

The Oregon Statesman

No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe.

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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School Suggestion From 'Down Under'

Along with the other ideas on ways to change public school education in the U.S., let's throw in one from 'Down Under.'

A visitor from New Zealand to Salem last week told us that in his country when children reach the age of five they are enrolled in school. They do not wait until the following autumn, they start the day after their birthday.

During the first two or three years of school, children are not permanently classed according to grade as we attempt to do. They are given this period to seek their own level. Of course, this creates an additional problem for the first teachers, with new students entering intermittently. But just ask a U.S. first grade teacher with four reading groups, each on a different level, whether the situation could be much worse.

At the end of the second or third year, students are placed in a grade. This gives time for both student and teacher to find the student's proper level before he is "tagged."

There is mounting pressure in this country to class children in school according to their ability instead of arbitrary chronological age. The New Zealand system offers a fresh approach.

'The Question'—And Humanity

A newspaper article by the novelist Emile Zola, "Jaccuse" brought him to trial for libel and conviction to imprisonment—a sentence which he never served; but it stirred France over the injustices in the Dreyfus case and led finally to the exoneration of Major Dreyfus and his restoration to rank in the French Army. Such an effect on public opinion probably moved Henri Alleg to write "The Question." It exposes the cruelties practiced by the French in their efforts to suppress the Algerian rebellion.

Alleg is a Communist who went underground in Algeria. Caught by the French paratroopers he was subjected to tortures by electric shock, fire, water and beatings as they sought to make him reveal who had protected him. That was "the question" which he steadfastly refused to answer. The book has been banned in France but has found an American publisher.

Others have testified to the sadistic punishment meted out to Algerian rebels. They have drawn the reply that it was necessary to fight fire with fire; and it is true that the rebels have shown no quarter to Frenchmen whom they want to exterminate from their native land.

Of General Jacques Massu, commander of the paratroopers, it is said that he required

his men to suffer similar tortures—either to condition them to their task or to test the limits of human endurance. But such cruelties are out of place in a civilized world and certainly out of character for the French. The paratroopers have been guilty of the same offenses against humanity as the Nazis, and the excuse of retaliation is not sufficient justification.

In such a soil of hatred and revenge the seedlings of peace can find scant rooting. Small wonder then that the Arab rebels refuse to accept any settlement short of independence, that the French colon, fearful of what would happen if they are a one to nine minority in power, demand smashing the rebellion, and that the paratroopers, embittered by indecisiveness of the Paris government, moved to end the multi-party system that made France impotent.

"The Question" which Henri Alleg did not answer thus expands into a wider and even more terrifying question: How can a settlement be made in Algeria? And even farther: Can humanity learn to live together without resort to systems of torture which rival or surpass the cruelties of uncivilized tribes? Thus on wider canvas the critique of "Jaccuse" is sketched in "The Question."

New 'Little Rock' On the Horizon

Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette, when battling the pro-segregationist opponents of federal law in his area, saved a few of his barbs for the nation's newspapermen.

His chief complaint was that the newspapers of the North failed to lay the groundwork for the Little Rock story in the months preceding it. He said the background stories as to the real, underlying reasons for the racial explosion were either ignored or buried.

It would be easy to reply to Mr. Ashmore with the question, "How well do the Southern newspapers background stories of critical importance in other regions in the U.S.?" But this would not be a positive approach.

So we accept Mr. Ashmore's challenge.

If we failed to foresee the Little Rock crisis last year, at least there is no reason to make the same mistake again this year.

A federal judge has accepted the recommendations of the Little Rock school board that racial integration be postponed until 1961 (when Gov. Faubus is expected to be out of office). That may ease the local situation; but other Little Rocks are building up elsewhere in the South. Federal troops enforced the Supreme Court's edict, but that is not the answer to opposition to integration.

The same antagonisms are present now that boiled over last fall. The fact that federal troops were summoned at Little Rock may alter the tactics of those who would keep school segregation at the price of lawlessness.

But during the school year the actions of the pro-segregationists forced the Little Rock school administrators to admit the hopelessness of their situation in trying to maintain integration. This partial success will goad others who would subvert the law.

Gov. Faubus of Arkansas counts the entire episode as a political gain.

It is a sad commentary that apparently we have no better solution for the crisis this year than we had last.

President's Attempt to Collect Pro-Adams Statements Fails

(Editor Note: While Joseph Alsop report from Lebanon, Rowland Evans Jr. covers the Washington base.)

By ROWLAND EVANS JR. WASHINGTON — Sherman Adams still insists that those telephone calls for Mr. Goldfine were "strictly routine." He is now learning that there is nothing at all routine about the chasm he has opened in the Republican party.

A serious effort is now under discussion in high Republican Congressional circles to convince Adams that he must resign his job in the White House to prevent this split from widening.

The tentative shape of the effort is to bring about a face-to-face talk with the President's assistant. The purpose of the interview, as now being planned, is to confront Adams with damaging evidence of what his conduct in the White House may mean for his party.

Back of this planning lie two significant events, just beneath the surface of the frantic public actions on the Adams-Goldfine case.

First, it is a fact that an effort by the White House to organize a Congressional drum-fire of pro-Adams statements fell flat. This strategy was to be produced a series of expressions from important Republicans on Tuesday applauding Adams' voluntary testimony before the Harris subcommittee.

Despite the fact that Adams' performance before the Harris subcommittee was little short of heroic, given the circumstances, his testimony left virtually all the Republicans who have to face the voters four months from now as cold as a beached mackerel. And so the two persuasive White House agents who were turned loose in Congress Tuesday afternoon to solicit pro-Adams comment came back all but empty-handed.

Second, the theme of indispensability sounded by the President on Wednesday has angered some

and offended a good many other thoughtful Republicans in the Capitol. They resent any inference that a non-elected official is the indispensable man.

The President's poignant cry on Wednesday — "I need him" — carried a ring of truth. It harkened back to Woodrow Wilson, who once said of Col. House: "Mr. House is my second personality. He is my independent self. His thoughts and mine are one . . ."

But the Republicans in Congress are far too worried about the weighty campaign burdens with which they are already saddled to worry about White House without Mr. Adams in it. If Adams is retained by the President, the Republicans fear their burden will become almost unbearable. The Democrats will not only gloat over the Waldorf-Astoria and the vicuna coat. They will also claim that Mr. Eisenhower has made avirual acknowledgment that he cannot run the government without Adams. They will shout that despite Adams' "pious preaching" about personal ethics in government, the President has set up a double-standard of morality to keep him in the White House.

With all this, it is no wonder that the Republicans are split—the President on one side, apparently having decided to retain his second personality, and all Republican candidates for election this fall and their supporters on the other.

There is, finally, one other abrasing element of friction. During the last four and a half years, Adams has made enemies, perhaps unavoidably. There is, for example, one Republican member of Congress who has not spoken to Adams for three years because of a slight, real or fancied, involving a member of the Congressman's family. There is another Republican whose failure to win re-election to the Senate in 1954 is laid to Adams' refusal to make any concessions on the public power issue.

These examples can be multiplied almost without end. It is also true, paradoxically, that the

Eisenhower Republicans don't like Adams because he has tended to exclude them from the White House, working scrupulously with the conservative leadership of Congress. The old guard conservatives, on the other hand, don't like him because he is an Eisenhower Republican.

It is no wonder, then, that it would take a foolish gambler to give odds today that Adams will retain his job. The far safer odds are that his continuance in office will hurt the party and leave lasting scars.

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Safety Valve

Contributions to the Safety Valve must be signed by the contributor, giving his address.

Man Weak in The Flesh

To the Editor: We like your "Seems to Me" column or we would not always read it. But it seems to me you have wasted words and phrases, first June 18th, then again June 21st trying to white wash Mr. Sherman Adams. But you will have to admit the stain is still there. While you call it an error in judgment rather than in morals in accepting paid hotel bills and gifts, and you say he has been almost indispensable to the President, that I can not swallow. No man is indispensable. While you could not resist telling again about the mink coats and deep freezes, that is all the more reason why Mr. Adams should have refused the gifts, for he had the benefit of others' mistakes to judge by.

But we are agreed none should let themselves be compromised with gifts. But man is weak in the flesh. J. E. Cloyd, 926 S. 12th St.

ADAM'S APPLE



Both Social Structure, Politics In East, West U.S. Far Different

Editor's note: Statesman News Editor J. Wesley Sullivan has just returned from 10 months in the East as a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University. In this, the first of three articles, he compares Oregon with the East Coast. In the following two he will compare Oregon with the Deep South and with other states in Western U.S.

By J. WESLEY SULLIVAN News Editor, The Statesman

After living for a year in the East, a Salem resident grows two strong convictions. First, confirmation of his belief that Salem is one of the finest places in the nation in which to live. And secondly, a determination to keep Oregon politically alert so that the problems of the East do not become our own.

In comparing the East Coast with Oregon one cannot help but be impressed by the differences in social structure. The East does not duplicate our free and easy virtual classlessness. The class spectrum widens the further East one travels.

In the metropolitan East, there is an intellectually influential elite on one end of the social scale and a politically powerful mass of persons on the other end whose living standards are minimal. In many of the big cities, like Boston, the middle classes, unable to control the political situation in the big city, are moving to the surrounding suburbs where they can dictate their local politics.

This has two disadvantages. First, it drains the big city of much of its leadership—leaving the political machines even more solidly entrenched. Secondly, it creates a series of autonomous political areas around the big city which tend to stifle the big city's ever more feeble efforts at area-wide development and solution of mutual problems.

Faced with a question of city annexation, Western voters should look east to see the problems created when orderly city development is not allowed.

Oregon should be proud of its lack of corruption in municipal politics—a situation almost incomprehensible to cynical Easterners. Municipal politics are often run by cliques in the West, but there hasn't been the development of generations of municipal careerists, following family, racial and religious lines—breeding until it becomes virtually impossible for a true reform candidate to cut away the tangled web.

It is no accident that Boston has twice as many policemen per capita as any other major metropolis. Growing population has brought a growth of municipal jobs. Oregon cannot pat itself on the back too strongly for the advantages we enjoy. We have not had the handicap of a long history which becomes hard to erase or modify when the time for change arrives.

Boston's many policemen throw up their hands at the traffic problems brought about by super-imposing 300-horsepower cars on one horsepower streets. School administrations riddled by politics, lack of park and recreation facilities and the faceless quality of a great city have conspired to create youth problems and the atmosphere where corruption breeds.

It may seem a long way from a city park bond issue to the cost of another juvenile correctional institution, but over a period of years a voter can take his choice—one or the other.

The lack of adequate services in a big city is not compensated by lower taxes, either. Generally, in the metropolitan areas of the East taxes are twice as

much as they are in Western Oregon. This is true in the big cities where the price of corruption must be paid, and also in the East's suburbs where the price of independence from the big city is paid in the form of higher taxes.

The differences in class structure between East and West show up most sharply in the newspapers. The East is large enough to support some top-quality "intellectual" newspapers like the New York Times and the Christian Science Monitor. But these do not have the circulation of the mass newspapers that must appeal to all classes of that broad society.

Faced with a choice of extinction or lowering of standards to meet the demands of the lower classes, many newspapers have chosen to survive at the price of sensationalism and the under-

playing of important news.

Oregon newspapers, appealing to a narrower range of society, can satisfy the vast majority of their readers without constant sensationalism and with enough national and foreign news to keep the reader well informed.

Oregon also may well congratulate itself upon its free public beaches, toll-free highways and freedom from the annoyance of a sales tax, though the latter what is bought must be paid for. Living in a land of abundance, complacency comes easy. But its price can be high. It was the ancient Greek Demosthenes who

was the first on record to introduce the idea that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The development of a virile society in the Pacific Northwest hasn't altered the truth of the 2300-year-old maxim.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

Jack Kerouac's "On the Road" hang out. The night of her death she was asked to leave the "Co-existence Bagel Shop", and she insisted on being taken to the apartment of her former common law husband. Failing to get in there she walked down the street and was picked up by a stranger, a seaman whose amour was unwelcome.

There are a good many girls who fall into the ways of sex and sin; but this one cast a side-light on the cult of the Beat Generation, the poseurs who make capital of the existentialist philosophy of Jean Paul Sartre of France. They hold that life is worthless, existence a shell, fruit long since sucked of its juices. Such a philosophy leads its weaker followers to the wastage of their lives, succumbing to the lust of the flesh. While the Beats are an extreme phase of moral nihilism, it seems to be

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago June 22, 1948

An aging Joe Louis recaptured for one brief moment the dynamite and savagery that took him to the top of the heavyweight division as he knocked out challenger Joe Walcott in 2 minutes and six seconds of the 11th round. Joe announced afterward that he was quitting the ring.

Vice Admiral Thomas L. Gatch of Portland, retired, will be the speaker at the dedication of Woodburn's War Memorial swimming pool in Settlemier Park.

25 Years Ago June 22, 1933

Salem school administration's expenditures fell below budgeted amounts by \$12,181.51 for 1932-33. Supt. George Hug reported to the school board.

Most of the nation baked under a sizzling sun, with scores of persons prostrated. Temperature was 102 degrees in Chicago.

40 Years Ago June 22, 1918

Harold Olinger, young son of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Olinger, has returned from a 10-day stay in Harrisburg where he has been visiting a relative, Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham Shisler.

Everett W. Lisle, youngest member of a class of 150 graduated from Salem High School, has been appointed a midshipman and will enter the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

characteristic of many other "liberal" movements to toss aside the convention that mankind has wrought for its discipline. "Freedom" may be intoxicating, leading often and easily to free love. Not all revolts against entrenched customs are degrading. The Transcendentalist movement of a little over a century ago, which attracted such personages as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Thoreau, Bronson Alcott and W. H. Channing, had as its slogan "plain living and high thinking." Instead of frequenting the dives of the Beats, he reported that some of the habits were "very cool" about Donna Connie's death, while others "merely shrugged and got back to the point of being 'beat.'" In discussing the death of Swanson, a "little man with trembling hands and huge horn-rimmed glasses" summed up his thoughts thus: "He probably fell those two-and-a-half flights saying, 'Thank you, thank you.'"

Perhaps; but the Beat, or at least Donna Connie, couldn't erase all religion from her heart. The evening before her death she visited the mortuary where Swanson's body lay—and pressed a Rosary on his body. Around her neck when her body was found was a chain with a St. Christopher's medal attached. St. Christopher is the patron saint of travelers. Pat Lewis or Donna Connie Sublette had traveled a rocky and crooked road to her short life's end in a paved alley. May St. Christopher attend her soul on the rest of its journey.

ORÉGON CITY (AP) — Frank Gilman of Gladstone Friday night was elected chairman of the Clackamas County Democratic Central Committee. Maxine Austin of Molalla was named vice chairman.

Gladstone Man Heads Clackamas County Demos

ORÉGON CITY (AP) — Japanese schools are reviving instruction in patriotism and etiquette but without what Education Minister Hirokichi Nadoo calls narrow-minded nationalism. "The morals course is new," he told an interviewer, "based on democracy and human rights."

Home Stretch Drive Heavy For Congress

By EDWIN B. HAAKINSON WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas Saturday blueprinted a heavy Senate schedule for what he termed the home stretch of the current session.

Members now are near the end of the sixth month of the second session of the 85th Congress. Most of them hope to wind up the session no later than mid-August and hurry home for election campaigns.

Topping Johnson's list for expected Senate action in the week ahead are bills providing statehood for Alaska and authorizing freer inter-allied exchange of atomic energy information. Both have been passed by the House.

Money Measures With the end of the fiscal year looming on June 30, there also will be a drive to complete action on annual appropriations bills carrying funds to operate the government for the next 12 months. Among these is the \$38-billion-dollar Defense Department money bill.

The House, which frequently is a few legislative steps ahead of the Senate, plans to occupy itself mainly during the coming week with legislation affecting sports and farmers.

On Tuesday House leaders expect to call up a bill to exempt from antitrust laws such practices by professional sports teams as are "reasonably necessary" to keep them competitive.

Price Support Bill Scheduled for action next, if it gets clearance from the House Rules Committee, is an omnibus price supports on basic crops which President Eisenhower vetoed in March.

Facing a Senate-House conference committee is the administration's request to extend more than 2½ billion dollars of corporate and excise taxes. This bill cleared the Senate Friday with amendments to wipe out freight and passenger transportation taxes. The amendments, opposed by the administration, were not included in the House version.

Raspberry Crop Near Gresham Needs Pickers

GRESHAM (AP) — The farm labor office here Saturday said the raspberry crop in nearby fields will be damaged heavily unless picked at once.

The office issued an emergency call for pickers. Five hundred persons are needed immediately to harvest the crop, ripened prematurely by a week of intense heat.

Only 20 pickers were available Saturday, the office said.

Oregon Statesman

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Morals Course New

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Statesman Sunday Quiz. There's just no end to what can happen to people and things. If you don't believe it, read the news fare for the past week. In case you already have read it, you should be able to answer seven of the following questions. If your score is less than six, it's your turn to do the dishes. 1. What Oregon harbor is to get \$17 million project? 2. Near what city did \$16,000,000 bridge collapse? 3. What ex-premier of Hungary was executed? 4. In what national park did boy die in hot pool? 5. Who was named Oregon's new supreme court justice? 6. What noted bishop is at retreat in Mt. Angel? 7. Who resigned as Oregon liquor administrator? 8. What "giant" of American journalism died? 9. What Indiana river went on flood rampage? 10. What presidential aide is under fire regarding gifts? (Answers on Page 5).

Dirigible Boss, LeMay Honored. NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force vice chief of staff, and Navy Cmdr. Jack R. Hunt, dirigible skipper, were announced Saturday as winners of the Harmon International Awards. The trophies will be presented in Washington later in the year. Traditionally the award is conferred in the White House. Japan, guided by the noise abatement rules which originated in the U.S. in 1941, is undertaking a program to eliminate unnecessary horn-blonking and other noises. 300 Tokyo motorcycle policemen have been equipped with noise-measuring meters. LeMay and Hunt won awards as outstanding aviator and lighter-than-air pilot for setting nonstop Long distance flight records. LeMay made a 6,323-mile flight in a jet tanker from Westover Air Force Base Mass., to Buenos Aires last Nov. 11-12. Hunt made the first nonstop round-trip crossing of the Atlantic in an airship March 4-16, 1937.

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