

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Published every morning. Business office 215 S Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.

U. N. Strength Shown in Korea

For all the talk about Communist build-up in Korea during the year of slow-motion warfare while truce talks were in progress the United Nations has demonstrated it still has striking power. The repeated assaults by air on the Yalu River power plants met with little resistance from the air or the ground. Either the air strikes were so massive that the enemy air was unwilling to risk combat, or the ground radar was ineffective with its signals. Or it may be the Communists thought the power plants were permanently off limits for U. N. bombers since they had previously been spared.

Not only was the air attack effective but the ground forces last week administered severe punishment to the Reds who sought to drive the U. N. troops from an important position. The allies held firm against repeated enemy assaults. This offered some confirmation to the expressions of confidence made by General Van Fleet as to the U. N. ability to break up any enemy ground attack, in spite of their heavy reinforcement.

Still unanswered is the question whether the Russians will jump into the Korean War. Some shelling of allied planes from across the Manchurian border is reported, but this is nominally Chinese territory. So far the Russians have not turned their submarines loose for shooting in waters off Korea though their presence is well known. Again it looks as though Russia is satisfied to have its Red satellites do the fighting in the Far East, thus tying down a large part of U. S. military strength in that distant area. This would indicate that Russia, as well as the Western powers regard Europe as the field of ultimate decision.

We have been hoping, all of us, for a termination of the Korean War. The negotiators at Panmunjom have agreed on 61 articles for an armistice, with only one, the repatriation of captives, remaining in dispute. U. N. negotiators say that they have made their last offer on this item. The attacks on the Yalu power plants have the effect of an ultimatum: the Reds can accept the offered conditions and bring the fighting to an end; or they can continue to haggle—and prolong or intensify or spread the war. For the world's sake, and their own, they should subscribe to the 62 articles of the truce, and signal "Cease firing" to their forces.

The Age 65 Club

Many educational institutions have age 65 as the time for compulsory retirement of members of the faculty. But many who are thus forced to leave the positions they have held for many years are still in good vigor of mind and body. Some of them have been able to switch to other institutions which do not have this age requirement for retirement. There they have rendered very able service, inspiring to students and to fellow members of the faculty as well.

One of the foundations—the John Hay Whitney—is giving an assist to these "retiring" professors by assigning them to other colleges and paying their salaries there. The professors are chosen on the basis of their records in the field of education. It is presumed of course that only those physically and mentally fit are given these assignments.

Truth is that age 65 is too arbitrary for universal retirement. Many may be "through" at that age; others were "through" before that; others will stay bright and able for several years

more. Authorities recognize this, but making the rule flexible keeps the appointing authority in hot water. Maybe the solution is to set down age 65 as the date to be eligible for retirement and age 68 or 70 the time for compulsory retirement.

Colleges and institutions which accept those who have passed the 65-year age then have the problem of separating these veterans from the payroll; and that may not be easy. The tenure surely should be on a year-to-year basis, to avoid carrying too much deadwood on the faculty. For powers do wane with age; and youth who are trying to get a good college education should not be deprived of good instruction because the college is afraid to give a second retirement to an elderly teacher, or because it may get him cheap.

Japanese May Become Citizens

One of the good features of the McCarran-Walter Bill revising immigration laws which was repassed over the President's veto, was the provision removing the discrimination such as was contained in the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924. This will permit the 85,000 Japanese aliens now resident in this country to become citizens.

This is quite a reversal of sentiment. With the ending of discrimination against the Chinese which came a few years ago in the flush of our comradeship with China there was no good reason for banning Japanese from citizenship—especially now that we are in alliance with Japan and China has gone Communist.

No flood of Oriental immigration is in sight, however, for the total number which may be admitted is greatly restricted and quota percentages are very small for Chinese and Japanese.

This grant of eligibility to become citizens removes a measure of the injustice done West Coast Japanese by their forced removal during the war.

When a venerable Kentuckian failed to die at the time he predicted he declared "God changed His mind." The old man just wouldn't admit his self-delusion.

After being dormant for 18 years Mt. Kilauea in Hawaii staged another eruption last week. This one was harmless as the molten lava stayed inside the crater. It gives those interested a chance to see another volcano at work. A news item says, however, that spectators at the scene were choked by clouds of sulphurous fumes which poured from the crater. Pliny the Elder (23-79 A.D.), an earnest student of science, lost his life by asphyxiation when he went to study an eruption of Vesuvius.

What will come as a surprise to the public is the resolution adopted by the state association of sheriffs which met at Moro last week. It was to the effect that penal officers, not inmates should be in command of jails and prisons. Outside of Kojie we had supposed that all prisons were run by penal officers. Whom were the sheriffs of the state looking at?

Just as an eight-year-old girl in Tel Aviv, Israel, was swallowing a mouthful of beans a stray bullet dropped into her mouth and went down with the beans. No harm done, so she has the unique experience of eating a bullet and living.

ly recall these important facts. All the amenities are preserved, but neither the Governor nor the Senator makes propaganda for the other.

In the second place, Ives very definitely does not want to run on the same ticket with Senator Taft, for the extremely simple reason that he thinks he would be beaten. And this is true although, man for man, Ives is probably the strongest Senatorial candidate in either of the major parties in New York State. In fact, young Franklin Roosevelt is now resisting pressure to accept the Democratic Senatorial nomination, partly because he does not want to make the race against Ives.

Ives has put his problem bleakly and plainly to a great many of his friends. The minimum normal Democratic majority in New York is now around 500,000 votes by his estimate, in which almost all other experts concur. With Senator Taft as Republican Presidential nominee, Ives thinks that the upstate Republicans would come out to vote in larger numbers than usual. But he also thinks that the Democrats would vote absolutely solidly against Senator Taft. He is sure that many Eisenhower-minded Republicans would desert their party. And he is also sure that most of the crucial independent voters (scorned by Taft as mere mugs-wumps) would join the Democrats.

In these circumstances, Ives forecasts that the margin gained by Senator Taft among the orthodox Republicans would amount to less than nothing, when balanced against his losses. In short, although extremely confident of his own standing in the state, Ives believes Taft would lose New York by such a heavy majority that he would bring down the rest of the Republican ticket in his own ruin.

"All you have to do is add," is the leitmotiv of Ives' talks

with those close to him. "Our party just can't carry New York, or California, or a lot of other states we've got to carry for that matter, unless we pick a Presidential nominee who will be strong with the independents and have some appeal to the many discontented Democrats. We can do it with Ike, but we can't do it with Bob Taft."

Hence Ives now definitely wants to bow out if Taft is the Republican standard bearer. His personal interests are all on the side of doing so, since a losing campaign will be a huge wasted investment of money and effort, and he can easily move from the Senate into a distinguished and profitable private job. It must be added, however, that party loyalty may overcome Ives' own desires and interests. With his personal strength in New York, Ives would help his party to retain its control of the State Senate, even though he defeated himself. He has also told friends that if Governor Dewey and the other party leaders press him to run again for this reason, he "hardly knows what he will do."

Since these views of his began to be known, Ives has said nothing for quotation except a prim "no comment." This, in itself, speaks volumes. There is no doubt, whatever, that the foregoing is an accurate summary of the New York Senator's attitude and opinions.

Maybe Senator Taft is right and Senator Ives is wrong. Maybe Senator Taft is right and Dr. Gallup is wrong. Maybe Senator Taft can win nationally by the kind of campaign he waged in Ohio, although it would have been gross flattery to call his Ohio opponent a political zombie. But it is still fairly meaningful that at least 90 per cent of Senator Taft's support comes from the rockbound Republican states and the Southern rotten boroughs, whereas the Republicans in the vital swing states all but unanimously oppose the Taft candidacy.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Come, come, girls! ... someone move that we adjourn ... we don't want all this gossip to be official ..."



Good thing, gentle reader, you were not a "Do Not Run Over Pedestrians" sign at the State Street crossing in front of the city library the other day. If you were you would have been knocked head over wedgies by a woman driver. The big, heavy yellow sign which begs motorists to please come to a stop in front of, and not on, walkers got run into but good. After the lady socked it, it skidded down the street (good thing there were no oncoming cars) and it probably would have lain there bleeding yellow paint but for a soft-hearted park worker who lugged it back to its old stand and set it up for the next driver.

Hmmmmmmmm... Headline on story from Portland: "Schunk Heads Demo Delegates." This will be a cruel blow to those citizens who have been thinking that many delegates of both parties are fatheads.

This sad tale was related at the Salem Chamber of Commerce board meeting—When driving on Lancaster Drive you find no signs at main street intersections showing names of streets leading into Salem. The only exception is at D Street where a sign says that road is closed... That statue of Miss Justice, hauled off the Courthouse, now lies on a cold slab in Marion County shops. County officials are still not sure what to do with the old girl. Someone said something about erecting her, scales and all, at Champeog.

Salem city firemen are smouldering over what seems a legitimately hot issue. First, grouse the cinder chasers, the city comes along and puts in new street lights right outside their dormitory windows. And now they are worried about that courthouse clock and bell which the city fathers are intending to install in the city hall tower above their sleeping quarters. If that bell keeps them awake, somebody is going to get tolled off... Marion County Sheriff Denver Young thinks that when wreckers get down to dismantling the county jail in the old Courthouse they may find a treasure-trove in used and unused hacksaw blades.

Remember that get-down-on-your-knees-boys-and-thank-God-for-America story several weeks ago about the four kids who came into the office of Labor Commissioner Bill Kimsey and asked him to collect their strawberry picking wages? Seems some hard-hearted grower wouldn't cash in their tickets. So Kimsey went out in person and put the finger on the farmer for the kids' cash. It amounted to about \$1.50. Well, two of the boys returned to the office and picked up their money. But, Kimsey's office said Monday that two of the smaller boys, who have 30 and 35 cents coming, respectively, have not yet returned to collect. So there the money waits.

Literary Guidepost

ORIGINALS ABROAD: THE FOREIGN CAREERS OF SOME EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BRITONS, by Warren Hunting Smith (Yale; \$3)

In editing the correspondence of Horace Walpole and Sir Horace Mann, which Yale will soon publish, Smith came across a few men and women whose engaging adventures away from their native England inspired him to write these brief biographical sketches.

Many others, of course, had the good, or ill, fortune to come under the impartial scrutiny of Walpole or Mann, and Smith suggests that "some would probably prefer to be forgotten." That could be true, too, of some remembered in these colorful pages. They lived in a free-and-easy, pre-Victorian age, when a man had position or didn't; and if he did he was at liberty to indulge in the 57 varieties of misbehavior. If women were not granted exactly the same freedom, they might nevertheless help themselves to it, and some did most energetically. For instance, there was Lady Percy, daughter of a prime minister, married at 18 and embarking immediately on a phenomenally long list of affairs, in and out of wedlock, as amorous in New York as in Paris. And there was Isabella, Countess of Carlisle, grand-aunt of poet Byron, who had a weakness for the Army uniform and yielded to it, to her credit he said, in enchanting surroundings: Nîmes, Avignon, Beaucaire and Uzès.

"Surely our nation produces more originals than any other," Mann wrote Walpole, and in Smith's generous sampling we also find William Skrine, social climber, who entertains in a club in Florence; Philippa Vanbrugh, married to Burring, 33-mile segment, to be built by ton Goldsworthy but finding solace at Florence, Leghorn, and Spokane.

The Safety Valve

FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS

To the Editor: Statesman's A.P. story Sunday, of how a threatening mob (with police and high government connivance) besieged the South Korean Assembly for five hours, is incomplete.

According to the Oregonian (also quoting A.P.) President Rhee at the time was on a short fishing trip with (guess who?) our Ambassador, John J. Muccio! What luck these two cronies had with the fish is not reported. But it makes one wonder, does it not, whether President Truman was really shocked, as he claimed to be early this month, over Rhee's arbitrary treatment of the Korean Assembly?

Ivan Lovell
Rt. 3

COMPLAINS OF LACK OF WALKS

To the Editor: Musings on an evening's walk. As I start my stroll the air is warm, the sky is clear, the walk under foot is regulation, and my thoughts are on the beauty of nature.

I turn the corner, what is this ahead? No walk. I take to the street, thoughts still on beauty of the evening. A car is setting opposite with the lights on, tires squeal around the corner behind me.

It is coming fast; the parked cars lights have blinded him; he does not see me; I jump for the parking, my foot catches on a shrub, I tumble. The car is past; it never saw me.

On getting up I think, "How did I get into this mess? The car was not at fault, it could not see me, besides I was in the street between intersections. WHY? NO WALK."

Why is there no walk? Is it

because they are too poor; no, the house is large, modern and well kept. Then perhaps they want the parking strip for lawn to impress the passerby, or perhaps they are like Marie Antoinette of France who when told the people of Paris had no bread said, "Let them eat cake." In this case walk in the street. Then again perhaps they don't know they are required by ordinance to have walks.

My stroll continued and further down the street I came to a walk but what a walk, narrow, and next to the curb.

Still musing on walks I thought, "What sort of person lives here? Are they thinking, 'We have walks, and can still have our large lawn. We are public spirited.' " Don't they know that a narrow cow path next to the curb does not comply with city ordinance?

So to home I go before I lose my left rear fender to a car.
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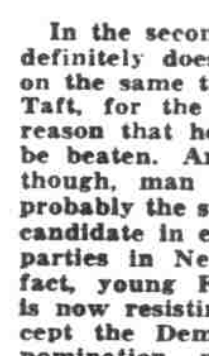
Sen. Ives Refusal to Run on Taft Ticket Brings Denunciation From Ohio Senator

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

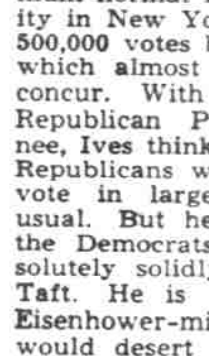
WASHINGTON—Senator Robert A. Taft's biggest triumph to date was touched off last week by his fellow Republican and long-time colleague, Senator Irving Ives. The trouble started with a report that Senator Ives did not want to run for re-election in New York on a Republican ticket headed by Senator Taft as Presidential nominee.

Senator Taft was extra touchy that morning, because the Gallup poll had just forecast that he would be badly beaten by almost any Democrat, whereas any Democrat would be heavily defeated by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. At any rate, when reporters asked the Ohio Senator about the reluctance of Ives to run on the same ticket with him, he took off like a flushed partridge. He denounced Senator Ives Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Dr. George Gallup for thirty minutes by the clock, without pausing for breath.

Among other things, Senator Taft furiously attacked the report about Senator Ives as mere "Dewey propaganda." In this, at least, Senator Taft erred. In the first place, Senator Ives' relationship with Governor Dewey can best be described as friendly but remote. Dewey did not want to run Ives for the Senatorship six years ago. Ives was nominated because of his personal and independent strength among New York Republicans. Both men still vivid-



Joseph Alsop



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