

Korean Headlines: Hope—Despair—Hope—Despair—Hope—Despair! 'Peace!' Six Months and Three Days Have Gone and Have Led—Nowhere

Today it is six months and three days since the United Nations and Communist truce delegates first sat across a table at Kaesong to seek an armistice in the Korean War.

During the past half year, a flood of headlines has revealed bright prospects for peace and then suddenly dashed hopes, as first one side and then the other has rejected proposals for an armistice.

It was on June 26 that Jacob Malik, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, stirred the free world with a call for a cease-fire in Korea and a general withdrawal by the belligerents from the 38th Parallel at a time when U.N. forces were pressing relentlessly northward.

Agenda Set Up July 25

It took nearly three weeks, before the five-man UN delegation and a five-man Communist team started discussion of an armistice agenda on July 10.

On July 25, a five-point agenda was agreed upon. The agenda included:

1. Approval of the agenda.
2. Establishment of a buffer zone.
3. Supervision of armistice.
4. Exchange of prisoners.
5. Recommendations to respective governments.

Now, nearly six months later, the negotiators are deadlocked on Points 3 and 4.

The headlines after the initial July 10 meeting said:

"Progress Reported at Peace Meeting." Hopes were high.

Then the first obstacle arose. The press of the free world was barred from the meetings, and on July 12 General Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied supreme commander, called off the talks because of this and because armed Chinese guards were present at the Kaesong meetings.

Stumbling Blocks Arise

On July 14, the Reds agreed to let newsmen attend and gave assurances that the armed guards would be removed. On July 19, in the U.N. communique, the words, "no progress," appeared for the first time. This phrase became common in succeeding months.

The stumbling block was the Communist demand for immediate withdrawal of all "foreign" troops from Korea as soon as the armistice was signed.

From here on, the headlines reported a virtual impasse, although some points of agreement would be reached. But then other demands, usually by the Communists, would delay proceedings.

Some of the headlines from key dates follow:

- July 26—Reds, U.N. Agree on Agenda.
- July 27—Buffer Zone Blocks Armistice.
- Aug. 2—Talks Stalled, Allies Advance.
- Aug. 4—Ridgway Calls Off Peace Talks.

This was the second time the U.N. suspended the talks, and again it was because of armed Red guards at the peace camp. The Reds said this was "just an accident," and the talks were resumed on Aug. 10 with the Reds demanding a cease-fire line at the 38th Parallel and the U.N. holding out for a battlefield line, which was about 25-30 miles north of the parallel at most points.

Aug. 14—Settle or Fight, Ridgway Tells Reds.

This was in reference to U.N. insistence that the truce line be at battlefield. In the next breath, the U.N. offered a proposal that a two-man subcommittee from each side study the buffer zone question. Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, chief U.N. peace delegate,

spurned the 38th Parallel as "disastrous" for U.N. forces.

Aug. 20—Reds Blame U.N. for "Ambush" of Red Troops at Kaesong Area.

Aug. 23—Reds Break Off Talks. Ridgway charges "Frameup."

Aug. 30—Reds Multiply Charges of Kaesong Violations.

Sept. 6—Ridgway Asks New Site for Peace Talks.

This was done to get the talks out of Red-held area to neutral ground. The next day the headlines said: "Reds Denounce Ridgway Offer to Shift Talks."

Sept. 9—Red Tanks Reported in Kaesong.

Sept. 10—Reds Charge Fighter Strafing Kaesong.

Sept. 11—U.N. Admits Strafing Kaesong.

Sept. 20—Reds Propose Peace Teams Meet at Kaesong.

On Sept. 24 liaison teams met at Kaesong and got nowhere. On the 25th, Red officers walked out of the conference.

On Oct. 6, Heartbreak Ridge fell to the Allies in the midst of a general U.N. offensive, and the Reds agreed that liaison teams

meet at the neutral point of Panmunjom.

Finally on Oct. 24, the U.N. offered to give the Reds 200 square miles of hard-won territory in East Korea if the Reds would give up Kaesong on the western front. The Reds' reply was to demand a truce line 15 miles below the present battle line.

Oct. 31—Peace Hopes Climb With New Red Plan.

With this headline, the Reds made their first major concession in the talks. They agreed to a buffer zone along their "version of the battle line." The next few days the headlines were optimistic, with the negotiators near agreement on a buffer zone.

On Nov. 6 the Reds decided they wanted to call off the fighting without signing an armistice, but the U.N. rejected this because of fear that the Reds then would refuse to negotiate the rest of the agenda if there was no battle pressure.

The Red team stalled, and on Nov. 9, Soviet Minister Andrei Vishinsky, in the U.N. General Assembly, demanded that the

Allies withdraw to the 38th Parallel. This of course, came after the Chinese and North Koreans had, in effect, agreed that the buffer zone be at the battle line.

On Nov. 12, the Reds were accused of bad faith. Maj. Gen. H. I. Hodes of the U.N. said, "You (the Reds) don't want a full armistice."

Nov. 17—U.N. Accepts Truce Offer.

The U.N. would approve the buffer zone if the Reds would agree to sign an armistice in 30 days. The teams pin-pointed the buffer zone, and on Nov. 26 the main delegations signed an agreement on a cease-fire line which was to be effective for 30 days.

The next day, proposals were made for supervising the armistice, but the Reds wouldn't agree to a U.N.-Communist inspection or to halt a Red military build-up during the armistice. The talks were deadlocked again.

The truce subcommittees continued to meet and the U.N. offered to exchange islands held north of the 38th Parallel for permission to have troop rotation during the armistice, no Red buildup, a single armistice commission, and discussion of war prisoners.

Dec. 10—Allies Demand Reds Answer POW Demand.

Dec. 11—Reds Want Release of All POW's.

The Allies wanted prisoners exchanged on a man-for-man basis and the Reds wanted a wholesale exchange.

Dec. 14—Prisoner Exchange Deadlocks Parleys.

Dec. 16—Allies Demand Prisoner Lists.

Dec. 18—Reds Give Prisoner List. It includes 3198 Americans.

Dec. 26—Red Accounting of U.N. Prisoners Shows Allies.

Dec. 27—Reds Hint 50,000 Prisoners Died of Disease.

This was the 30-day deadline date on the buffer zone. The main delegates did not even meet. There had been a 30-day lull on the battlefield.

Dec. 31—Truce Teams wind up year still deadlocked.

Jan. 3—Vishinsky Asks U.N. (Assembly) to Break Deadlock.

Jan. 7—Reds Accused of "Bad Faith."

Jan. 9—Reds Insist on Air Buildup.

And what of future possibilities for peace in Korea? Rear Admiral R. E. Libby, after one of the recent truce meetings, had this to say: "The net gain was zero. We are back on Page 1, Paragraph 1. This is where we came in."

State Hospital Makes Progress

(Continued From Page One)

A 48-hour week, California, how-ever, is top for a 40-hour week. These figures may be compared with the \$5 a month paid in Oklahoma. Citing the Oklahoma figure, one doctor glanced at another, shrugged, and said, "But look what they get."

One of Dr. Bates' chief aims is to build up the morale and training of his aids. Every new aid gets a five-day course in dealing with the mentally ill. Those who stay study further.

Since the war, great strides have been made in improving the still inadequate physical plant. Wards are still crowded. There is still no place for the criminally insane to go for fresh air and exercise. Old persons in the sanatorium still jostle one another as they move from place to place. In at least one area, beds are squeezed into a place that is supposed to be "day room."

Special Buildings Needed

But things are improving. Opening of the new "treatment unit" in 1949 enabled the hospital to convert the old treatment building into a modern medical and surgical unit. New wards have been built, and old wards have been remodeled. Doctors, who once sat almost on one another's laps in the main building, now have offices in a new administration building. A new tuberculosis hospital for the mentally ill will be opened soon.

Future Legislatures will be asked for money for more remodeling and for more buildings. Another building in the future—and doctors hope it is not too far in the future—would house criminals, sex deviates and defective delinquents. These persons are now divided between the penitentiary and the state hospital. Neither institution has proper facilities for them.

The Oregon program has a long way to go. It by no means the worst in the nation. But it is still a long way behind the active improvement program in Minnesota, for example. It will be up to future Legislatures, co-operating with the present and future staffs of the Salem hospital and other mental institutions in the state, to bring the program further from the program old Ned Ward found at Centuria two and a half centuries ago.

Doctors get from \$630 to \$782 a month. For a skilled surgeon or trained psychiatrist this money is, in a word, "peanuts." So the hospital has to offer something else.

Hospital Is Accredited

One of the attractions is cheap living quarters. Doctors can live on the grounds, in state owned houses, for \$80 a month. This includes furniture, domestic help, and even linen, silver and dishes.

Another thing the hospital offers is a chance to learn. Some doctors stay a few years, learning all they can learn at the place, and then going to better paid jobs, or into lucrative private practice.

The hospital is an accredited institution for training psychiatrists. The accreditation, controlled by the American Medical Assn., was lost a year ago. The hospital regained it in August, however, with a regular program for doctor education.

Doctors agree that the key people in handling the mentally ill are the 280 "psychiatric aids," as they used to be called, "attendants." These men and women see the patients every day, deal with them on the wards, and are, in the patients' minds, the staff of the hospital.

An aid gets \$192 to \$250 a month. For \$40 a month he gets room, board, and laundry. This leaves more than \$150 a month after major living expenses are met. Several man-and-wife teams work as aids and live on the hospital grounds.

Oregon, with its \$193 starting pay, ranks first in the nation on

Search Halted By Pacific Fog

SEATTLE, Wash.—(U.P.)—An air search for the 46 crewmen of the abandoned American freighter Pennsylvania was halted temporarily Saturday when fog closed in over the North Pacific.

Five surface ships, equipped with radar and powerful searchlights, continued to criss-cross the 12,000-mile search area, however.

Eleven planes were ordered back to their bases after the Coast Guard cutter Klamath radioed fog had blotted out visibility for the planes and reduced visibility for the ships to one-half mile.

The planes had been forced to fly above a 300-foot ceiling and their radar was "ineffective," the Coast Guard said.

"Due to weather conditions, air search for today impracticable. All aircraft in area being returned to base."

They included seven P2V Neptunes, two Air Force B-17s and a Coast Guard B-17.

The Canadian weather frigate Stonetown radioed that a new gale was blowing from the Gulf of Alaska and was expected to hit Saturday night with 40 to 45 mile an hour winds.

Partial Moon Eclipse Visible Night of Feb. 10

WASHINGTON—(U.P.)—A partial eclipse of the moon will be visible in the United States the night of Feb. 10-11, the National Geographic Society said Saturday.

The eclipse will be one of four—two of the sun and two of the moon—visible somewhere on earth this year, but Americans will see little of the celestial show.

Until 1951, Nepal, on Tibet's southern border, had been governed by a hereditary prime minister for 104 years.

Lumber Firm Explains Its Plans

(Continued From Page One)

you?" Lueddeman answered. "Our 1.2 billion feet wouldn't yield enough yearly."

Lueddeman pointed out that the agreement would have monopolistic points, but he believes the permanency in Oakridge that would result would outweigh the monopoly aspect.

Other questions, "Why aren't appraisal prices nearer to what buyers will actually pay? and, Will Pope and Talbot's more efficient operation be taken into account when the timber is appraised?" were answered by J. R. Bruckart, supervisor of Willamette National Forest.

"When we appraise our timber, we don't penalize the efficient operator," he said. "We take average logging costs and average milling costs for a basis."

No One Pushed Out

Pope and Talbot has about one-fifth of the West Willamette working circle's total timber. Lueddeman estimated that the company has about a \$10 million investment in "the sawmill, houses, timber" and other assets there.

"He insisted that no one will be put out of business, because 'no one was interested in the timber,' although someone may be later."

"If I were a smaller logger in that area, I'd like to see Pope and Talbot tied up and not be able to buy elsewhere," Lueddeman declared.

Mercury Up to Zero, Alaskans Get Warm

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—(U.P.)—Anywhere in the United States zero temperatures would be classified "Br-r-r-r, it's cold." But in Fairbanks, Alaska, it was "Indian summer" Saturday.

The mercury rose from 56 below zero to zero. Warm breezes from the Pacific were credited with "bringing the Indian summer."

One floor speaker questioned

whether the lack of public bidding under the agreement might be against the "public interest."

Bruckart pointed out that the cutting practices and the wood utilization would have to conform to the best in the Northwest, because the Forest Service requires these practices in all timber sales.

The timber would be appraised like all other Northwest Forest Service timber, and the minimum price that Pope and Talbot would pay would follow the market up or down.

The meeting was sponsored by the Western Forests Industries Association.

Iowans Buy Paper

INDEPENDENCE—(U.P.)—Ralph H. Kletzing has sold the Independence Enterprise, of which he had been editor and publisher since 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Alva O. Noble of Newell, Iowa.


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2. THINK AN OLD HEAVY WALL-SAFE will guard your records! More likely the temperature tops 350° F.
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