

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St. Phone 2-2406.

Full Leased Wire Service of the Associated Press and The United Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also news published therein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00. By Mail: Oregon Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.35; Six Months, \$8.10; One Year, \$16.20.

THE PELTON DAM ISSUE

The U. S. Ninth Circuit of Appeals at San Francisco has invalidated a federal power commission order by a vote of 2 to 1 which would have permitted Portland General Electric company to build the Pelton hydroelectric dam project on the Deschutes river in Central Oregon. The appeal had been filed by the state of Oregon and the state fish and game commissions.

Oregon and the commissions had objected that the dam would prevent the ascent of salmon and steelhead trout to spawning grounds above two dam sites which had been contemplated in the project. They said the dams would seriously curtail the fish population and impair the state's fish hatchery on the Metolius river above the sites. It was also claimed that the power company had failed to obtain permits from the Oregon hydroelectric commission and had not complied with the Oregon law as to fish in the Deschutes.

The court held that although the dam was to be built on federal land, Oregon has the right "to regulate its own waters in its own chosen way." It held that "Oregon has complete sovereignty over the waters of the Deschutes river. This was established by congressional passage of the desert lands act of 1877." It continued:

"Undoubtedly the commission has a legal right to give its approval to the project as a whole and we do not doubt that it has the right to grant its permissive license to the construction of a proposed dam."

"But, the commission has issued no mere permissive license. It has issued a license purporting to grant the complete legal right to the construction and operation of the whole project. In this, we think, it has exceeded its legal jurisdiction in that the ownership of the power dam site does not empower the U. S. government to use the waters of the Deschutes river either at the site of the power dam or elsewhere, contrary to Oregon law. It is our opinion that the commission has trespassed upon the sovereignty of the state of Oregon."

The history of this effort to supply the people of Central Oregon with power from the Deschutes is too well known to need repetition. It was universally approved by the people of the region as a solution to the existing power shortage and the exhaustive investigation made by the FPC showed that this portion of the Deschutes never has been and probably never will be a salmon spawning stream because of its swiftness in the rocky canyon and never had a salmon run. In addition the PGE had agreed to establish costly hatcheries for salmon and trout, and to landscape the lake formed as a recreation resort.

The opposition was inspired by the political influence of commercial fishermen who never fish the stream, together with the public power advocates who oppose all private power development. Probably if the government had planned to build this comparatively small project, there would have been no opposition. There never has been to the gigantic projects built by Uncle Sam, which effectively cut off the ascent or descent of fish at the high dams.

It is to be hoped that the PGE will appeal the appellate court's decision to the supreme court and get a final ruling settling federal and state rights on our streams. Power development in the northwest should not be an exclusive government monopoly controlled by Washington political bureaucrats at taxpayers' expense. The issue is too vital for regional development not to be definitely settled and the federal and state rights issue clearly defined—G. P.

FAR EASTERN PEACE CONFERENCE

One thing at least came out of the Berlin conference, a decision to hold another conference. The sequel is to be open at Geneva, Switzerland, April 26 on Far East problems, including Korea and Indo-China.

Red China is to be invited, as she would have to be. For Red China is the chief stumbling block to a settlement in both places. The agreement is said to be a personal triumph for France's Foreign Minister Bidault, who deserted one for he stood foursquare with Dulles and Eden at Berlin, presenting a united front that must have surprised and dumfounded Molotov.

For the Geneva conference gives France an opportunity to end the shooting in Indo-China, which she has been eagerly looking for for a considerable time. If the U.S. could sign a truce in Korea that stopped the slaughter even if it left the issues unsolved, why should not France make a similar deal? And now France, along with her western allies, standing firmly united for a change, will have a chance to try.

Perhaps the prospect is no better than Berlin offered. But Berlin has not been a failure, for this conference showed clearly who was holding back a settlement for Germany and Austria. The Geneva conference should at the worst do the same for the Far East. And the Berlin conference was worth while if only to show the futility of Winston Churchill's hope that Russian attitudes had changed.

COMPANY IN OUR MISERY

Newspaper editors should be the last to criticize errors in other publications, so we shall go particularly easy with the authors of the new Oregon Blue Book, who seem to be afflicted with more of 'em than any official publication in many a year.

The name of a deceased supreme court justice appears under the picture of his successor, along with the picture of a deceased circuit judge. Congressman Harris Ellsworth will be interested in learning that he is listed as a Democrat. And a former deputy warden at the penitentiary, out since April, is listed as currently in office.

The excuse of the newspapers, when they are caught with a crop of bad ones, is that their job is performed in haste, as it certainly is. This alibi won't do with the Blue Book, whose authors ought to scan their material more carefully next time.

Meanwhile they did get out a beautiful book which is a credit to the state.

IMLAH CASE TO BE APPEALED

Many persons throughout Oregon and especially here in Salem will feel a sense of relief that the Donald Dwaine Imlah murder case has been appealed without the consent of the doomed boy and will be heard by the Supreme Court. This means that the execution will not take place next Tuesday.

There is no question whatever of guilt, and no mitigating circumstances in connection with the murder itself have appeared. But the boy is obviously the product of a tragic environment, clearly entitled to any consideration the highest court may see fit to give. There is a certain reluctance to execute boys, no matter what they have done, and this one was only 18 when he was sentenced.

A Supreme Court review before execution in a capital case is never out of order.

MOLOTOV



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Jefferson's Writings Banned From Overseas Libraries

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The U.S. information service, believe it or not, has banned the collected writings of Thomas Jefferson from overseas libraries.

Officials are a little red-faced over the ban and wish they hadn't gone quite so far in appeasing Senator McCarthy. Nevertheless, the book has already been taken off the shelves of some overseas libraries. Some, on the other hand, have not removed it.

Reason for the removal was that Jefferson's writings were compiled by Sheldon Foner, who was on a state department list of those who had taken shelter under the Fifth Amendment when quizzed by a congressional committee. It has been state department policy ever since McCarthy raised such a storm last winter to remove books by congressional witnesses who invoke the Fifth Amendment, and since Foner was one of these, his compilation of Jeffersonian writings got the ax in some libraries.

More overseas librarians with more courage regarding McCarthyism decided that what Jefferson wrote was more important than who compiled his writings and kept the book regardless of the directive from Washington.

After the White House radio correspondents dinner the other evening, Commentator Fulton Lewis threw a gala party at the Shorham Hotel attended by various celebrities, most of them men. Invited, however, was the one lady of the cabinet—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare.

Mrs. Hobby is a lady with a fine background of public service, having been head of the WAC during the war, also publisher of the Houston Post. Despite the years, however, Mrs. Hobby is a lady of great charm, and on this particular evening she looked positively ravishing.

Appearing at the threshold of the Fulton Lewis party, she gazed at the crush of male guests and hesitated.

"I'm afraid I've come to the wrong place," she murmured. "Not at all, not at all," assured Mr. Lewis in his most expansive mood. "These men need someone like you to tone up the party. Come right in."

The one lady member of the cabinet still hesitated.

But after further assurance from commentator Lewis, she finally entered, took off her wrap and prepared to meet with guests.

"Now, let me see, dear," said host Lewis. "What did you say your name was?"

As Mrs. Hobby told him, Fulton Lewis fell on his knees. To slip up on a male member of the cabinet is not usually done in Washington, but to slip up on the only lady member, said Mr. Lewis with conviction is unforgivable.

Competitive Bond Business It's been obscured by news of butter, bricks and Berlin, but the Securities and Exchange Commission, charged with policing Wall Street, appears on the verge of junking a regulation that has saved American consumers and investors millions.

It is rule U-30 which requires investment bankers to compete against each other in bidding for the bonds of public utilities.

Prior to 1941, big investment houses divided up the utility bond business among themselves. Many boards of directors of investment houses had ties with utility boards of directors, so a bond issue was floated by ad-

College Teacher Tenure Problem

Grants Pass Courier

The columnist, Leonard Lyons, recently raised an interesting question: "Should teacher tenure protect the position of a college instructor who insists on imparting to his students as facts propositions that are generally known not to be true?"

The columnist quoted a television statement of Norman Ramsey, Harvard physicist, that an instructor "has a right to be wrong" as long as others at the institution of learning are teaching the opposite theory.

Ramsey was defending the retention of Dr. Wendell Furry on Harvard's staff after the instructor had taken refuge behind the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer a Congressional committee's question about subversive activities.

Ramsey was asked if he believed a tenure instructor should be retained even though he sought to teach his students that the world is flat.

Ramsey had this glib reply: "Once there was only one man round; suppose he had been fired?"

All of which, of course, is begging the question. A teacher may speculate about unknown facts, of course, as long as he makes it clear that he is engaging in pure speculation.

When, however, a fact has been established, a teacher who still insists on teaching the opposite should be fired—tenure or no tenure.

Schools are not maintained, nor do parents send their children to them, to be made dupes.

OPEN FORUM

Salem's Clubs Should Have a Meeting Place

Dear Editor:

To the garden clubs council meeting held last Monday evening at the Y were invited all the other educational art clubs, such as painting, ceramics, weaving, etc.

We found them just as eager to have an educational art center as the garden clubs, where we could hold our monthly meetings and store our libraries and necessary equipment. When we saw their sincere interest and willingness to aid in acquiring such a center the council voted to accept them as members of the council.

I wish it were possible to impress the general public with the importance to the general welfare of our community—Salem and its surroundings—of these educational clubs. If it had not been for the interest and advocacy of the tax by the garden clubs, Salem would not now have a two mill tax for the improvement of our parks.

Thousands of Salem homes are now nicely landscaped because a friendly garden club member, neighbor encouraged them to do it and told them how. I doubt if there is another city in Oregon with a greater percentage of nicely kept up yards. Only this winter a small community store-keeper told me how he had worked up a good plant sale business by beautifying his own yard and getting his neighbors interested in doing the same.

Here is hoping the park board and city council fully realize the great value these educational clubs are to the city. If the city would go all out to build a home for these clubs the park board would only have to make known

their needs to the clubs to get them to grow tens of thousands of plants to help beautify the parks.

E. M. PETTYCREW,
1028 S. 12th St.

Prophets of Doom at Salem Gathering Hit

To the Editor:

Many Oregon voters got a penetrating insight into current politics at a meeting held in Salem last week when the speaker, or prophet of doom, spoke of long lines of red ink in business, long lines of unemployed in labor and appalling human misery and seemed to be only biding his time till the crash comes.

This state of mind is certainly unworthy of our bold and ingenious Oregon people.

The most amazing talk was the attack on several of our state legislators on the remarkable theory that they are anti-labor, even though this statement is ridiculous. His remedy was as novel as it is dangerous. This is an idea new to many of our citizens—that regardless of these legislators' contribution to good, sound and honest government and no matter how well they have discharged their responsibilities they should be eliminated.

Most of us, who know the character of our people, have a special reason to be optimistic. We live in the greatest state in the Union with the best educated electorate and a group of state officials today who work in the public interest and not a favored few. As long as we have our rare type of press that we have

—it has been said they will warn us to which way the cat will jump and the public will always take care of the rat.
HENRY HOUGH,
Route 2, Salem, Ore.

Subsidizing of Over-Production

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Over and over in the past few years internationalists in the State Department, in happy collaboration with like-minded officials in foreign governments and in the United Nations, have forwarded a movement to create international commodity agreements. Such agreements, reduced to their bare essentials, mean controls thrust into our domestic economy and immense outlays by our government for the building up of what are called "buffer stocks" of raw materials. One need only examine such documents as Havana Charter, the so-called "Green Book" of the Mutual Security Agency, the record of the International Materials Conference, and more recent Paley Report to see the pattern of economic internationalism.

The \$600,000,000 wheat Agreement, now condemned by the Randall Commission, is an example of the perfected work of such a project.

The story of an attempt to engineer a similar rubber agreement is an example of an effort that so far has failed.

For three years there have been conferences at an international level concerning the creation of an international rubber cartel—a buffer stock scheme—designed to raise the price of crude rubber.

Representatives of the great producing and consuming countries—in this case the British, United States, and Netherlands governments—set up an International Rubber Study Group to discuss rubber problems and to keep the world rubber situation under continuous review. Annual meetings were held.

In May, 1953, the management committee gathered in Copenhagen for the purpose of "securing accord on the outstanding points in the draft buffer stock agreement." Most recently, the committee met in London, in October, and its findings and a draft agreement were forwarded to member governments.

The buffer stock idea would be self-defeating. Trends in Indonesia and Malaya already have demonstrated how even anticipation by these countries of U. S. participation in such a plan increases production. There is little doubt that such a plan, by raising the price of crude rubber, would further stimulate both crude rubber and synthetic rubber production. This would require addition of ever-growing surpluses to the buffer stock until the United States would be groaning under a monumental burden. The cost to the American taxpayers might dwarf even the International Wheat Agreement.

In May, 1953, the Rubber Study Group thought that natural rubber would not be 1954 under the weight of a surplus of nearly 200,000 tons. Present estimates are more encouraging, however. World production fell off slightly while consumption rose and American strategic purchases continued.

Fortunately, a President's commission has finally put a stamp of disapproval on this plan. The Randall Report states that extensive resort to commodity agreements will not solve the problem of price instability and that such agreements introduce restraints that impair "the elas-

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Mary Pickford, at 60, Desires To Make One More Movie

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—"Sure, the Irish drank goat's milk," said Mary Pickford. "That's how I have my vitality—because my ancestors drank goat's milk."

At 60, "America's Sweetheart" of yesterday still retains the simple charm that once made her the movie favorite of millions.

"I'm the busiest woman in Beverly Hills—or any other hill," she said, smiling, as we sat in the living room of her hotel suite.

"I have a big house to look after, and my husband, Buddy Rogers, and my business interests—

and the children, Ronnie and Roxie.

"Roxie will soon be 12, but she's already four inches taller than I am. She's horse crazy. But I'd rather look forward to her being horse crazy than boy crazy."

Mary also is active in half a dozen philanthropic and charitable enterprises. She recently completed her memoirs for McCall's magazine, and said she would like—after 20 years away from the screen—to return in one last film.

"It would be the story of my mother's life," she said, "and end on that day in 1909 when I walked into the old Biograph Studio and got my first movie job."

Mary rose from \$40 to \$10,000 a week in a few years, and piled up millions later producing her own films. This girl with the haunting face of a golden angel also had a cashbox mind.

"But I dislike business heartily," she said. "A lot of career women may not agree with me, but I don't think business is a woman's world."

Her long Cinderella story has had many bitter-sweet hours. Mary said she had enjoyed so many happy moments in her life she didn't know which to name first.

"But there is no doubt about my most miserable moment," she said. "It was the moment my mother passed on in 1928."

Here is Mary Pickford looking back at her life—a reverie aloud: "The greatest picture ever made? My choice would be 'Gone With the Wind.' Of my own pictures, I still like 'Tess of the Storm Country' best. I made it twice—in 1914 and 1922."

"The greatest geniuses of the motion picture have been Charlie Chaplin and Walt Disney. After them: D. W. Griffith and Irving Thalberg. Irving had a bad heart. He walked with death at his back. He knew he had not time to waste on trivial things, or things half done. He died young."

"I made 50-odd feature pictures. We do look ridiculous in them today. . . . And sometimes I feel like destroying my old films. . . . Those awful clothes we used to wear. . . ."

"They can't compare with the pictures now, of course. . . . But silent pictures did speak a universal language. . . . I think we go in for too many sound effects now. . . . The great ones avoid superfluous gestures and superfluous sound. . . . But the great ones are all too few."

"They say the pioneers cut down the forests and made the roads and take the chances. . . . And then the gamblers come along and make the money. . . ."

"Chance plays so important a part in an actor's life. . . . He needs that lucky break in life more than a writer does, or a producer, or a director."

"You know, in all of us are two people. . . . I've always been unpredictable, even to myself. . . . Nothing really pleases me that I do. . . . My real fear is to be left alone in the world. . . . Most of my people have passed on. . . . Most elderly people are passed by. . . . That frightens me. . . ."

"But when the Lord loves you, He gives you an insight. . . . an understanding."

And Mary, whose golden curls are only a memory, looked up with her sweetheart smile of long ago.

Confidence
BORN OF EXPERIENCE

Experience
BORN OF TRADITION

Tradition
RICH IN SERVICE

.....all unhurried, and with deepest understanding

Clough-Barrick Co.
Funeral Service Since 1878
Phone 3-9139 Church at Ferry
SALEM, OREGON