

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851
Statesman Publishing Company
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Published every morning. Business office 280 North Church St., Salem, Ore. Telephone 4-6811
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore., as second class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.
Member Associated Press
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Talbot Under Fire

After the lacing they took over the five percenters, it is only to be expected that the Democrats would exploit any chance to uncover a "sticky" situation among Republican office-holders. One has been projected in the hearing of Harold Talbot, Secretary of the Air Force, because of his business association with Paul M. Mulligan & Co., a business engineering firm in which Talbot is a partner. When he appeared before the Armed Service Committee considering his nomination, Talbot said he had this connection and would continue it, but would take no profits from dealings with companies whose business was predominantly with the government on defense contracts.
Talbot said he had endeavored to help the company but had not used his position to influence any government contractor. Letters from Talbot to industrialists were read in which he sought consideration for Mulligan on business matters.
The issue becomes one of fact as to whether Talbot has abused his office for his own benefit. There is, however, the broader question of propriety, whether a man in high public office should participate personally in business activities. If he is a man of principle he will be extra cautious not to use his office as a business lever. On the other hand, in a country where politics rarely is allowed to become a career, one can hardly be expected to sacrifice all his business interests and connections on the uncertain tenure of a political job. In this case we think Talbot might have retained his partnership on the terms related to the first committee; but he should have refrained from letter writing to plug for business.

AFL-CIO

Those who have sat opposite to union scale committees in collective bargaining sessions have watched with interest the "bargaining" in progress between the AFL and the CIO relative to their selection of a name for the merged organization. The older American Federation of Labor insisted that its name be retained, but the Congress of Industrial Organization demanded some change — it didn't want to be just swallowed up in the AFL. There it stood until the final bargaining session. There was still no give, so they came out with a bifurcated name embracing both the old ones: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization. This saves the pride of each group, but makes a big mouthful for common use. Hardest pressed will be the headline writers who will have to try working in AFL-CIO in the narrow space of the normal headline.
Snap beans are pushing strawberries and canberries off the stage, with bean picking already started in some areas. This will give the picker brigades pretty steady work all the season, with little time lost because of weather thus far. Nimble fingers save the crops—and earn a good many dollars.

A picnic for former Kansans is set for Eleanor Park, 7th and Pine Streets, Albany, for Sunday, July 31. There's a chance for former Jayhawkers to meet and talk about Kansas crops and Kansas cyclones.
Investment dealers report some revival of interest in defaulted bonds of Czarist Russia. That seems to be carrying confidence in Geneva much too far.

Agreement to Attempt Avoidance of War Seen as Ray of Hope for Period of Peace

BY STEWART ALSOP
GENEVA—The Big Four conference here has now reached its first, and very probably its only, important agreement. The agreement is unwritten and even unspoken. Yet it is implicit in everything that has been done and said since the conference began. The Four Powers, and above all the United States and the Soviet Union, have agreed not to have a war if they can possibly avoid it.
That is about all there is to this meeting. It is the real meaning of the mild and even cordial tone in which the spokesmen of the two sides expressed their totally irreconcilable views. It is even the real meaning of the toothy, gold-plated smiles which Soviet Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev bestows on President Eisenhower at every possible opportunity; and of the inscribed desk set which President Eisenhower gave to his old friend Marshal Zhukov to pass on to his newly-married daughter.
At the moment, it looks as though the conferees are going to be satisfied with this tacit agreement to avoid mutual destruction, if at all possible. This report is written in mid-conference, and international conferences have a tricky habit of producing some sort of seemingly important decision at the very last moment. But it is hard to see what kind of miracle is going to produce any really significant substantive agreement here.
During the debate on the problem of German reunification, Prime Minister Bulganin remarked mildly that the German

problem "should be decided by time." The meaning of this remark is obvious. The Soviets did not come here seriously expecting the West to accept the Soviet plan for Germany, which would require the dismantling of the Western defenses in return for vague promises. For that matter, the Western powers did not seriously expect the Soviets suddenly to accept a plan which would tie all Germany into the Western alliance.
Without an agreement, or at least the beginnings of an agreement, on Germany, there is not much use talking about European collective security arrangements, and there can be only the tentative sort of feeling-out process on arms reduction. Perhaps some sort of progress can be made on such secondary matters as East-West contacts, the fourth item on the agenda. But that, as it looks now, is about all that can be expected.
Yet the importance of the silent, unspoken decision not to have a war if it can possibly be avoided should not be underestimated. In the euphoria generated at first by the rather phony good-fellowship which has been the hallmark of this conference, some silly people actually began to expect peace to break out all over, as a result of a few days' chat. In fact, the purpose of this conference never was to reach substantive, meaningful agreement.
The real purpose was quite different. Both sides came to this conference with the same question in the backs of their minds: "Can we somehow manage to live with these terrible people, or must we really have a war with them?" The purpose of the conference was to find the answer to this question. Both sides seem already to have arrived at what is at least a tentative an-

swer—that we can rock along for a long time without a war.
President Eisenhower has assured the Russians, in so many words, that much as we detest their treatment of the satellites, we do not intend to go to war about it. The Russians have made it equally clear that, much as they detest the rearmament of West Germany, they do not intend to fight to prevent it.
Asia, where by far the greatest danger of war lies, has to be sure, only been discussed obliquely, in informal conversations. But while neither side has budged an inch from its official position, there have been well-received hints from both sides that it would be better to settle such issues as Formosa without shooting.
For the short-run, at least, this silent, unspoken decision to avoid war, if at all possible promises a breathing spell, for the world. But in the long-run a tacit agreement to talk rather than fight, is not a substitute for a real settlement. For in the long-run, the pattern on the present situation, on which the tacit agreement is based, is sure to be broken. It could even be broken in a few weeks, since shrewd observers here are beginning to suspect that the Soviets are getting ready to offer German Chancellor Adenauer the kind of deal he could hardly refuse. On the other hand the present situation could last much longer than now seems at all likely. In the meantime both sides are now convinced that the other side quite genuinely wants to avoid war and just possibly this simple conviction may provide the time to "build the bridge" that President Eisenhower wants to build, across the chasm that divides the world.
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GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We're not ready yet, Fighy!... You go ahead with the Beaver patrol... We'll have no trouble picking up your trail after the first mile."

Time Flies: From The Statesman Files

10 Years Ago
July 23, 1945
Britain's new prime minister, Clement Attlee, returned to Postdam to replace defeated Winston Churchill as British member of the Big Three.
Alice Blanchard of Salem was entered in the "Miss Fighting Lady" contest being conducted by Life Magazine for the crew of "The Fighting Lady" carrier.
Lt. J. Wesley Sullivan, veteran of 28 missions over occupied Europe as a pilot of a B-17, became news editor of The Oregon Statesman to succeed Irwin Harris, who resigned to be director of the athletic news bureau at Oregon State College.

25 Years Ago
July 23, 1930
Phil Metschan is the G. O. P. choice for governor. Phil Metschan spent part of his boyhood and school days in Salem. His father was state treasurer for two terms from 1891 to 1899.
Considerable objection to the felling of the beautiful oak shade trees bordering Chemeketa Street near the old YMCA headquarters were being heard. The YMCA building on Chemeketa and Commercial was recently sold.
King Victor Emmanuel concluded one of the most sorrowful pilgrimages of his 30 years' reign. Italy recently had one of its worst earthquakes with over 2500 dead.

40 Years Ago
July 23, 1915
For five minutes William Jennings Bryan, ex-secretary of state, addressed a crowd of 800 persons at the Oregon Electric depot in Salem from the rear platform of an observation car. The ex-secretary complimented Salem for changing its brewery into a loganberry juice factory.
Two American bluejackets were killed in an attack by natives on Portau Prince, Haiti, held by Rear Admiral Caperton with 400 men from the cruiser Washington.
Winning honors as one of the 12 representative musicians of the United States, Miss Vera Kitchin returned from attending the National Federation of Musical Club at Los Angeles. Miss Kitchin is a former Salem girl.

Safety Valve
(Editor's Note: Letters for the Statesman's Safety Valve column are given priority consideration if they are informative and are not more than 300 words in length. Personal attacks and remarks, as well as libel, are to be avoided, but anyone is entitled to air beliefs and opinions on any side of any question. Letters must be signed.)
NO HELP FROM RUSSIA
To the Editor:
I was reading the other day where even some people in this country think the United States isn't for world peace and hasn't done its share towards preserving world peace since World War II. Some even say that Russia is doing more toward helping world peace than the United States is.
You don't have to explain to people like that, because the record shows for itself. I can remember in 1946, when I went to Poland (which was occupied by Russia) as a member of an UNRA team, we heard from good sources that the supplies the United States was shipping to the people of Poland were instead going into Russia; you could sense even then that Russia wasn't going to give us much help in preserving world peace.
Over the past 10 years since the end of World War II, Russia has showed us in many ways she has no intention of keeping the peace. In the UN she has used her veto to kill every measure that has tried to pass for world peace; she has taken over many countries by aggression and deceit; she has pulled the strings of many little wars that have affected millions of people.
Russia has tried to bait us into open aggression by shooting down our unarmed planes and then turning down any complaint we might send them, but the United States has proved by keeping any country that asks for help that it is for preserving world peace by any means.

Literary Guidepost

BY W. G. ROGERS
EL GRECO. By Antonina Valentin, translated from French by Andrew Reval and Robin Chancellor. Doubleday.
Domfenico Theotocopuli was born in Candia, Crete, in 1541. He left when he was perhaps 20, but he carried always with him the dear memory of his native island, and he proudly signed himself "El Greco" — which was to be sure a lot easier than his own 10-syllable name.
His first stop was the Venice of Titian and Tintoretto, and he also came under the influence of Correggio. He moved on to Rome, left about 1575 and arrived in Toledo in 1577.
It was the city and the land which needed him and which he needed. In Madrid he met Jeronimo de las Cuevas and they lived together for life and had a son, Jorge Manuel.
The somber, dark Philip II underestimated his worth: El Greco's son moved his remains from their grave and they are lost; his grandson was still in his teens when he dropped the name of his illustrious progenitor. Except for the record of the great paintings, little is known of El Greco, and Miss Valentin, for all her narrative skill and experience, has not quite managed to overcome this handicap. She fills in the background over generously, but the mystic, passionate character of the man and the artist does not stand out from it with convincing clarity. Every now and then she hits him off in a fine phrase — he "conjured away the earth"; or sets him in a moving scene, as in the imaginary meeting with Cervantes; but these revealing vocations are too infrequent.

Russia May Prevail on Reich Issue

By J. M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News
Russia's maneuvers at Geneva on the German question, in addition to producing general delay, seem to be based on a desire to approach it on a bilateral basis, as was done with Austria.
The Russians seem to think they might work out something with West Germany, retaining some advantages for themselves, which Adenauer will support with the Western powers.
First, they tried to arrange conferences with the West German chancellor before the Geneva meeting. He sidestepped that. Instead, he pushed through his Parliament the first bills beginning rearmament.
Now, when he does confer with the Russians, he will have behind him a token of parliamentary approval of his determination to go ahead with organizing of an army, something extremely important to his bargaining position.
It is quite possible that in the long run Russia may have her way as to how a German settlement should be approached. As the Four Power foreign ministers arrange to meet later on the subject, there is no indication from Geneva that they are any nearer an accord than they have been for years. The situation is the same as it was about Austria.
But the Russians can, if they produce terms acceptable to West Germany, turn Adenauer into a mediator with the Western powers and so approach a settlement.
Western diplomats have repeatedly expressed confidence that Adenauer will not fall for anything unacceptable to them. He is one of the great leaders of the movement for Western European unity.
When he confers with the Russians, as he is expected to do in the next couple of months, Adenauer is expected to take the position that the talks are purely exploratory.
In any case, he can make no commitments, because the Big Three still control all West German deals with Russia.
The Big Three will be in the background all the time Adenauer is conferring, just as he has been a major figure in their background at Geneva.
Russia's Bulganin left a strong impression in his opening speech at Geneva that delay, not settlement, is Russia's real desire, now that she has failed to stop rearmament. But she is not inclined to give up entirely on that, either.

Engineers To Survey 176 Projects

WASHINGTON (Special)—The Army Engineers announced Friday they will spend \$2,355,000 to survey 176 flood control and navigation projects.
The studies will be made in 45 states, Hawaii, Alaska and the District of Columbia, in the year ending June 30. Such studies generally are a preliminary to Congress being asked to authorize new flood control and navigation works and to appropriate money to pay for them.
The projects include:
Idaho—Kootenai River, \$10,000; Upper Snake River, \$50,000.
Oregon—Siuslaw River and bar, \$1,000; Oregon Slough, \$1,000; Dry Hollow, \$8,500; Silvies River, \$16,500.
Washington—Bellingham Harbor, \$7,300; Friday Harbor, \$2,500; Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, \$2,800; Priest Rapids Lock, \$5,000; Tacoma Harbor, \$15,000; Cedar River, \$6,000; Yakima River, \$2,000; Columbia River, Rocky Beach \$220,000; Yakima River at Richland, \$3,000; Zintel Canyon at Kennewick, \$2,500.

Adventists to Ordain Seven

OREGON CITY (Special)—Five men were to be ordained to the Seventh-Day Adventist ministry Saturday afternoon.
Elder L. E. Biggs, newly elected president of the Oregon Seventh-Day Adventist Conference, will lead the service at the nearby Gladstone campgrounds.
The five are: E. S. Gammon, Gaston; Floyd Breese, Laurelwood; Neal Losey, Lebanon; Edward Webb, St. Helens; and Lyle Conforth, Oceanlake.
Also elected at Thursday's 38th biennial session here were: E. R. Sanders, secretary-treasurer; and Elder E. E. Bietz, Portland-Elder Wayne Baysinger, Hillsboro; and Dr. A. B. Monroe, Roseburg, members of the executive committee.

Box Car Door Falls, Kills Oakland Man

ROSEBURG (Special)—An employee of the Martin Bros. Box Co., Oakland, was killed Friday when a box car door fell off and struck him.
The victim, Ralph Spencer, Oakland, died at a Roseburg hospital from multiple skull fractures.
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McKay Stand Against McKenzie Power Plan Puts Influence to Test

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent
WASHINGTON (Special)—How much influence will the personal opposition of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay to the proposed Beaver Marsh power project in the upper McKenzie River area have upon the Federal Power Commission as it debates whether to open this area to hydroelectric development?
That is a question being asked here by observers who note that as the FPC begins consideration of the Beaver Marsh project of Eugene Water and Electric Board, Secretary McKay has been letting his personal opinion of the project be known.
McKay is opposed on grounds the upper McKenzie should be preserved for recreational use, unaltered by the diversion dam, tunnel and power house for which the Eugene utility has asked the FPC to grant a 50-year license.
Department Neutral
But the Interior Department officially is not objecting to issuing the license. It has only urged that fish protective devices be employed by Eugene.
About 10 days ago McKay wrote Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) about the project and sent him the department's report, which the senator had requested. This past week McKay was joined by Neuberger in registering opposition to the \$7 million project, which would generate 30,000 KW.
"While the bureaus in the Department of the Interior would not be adversely affected by this project," McKay told Neuberger, "I personally am very definitely opposed to it."
McKay recalled that while governor of Oregon he created the Governor's Natural Resource Committee which later held hearings on this project, took testimony of people living in the upper McKenzie and then voted unanimously against the Beaver Marsh development.
Cites Recreational Value
"It is noted, however, in the full report that the Oregon Fish and Game Commission is not now opposed to the project," McKay said. "I personally shall continue to oppose it as I believe that the McKenzie and the Rogue River areas should be preserved as nearly as possible in their natural state because of their outstanding recreational value."
It has been noted that McKay's personal opinion was for some time an issue in the hearings before the FPC on the Hells Canyon controversy. McKay was on record as personally favoring the Idaho Power Company scheme for developing the Snake River, but the Interior Department, he maintained, was officially "neutral." But it has generally been expected that the prevailing opinion of the Eisenhower administration project will influence the decision of the five-man power commission, four of whose commissioners have been appointed by President Eisenhower.
Influence at Issue
This has given rise to speculation about what influence, if any, McKay's opinion of the Beaver Marsh project may have. The power commissioners won't receive the case until FPC Examiner Francis Hall has rendered his initial decision later this summer.
Neuberger, who is on the opposite side from McKay in the Hells Canyon dispute, said his opposition to Beaver Marsh was based on one major premise. "It is my firm conviction that any power production to result from such a project would not justify the loss in scenic, wildlife and recreational values on one of the most picturesque streams in North America."
"I doubt if the Beaver Marsh power project can be undertaken without substantially impairing the McKenzie's recreational attractions," Neuberger went on.
"When we consider the enormous amounts of energy still to be generated at major sites in the Columbia River basin—sites such as Hells Canyon and John Day—it is obvious to me that the comparatively small amount of power to be generated by the Beaver Marsh project would not warrant the damage to be done to the McKenzie and its waterfalls and fish life."

Grants Pass Logger Killed By Tractor

GRANTS PASS (Special)—Clarence Krewson, 29-year-old Grants Pass logger, was killed Friday when a tractor ran over him on a logging operation about 25 miles north of Grants Pass.
Kenneth Brady, driver of the tractor, said he was going down a steep hill to pick up a load of logs when the accident occurred. Brady, whose home is Wolf Creek, said he did not see anything in front of him, but heard a noise and turned to see the body behind him. Krewson apparently died instantly.
Krewson is survived by the widow and one child, who live at an auto court near Grants Pass.

ITALY PARTISAN TO TALK

PORTLAND (Special)—Italian Ambassador Manlio Brosio, an underground leader during Italy's fascist regime, will speak to a joint luncheon of the World Affairs Council of Oregon and the Chamber of Commerce here Monday.

Convicted Man Gets Life Term

MEDFORD (Special)—Circuit Judge H. K. Hanna Friday sentenced Bernice H. White, 37, to life imprisonment for the killing of Eugene Raymond Birk of Phoenix, Ore.
A jury convicted White Tuesday on a charge of second degree murder for the March 2 killing.
Defense Attorney Robert Duncan filed a request for time to prepare a motion for a new trial, but declined further comment.

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