

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1857

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Scrambled Eggs Conference

It looks as though the Korean peace conference would be scrambled eggs even before it starts. Britain and France and others insist that Russia be included among the conferees, recognizing that with Russia missing the conference would be like a performance of Hamlet without the gloomy Dane.

Maurice Schuman representing France, decried the American idea of "two sides" for the conference, proposing instead, that "all those who can usefully participate in the negotiations should, in all good logic, be invited."

Instead of a potpourri in which the Johnny-never-comes would talk loud and long, the U.N. General Assembly should sort out the candidates and pick as conferees those that can make a constructive offering toward the settlement.

University Changes

Dr. R. A. Kleinsorge, president of the State Board of Higher Education, reports the University of Oregon may have to function under a temporary executive since the board has not yet picked a successor to President Harry K. Newburn whose resignation is effective Oct. 1.

The few "progressives" who took a "brain-washing" from the Reds will quickly get back to normal when they are home in the USA. A British veteran sized the situation up for his countrymen when he said of the British "converts" to Communism: "Get some liver and onions and a bottle of beer into 'em and they'll be British again."

The Albany Democrat-Herald says that President Eisenhower "seems determined to get along with a minimum of name-calling."

Ambulance Sirens

The Statesman's long campaign against the practice of ambulance drivers riding their sirens is bearing some fruit. The local Academy of Medicine got around to discussing it at a recent meeting and it was reported a national study showed use of sirens could be greatly curbed.

"Mental somersaults" is the way Edgar Sanders, released from a Hungarian prison, described his reactions after 35 hours of interrogation by the Communists. He is a Briton who was arrested at the same time as Robert Vogeler, American. Both were looking after foreign business interests in Hungary and were accused of being spies.

The Junior Fair at McMinnville Aug. 24-26 will have one unique booth, a "Know Your Weeds" exhibit. The county weed control supervisor is collecting samples of weeds from burdock to tansy ragwort, we suppose, which will be shown.

State Treasurer Unander brought up that hardy perennial—abuse of state-owned cars—at a board of control meeting Tuesday. Rules for use of public cars are strict, but occasionally they are broken.

A newsbrief from the National Geographic Society says that 80 per cent of the wooden Indians that formerly adorned the fronts of cigar stores were squaws. Now they are museum pieces, those that survive; and the corner cigar store is pretty much of a dodo itself.

A news picture shows the street in a French city littered with accumulated garbage, uncollected because of the workers' strike. We say if the French don't like the smell of the stuff they can just cart it away.

Signs of a "weather change" in labor regulations may be noted in the decision of logging and lumber workers at Sweet Home to end their two weeks' strike and return to work under the former wage conditions.

Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania is quoted from Los Angeles as saying he didn't think McCarthyism is "such a bad influence." He added of the Wisconsin Senator: "I don't think he's doing any harm, but rather a service."

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"You'll fit in nicely here, Speedy!... This organization will swallow you up in no time!"

Inside TV ...

TV Gives Dancers Close-Ups of Band

By EVE STARR

LOS ANGELES—A rather remarkable experiment, highly successful, took place recently in Los Angeles. At the Los Angeles County Firemen's Charity Ball, a closed-circuit telecast, employing both three-dimension and stereophonic sound, highlighted the event.

A new TV camera, using less current than a 100-watt light globe, televised the bandstand action to some 10 large-screen sets throughout the dance area, which were placed close to stereophonic loudspeakers. (Stereophonic sound comes from any and all directions, compared with ordinary sound emanating from only one source.)

PAY PICTURES: With over 400 sets already installed and another 600 planned before the season ends, Telemeter will launch its test of pay-as-you-go showings of films in Palm Springs in October.

The special antenna hook-up to the desert spa from Los Angeles has solid financial backing from Paramount, but the other companies are holding off until the experiment is completed before they release their oldies and backlogs to TV.

As written here so many times, Broadway is moving in and setting up permanent quarters in television. ABC and United Paramount Theatres are working on a closed theatre circuit deal for three legit plays to be telecast from New York this fall into 40 picture houses around the country.

LONGHAIR BULLETIN: Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Symphony have been put under option to make a film teleseries of half-hour programs. Light classical music will be featured and story lines will be developed and integrated with only occasional shots of the orchestra itself.

STARR SPECIALS: Comedians Eddie Foy Jr., and Paul Gilbert have both signed long term contracts with NBC, six years for Foy and seven for Gilbert. Ben Blue will alternate his TV shows with night club appearances.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

except where private companies meet strict conditions of public service. The new Interior policy contemplates construction of government transmission lines "unless" other agencies will provide the facilities on reasonable terms.

Fourth, preference customers. The law gives preference to public bodies and cooperatives in getting energy from government plants, and the laces policy was to bear down hard on private distribution systems by withholding long-term contracts except on terms considered onerous.

What the Eisenhower administration is doing is to restrict government activity in the electric field to construction of projects beyond local capacity, and to throw the burden on local

West Breathes Easier After Coup in Iran

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR. Associated Press News Analyst

A royalist coup in Iran has been about the only thing Britain and the United States could think of recently which would keep that oil-laden land from falling into the hands of the Russians.

And it wasn't really expected. The two Western allies have been handicuffed by several factors:

1. They didn't want the Iranian oil for themselves anymore. They only want to keep it away from Russia.

2. They had to abandon their efforts to support the Mossadegh government, in spite of his being their only hope for a long time against Russia, because they could no longer countenance his principle of expropriation lest it set fires in other Middle Eastern oil lands.

3. Even if they had wanted to continue supporting Mossadegh, the time was arriving when economic support would have had to be augmented by military support. Mossadegh was in no position to handle mere munitions aid, and arrival of Allied forces, even military missions, would merely have aggravated the extreme Iranian nationalists as well as being an invitation to Russia to occupy the northern part of the country.

4. There was no political power outside of Mossadegh to which the Allies could appeal without redoubling the bitter anti-foreign feeling already prevalent throughout the country and actually dooming whoever accepted foreign cooperation.

5. Mossadegh had begun to play footsie with the Communists, and had accepted Russia's invitation to sign new commercial agreements. If he was willing to let his desire for power and his anti-British feeling carry him into the arms of the Russians, then he would have carried with him any continued aid the U. S. might give. So it was cut off.

Western observers were not surprised five days ago when the Shah fled after an abortive attempt to designate a new Premier. The surprise came Wednesday, when the royalists showed their strength.

During those hours when the success of the coup was being determined the big question was, "Where is the Tudeh (Communist) Party?" It has been supporting Mossadegh openly since his final split with the West, but the entente already was reported wearing thin.

Were the Communists lying back, hoping that the royalists and the nationalists would damage each other so badly that Moscow could handle the winner?

The use of casarca as a drug goes back to pre-Columbian American Indians.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago August 26, 1943

R. I. McLaughlin won top stipend of war stamps at Salem Golf Club. Walt Cline Jr., Leo Estey and Glen Lengren, deadlocked in second place.

The Moscow broadcasting stations announced the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had relieved Maxim Litvinoff as ambassador to the United States. Andrei Gromyko succeeded him.

District OPA director Richard Montgomery of Portland announced the appointment of Fredric F. Janney as district rationing officer, succeeding Clark C. Van Fleet.

25 Years Ago August 26, 1928

A committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine met in Portland to study the proposal for a Mt. Hood tramway to cost \$800,000. Julius L. Meier of Portland is chairman of the committee.

Edward Schunke was elected to fill the vacancy on Salem City Council created by the resignation of Carl O. Engstrom.

Frank Meredith, former secretary of the Oregon State Fair board who has been on the Washington board for several years, returned to Salem and will be connected with the State Budget Commission.

40 Years Ago August 26, 1913

Exports from the United States to Canada have doubled in three years. Canada is now a larger purchaser of the products of the United States than any other country except the United Kingdom.

Manager H. R. Crawford of the Salem Fruit Union's warehouse in Brooks shipped a carload of loganberries worth \$10,000 to Chicago.

State Highway Engineer Bowly, returned from the Pacific Highway Association meeting at Vancouver, B. C., said the association resolved to put the Pacific Highway in good condition for 1915.

construction to meet expanding needs; adequate transmission lines; the provision of supplemental steam power; the spread of steam extra costs so the burden will not fall on a limited group. We will have our own battles to fight.

ADA 'Shocked' By New GOP Power Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) Wednesday denounced the Eisenhower administration's newly-announced power policy as a "shocking example of subordinating public to private interests."

It is an "open desertion" of a principle initiated by Theodore Roosevelt and expanded under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, said a statement by Robert R. Nathan, chairman of ADA's Executive Committee.

The Interior Department in a policy statement issued Tuesday said that President Eisenhower's backing of public power projects, either public or private, must play the main role in supplying electricity to the nation.

It added the federal government would continue to build big multipurpose dams which local enterprise is unable to undertake. "The administration's decision to rely primarily on local interests for the development of natural resources for production of electric power is an ill-concealed give-away of resources which belong to all the people," said Nathan.

Nathan said that under the new policy private power interests will be in a position to "get a stranglehold on power development and distribution, and thus put the brake on the continuing expansion of power for industries and farms, which has been in progress since the turn of the century."

Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., issued a statement saying the new policy will "work a great hardship" on the rural electrification program. It will cost the farmers several million dollars a year on their wholesale power bills, Ellis said, because only power companies, in most cases, can afford to build power projects and transmission lines.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I claim that Mary has many admirable female traits."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "villain"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Acoustics, acerbity, accessibility, accolade.

4. What does the word "impassioned" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with gr that means "state of deservng serious consideration"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "I maintain that Mary has many admirable feminine traits." 2. Pronounce vil-in, and not vil-yain. 3. Accessibility. 4. Moved to strong feeling; ardent. "His impassioned words brought tears to her eyes." 5. Gravity.

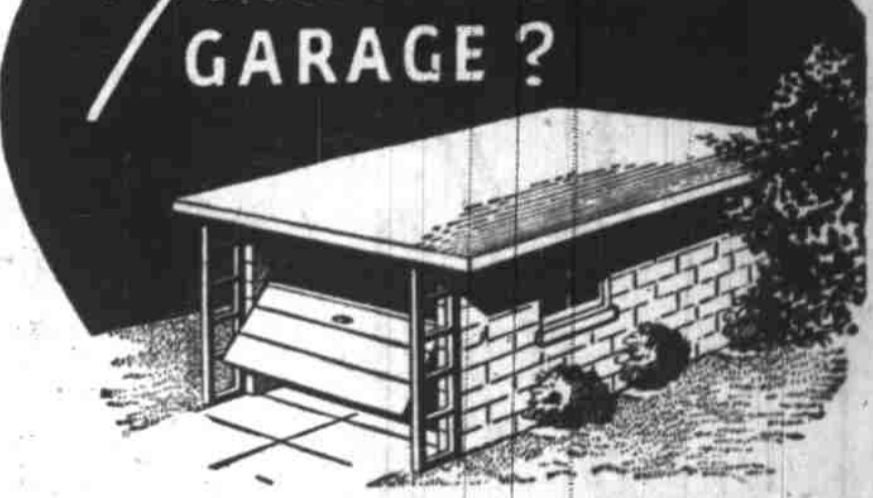
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Clash Forming Between U. S. and France On Indo-Chinese War, European Army

By STEWART ALSOP

PARIS—A great crisis, capable of shaking the Western Alliance to its roots, seems to be shaping up here. A head-on clash between France and the United States on two vital issues—the Indo-Chinese war and the European army—now appears almost inevitable.

Of these two issues, the Indo-Chinese war may well present the most dangerous possibilities. This is true, paradoxically, despite the fact that the French government has communicated to Washington the most hopeful program yet put forward for bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

This plan, jointly conceived by Prime Minister Joseph Laniel and General Henri Navarre, French commander in Indo-China, can be reliably outlined as follows:

First, for their part, the French promise to send nine fresh battalions of troops from metropolitan France, to strengthen the existing French forces in Indo-China. Gen Navarre originally asked for twelve battalions—about 20,000 men in all. But after a good look at the bare French military cupboard, Laniel countered with an offer of nine battalions, which Navarre accepted as a reasonable minimum.

Second, the French government is ready at last to offer genuine, rather than mere paper independence to the associated states of Indo-China. The Laniel-Navarre plan calls for actually turning over power from French to Indo-Chinese officers, as rapidly as possible, in order to make independence real and visible to the Indo-Chinese.

Third, the French promise to make a really serious effort to build a genuinely independent

Viet Namese nationalist, anti-Communist army in Indo-China, modeled on the ROK army in Southern Korea. The theory is that such an army, plus the strengthened French army, will be able to defeat decisively the Communist armies in Indo-China, short of direct Chinese Communist intervention, within two years or less. Thereafter, the evacuation of the French army from Indo-China can begin.

So much for the French part of the bargain which Laniel has proposed to American Ambassador Douglas Dillon, and through him to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and President Eisenhower. The American part involves paying the cost of creating the nationalist Viet Nam army, which the French, of course, cannot possibly afford to do.

The best guesses on the amount involved range between \$300 and \$400 million. This is over and above the \$400 million recently appropriated for Indo-China by Congress. This sum is considered only sufficient to maintain the status quo there. If the Laniel-Navarre plan is to have a chance of working, moreover, this extra sum must be made available as soon as possible. On the face of it, the Laniel-Navarre plan represents, at long last, a serious proposal for healing the running sore of the Indo-Chinese war. But the fact might as well be faced that this plan is a last chance—and not a very good chance at that.

Laniel must be given credit for extraordinary political courage for proposing this plan to Washington in the first place. He has the legal power—for the time being—to send more troops to Indo-China, but such a move will be explosively unpopular. French colonial and economic interests, moreover, have successfully opposed for years a grant of genuine independence for Indo-China.

Laniel's rightwing government is partly dependent on such interests. And in any event, the growing shakiness of

Laniel's position has been amply demonstrated by the crippling strikes here, and by the threatened recall of the Parliament. Most observers believe that the Laniel government is not long for this world. They also believe that the trend is all in the direction of a government more to the left, headed by Pierre Mendes-France or another like him, and dedicated to liquidating the Indo-Chinese war at almost any cost.

The plain fact is that the Laniel-Navarre plan flies straight in the face of mounting tide of sentiment in France for getting out of Indo-China, on the basis of almost any conceivable face-saving device. It is no use pretending that this tide does not exist. Its existence was dramatically demonstrated when Mendes-France, who promises a way out of Indo-China, missed the premiership by a handful of votes.

The tide has risen even higher with the Korean truce. "The Americans have liquidated Korea," the French say. "Why should we not liquidate Indo-China?" They also say: "If Indo-China is to be independent, and we are to lose it anyway, why fight for it?"

Even in Laniel's own cabinet, there are those who would be delighted to quit Indo-China, if any face-saving formula could be found, or to dump the Indo-Chinese problem in the American lap, if such a formula cannot be found. Put against these facts two further facts. The American leaders, most notably President Eisenhower himself, are convinced with good reason that Indo-China simply cannot be allowed to fall. But the American government is, also determined not to send American troops to Indo-China.

In such circumstances, one does not have to be a Cassandra to foresee the possibility of a head-on clash between France and the United States. The Indo-Chinese problem is not the only issue, moreover, which can bring on such a clash. (Copyright 1953, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)