing the struggle. Furthermore, he said, the withdrawal should come only if the powers that be do not follow MacArthur's program of bombing Red China's bases, blockading her coast and shelling her coastal cities. What Wedemeyer apparently meant by his troop-withdrawal statement was that he felt the committing of ground troops to Korea in the first place was a mistake, militarily. Therefore, it followed that the troops should be withdrawn. Korea was not the best place for ground forces to try to stop Soviet aggression.

Those members of the United Nations looking for a way out of the fighting in Korea have quickly picked up Wedemeyer's advice to pull out the ground forces. But, as Senator Kefauver has said, that would be the same as telling the communist aggressors to take over. Also, those same delegates would definitely shy away from any of the alternatives that Wedemeyer offered such as ringing the Russian "heartland" with air bases so that American planes could deliver pulverizing blows to the Soviets if war comes. Furthermore, those quivering United Nations delegates wouldn't be among those who would accept Wedemeyer's plea to draw "a line" over which the Russians could not cross without knowingly setting off further wars.

In other words, Wedemeyer's testimony so far has been that of a general experienced in world affairs, especially those of the Far East, who has offered a positive program to halt Russian aggression. His suggested program of boldness, as contrasted with the recent timidity of the Truman administration, has been improperly picked upon by those in the United Nations hoping by some miracle to end bloodshed in the Orient without offering a counter-program that would, at the same time, end Russian aggression.

A Few Red Faces

Sunnyside, June 13 (P)—"Know your police department" and "don't cash checks for strangers" are two things Sunnyside's Chief of Police O. E. Hill has harped on for a number of years.

Recently an enterprising check artist ignorant of the warning slipped a number of bad checks across retail counters. There are a few red faces. The unknown "artist" had used the name "O. E. Hill."

BY BECK

Life's Little Lessons



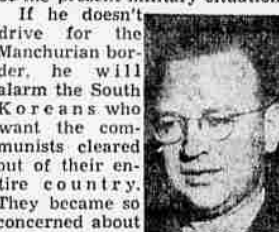
YOU GOT TROUBLES?

Gen. Van Fleet's Bound To Displease Somebody

By HARRY FERGUSON
(United Press Foreign News Editor)

Anybody who thinks he has it tough these days should consider the plight of Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commander of the United Nations army in Korea. Anything he does is bound to displease somebody.

If he starts an offensive designed to carry all the way to the Manchurian border, he will alarm nations such as Britain which are trying to bring about a negotiated peace on the basis of the present military situation.



Harry Ferguson

If he doesn't drive for the Manchurian border, he will alarm the South Koreans who want the communists cleared out of their entire country. They became so concerned about it Monday that they called a closed session of their national assembly to discuss rumors that a settlement based on the 38th parallel was imminent.

If he tries to dig in and hold a defensive position somewhere in Central Korea, he will be accused of leaving the war in a stalemate.

There must be times when Van Fleet yearns for the good old days when he was fighting the Germans in France—an activity in which he was imminently successful—and had nothing to worry about except to keep his troops slugging ahead. In Korea he has to be sensitive to political winds blowing from all directions.

Under the circumstances, he can do only one thing—fight today's battle and see what tomorrow brings. Every time reporters ask Van Fleet about his intentions he delivers a rather vague reply.

Part of the reason for that is that like any good general he has no intention of publishing his plans. Another part of it is that he can't plan far ahead until he finds out how

things are going on the diplomatic level. At the moment nothing concrete seems to be happening, and that makes Van Fleet's position all the more difficult.

The nearest you can come to defining the U. N.'s military objective in Korea at the moment is to say that it's a campaign to discourage the enemy.

The idea is to defeat him often enough and badly enough to convince him there is no profit in this war. The quickest way to do that is to kill a lot of Chinese communists, but in order to carry out that mission Van Fleet must keep chasing them.

How far should he chase them? The hard facts of military strategy will provide the answer to that question.

The farther Van Fleet's army gets away from the Port of Pusan, the tougher the going will be. Every additional mile that is added to the Eighth army's supply line reduces its striking power a bit. The time may come soon when Van Fleet will decide he has gone as far as is prudent, particularly with the rainy season about to mire the Korean roads.

If and when that time comes, he has only one alternative. To halt his main advance and start jabbing at the Chinese with good-sized patrols in an attempt to keep them from organizing another offensive.

And keep one ear cocked to hear if there is any news from Washington, London, United Nations, N. Y., or wherever the diplomats are consulting in an attempt to get a cease fire.

Five Towns Say Rainmaking Causing Cave-Ins in Mines

Denver, June 13 (AP)—Residents of five mountain mining towns charged today that artificial rainmaking is causing cave-ins in mines and threatens to ruin the industry.

They demanded that rainmaking be abolished. Petitions bearing 226 signatures were forwarded by Governor Thornton to the state board which regulates rain-making activities.

The residents of Montezuma, Breckenridge, Dillon, Kokomo and Frisco charged that cloud-seeding activities have nearly ruined the mining industry in Summit county by causing cave-ins.

"These people mean business," Melvin E. Tillet, a Breckenridge miner, told Thornton in presenting the petitions. "We have been burned under a record deluge of snow since cloud-seeding activities started last fall.

"Our mines have been caving

in from the weight of snow; we have been unable to transport men and supplies to open them. Snowslides in the mountain areas causing tremendous damage are attributable to rainmaking, we firmly believe," Tillet said.

Thornton requested the weather control board to take cognizance of the complaints in the petitions, pointing out that it was the second such complaint this year.

The earlier complaint from residents of the Estes park resort area charged cloud-seeding would ruin tourist trade.

Russia's Cold War Strategy To Isolate U. S. From Allies

Los Angeles, June 13 (AP)—Ernest A. Gross, deputy U. S. representative in the United Nations, says Soviet Russia's cold war strategy is to isolate America from its free world allies.

Gross, former assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, told a town hall audience that American leadership in international affairs was directed at strengthening the unity of the free world.

"Our enemies, therefore, concentrate their energies on isolating the free world from us," he said. "They appeal to all the forces and elements which divide and separate the free world within itself."

Gross said the communists were attempting to prove the U. S. is the aggressor in Korea, but he added "few people are fooled by the Soviet big lie technique."

"There are some in this country and in other countries who are fooled into thinking that the

United Nations is worthless because it expresses differences of opinion within the free world," he said.

"They do not realize that one of the essential values of the United Nations is that it provides the means whereby these differences can be identified, discussed and resolved," Gross said.

He termed the U. N. a "framework for a collective security system, which is the most practical method of providing time in which all the elements of strength of the free world may be gathered and unified."

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman Says He Represents Consumer in Price Tugging

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—President Truman has always felt that he made a mistake in letting to cabinet advisers in October, 1946 when he modified price controls on meat. This is one reason why he has become literally a personal crusader against the meat packers and for the consumer in the current battle over price controls.

Conferring privately with his congressional leaders last week, the president really let loose at the big meat packers.

"They are worried about losing some of their big profits," he declared. "But they have brought it on themselves by inflating prices and squeezing the consumer."

He added that certain vocal elements among the cattlemen do not speak for the livestock industry.

"I have some close friends in the business out in my area, which is the biggest cattle market in the world," Truman continued, "and they tell me they are not at all disturbed by the government's controls on beef."

"These men came to Washington and talked it over with Mike Di Salle. They want to make money like everybody else, but they are putting the national interest above selfish interests."

If the anti-price control lobby had its way and all price controls were abolished, the American consumer wouldn't be the only victim, the president emphasized. Many dairy and poultry farmers would be hard hit, he explained, since wealthy cattle interests could outbid them for feed grains, which are in short supply.

The same feed is required for chickens and dairy cattle as for beef cattle, Truman said, and beef producers would be willing to pay almost any price to fatten up their cattle for market, knowing they could pass the extra cost on to consumers if there were no controls.

"The trouble is we in congress are not hearing from the consumers on this," remarked Rep. Paul Brown of Georgia. "We are hearing a lot from the other side, which is against controls, but the consumer isn't saying very much."

"Oh, yes, he is," responded Truman. "I'm the representative of the consumer."

"THE CAMEL" SNARLS
Murray "The Camel" Humphrey, a graying gangster of the Capone era but still one of the nation's top tough guys, snarled defiance at the senate crime committee the other day in what was probably the most shocking show of contempt in senate history.

The Chicago hoodlum was summoned behind closed doors after ducking a senate subpoena for six months. However, he showed the same lack of respect for the lawmakers that he has shown for law enforcers all his life. With a sneer on his lips, he snapped back at the senators but refused to answer their questions.

"You know, the longer you fellows work, the better we understand what our rights are," taunted the man who is rated among the big 5 of the Chicago underworld and who used to be Capone's finance officer.

Finally Wyoming's not-easily-ruffled Senator Lester Hunt got enough of Humphrey's insolence. Hunt's patience snapped as he started questioning Humphrey about his family, including his daughter's schooling.

"I could answer that," growled the mobster, "but I am going to refuse to answer because I think you are asking the wrong questions."

"What is your daughter's first name?" Hunt inquired evenly. "I don't see where my daughter has anything to do with this hearing," snapped "The Camel."

"It is not for you to pass on the type of questions I ask," bristled Hunt. "If you don't care to answer, just say so."

"Would you like to have people asking questions about your family?" Humphrey flung back.

"You are not questioning the senate. The senate is questioning you. You are the one who is the witness," Hunt replied sharply.

"I still resent the line of questioning," grumbled "The Camel."

FAMILY CAUSES OF CRIME
"You are going to be cited for contempt. I can tell you that," snapped the Wyoming senator. "We are trying to find out something about your home life. We are not going to solve this problem until we get to the very basis of what causes crime in the United States."

"Then you are under the impression that I am a criminal, is that right?" snarled Humphrey sarcastically.

"I refuse to answer the question because it might incriminate me," Hunt mocked the mobster's favorite phrase.

"The Camel" was even more surly in tangling with New Hampshire's God-fearing Senator Charles Tobey.

"Some of us think you could open up and tell us an interesting story if you would," prodded Tobey.

"Isn't that your opinion?" snarled the mobster. "It's not mine."



Drew Pearson

that is going on in Chicago and across the nation, don't you think you ought to tell us all you know about the sordid character of the underworld?" pressed the New Hampshire senator.

"Don't you think that Chicago is just as clean as any other city? Are you insinuating that our city is not clean?" blurted Humphrey.

"That was just an illustration," explained Tobey, then tried again: "Won't you take the opportunity to tell this committee all you know about crime and the criminals that are carrying on illegal business in our country?"

"You heard my statement," snarled Humphrey, referring to his opening statement to the committee that he wouldn't answer questions that might incriminate him.

PERSISTENT TOBEY

"I heard it, but isn't it our duty to divulge these things and give all the information we can, so we can make a decent America?" Tobey kept on with evangelical fervor.

"You have my answer. I think I have heard you make those speeches before," Humphrey snarled contemptuously.

"I am making them again," persisted Tobey.

"Yes, you have trained on that," rasped the hoodlum.

Still contemptuous, "The Camel" later informed the committee which plane had brought him to Washington.

"I was on that plane, too," blurted Tobey.

"You were? Well, we had a distinguished guest on it, didn't we?" sneered Humphrey.

"If I had seen you there, maybe we could have settled this before we got to town," suggested the senator from New Hampshire.

"Well, if I had seen you, senator, I would have tried to get off," retorted the racketeer, jutting out his jaw.

"The Camel" flatly refused to discuss his criminal past, or to explain his income tax returns which the committee read into the secret record. These returns showed that Humphrey reported a "miscellaneous" income of \$45,000, both in 1948 and 1949.

However, Humphrey may not only face a contempt citation but also a perjury rap. For he denied the kidnapping of a labor leader in the 1930's, though the court records show that he received \$50,000 ransom and was actually forced to pay taxes on the ransom. This was during the time come tax trials that broke up the old Capone mob and sent both Al Capone and Humphrey to jail.

"The Camel" got out after only 18 months, but his performance before the senate crime committee is almost sure to land him back in jail again.

(Copyright 1951)

Bottle Raised Weak

London, June 13 (P)—A prominent British woman doctor said today that all of history's great men have been breast-fed babies.

Writing in the British Medical Journal, 79-year-old Kathleen Vaughan said the rise and fall of civilization may depend on how babies are weaned.

Dr. Vaughan, who has written several books on obstetrics and midwifery, said bottle-raised children are weak in comparison to breast-fed babies.

"If inquiry be made," she said, "outstanding athletes, boxers, runners and footballers will be found to have been breast fed. The artificially fed lacks both spirit and endurance."

Traffic Death on Two-Car Island

Lasqueti Island, B. C., June 13 (AP)—This island which boasts two cars and no paved roads recorded its first traffic fatality in history over the week-end.

David Priestman, 70, was instantly killed while riding his bicycle to the Sunday school class he teaches. The bicycle coasted out of control down a hill and struck a car coming up, investigators said.



ESTABLISHED 1891

"A SINCERE SERVICE AVAILABLE TO ALL"

PHONE 3-3173

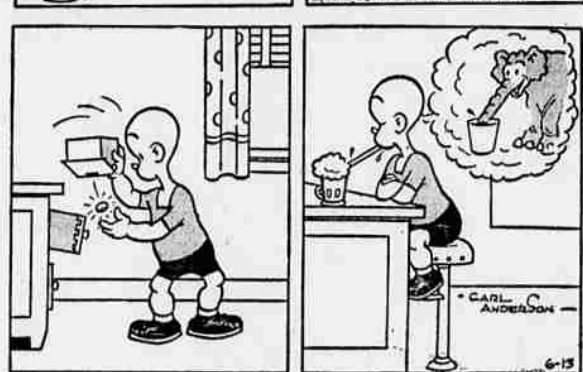
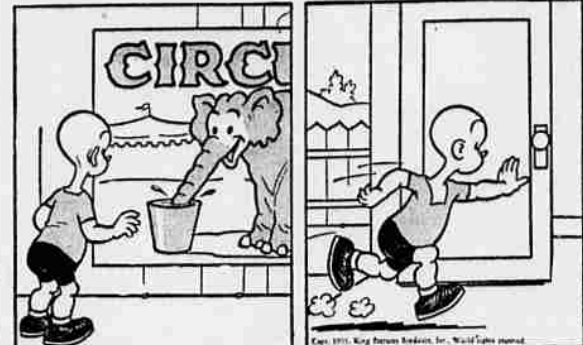
Out of Town Calls at Our Expense
PARKING LOT AVAILABLE

W. T. RIGDON CO. Funeral Directors

299 N. COTTAGE AT CHEMEKETA

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Romance in Red Tape? A U. S. Bureau of Love?

By HAL BOYLE

New York (P)—Should the American government have a department of romance? Do we need a U. S. bureau of love?

There are millions of single people living in this country, and what is congress doing about getting them together? Nothing.

It doesn't even pay a bounty to people who want to get married.

Yet if government is going to enter every other branch of human activity, shouldn't it do something about love? Isn't love the biggest welfare project of all?

The suggestion for a federal matrimonial bureau comes from a reader, George Durst of Jamaica, N.Y. He believes it might be one of the few branches of government able to pay its own way.

"For a reasonable fee of \$5.50, including the romance tax," Durst wrote, "it could register all sincere, marriage-minded men and women and publish their descriptions in a monthly federal matrimonial bulletin."

Naturally, however, a U. S. bureau of love wouldn't merely halt at printing an index of matrimonial prospects. It would have to do the job right. It would have to arrange gay little parties at which the wife-seeker and the husband-hunter could be properly introduced to each other in an informal atmosphere.

And you know how government bureaus tend to grow. Soon it would be having branch offices in night clubs and restaurants. And who would want to work for the department of state then, if he could wangle a post in the bureau of love and spend his working hours having cocktails with shy taxpayers seeking matehood?

Such a plan would inspire the older girls—mature women—to realize that they can't take it with them, so why let the

And how about dishonesty in office?

Wouldn't the unmarried employees of the bureau grab off the rich widows and widowers for themselves and cheat the dues-paying public? It wouldn't do any good to insist that all of the employees be married. For a million-dollar prospect, half of them would ditch their own wives and husbands.

There is another reason why congress probably never will create a federal matrimonial bureau. You can blame your congressman today for every single thing wrong with your life except a bad marriage. You could hold him responsible for that, too if the government entered the wedding business.

That is one field the wise politician will want to stay out of. It is unlikely that he will have bureaucratic love or romance in red tape in our time.



Hal Boyle