

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## War Prospect Recedes

President Eisenhower told his news conference Wednesday that no decision had been reached on asking Congress for authority to intervene in Southeast Asia. The process of exploring every possible line of action is still under way.

The truth seems to be that the longer the delay the less likely is our armed intervention. There has been a marked cooling off of sentiment for stepping into the Vietnam war to stop the Reds. Dienbienphu has fallen to the Reds and Hanoi is now threatened, but the most we are now doing is to hold military conferences among possible allies for "united action"—that and waiting for winding the tape on the record at Geneva.

Britain's caution served to restrain U. S. zeal for common action and in the sequence U. S. independent action was seen to be impractical. Britain has a bigger immediate stake in Southeast Asia than has our country; hence, its reluctance to join in the fighting chilled the ardor of most of our interventionists, who never were very numerous but were high-placed.

At present we seem to be back to Secretary Acheson's attitude of waiting for the "dust to settle." However, Secretary Dulles is a very determined man. He does not relish the sting of rebuff which his Asian program encountered, nor is he ready to concede Southeast Asia to Communist conquest. The prospect, however, of U. S. military involvement is receding. Protracted though it is, the Geneva Conference may produce some sort of truce which would permit a measure of stability for Southeast Asia.

Back in Appleton, Wis. the county sheriff has been arrested, given a hearing and been bound over for trial on July 15th. The charge?—a member of the board of county supervisors says that oleomargarine was found in the county jail! Wisconsin is one of the few states continuing its ban on colored oleo.

## Churchill's Apathy on Indochina Readily Understandable in Light of British Danger

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — One of the complicating factors in the Indochina crisis has been the attitude of Sir Winston Churchill. According to Americans who speak from first hand knowledge, the Prime Minister really seems to find it hard to interest himself in the Indochinese problem.

The lesser reason for this is no doubt rooted in Churchill's character and experience. He does not know Eurasia, as he knows Europe, at first hand. He tends to see the Indochinese war as a remote colonial squabble in which the French have got themselves into hot water. "Why should Britain help to pull them out?" he asks, in effect.

But the larger reason for the great old man's attitude is something quite different. In brief, he has become preoccupied with the threat to Britain of the Soviet atomic and hydrogen bombs. And this intense preoccupation often drives all else from his mind.

The accounts of Churchill's performance on this subject—and there have been a good many such accounts by now—may seem superficially pathetic. He returns to the topic at every opportunity. He pleads with his American hearers to remember that "we live in these islands." Judging by the scientific facts now known, he even exaggerates the danger; for he has a theory that a hydrogen bomb dropped in the Irish Sea would overwhelm the British Isles with "a massive tidal wave."

His talk about the danger to Britain has sometimes seemed obsessive. Sometimes, in talking about it, he has shed tears, for he has never been a man who was ashamed of his emotions. Thus the impression has been left that the burden of his years is growing too heavy for him.

Maybe that is so. It would be a miracle indeed, if Winston Churchill did not find his years a burden after such a life as his. Yet the fact remains that Churchill in his eightieth year sees the heart of the matter more clearly than those who shake their heads and say, "He's really getting very old."

The manner of his talk may show time's harsh way with men. But the matter is still sound. His preoccupation—his obsession if you like—is neither

foolish nor senile. It is, rather, a warning, and a very grim warning too.

If Churchill's American listeners were more wise, they would register the warning. They would consider what it will be like, two or three years from now, when the peril to the United States is as total as the peril of the British Isles today. They would ask themselves, "Dare I claim more courage than Winston Churchill?" and they would interpret the old man's constant thought of Britain's peril as a foretaste of their own thoughts in the time ahead.

The parallel is uncomfortably exact between the situation of Britain today, and the situation that this country will encounter only a little later. Britain is within easy range of the IL-28 bombers on the Soviet air bases in East Germany. Britain has no air defense against these speedy jets. And the Soviets have an ample stock of atomic and hydrogen bombs, to reduce Britain to smoking ruins. A couple of years from now, the Soviet Strategic Air Army will possess a powerful striking force of the new Tupolev-37 jet bombers, with a smaller element of the Tupolev-39. On present curves we, too, will altogether lack an effective air defense against these new Soviet jets. And two years from now, the Soviets will surely possess an ample stock of atomic and hydrogen bombs to reduce the United States to smoking ruins.

How is this future situation

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Why can't you stop off at a saloon on your way home from work like other men do..."

## Kaiser, the Incurable Optimist

Henry Kaiser is nothing if not an incurable optimist. Not even the heavy losses of his automobile manufacturing corporation daunt him in his expansionist inclinations. At Spokane on Wednesday, he announced plans for enlarging the aluminum rolling and finishing facilities at Trentwood of his aluminum and chemical corporation. And this only a few weeks after he had reduced operations at the plant because of a temporary glut of aluminum production.

The new units will include two rolling mills, one designed to produce light-gauge sheet aluminum, and a mill to produce wide embossed or patterned sheet. These mills reduce aluminum ingots to sheets for use in fabrication, such as cooking utensils, novelty products, architectural trim, moldings and paneling. This opens the way for further expansion of aluminum fabrication in the Northwest. Thus, local employment is multiplied through the various steps from the ingot reduction plants to the finished articles of commerce.

It was only natural for Kaiser in his Spokane appearance to urge rapid and continuous expansion of hydroelectric power plants. As a heavy power consumer, he doesn't want a brownout or a blackout, and he wants more power and cheap power for his future expansions. Kaiser wants the government to keep its dams on schedule, to make new starts, and favors partnership programs with private utilities "to the maximum practical extent."

A restless, resourceful industrialist, Kaiser is the boomer who incredibly makes good on most of his projects: Aluminum, cement, construction, steel, chemicals. He faltered on magnesium and came a cropper on motor cars; but he still has a wide industrial empire which he continues to expand. No economic myopia for Henry Kaiser.

## City Should Improve Road Section

With the state and county going ahead with the widening of South River Road, the section within the City of Salem needs prompt attention. Voters turned down a proposal for a \$65,000 bond issue to finance this work and the widening of Ferry Street, but that should not block some action by the city in the way of relief. While presumably funds for street improvement in the fiscal year starting July 1 have been pretty well allocated, it is not too late to revise the program and divert funds to this work. The city will get over \$250,000 as its share of funds collected by the state for highway and road purposes. Surely out of this fund enough can be found to do the essential job of improving South River Road to connect Owens Street with the county-state section.

likely to effect American policy? The answer is plainly to be found in the way the same situation is already influencing the greatest and boldest national leader of our time. Churchill does not seem to us to concern himself enough with the danger that is remote, in Indochina. That is because he is so much concerned by the immediate danger to Britain of the Soviet air-atomic potential.

By the same token, imagine the debate that will take place in the White House two years from now, if the Soviets then commit a sudden, overt act of aggression somewhere else in the world. Suppose that the attack takes place in Western Europe itself, where we are most deeply committed to resist Soviet aggression. Nonetheless, our own exposed position will be the main theme of the meeting. And the question all will ask and none will answer, will be:

"Are we to risk the destruction of the United States for these foreigners halfway round the world?"

In our kind of society, in short, increasing vulnerability must always tend to beget increasing paralysis of policy. We shall not be consoled, either, by our capability of "massive retaliation," when we have begun to worry about the Soviet capability to destroy us first. Today, these problems can no longer be shoved under the rug.

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## The Safety Valve

SOUNDING OFF

To the Editor: I am about to take up the unpopular side of the problem now on the mind of most of us: The Army-McCarthy feud.

First: The army is responsible for the holding of these hearings, not the committee. At this time the army-side of the case is presumed to be in, and can be evaluated. The other side will come later.

Let's consider a few of the highlights of the case as presented—One, that consumed thousands of dollars worth of high-priced talent was a picture of the Secretary and the army, and private far-in-the-rear-rank Schine. The Secretary was in command, and was under no particular obligation to appear on the picture with the private, and the indications are that up to this time he had a kindly feeling for the chap, who seems to be rather a likable young man, and, I'll bet, is having the time of his life kidding the BRASS.

Another time killer was the trip to Fort Monmouth, when Cohn got mad and probably cursed a little, although he says he does not recall doing so. However, there is enough doubt about that to cause Senator Dirksen to observe that he, with his even temper might have done the same.

Now, the Intelligence officer who slipped McCarthy some needed information: Of course he will be found out, and will lose his job. Assuming he is a loyal American, very likely he has for years seen a stream of reports go through to his superior officers, which called for action, but nothing ever done about it. Under these circumstances he was fully justified in doing exactly what he did do. I say this for this reason: The President and the members of Congress are placed in their positions directly by us; you and I. Hence, pertaining to government, they rank equally. The President can not remove a senator, while the Senate can remove him in the event he does not properly discharge his duties, therefore the head of a congressional committee is as much entitled to any information pertaining to government as the President himself, above even the members of the cabinet.

It is clear the Pentagon has ganged up on the committee, this same Pentagon full of salted-down left-over's many of whom would like nothing better than to see this administration wrecked. John W. Plank 403 N. 20th

## Courage to Be Controversial

To the Editor: Apparently millions of people, by the grace of television, have come to see that McCarthy is not a public servant, but a public nuisance. He has caught many headlines, but no communists.

The real fight against communism will be made, as great fights are always made, by persons of intelligence, energy and integrity, and especially important, by those possessed of scientific skill. We might soberly reflect: Russia turns out 50,000 scientists annually, we turn out 15,000!

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Let's look hard for the facts, go to the library for study, speak

## Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

### 10 Years Ago

June 3, 1944 A pure bred Suffolk lamb was awarded \$2250 at the Marion County Fat Lamb Show at Turner. The lamb was donated by Gath Bros., and went to Perry Baker.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to Lt. Henry A. Kortemeyer of Brk. Henry A. Kortemeyer for extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight over Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

Mrs. E. M. Page's informal tea-table received the grand prize at the Spinsters table display. Mrs. William Busick received second prize in the tea-table group.

### 25 Years Ago

June 3, 1929 Miss Mildred Roberts was graduated from St. Helen's Hall and in addition to winning a

### 40 Years Ago

June 3, 1914 The King and Queen held court at Buckingham Palace. In spite of all precautions a militant suffragette gained access to their presence and caused an interruption in the presentations.

Freah weather conditions extended from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Coast. Oregon reported hail, snow and heavy winds that gave the state the appearance of December, while St. Louis was suffering the hottest day of the year.

Eugene Houston, popular in the younger set, went to Eugene to make his home.

SUGAR, SUGAR SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Artist Mel Warrenback became the father of twin girls and mailed announcements saying, "Sugar and Spice and Everything Twice!"

program. Other highways than those mentioned have shared in the improvements. There still is a vast amount of work to be done. The bond authorization has been exhausted, but federal highway appropriations are being increased. With the secular increase in normal revenues highway reconstruction and improvement can continue. One thing we can all take pride in and that is that our highways remain toll-free. Even Washington is succumbing to the lure of toll roads, with a Tacoma-Seattle-Everett expressway now authorized. Our roads are free, and our state-owned bridges too, though the Portland-Vancouver bridge will have tolls restored to finance a new bridge. Measured both in terms of money spent and in results accomplished and in the betterment of highways for public use, this postwar accomplishment under the direction of the State Highway Commission ranks among the major achievements of our age.

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## Literary Guidepost

By BOB PRICE

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT by Guy W. Moore (Univ. of Oklahoma Press; \$3)  
The federal government on July 7, 1865, executed four persons for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. There was no doubt about the men's implication in the plot led by John Wilkes Booth. The role of the woman, Mrs. Mary Surraat, was less clearly defined.

At the time of the execution, few people would have disagreed with the death verdict of the military commission. At the least, Mrs. Surraat had "kept the nest where the egg was hatched"—her boarding house was a rendezvous for the plotters—and the emotional frenzy gripping the country was not conducive to calm reasoning.

But, in 1867, at the trial of her son, John, for complicity in the plot, it was disclosed that the military commission had recommended clemency for her. A serious question arose whether President Johnson had ever seen it. Some testimony against her was discredited. Other evidence came to light. The upshot was a hot and enduring argument over the guilt of Mrs. Surraat.

This is the tangle Moore sets out to unravel. He reviewed painstakingly the evidence. He studied statements and facts which came to light outside the courtroom. He looked into the controversy over the clemency petition: Was it suppressed, by whom, and for what purpose? Moore obviously believes Mrs. Surraat was innocent. But he judicially refrains from partisan argument. He builds his case on dispassionate analysis of evidence and concludes that her guilt was "never more than a guess."

It is a conclusion that must be given weight. This is one of the best arguments for Mrs. Surraat's innocence which has yet been advanced.

scholarship was also president of her class and carried on many extra-curricular activities. Pope Pius XI, in an open letter to Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, said he was displeased with several statements in speeches made by Premier Mussolini on the Lateran treaties.

Miss Edith E. Burch, stenographer to City Recorder Mark Paulson, was named city recorder during the illness and temporary absence of Mr. Paulson.

Hardly a happy choice! One of the possibilities which no doubt keeps some Western intelligence officers awake nights is that among the defectors there are a certain number of deliberate Soviet plants. This has happened before. It is a time-honored Soviet technique.

Nevertheless, it is not surprising that the West is doing its best to encourage defection among the Russian officials abroad.

When Ivan Brutssev, an official of the Soviet Embassy in Athens, flew to Rome recently, rumors circulated from Russian emigre sources that he was ready to desert.

At Rome Brutssev was separated from his companions and asked point blank by Italian officials if there was anything they could do for him. He refused their offer and went on to Moscow.

The Brutssev example is unimportant by itself except to illustrate the fact that Western intelligence agencies are attempting to make full use of what might be called the "Beria boys abroad."

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## CUB—WILL HE GROW?



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## Russ Suffer Epidemic Of Defections

By TOM WHITNEY

AP Foreign Staff

The Kremlin is now reaping the harvest it planted when it purged secret police chief Lavrenty Beria—a small epidemic of defections by Soviet intelligence officers abroad. Were this ruthless Georgian alive today he would be grinning sardonically while watching the difficulties his successors are having in keeping the loyalty of his men.

The defection picture right now is likely to be a little like an iceberg—only part above the surface. The announced cases of defection may represent only a portion of those which have actually taken place.

Those known are bad enough for the Russians. There is Yuri Rastvorov, former second secretary of the Soviet mission in Japan, and now supposedly in the United States.

Vladimir Petrov deserted to the Australians and his wife after him—at the moment while she was already en route home. Petrov, the Australians say, headed Russian spy activities in Australia and his wife was a code clerk. A special government commission has been set up to make findings on the basis of their evidence which reportedly includes masses of documents.

In late April American officials in Bonn, Germany, announced the defection of Soviet police Capt. Nikolai Khokhlov. Khokhlov told his story himself—that he was sent to assassinate an official of a Russian emigre organization in Germany but instead turned himself in to American officials. Khokhlov has testified before the Senate Internal Security Committee.

There is no doubt that one principal factor in the current flurry of defections of Soviet spies is the broad purge of Beria and his adherents and appointees.

Most Soviet officials who have had assignments outside the U.S.S.R. since before Stalin's death were closely associated with Beria's apparatus. They therefore have to wonder what kind of a reception they will get when they go home.

At the same time they know that if they desert they will under Soviet law and practice be condemning their closest relatives to death and exile.

Hardly a happy choice! One of the possibilities which no doubt keeps some Western intelligence officers awake nights is that among the defectors there are a certain number of deliberate Soviet plants. This has happened before. It is a time-honored Soviet technique.

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