

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

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## Not Slaves Forever

With the ink now dry on the Indochina truce, the reactions of the free world have had time to become known. As expected, almost everyone is glad that the bloodshed has ended but almost no one is happy with the price paid for the end of the bloodshed. The Indochina truce, like the Korean truce, is not satisfactory to the West because it is not a final settlement, only a postponement. Also, we do not like it because it is not a victory. It is hard on our pride to give in even a little bit, when there is the lingering feeling that the West could have won, decisively if only the West had been willing to lose enough blood and treasure in the cause. We don't like to admit that the French lost to superior force of arms and superior force of will. We tend to reject altogether any idea that the Indochinese people were not solidly on our side in the first place, and we hate the thought that it is somehow our fault that millions of people are now behind the Iron Curtain who once were this side of it. President Eisenhower spoke for us all when he said he wanted no truck with documents that make slaves of men.

But perhaps it is not as bad as it seems on first appraisal. From the standpoint of the Indochinese people themselves, the truce means that it will go hard with the political leaders of the pro-French forces. They probably will be shot, or worse. The same fate is in store for landlords, businessmen, intellectuals and others whom the Reds deem dangerous to their regime. But for the great masses, life will go on much as before: They will continue to work hard, to suffer neglect and abuse, to live with difficulty and die early after the age-old patterns of the East. They have been downtrodden and exploited for centuries by many masters, and the change of masters means little to them. These people have been the pawns of the mighty, their only tasks to produce food for others, workers and soldiers for others, and to endure. They are the mute and the meek.

They will not remain mute and meek forever, though. All over the world, they are stirring and beginning to make themselves heard and felt. The seeds of revolution are widely scattered, and the mute and the meek are fertile soil. For a while the Red masters of Asia may stun their new slaves into compliance, but the people who fought to throw off the French will not long be content under the oppression of the new imperialists.

Eisenhower said he knows of no one who advocates that the U. S. should go to war to unify Korea and Indochina. We will not go uninvited to liberate the slaves by force, even though we think it would be for their own good. But when the slaves decide by themselves that they have had enough and try once more to break the bonds of the oppressor, then the free world will go to their aid. That time will come, blood will flow once more in the rice paddies and the jungles, theirs and ours. In the instances at hand, cannot we who are free wait as patiently as those who are not?

## Indochina Truce Said to Clothe Numerous World Problems With New Appearances

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

The Indochina truce clothes numerous world problems with new aspects.

The immediate Communist return to a renewed "peace offensive" regarding Korea carries out a pattern which has been developing ever since the death of Stalin. Its chief object is to throw the free world off guard, weaken the Western will to meet new expansionist efforts, interfere with such things as the proposed European and Southeast Asian defense communities.

India's position as a Red-leaning "neutralist" force in Asia is strengthened.

With France expected to extend diplomatic recognition to Peiping, the battle for Communist Chinese membership in the United Nations—a battle conducted by Russia for the prime purpose of emphasizing Anglo-American differences on the subject—already is being renewed.

On the one hand, American disappointment over French policy in Indochina increases the demand that Paris, no longer conducting a war abroad, concentrate on the defense of Europe and go ahead with EDC. On the other, Communist agreement to stop one war plays heavily on France's wishful thinking that it reduces the danger of another.

The French agreement to a type of election in Vietnam closely akin to that proposed by the Reds for Korea, a type turned down flatly by the free world in the original Korean discussion, emboldens the Communists to propose another effort to reach a Korean settlement. Their expectation, of course, is that by the manipulations possible under joint elections in Communist and non-Communist territories they can win everything.

The United States feels under compulsion to create a Southeast Asian defense system to see that the Communist conquest is not extended. At present, such an organization would represent more of a warning than anything else. But the value of Allied warnings against further aggression has been seriously weakened. They said they would not permit the

## 'A Real Fine Fellow'

"We've never had anything like it before," said the University of Oregon student union manager about the crowd that turned up to hear Dr. Ralph Bunche Tuesday.

The distinguished American is now head of the United Nations Trusteeship Council but is perhaps still best known for his work in ending the Israeli-Arab open warfare with a truce in 1949. At the Eugene meeting, Dr. Bunche expressed "reasonable" optimism about the future—"We must learn to live together or perish together. But I believe that man through his essentially good heart will meet that challenge"—and reaffirmed his belief in the United Nation's moral strength as a preventive for war.

Dr. Bunche showed himself a scholar and a gentleman—and more; he showed he has the common touch and a sense of humor which must sustain him in situations which would otherwise be extremely difficult. At his press conference in Eugene, the tall, gentle-voiced Negro recalled his earlier travels to Oregon. He had played football and basketball against both the Webfoots and the "Aggies at OAC" while a student at the University of California, and he remembered losing to Oregon and beating Oregon State because "the Aggies had that slow offensive." And he told a story which must have brought a smile to his listeners: Once at an elegant dinner party attended by many nationalities and races, Dr. Bunche's dinner companion, an American woman, viewed the mixed company with great distaste. Evidently taking Bunche for an Indian, she asked him, "How would you like to have your daughter marry a Negro?"

En route to Eugene from Portland Dr. Bunche had stopped in Salem Tuesday to have lunch at the Marion Hotel with Gov. and Mrs. Patterson and Ed Armstrong, the governor's secretary. The Pattersons, who had just returned from the governor's conference in New York and a tour of United Nations, there, found they had much to talk about with Dr. Bunche, and members of the party agreed that he was a stimulating person. He did not strike them as an ivory-tower type; instead he seemed, "very down to earth" and "a very warm personality" and "a real fine fellow."

From which we can only conclude that the United States is indeed fortunate to be represented in the councils of the world by a man of this caliber. We've never had anything quite like that before.—M.W.

## Farewell to Thee, Roy Cohn

"The vain man makes a merit of misfortune, and triumphs in his disgrace."—William Hazlitt.

The tears of Joe McCarthy upon the resignation of Roy Cohn leave us curiously unmoved. Even when the junior senator from Wisconsin attempts to turn the departing star of this tragedy of errors into a martyr as the curtain falls, the audience hardly responds.

Maybe it is because we are all sick and tired of the tawdry mummery. There were too many bad actors, too many hams, too much trite dialogue, and the plot stank. As if this were not enough, there is also the suspicion that what we have witnessed with Mr. Cohn in the leading role is not a complete drama, now ended, but only the first in a series.

We are afraid that it's faretheewell, Mr. Cohn, and on with the show. There are signs of a new cast warming up in the wings and we must all brace ourselves for the next production.



## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

see some work on the experimental farm... wheat and barley growing on land very recently cleared of brush... to see one of the giant gold dredges operated by the U. S. Smelting and Refining company, principal operator in the area.

Gold dredging here requires washing away some 60-75 feet of top material—"muck" to the miners; then conveying away another deep layer of gravel, exposing the very rich gold-bearing gravels above bedrock at which the dredge keeps gnawing away, washing out the gold and depositing the gravel debris in huge piles of tailings. Were the ground not rich in gold it would not be profitable to mine at the fixed gold price. To thaw the gravel, pointed pipes are driven into it and cold water forced through until the permafrost is driven out. This has replaced steam as a thawing means, though Dr. Patty told in his own operation they were using solar thawing, which means to let the exposed gravels lie out under the sun for a year or two until the thaw gets below the level of the gold deposit.

Another fine feature of the University is its historical museum

which is a "must" for anyone visiting Fairbanks and seeking a graphic presentation of native artifacts, the equipment of the furtrappers and gold-diggers. The natural history section is also imposing with its display of animal species now existing, and skeletal portions and tusks of prehistoric beasts like the hairy mastodon which roamed the region. This part of Alaska, explained Dr. Patty, is particularly rich in fossils because it was an oasis when the great ice cap covered much of the North American Continent, and here animals crowded for survival.

Fairbanks still savors a lot of the frontier, and the contrasts are sharp between the old and the new: Log cabins falling in ruin and, not far away, an ultra-modern office building or apartment house. Like other Alaska towns, it lives up to the old reputation of an abundance of liquor, judged by the number of dispensing bars and cocktail lounges. But there is another side of life here. Sunday we attended church, at the second service scheduled for the morning, and the sanctuary was so crowded they had to bring in folding chairs. Of course, a number of tourists were present, but they say that church attendance is better in wintertime. No wonder the church is planning new construction for which \$100,000 has been pledged.

In afternoon, thanks to Dr. James Ryan, city superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Ryan (and Mehtabel's membership in PEO) we were invited to attend the annual picnic of the local chapter at Harding Lake, some 45 miles from the city. It was a warm, sunny day and the lake was alive with those engaged in water sports: Swimming, boating, surfboard riding, water skiing. A portion of the lake is rimmed with summer cottages like our own resorts—only here the summer climate is much better adapted to the enjoyment of water sports than in western Oregon.

Monday we took the river excursion on the Tanana—again shirt-sleeve weather. The trip took us to an Indian fishing camp where Indians were drying salmon caught in their nearby fishwebs for dogfood in winter. Dogs still have utility for transportation, but the racing of dog sleds has become a popular sport, too.

Our next move is a flight beyond the Arctic Circle to Kotzebue and Nome, then back to Fairbanks and home by air.

EDUCATED COP PETERSBURG, Va. (AP) — B. E. Oliver, Petersburg policeman, has his high school diploma. Oliver, 23, left high school in 1948 to go to work, then the Army claimed him for a couple of years. Coming back to join the police force he obtained private instruction while working. His wife and young daughter saw him get his diploma.

## Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

### 10 Years Ago

July 23, 1944

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Perry entrained for Chicago to attend the Elks Convention. Perry is exalted ruler of the Salem BPOE lodge.

George C. Will's death here closed the book on what was probably Salem's longest business career. More than 55 years ago he and Mrs. Will established the music store they operated to the day of his death. He was born March 15, 1889.

King George VI of England, trim in the dark olive green of a field marshal, landed in Italy on an inspection tour which carried him to the battlefield approaching Piss, Florence and Rimini.

### 25 Years Ago

July 23, 1929

The reserve training corps unit of the University of Oregon was announced as the winner of the trophy "Doughboy of the West" competition for 1929. The trophy is for ROTC infantry units in marksmanship competition.

Mrs. Ronald Jones entertained with a bridge tea complimenting Mrs. Thomas G. Foley of Los Angeles. Mrs. Jones' guests were college friends of Mrs. Foley.

The trouble between Russia and China brought to world attention several Manchurian and Siberian border towns long swathed in obscurity. One of the settlements on the border is Pogranichnaya.

### 40 Years Ago

July 23, 1914

The Red Star Line steamship Zealand, which was in collision in mid-ocean with the British freight steamship Missouri, arrived in New York with part of the starboard side mashed in.

Mrs. S. E. Yantis and twin daughters, Birdine and Anna, have returned home here after spending a vacation with relatives at Seattle.

Editorially—Germany officially warns newspaper reporters against over-emphasizing the seriousness of the war situation. It is wasted breath, upon the kind of newspaper reporters that are addicted to that habit.

## The Safety Valve

Re-insurance Without Merit To the Editor:

Your leading editorial of Saturday, January 17, 1954 entitled "Myopic Surgery" deserves a reply.

The burden of your editorial was, first, that the Eisenhower administration's proposal for federal re-insurance of private health insurance plans was a useful and constructive approach to the problem of providing coverage for individuals who cannot now secure it and, second, that it was defeated because of opposition by myopic AMA. I submit that both parts of this thesis are, if not wholly untrue, at least of very questionable accuracy.

Experienced executives of the non-profit Blue Shield plans are overwhelmingly of the opinion that the re-insurance proposal is without any real merit. Their opinions are based purely on the practical aspects of the proposal. The reasons why the experts think the re-insurance proposal is not useful boil down to the fact that the proposal would not reduce the cost; it would not make insurance available to any class of risk or geographic area not now within the capabilities of voluntary insurers to reach.

The re-insurance plan if it were used at all would get only losing business and hence would surely be turned into a form of direct federal subsidy for voluntary plans. This is as objectionable to the voluntary plans as a federal subsidy would be to newspapers. There was powerful and active opposition from other than AMA quarters. Insurance companies and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, among others, opposed it. It is my opinion that no congressman who was well informed on this subject would vote for the proposal on its non-political merits. Its political merit is another issue.

It might be pointed out that for many years the doctors in Oregon have in fact re-insured the Oregon Physicians' Service through their pledge to provide service even though they were paid nothing or only a small portion of the approved fee schedule.

Though it has been demonstrated that excellent protection can be provided employed groups by voluntary insurance the problem of financing medical care for the unemployed, temporarily unemployed and retired persons remains the major problem.

It will be generally agreed that at present medical care for the unemployed is properly a direct charge upon the state or upon private charity. These persons probably cannot ever become insurable risks. But the

was one himself — the farmer, the base runner, the rodeo.

Hunter's text reads very well, Miss Ebersole's a bit stilted; Saroyan's foreword pays earnest tribute to a personal friend. The Martin book would be more useful if sizes of pictures were indicated.

W. G. Rogers

temporarily unemployed and the retired can be included in insurable groups. The problem lies in keeping these people as members of large groups and in continuing premium payments.

One approach to the problem of the temporarily unemployed might be to have the unemployment insurance benefits extended to include payment of the group policy premiums in force at the time employment terminated. Retired persons might retain membership in their group contracts at the same rates and the same benefits as other members if the premium rates for the whole group were raised to cover the excess cost of the older age persons in the group.

This could be and has been done voluntarily by some groups. It might also be considered whether insurance carriers should be required to load the premiums sufficiently to set up reserves which would enable them to carry retired members of groups at rates and benefits the same as for the younger persons composing the active group.

The growth of voluntary prepaid medical care plans has been phenomenal and has worked a profound change upon the economics of the cost of medical care. Much remains to be done, but there is reasonable grounds for hoping that it may be done without the imposition of what is loosely termed "Socialized Medicine."

Morris K. Crothers, M. D. Salem, Ore.

## Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "A young lady wishes to talk to you."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "vitriol"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Necessarily, eventually, cruelly, solely.
4. What does the word "coerce" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with em that means "high rank"?

### ANSWERS

1. Say, "A young woman wishes to talk with you."
2. Pronounce vit-ri-ul, both i's as in it, u as in dull, accent first syllable. 3. Necessarily. 4. To compel to any action; to enforce. (Pronounce ko-urs, e as in obey, as in fur, accent second syllable). "Members of the assembly were coerced into voting against the bill."
5. Eminence.

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