

The News-Review

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A SOMBER PICTURE

Charles V. Stanton

It is an interesting pastime to "play checkers" with news items.

Items that may seem totally unrelated often fit together like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle.

It is interesting, for instance, to speculate upon several items recently reported, trying to analyze their possible relationship in the general pattern of the future.

We are apparently on the eve of peace talks in Korea. We have announced a series of forthcoming atomic tests in our Pacific proving grounds. Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, promised continued aid to the Chinese Nationalist government. Withdrawal of two American Army divisions from Korea has been authorized. The President emphasized the importance of air power in any future war.

We are hearing and reading much opinion concerning each of these items. But can they be treated accurately as individual and separate events, or should they be analyzed collectively and as parts of a pattern?

Troop Withdrawal Dangerous?

Many commentators are greatly alarmed by withdrawal of Army troops from Korea. We got our neck in a noose once by just such action. If we had kept our forces intact in Korea, we might not have had a Korean war.

Some commentators profess to see in the withdrawal of our Army divisions a confidence in the build-up of South Korean army strength.

But, suppose you were on the Red side of the fence and were trying to figure out American strategy.

Pending is a conference to arrange a peace in Korea. Peculiarly, the North and South Korean governments are not the chief principals in this forthcoming conference. The South Koreans had support from the United Nations. North Koreans were aided by Chinese Communists. So the peace conference actually is between the United Nations and Red China. But in the background are the United States and Soviet Russia.

The United States carried the bulk of the load in the Korean fighting, insofar as the United Nations were concerned. The United States was denied a military victory because of restrictive policies imposed by the United Nations.

In the face of this situation, what could be the Red interpretation of U.S. acts?

Withdrawal of American troops from Korea might, for instance, be assumed to mean that we no longer look upon Korea as a future battleground.

War Of Attrition Pending?

If Korea is not to be the battleground, in the event war is resumed, where would the war be fought?

Eisenhower emphasized the role of airpower in future military action. What did he mean? Could he have meant that if a peace is not concluded in Korea, the American Air Force would be freed to carry a war of attrition into China and Manchuria? Could his statement of continued aid to Nationalist China have been a warning that we are prepared to join forces with Chiang Kai-shek in a fight on the mainland of China? Could it be that the test of new atomic weapons is to let the Reds know what they might expect if they walk out on a peace conference again?

If you were a Red strategist, trying to piece together American planning, you certainly wouldn't overlook the implication that any resumption of fighting is very apt to be mighty tough on mainland China and Manchuria.

Of course, each item may be considered as completely independent of the others. But, if we try putting them together, we come up with a rather somber picture—one at which the Reds must be looking right now.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Snow fell on New York City Monday and made it the wonderland everybody would like to live in. The soft flakes fell like the wandering hands of a child, healing old hurts without knowing how.

This is the greatest city in the world, a city of many small circles and many a close-knit neighborhood and many a wondering loyalty. It is a city swept by storm and turbulence of living and the wind of voice.

But the snow is falling—and New York City is beautiful. . . . And, oh, I wish you could see it now. . . . From the Bronx to the Battery . . . and Brooklyn. . . . And here in the mist. A ride to State Island. Now look at 3007 Statue of Liberty, lifting her imperial torch against the everlasting snow.

"It's a great place to visit, but I'd sure hate to live here," many a tourist says. . . . But really you have to live with New York City for many years to know what it is the right time to see her best. . . . And I say, "now!" . . . Come all ye people. See the tallest towers of our time in a cloak of snow, and the highest civilized cities in the whole wide world.

Come now. . . . Come now. . . . See how the snowflakes, one after another, none like the other, bring out and stir to new life the myriad children of the city, one after another, none like each other, and all are stirred and all are melting. . . . And none knows why.

Laugh For Every Cry
It is a storm that nature is hurling at the city, and all storms harvest havoc. . . . For every laugh in this world there must be a cry, and often two. . . . On Park Avenue a girl in a mink coat sticks out her tongue and tries to catch a snowflake. . . . On the Bowery a walking bum looks for a way to escape not one, but a thousand flakes. . . . To him they are not, but to her they are. . . . He's seen other snows in other towns in other years before, and wants a place out of the wind's way.

But in Times Square, the river of light where no neon sign is ever really lonely, the snow touches a girl's head that should be ruffled, and a hand rubs in the snow there

and thaws it, and laughter rings in two hearts and knits them against a time when snowfalls are forgotten and the miserable ice forms.

Snow slows the pace of New York. . . . It puts a shovel and a job in the hand that needs help. . . . It lifts people out of themselves. . . . It sews them into unity.

First Robin Awakened
Like mischievous elves they like to see the snow fly up their city. . . . Knot it in massive traffic jams. . . . Wrap it into a hopeless, happy jumble. . . . And maybe, stay that way until the first Robin arrives and rescues the city by bending down and with one peck of his beak unbends the bow that holds it all in one.

Well, maybe I do make too much of it. But this is the first "real snowfall" we have had this year, and snow does excite us here in the world capital of concrete, just as the rain does when it is allowed, come spring.

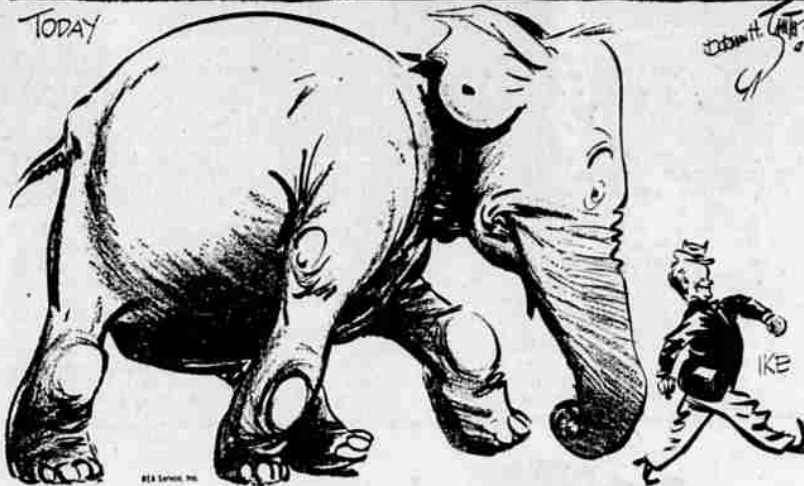
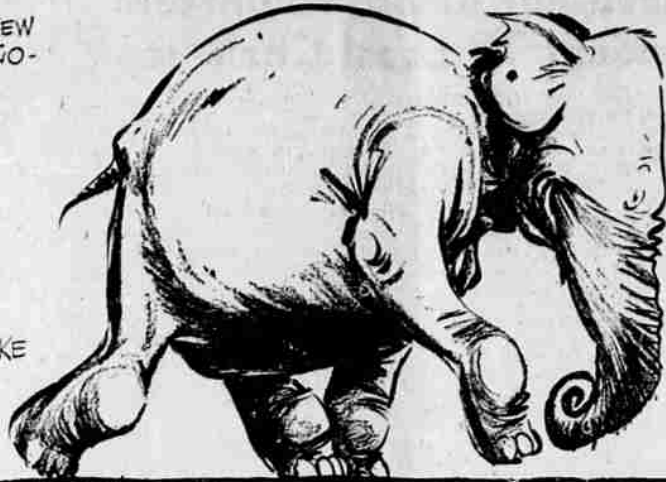
Tell me, truly. Wouldn't you like to go ice skating in Wall Street? Why not now. . . . The perfect time. . . . With the wind blowing, the snow falling and the brokers brooding. . . . And oh, if you have never seen New York when it is snowing, well, maybe it is snowing in your town now. . . . And you feel in your heart at this moment you wouldn't want to be anywhere else in the world.

To catch a snowflake is to seize a falling star and feel a coolness in your hand. And wherever you live, and whatever age you are, that is how it should be.

CREEK YIELDS BODY
SALEM (AP)—The body of a man, identified as a patient who wandered away from the state hospital last Thanksgiving Day, was found in Mill Creek here Sunday by two small boys.

Our Changing World

JUST A FEW WEEKS AGO—



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Developments in the Korean theater since the end of the fighting on July 27 may make necessary a complete reappraisal by the United States and the United Nations.

At the beginning of the fighting in 1950 there was an estimated 35 million people in all Korea, some 11 million north of the 38th parallel, and 24 million in South Korea. Of the 11 million North Koreans, approximately four million have been killed and another four million are refugees in South Korea, leaving only three million natives in North Korea.

Chinese Communists have taken over the North. They run the ruined villages. Chinese colonists by the thousands are being moved in to rehabilitate the farms, the mines and the scattered power and other industries. There are reports that some Chinese troops are being moved out. Where to is not known.

The important point is that there is no longer a real North Korea for the United Nations to deal with. If peace is made, it will be made with Red China, or at best a puppet of Red China's.

In the five months since the fighting stopped, the Red Chinese have been working to consolidate their position in North Korea.

There are indications that the Chinese have been stalling the peace conference, preliminaries while these defenses are being completed. The Chinese may want to stall another six months.

It is a guess at best, but informed opinion is that the Chinese

want peace in Korea and that they will not launch an offensive against South Korea. The same sources believe that South Korean President Syngman Rhee will not launch an offensive on his own because he knows he does not have the air strength to beat the Chinese Communists. Both these assumptions could be wrong.

At any rate, the Chinese Communists are running the peace conference preliminaries and running them well from their point of view. Wang Huang-hua, a counselor in Red China's foreign ministry, is chief delegate and an able opponent for round-faced, balding, blue-eyed New York Lawyer Arthur H. Dean, who is the chief U. S. and UN negotiator.

It had to be, for York isn't possessed with any peculiar natural advantages for industrialization. Its electric power rates are very high by Pacific Northwest standards. It isn't perched on any valuable coal or oil deposits, such as give western Pennsylvania cities on the opposite side of the Appalachians a big break in the fight for new industry. It has no water transportation. It has only recently received southwestern natural gas.

Nevertheless, York has attracted enough new factories recently to give it rising full employment (100,000 of its county-wide population of 212,000 were employed last July) and the prospect of a 34 percent climb in retail trade volume. The Chamber of Commerce estimates the city gains 50 new families every week.

WHAT KIND of magic does York have?

"It's not kind of magic," Edward A. Gentler, president of the York Manufacturers Association, told this reporter. "It's a long-standing reputation for doing things well." What sounds like a platitudinous description of what Yorkers feel is their greatest drawing card—a reputation for having a skilled working force, reasonably free of labor difficulties, capable of handling virtually any sort of industrial problem. This drawing card is embodied in "the York Plan" which will be detailed in a subsequent article.

When all comparisons are in of wage rates, geographic location, transportation, taxes, utility rates, building costs, etc., more than one industrial concern has settled here on the strength of York's skilled labor supply and its history of amiable labor-management relations.

SALEM (AP)—Gov. Paul L. Patterson asked his fellow Board of Control members Monday to join him in appointing a committee to recommend laws governing the proposed \$1,500,000 reformatory.

The proposed laws would provide method of dealing with offenders who would be sentenced to which penal institution.

The committee would report to the Board of Control by Nov. 1, and its recommendations would be sent to the 1955 Legislature.

The other two board members, Secretary of State Earl T. Newberry and State Treasurer Sig Unander, approved the idea.

The big question is whether circuit judges should make the assignments of those sentenced, or if it should be done by the State Parole Board.

Construction of the new institution was stymied several weeks ago when Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thorne ruled that the Legislature had failed to give the board authority to buy the site for the reformatory.

The state penitentiary and the boys' training school now are the two penal institutions.

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BOOM TOWN, PA.

Employment, Retail Sales Jump As Industry Grows

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Second in a series of articles on the approach of an eastern city in successfully attracting new industry, as found by the News-Review's Washington correspondent in an on-the-spot survey.)

YORK, Pa.—This bustling city's success in attracting new industry is largely a man-made achievement, the work of its community leaders in all walks of life.

It had to be, for York isn't possessed with any peculiar natural advantages for industrialization. Its electric power rates are very high by Pacific Northwest standards. It isn't perched on any valuable coal or oil deposits, such as give western Pennsylvania cities on the opposite side of the Appalachians a big break in the fight for new industry. It has no water transportation. It has only recently received southwestern natural gas.

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PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

Study of the growth ideas in man's gradual evolution from the primitive state is more interesting when we compare the lives of our Indians and those of our ancestors in recent centuries. This is especially true when we consider the development of the healing art, medicine.

We are amused when we read of the mysticism of our Indians in treating the sick. As a rule, the Indian medicine man was a priest. He healed by incantations, mystical charms and appeals to supernatural beings. He made a diagnosis of the cause of illness in many cases of determining the nature of the evil spirit that had taken possession of the patient. He resorted to chants and manipulation of those parts of the body where the unwelcome tenant was attacking the "vitals," namely an organ of the body.

It is true that the Indians used effective remedies derived from plants and shrubs. Yet these were ordinary "simples" or treatments which were too often below the dignity of medicine man to use. These common drugs, their procurement and application were left for the most part to the squaws. And here let it be said that the knowledge these native women accumulated and handed down from generation to generation contributed in no small way to the modern art of internal medicine.

Our forefathers wrote and talked derisively of the Indian medicine man and his methods of treatment. Many of them spoke more charitably of the squaws, who on numerous occasions, gave tender and effective treatment to some white man who was seriously ill.

A little study of our own history in the not too distant past shows that, we, too, held to the

belief that curing of the sick was the office of the priesthood. Cures were made by the laying on of hands or through supernatural forces within the power of the priest to control.

St. Augustine of the fifth century said, "All diseases of Christians are to be ascribed to demons, chiefly do they torment the fresh baptized, yet, even the guiltless new-born infant." Gregory the Great went on to recall that a nun ate some lettuce without giving the sign of the cross, and forthwith swallowed the devil. When a holy man demanded that the devil come out it did so, saying "How am I to blame? I was sitting on the lettuce, and this woman, not having made the sign of the cross, ate me along with it."

As late as the seventeenth century, King Charles II of Spain, had his confessor and two friars sit beside his bed while he slept to keep the devils from entering his body. Our own Umpqua Indians believed that illness was sometimes caused by an evil spirit entering through the mouth while the victim slept. Where the Indian used incantations and charms to remove the unwelcome visitor, our early church used prayers, exorcism, the laying on of hands and holy relics.

This combination of theology and religion was common among our Indians, the Egyptians and our own colonial forebears. The bigoted Cotton Mather of New England practiced medicine as well as preached the gospel and had women burned at the stake as witches. He said, "Sickness is in fact the whip of God for the sins of man." His favorite prescription was "sowbugs." He said, "Poor Sow bug! . . . take . . . half a pound, put 'em alive in a quart of two of wine. The dose was two quarts twice a day. Compare this to singed cougar hair mixed with pitch, prescribed by an Umpqua priest, and we see there is little difference between our own ancestors and the red man.

Again in passing, we learn that the priesthood of our own ancestry was as jealous of its communion with the supernatural as were our own Indians. To deliver men of devils was the exclusive province of the holy man, the same as it was with the medicine man. The ordinary people were granted the exclusive privilege of treating with "roots and yarbs."

The barbers were the surgeons and practitioners. They bled the sick, administered purgatives and set broken bones. They followed the old custom of amputating limbs and extracted arrows, sewed up wounds and applied dressings. These were mundane things below the dignity of the priesthood. Like our own Indians, they had a monopoly on supernatural treatment.

ASTORIA (AP)—Astoria's drinking water was not contaminated by the slide that broke water and sewer pipes west of the business district, the Clatsop County Health Department announced Monday.

Astorian had boiled their water over the weekend after health officials said there was a possibility the broken pipes had contaminated some of the city's pipe lines.

Tests at laboratories here and at Portland showed the water was pure, the health department said.

Meanwhile the slide, which has forced 34 families to abandon homes, slowed down. There was a respite in movement Monday morning. There has been no rain for several days. The sun was shining Monday.

Heavy rains started a two-acre hillside area sliding last Tuesday, destroying streets in the area and twisting homes off foundations.

House movers were active Monday, hauling salvageable homes out of the area. They are being taken to a parking lot until owners can find new sites for them. How many will be salvaged is not now known. Three appear to have settled too much for salvage. Several other owners have not decided whether it is worth while to move the houses.

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Visiting Brothers Welcome
W. M. Walter Bridges
Sec. Durward Owens

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Eisenhower's Farm Program Faces Battle

WASHINGTON (AP)—The chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee Monday hailed President Eisenhower's farm program as "excellent" but the chairman of the House committee was non-committal about the proposals.

Sen. Aiken (R-Vt.) said the President's program "forms an excellent basis to work out the soundest farm program we ever had."

"It takes advantage of our experience with several types of farm programs," he said. "I am confident that it will be enacted without the anticipated carnage in the Senate."

Republican leaders conceded that the program would have tough sledding in the House. Rep. Hope R. Kahn, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, declined direct comment on the Eisenhower message to Congress, but said his committee plans "extensive hearings" on the farm situation some time after Feb. 15.

Hope and Aiken are the key congressional figures in all matters dealing with farming.

Rep. Rayburn of Texas, the House minority leader, said "I do not think the Congress will give up the 90 per cent of parity for basic farm products. I think Congress will be fearful in enacting farm legislation giving anyone discretion to destroy this principle and practice."

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. said the President's proposals "will be given to the suggested improvements."

Privately, however, Republican leaders conceded they would have a tough battle on the farm program.

Astoria Slide Eases; Drinking Water Okayed

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Radar Device Used By Fishing Vessel

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Using a radar-like device for locating schools of tuna, an American clipper landed 55 tons of fish in one day off the coast of Peru, it radioed its firm here.

The Westgate California Tuna Packing Co. said its clipper Sunray had filled its hold to capacity of more than 200 tons in nine weeks. Some clipper require several months to land that much fish.

The Sunray made the first commercial use of a device developed in Minneapolis that beams high frequency sound waves under water in any direction from the vessel. A school of fish reflects the waves, enabling the boat to track them down.

The Sunray reported it worked the same area with a ship not equipped with the fish finder. The Sunray caught 11 tons, the other ship 10 tons in nine weeks. The value of the Sunray's 55-ton one-day catch is \$20,000.

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