

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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The Permanent Plan

Henry J. Kaiser is one man who has made the most of the free enterprise system. That is why he is opposed to a national health insurance program and why he believes that if doctors throughout the country would organize their services on a group basis and make them available through prepayment plans, centered around modern facilities and stressing preventive care, many of the nation's medical problems would disappear and there would be no need for compulsory "socialized medicine."

In defending the Kaiser-sponsored Permanent health plan against an attack by the American Medical Association, Senator Murray of Montana published Kaiser's review of Permanent's services in the Congressional Record. Permanent serves 100,000 west coast people through hospitals and clinics at Portland, Vancouver, and five Bay area cities. It is a private enterprise operated by an independent partnership of doctors using the medical center facilities of the nonprofit foundation.

The group practice plan pools the talents of general practitioners and specialists. The patient's health needs are met under one roof. A single investment in equipment and single cost of overhead administration reduces costs. Emphasis on prevention of illness likewise reduces expense of operation. Subscribers' prepayments go directly to doctors and hospitals, so they benefit most by keeping patrons well.

For comparatively low monthly fees, individual or family subscribers are entitled to 111 days of hospital care for each illness, which includes surgery and all hospital charges. Office consultation and treatment is charged for at \$1 per call. A fixed additional fee covers maternity care and the fee for home calls is \$2 for the first call, none for subsequent calls.

The Permanent report is documented with professional testimonials as to the quality of the service performed. The Kaiser plan, like the Blue Cross and the Oregon Physicians' Service, offers prepaid medical or hospital care (or both) at costs within reach of low-income groups. They are an alternative to the administration's compulsory health program.

Harmony in Capitol Design

As an outgrowth of ideas advanced by the Salem long range planning commission and members of the civic committee of the Oregon chapter, American Institute of Architects, a bill was drafted and enacted creating a capitol planning commission. The commission which organized Monday, electing R. W. Sawyer of Bend as chairman, will be advisory to state and city authorities respecting state capitol expansion. The purpose is to preserve architectural and landscaping harmony in the capitol group and to protect the surrounding area from inharmonious encroachment on the capitol environs. While the commission so far has no absolute powers, its voice will be one of authority that will command attention.

Salem has been criticized for certain commercial invasion of the capitol zone. In the conflict of views and of interests, concessions were made which many are not very happy about. This state commission should prove a real monitor for the city when future changes in zoning are proposed.

But the city isn't the only body that needs to be watched. Succeeding generations of public officials, ignorant of past planning, may be inclined to get out of line. For instance, it has taken quite a little resistance on the part of the secretary of state's office through the years to

prevent the capitol from being cluttered up with cabinets, plaques, paintings, etc.

Criticism was expressed over the recent painting of the light standards fronting the capitol facade which have just been covered with bright aluminum paint. Critics thought the standards were cast bronze, which of course should never be painted. We find on inquiry that only the fixture at the top is bronze, the pole being iron or steel which was showing rust. The color of paint used is a matter of taste, and some cover was needed to preserve the metal.

Reorganize UNESCO?

International planning of cooperative undertakings is a comparatively new pastime and we should not get too impatient when hitches develop. One of these is UNESCO, the special United Nations agency charged with turning the minds of men to thoughts of peace through education and sharing of each other's scientific and cultural achievements. Its accomplishments thus far are hardly satisfactory.

UNESCO's trouble is the same that afflicts most other large centralized groups: bigness. The size, the "enormous pretensions," and the agency's attention to abstract rather than concrete projects are some explanations the poet Stephen Spender gives for its failure to live up to expectations.

Its monumental task—obtaining international intellectual cooperation—does not necessarily call for a monumental organization. But so vast is this organization that its headquarters staff is chiefly engaged in preparing programs and organizing conferences to discuss it. Scientists, scholars and educators talk and plan science, culture and education instead of working in the field. This bureaucratic secretariat should be replaced by smaller, localized nuclei in many countries active in many projects of their own. These laboratories, schools, museums and other mediums of culture would be in direct contact with each other instead of having to proceed through channels. Their work would be coordinated through a small commission, Spender suggests in an essay in The Nation.

The question here is a familiar one to national governments and organizations: top-heavy bureaucratic agencies versus individual, semi-independent groups. Both have disadvantages: Red tape and an aversion to brass tacks hampers the former; duplication and a tendency to fly off in different directions are risks of the latter.

Still, it is true that UNESCO seems to move too ponderously and with too little result. American taxpayers who support it are right in demanding something for their money. Since small cultural and scientific groups are already established and are using whatever slim contact they have with each other, the money might be better spent supporting their concrete efforts and strengthening existing cooperation.

Things being quiet on the potato front, between Bend and Klamath Falls, papers in two other cities, Roseburg and Astoria, resume their feuding—over closure of coastal streams to commercial salmon-fishing. The only trouble is there seems no chance for other editors to serve as a jury, as was the case in the controversy between the Klamath and Deschutes spuds.

Who says eggs will not bounce? The price dropped away down last spring; and now it is coming back up. Humpty Dumpty got fooled this time.

Guerrillas Alter Face of Postwar Asia

By Stewart Alsop
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya, July 13—The astonishing effectiveness of guerrilla warfare is the most striking phenomenon in Southeast Asia. Guerrillas are the Kremlin's greatest weapon in this part of the world. Guerrillas have almost pushed the French into the sea in Indo-China. Communist guerrilla forces are active in Burma. And here in Malaya a mere handful of incompetent Chinese communist guerrillas have forced the British to arm tens of thousands of men and to spend hundreds of thousands of pounds.



Stewart Alsop

The reasons are simple enough. One man, with a percussion cap like a Fourth of July toy, and a few pounds of plastic explosive, can derail a train. When the train leaps the tracks, the man can be many miles away, going about his peaceful business. It is almost as easy and safe to mine a road, to ambush an unsuspecting convoy, or to kill the key men on a key plantation. As long as the guerrillas' arms hold out, regular forces are amazingly helpless against them, provided the guerrillas have two essential assets.

One asset is the active support of at least a part of the population, so that the guerrillas can be fed, hidden, and above all, informed. The second asset is a safe place—a "funkhole," the British call it—to which the guerrillas can escape for rest and reorganization. British strategy here is now designed to deny these assets to the communists. The Malaysians are anti-communist; but nearly half the people of Malaya are Chinese. The Chinese here are influenced by what has happened in

China. Thus the communists' chief sources of support have been the villages of Chinese squatters who have settled on public or private land, often deep in the jungle, to grow their rice or millet. The British have been driven to using novel techniques to cut the communists' fighters off from the squatters' villages. First, they are creating a complex network of interlocking police posts in or near the villages. If a village helps a guerrilla band, the British then employ a technique they call "screening." Ordinarily, captured guerrillas are hung after an extremely rapid trial. But a guerrilla captured in the area of a guilty village may be given a chance to buy his life.

The captive is placed behind a screen in the village police post. He peers through a peephole while the entire village files by. He identifies those who have helped his band—"Who gave food?" "He gave money." "He is a bandit!" If there is real evidence to support such an accusation, the accused may be deported or hung.

There is another, more drastic method. An incorrigible village, known regularly to help the communists, may be moved bodily away and put behind barbed wire. Thus the British are isolating the guerrillas. And the technique is beginning to work. Accurate information on guerrilla movements is now beginning to come in from the squatters' villages.

The British have also developed techniques for dealing with the "funkholes." The guerrillas hide out in the mountain jungles, and it is only necessary to fly over the mountains to realize what magnificent cover the mountains provide. Here is a continuous green umbrella, which wholly screens all movements. Since the British jammer to pierce the umbrella they have discovered large guerrilla camps, complete with lecture halls plastered with pictures of Stalin

and appropriate quotations from the communist classics.

One way of piercing the umbrella is an "area shoot." The area of a known communist concentration is carefully mapped, and planes are dispatched to shoot up the green, unprotecting jungle as methodically as a farmer plows a field. This kills guerrillas (a shallow trench is almost complete protection) but it frightens them and keeps them on the run.

A more important technique is to "beat" the guerrillas in a trap, as pheasants are beaten to the waiting guns in England. Air drops make this possible, since without air drops the troops doing the beating could not be supplied. The troops close in on a guerrilla concentration, and the guerrillas retreat (as they must for guerrillas can never stand and fight). If all goes well (which it often does not, since many guerrillas slither out between the "beaters") the guerrillas hit a "stop." This is a concentration of fire power, usually along a river line. As this is written, two such "bandit hunts" are under way.

The British also hope to reach an arrangement with Siam to close the long Siamese border, over which more than 1,000 guerrillas have escaped since the British noose began to tighten. Thus by destroying the last funkholes, by isolating the guerrillas from all support, and by arming 25 men to each guerrilla under arms, the British hope in time to win their war. But few think that it can be done in less than a year.

That a handful of bedraggled communist guerrillas could so challenge British power, even while most of the people here are active British allies, is a remarkable fact, and a fact which American military planners would do well to study. For guerrilla warfare, that most primitive form of warfare, has discovered the face of postwar Asia.

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Short Term For Big Theft Irks Henry

By Henry McLemore
DAYTONA BEACH, July 13—Richard Crowe, who fled the National City Bank coop with \$883,680 worth of negotiable feathers, has been given a sentence of only three years, and will be eligible for parole after one year in the warden's care.

In my book that is justice with a little "j," and comes close to proving that crime does pay.

I don't have the figures at hand (or at foot, either, for that matter), but there must be tens of thousands of poor benighted souls serving terms twice as long as they deserve. One meted Crowe for stealing such things as a 1934 Chevvy, a lawn mower and a set of carpenter's tools, or a maple bedroom set with matching bureau and chest of drawers.

Corpe to think about it, 'once got shot at, and darn near hit, for eloping with a watermelon from the farm of an acid agriculturalist who didn't think it funny for twelve-year-olds to invade the sanctity of his patch after sundown. And at that time a watermelon was worth about ten cents.

Since I read of Crowe's sentence I have been doing some figuring with pencil and paper. Assuming that he will be paroled after one year, Crowe will be in disgraceville one day for each \$2400 and a little plus which he helped himself to from the National City's piggy bank.

Had he skipped with one half of what he did, or \$441,830, he might have gotten only half his sentence and been a free man in six months. Working on down, Crowe been satisfied with a mere \$50,980.50 he might have been back at home watching the Giants on a television set in three weeks. And, bless me, if he had been a man of simple wants, or had used a shaving kit instead of a big suitcase in which to load his loot, and picked up only \$505, he would have been in jail only one month from about nine in the morning until one or two in the afternoon room coming back from Daytona Beach, Fla., where he was caught, and obligingly took a lower berth?

Was another 15 years shaved off because he tipped generously in the diner, and didn't bum any cigarettes from his guards?

Could it be that another 18 or 19 years was lifted because he expressed a strong desire to see the Army-Navy football game of 1950?

I don't know, but I do know this: As the Crowe flies, is the way to fly with that dough.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I do not propose to accept their offer."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "persuasive"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Cauterize, temporize, revize.
4. What does the word "extol" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with du that means "occasioning doubt"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I do not intend to accept their offer." 2. Pronounce persuasiv, a, as, in, say, both s's, a, in, so; not perswasiv. 3. Revise. 4. To elevate by praise. "The book extolled Lincoln's many virtues." 5. Dubious.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

largely because of the monopolistic character of utility operations. In free markets, competition is the price regulator, and any one in general business now knows that it breeds relentlessly. But obviously it is unequal to have one utility service under regulation and the other outside it—"one bound and the other free."

Under the order of Public Utilities Commissioner Flegg, PPL&L can lower its rates, but any reduction in revenues there cannot be used to boost rates elsewhere in its system. He finds, also, that the rates allowed will not result in out-of-pocket loss to the private utility.

It is hard to see how the PUD can squawk. It still has many advantages. It is free from corporation taxes, from state regulation and reporting. It gets all

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"Makes my blood boil to hear the Air Force brag about being more efficient than us... Gads! have you ever tried the blue plate special in THEIR club?"

Hi-Y Tourists Complete Trip Around Nation

(Editor's note: Jim Cooke, the nation-touring Oregon Hi-Y governor who has kept Statesman readers posted on his adventures, has just returned to his Mill City home. The recent Salem high school graduate and Statesman school reporter spent a month visiting Washington D. C. and many state capitols and other major cities on the Hi-Y trip. This is his final report of the tour.)

By James Cooke
Special Statesman Correspondent
ALAMEDA, Calif., July 9—(Special)—Romantic, legend-filled San Francisco was explored today by remaining members of the "Governors' Special." We found the city of the golden gate to be, by far, the easiest city to tour in one day that we have visited.

The traffic was not bad, even for a Saturday, but the hills of this fog-swept city were enough to make even Seattleite Gordon Young gasp in astonishment as we drove down seemingly perpendicular inclines.

San Francisco is a beautiful city and a tourist's delight. We saw the hills and bay from the "Top of the Mark," a lounge in the top story of the Mark Hopkins hotel. We visited the "plush plush" Fairmount hotel where everyone but the janitors wore dinner jackets.

The Safety Valve

Both to Gain in Merger
To the Editor:

In regard to the West Salem-Salem merger, a large part of the people of West Salem have much respect and admiration for our mayor. He is our choice and one must admire his courage.

I think, as a home owner, that we have much to gain by merging. Better fire protection means lower fire insurance. Taxes will be higher either way and by merging both towns will be better off in the long run. We bought in West Salem only after the school consolidation, but we thought then, and still do, that West Salem was moving out of the cow pasture stage, and is ready to take its place as part of the second largest city in Oregon. I believe that this merger is what the majority of the people in West Salem want.

The city government is very good. The people here are friendly and homeloving. The business men and women of West Salem are second to none. We have never lived in a nicer community than West Salem.

The businesses in West Salem are numerous. We have manufacturing plants such as lumber, flax, battery, canneries, turkey cold storage, machinery, petroleum, sand and gravel. There are many retailing merchants in groceries, furniture, drugs, jewelry, hardware, variety, clothing, cars, saws, meats, air conditioning. Restaurants and service stations are plentiful. We also have a bank, a radio station, a bus company. Other service establishments are cleaners, garages, repair shops of all types, real estate offices, cold storage lockers, barber shops, printing companies, and vocational schools. We have tourist cabins, parks, churches, schools,

doctors and dentists.

This means many jobs for many people. Jobs mean money coming in, this means people working, laughing, playing, living in one of the best towns in the west, West Salem. Its record speaks for itself. I think Salem has much to gain by this merger; I think we both have much to gain.

Oeland J. Watts
1011 Elm Street
West Salem.

Don's Be "Gooped"
To the Editor:

I read Mrs. McVey's Safety Valve regarding West Salem's merger with Salem, and agree with her 100 per cent, and I agree with Mr. Musgrave on one point, namely, West Salem does need a new mayor.

If Mr. Musgrave is so ashamed of West Salem why doesn't he move out, or is he set in cement?

I have lived in Salem and I much prefer West Salem in many respects.

We were doing fine until this merger question came up, and ran our blood up to boiling point. Who wants to be under the dictatorship of a city manager, anyway?

They say taxes will be lower; ask the people on Vista avenue if they didn't get a higher tax after they were taken in the Salem city limits.

Salem water rent was raised 60 cents per month to pay for its disposal plant. I would rather pay \$1.25 per month more water bill and have our own disposal plant, and West Salem is a large enough town to have its own fire department.

We are paying \$3000 per year for fire protection to Salem, and it's very inefficient, so why not apply that \$3000 on a fire engine of our own.

In just what way will West Salem be benefitted if we join Salem that we couldn't do on our own if we had men in West Salem to work and push for our little city's enterprise?

Oakland and San Francisco have lived individual city lives and have flourished as cities under their own laws and management, so why can't we in West Salem do the same?

Salem is not going to take us under her wing without a price that we will pay dearly for, so don't be gooped into a merger.

Mrs. Clara Sharpe
1032 Elm St.
W. Salem.

By Lichty



"Makes my blood boil to hear the Air Force brag about being more efficient than us... Gads! have you ever tried the blue plate special in THEIR club?"

Walking Man Visits in Salem, Sure of Win

Paul Smith, Mill City's 64-year-old walking man visited Salem Wednesday, brimming with confidence that he'll beat a horse in a 75-mile race at Lebanon July 24.

Wearing a white gopher's cap, T-shirt and boxing shoes, the slightly grizzled one-time gold prospector said he had walked 274 miles in the past ten days "just for practice." He came to Salem on a bus, however.

At Lebanon he will match strides with a horse owned by Glenn Huston of that city. The Santiam Wranglers, a horsemen's group, are sponsoring the event. The winner's purse will be \$1,000, he said.

Smith purchased a year-book crammed with records while in Salem, and appeared slightly disgruntled to find no records listed for distances longer than 25 miles. A New Yorker was credited with walking that far in two hours and 44 minutes in 1909. "I've done it in less than that a dozen times," Smith snorted.

Bloodmobile Collects 75 Pints in Salem

A total of 75 pints of blood was donated by Salem residents during the Tuesday visit of the bloodmobile, the local Red Cross announced Wednesday.

A goal of 100 pints had been set. About 108 persons had signed up but many were rejected, the Red Cross said. Fourteen of the donors replaced blood which had

Fees at County Offices to Rise After Friday

Fees in several Marion county offices will increase Saturday, July 16, as a result of laws enacted by the last legislature.

Recording papers at both the county clerk's and recorder's office will move up from the present 75 cents to \$1 a page for a one-page instrument. If two pages or more the present fee of 75 cents per page will remain.

New fees next Saturday at the recorder's office will include \$2.50 (now \$2.25) for filing chattel mortgages, \$1 (now 75 cents) each for assignments of magratory mortgages and marginal satisfaction of mortgages, and \$1 (now 50 cents) for conditional sales contracts.

Hunting and fishing licenses will be upped 10 cents on licenses costing \$5 or under and 25 cents on those over \$5. Next January 1 fishing permits will go from \$3 to \$4 each and from \$5 to \$7 on combination of the two.

Another law going into effect Saturday raises court reporters' fees from \$10 a case or \$10 a day to \$10 for more than half a day and \$5 for half a day and an added \$5 for transcribing notes.

Certified copies of a birth certificate from county records will be upped from 50 cents to \$1. Copies of fee schedules are available at the county recorder's office.

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Philadelphia, lying at the junction between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, is almost 100 miles by water from the Atlantic coast.

Memories

37 Years Ago
The News in Salem

Joseph Kuerten has proposed to build a soap and box factory in Salem that will employ no less than 15 men from the start at a cost of \$10,000. And all he asks is a bonus of \$750 as part payment on a lot near the woolen mills upon which the factory is to be built.

★ ★ ★

Recently E. C. Cross, Salem's enterprising meat market man made a tour of inspection to San Francisco and other points to investigate the matter of putting in a cold storage plant in Salem. After two weeks research among the largest and smallest plants he has returned home and decided to put in what he believes is the best in the world—Del-lenberg expansion system.

★ ★ ★

Chas. Wilson, confessed slayer of Mamie Walsh, was captured today in Yamhill County.

★ ★ ★

Down at the Willamette Valley Flouring Mill yesterday a huge mud turtle was caught. On his back was engraved "R. H. L. P. S. P. O. 1879" indicating that the old fellow had been wandering around 14 years with the message.

★ ★ ★

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The Man's Shop

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