

The Danger of Easy Answers

Former Gov. Elmo Smith, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, has suggested a "cold war academy" to train young people for careers in the foreign service. The idea is appealing. But we cannot go all-out for it, just as we have been unable to go all-out for it when it has been proposed by others.

Although we have not talked to Governor Smith about the details of his proposal, we do know that most of these suggestions envision a big school like West Point, Annapolis or the Air Force Academy. Our objection to those proposals has been that they are too likely to turn out foreign service officers who are as alike as so many sausages turned out of the same machine.

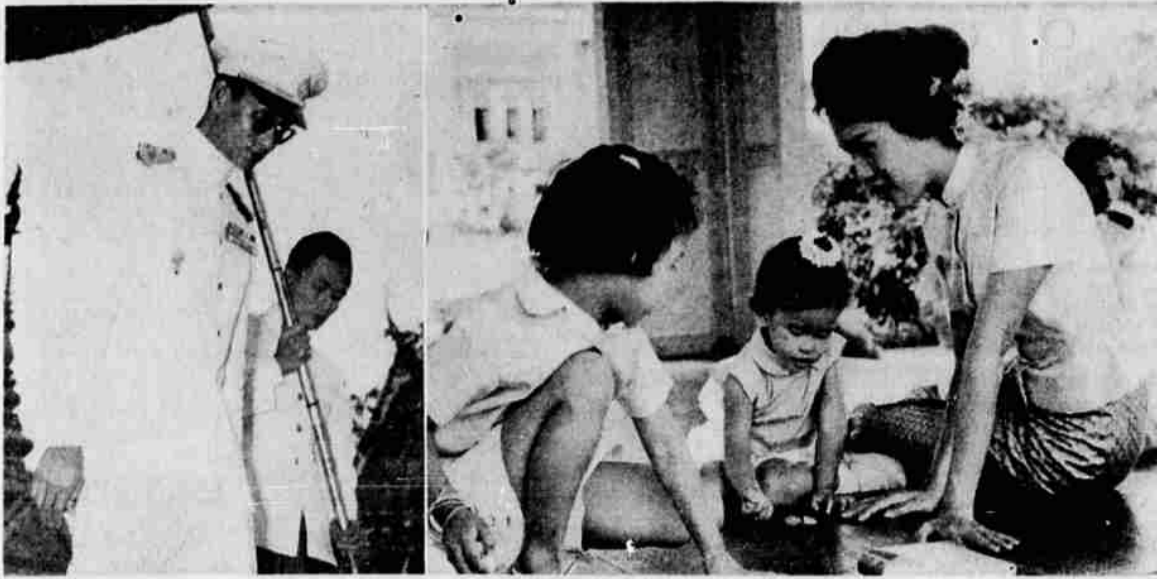
But the above paragraph does not explain the main reason we hesitate to get excited about an "academy." The main reason is that we fear the easy answers. It's an American failing, this too ready acceptance of easy answers.

in Japan, we fall into a fit of depression, a feeling we would not have had if we had not bought the easy answer. We do it even in our clubs here at home. When something goes wrong, we appoint a committee and forget about it.

The colleges right now are full of young people who would be a credit to Uncle Sam overseas. In the lower ranks of the foreign service are dozens, even hundreds, of people who would like to make a career of representing America.

More important than the founding of an academy is the creation of a climate in which these people can work and prosper and hold their heads up and provide for their families. If we do not have this climate, and we do not, it is because the shadow of Joe McCarthy still hangs over America.

The academy idea could be a good one, but only if it is accompanied by a general recognition of the importance and dignity of a governmental career. If it is not accompanied by that, we'll compound our error — accepting the easy answer while at the same time educating, at public expense, a greater number of young people who will work for Uncle Sam a year or two and then go on to greener pastures.



WALK IN THE SHADE — An aide holds a protective umbrella for King Bhumibol of Thailand (at left) as His Majesty arrives at a palace function. The King presents a starchy formal face to the public but at home he plays

with his four children and toots a saxophone in his jazz band. Pretty young Queen Sirikit of Thailand (at right) plays a pebble game with her youngest daughters, Princess Sirindhorn, 5, (left) and Princess Chulabhorn, 2.

Buddhist Monarch Visits America

Thai King Mixes Eastern Customs, Western Life

By DAVID LANCASHIRE Of the Associated Press BANGKOK (AP) — Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej, born in the United States, is a starchy formal Buddhist monarch in public and a foot-stomping jazz musician at home.

His 23 million subjects regard him with awe as the personification of Thailand's traditional magnificence. But on occasion he has shaved his head and begged barefoot in the streets.

"His majesty is a fine man and a righteous king," a sarong-clad bazaar merchant ventures respectfully, touching his umbrella-like straw hat.

"The King is a great guy, a real musician," says New York jazzman Max Kaminsky.

The Siamese sovereign is visiting the United States for the first time since he was born 32 years ago in Cambridge, Mass. At that time his father, the late Prince Mahidol, was a medical student at Harvard.

With the King is Her Serene Highness Queen Sirikit, a lissome beauty of 28, Thailand's first lady and a devoted, efficient mother of four.

BROTHER KILLED

Bhumibol, who succeeded to a shaky throne after his elder brother's assassination 14 years ago, has been a major force in keeping his rich, tropical country united despite continuous political turmoil and a series of military coups d'etat.

Widely read and with a deep interest in Thailand's future, Bhumibol has only limited power as king, far less than his ancestors of the Chakri Dynasty, who ruled with powers of life or death when the country was called Siam.

The young couple were raised abroad, and both speak several languages. Bhumibol, who studied science in Switzerland, saw Thailand only twice before he took the throne. Conditioned by centuries of court tradition, they

live a mixture of Western and Asian ideas.

"I would like to have been a scientist if I were not king," Bhumibol confided to a foreign educator. A strong supporter of tradition, he would nevertheless like to see Thailand become a modern nation.

Royal functions are held in Bangkok's grand palace, home of the Emerald Buddha, where splendor rises in Oriental splendor about the Chao Phraya River.

Bhumibol and Sirikit live in the more modest, European-styled Chitr Lada (heart of the flower) Palace, a former golf club set among palm trees—with monkeys, parrots and whimsically-sculptured bushes for the children—and ringed by slow-flowing canals.

FOUR CHILDREN

The couple are devoted parents, spending hours playing with the children—Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, 7, Princess Ubol Ratana, 9, Princess Sirindhorn, 5, and Princess Chulabhorn, 2—a pert, black-eyed foursome who resemble their mother.

Bhumibol is the first Thai king to have made a real effort to reach the people. Far more than any previous monarch, he has toured the nation's jungle and rice paddy villages, chatting with the peasants—who sometimes trek three days through the jungle just to get a look at him.

Sirikit, president of the Red Cross and busily involved in charity work, makes even more public appearances than her husband. Her bright silk dresses set the fashion pattern for Bangkok's society.

In 1958, Sirikit held the throne herself as regent—unheard-of for a woman—while the king took the saffron robes of a Buddhist priest and temporarily entered a monastery. Then, as other monks do, he shaved his head and walked the streets with a begging bowl.

Unlike his ancestors, who kept wives and concubines by the do-

zen—Bhumibol's father was the 69th son of King Chulalongkorn—Bhumibol has only one wife.

"He doesn't need any more," the Queen once quipped. "For him, his orchestra is one big concubine."

The 13-piece swing-style band is Bhumibol's passionate off-duty hobby. Lawyers, businessmen, a secret service agent and a former ambassador to Washington get together twice a week in a studio in the palace to play American dance band arrangements, jam a few jazz tunes or run through a new piece by the King. He once wrote several tunes for the late Mike Todd's "Peep Show" on Broadway.

Thailand's royal family is a wealthy one, with rich landholdings and inheritances from the days when the kings were all-potent. Bhumibol's ancestors ruled as absolute monarchs until 1932. A revolution then reduced their status, established a parliament and submitted the kings to the power of military politicians who have run the country ever since.

Bhumibol was 19, leading a nor-

mal student's life in Switzerland, when his brother, King Ananta Mahidol, was murdered in 1948.

Determined to preserve the monarchy, Bhumibol abandoned his science studies and accepted the throne. He returned to Switzerland to study political science and law. An automobile accident prevented his graduating. His small Italian car crashed under a truck, leaving the young King blind in one eye.

Still wrapped in bandages, he asked for visitors, particularly Ying Sirikit, a pretty music student in Paris, a minor princess and the daughter of Thailand's Minister to France.

The convalescence became a romance, and the couple were married in Bangkok, where Bhumibol was crowned May 5, 1950.

The family's American visit is the most visible sign yet of relations that Thai kings have kept with the United States ever since Bhumibol's great-grandfather, King Mongkut, offered to send Abraham Lincoln an elephant to help fight the Civil War.

Roscoe Drummond

Japanese Leftist Minority Threatens Rule by Violence

WASHINGTON — Planned violence by which a small minority imposed its will on the elected government of Japan and forced President Eisenhower to cancel

his visit to Tokyo has clearly not run its course.

Having used violence successfully to coerce the Kishi government, the extremist student and labor

Drummond groups — managed by Communist professionals — can be expected to continue violence as long as it works.

The immediate consequences are bad enough; what lies ahead could be worse unless the Japanese people and press become aroused in time to say: "Thus far, and no farther."

There should be no minimizing the grave danger which has been done to the authority of the Japanese Parliament and the grave harm which has been done to the prestige of the United States.

When he left Washington intent upon carrying through his trip to Japan, the President warned that "demonstrations and threats by minorities" must not be allowed "to deflect world leaders in their quest for peace."

But minority violence did deflect these leaders from their quest for peace.

As the student disorders and rioting were reaching their peak in Tokyo, Kishi declared that "if the Prime Minister yielded to this violence, public confidence in the government would be destroyed."

Kishi yielded to violence. He conceded one of the demands of the demonstrators—that the invitation to President Eisenhower be withdrawn. It remains to be seen whether public confidence in the Kishi government can be restored.

These are only the first effects of the month-long campaign of the Socialist members of the Diet and the Communist agitators who quickly took charge. The greater dangers are these:

That the elected government of Japan will be brought down, not by an orderly vote in Parliament, but by organized violence. That the proclaimed "neutralist" purposes of the Socialist leaders of Japan will then come out into the open whereupon the Japanese people will find they have been saddled with a government which, far from being neutral in the Nehru sense, is pro-Communist, pro-Peking, and pro-Moscow.

PUBLIC VIOLENCE

That the Japanese Socialists, disdainful of democracy, are perfectly willing to substitute rule by public violence for rule by Parliament—if that is the only

way they can achieve their ends. So far this has been the only way they could achieve their ends. At no time had they been able to persuade the Japanese voters to follow their leadership. They had lost every post-war election and their Parliamentary minority has shrunk at every test.

They have now started to win by force what they were unable to win by votes. This is why the events of the past few days point a gun at the very heart of Japanese democracy.

PRO-WESTERN

It remains to be seen whether the worst can be averted. There are some favorable factors. The Japanese people are basically pro-Western in their outlook. The Liberal-Democratic Party, presently headed by Kishi, would undoubtedly be reelected if orderly elections in Japan are still possible.

The most disturbing factor is that through all the political rioting the Japanese press and public seem to have taken a most casual, indifferent, plague-on-both-your-houses attitude. As a result the government and the police have felt constrained to give the rioters a nearly free hand.

Unless the Japanese people as a whole are prepared to defend their democracy loyally and alertly, those who are out to subvert it will succeed.

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So They Say—

We are working to convince people that it does not matter how they dress when they come to church, so long as they will come.

—Rev. George D. Younger (Baptist), on how to dress for church.

I was in a hurry to get home to keep my pizza pie hot.

—Alan L. Shaffer, of North Baltimore, Ohio, arrested for speeding at 110 m.p.h.

If you can run the government with 4,000 people, now is the time to get rid of the rest of us.

—Rep. Albert Thomas (D-Tex.), on Civil Defense plan to operate the government with a few thousand key personnel in case of atomic attack.

I'm not subject to natural biological laws. . . I could have a baby at any time, even at 100.

—Grass juice-drinking vegetarian Dr. Barbara Moore, 56, walking across the United States.

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U.S. Ignores Pressures In Orient

WASHINGTON — The sounds out of Asia are like the rumblings of a volcano about to erupt. The subterranean roar, breaking out into the open in Korea and Ja-



pan, is a deep-seated symptom that American policymakers in recent years have either ignored or have failed to face up to.

They have believed that by backing "strong" men and providing military assistance for military pacts the line could be held. What is happening today belies this comfortable assumption.

The easy explanation is communism — the Communists have been at it again. Certainly communism is the trigger. But an explosion could not be set off if in the mass there were not the potentialities for an outburst.

A VAGUE WORD

Those achievements seem to the west to have come at an appalling cost in human values, reducing human being to ants or bees entirely at the mercy of an all powerful dictatorship. But in Asia, where all but a tiny fraction of the people live close to the hunger line and where "freedom" is only the vaguest word, this has nothing like the same impact.

The surprises for policy makers in Washington, such as the uprising that drove Syngman Rhee from Korea, are far from ended. Knowledgeable analysts in the top echelon of government believe that something like this may happen in the not too distant future in Vietnam. Or, at any rate, the potential is there to be fired by a Communist fuse.

It is a familiar situation. The head of the government, President Ngo Dinh Diem, is a man of integrity and courage dedicated to a free Vietnam oriented toward the West. But recent reports indicate that grafting by officials of his National Revolutionary Party is reaching an intolerable stage. In some areas the government exercises authority during the day and the Communists take over at night, as in the last phase of the French Indo-China war.

What is disturbing is to hear from state department officials something like the following: Yes, there is graft. Perhaps it is not as bad as some sources represent it to be. Anyway, in the Orient you have to accept degree of graft as a matter of course.

This was exactly what was being said by apologists for Chiang Kai-Shek before the Communists triumphed in 1949 and drove Chiang and a remnant of his force to Formosa. Certainly in China the graft had reached an intolerable level, with members of Chiang's family amassing enormous fortunes as a ruinous inflation ran riot and contributed to the ultimate tragedy.

Graft in the Philippines is reported to be at such an oppressive level that some sources advised the President against visiting Manila lest he seem to sanction what is going on. Richard Duman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch staff, traveling with the President, reports that leaders of the opposition Liberal Party were kept away from Eisenhower, although the likelihood is that they will come to power in elections next year on a wave of discontent.

FORMAL FRIENDSHIP

That illustrates one handicap of the personal diplomacy of these presidential tours. The visiting American president sees only those sitting currently in the seats of power and he hears only their formal protestations of friendship at big, showy ceremonial functions.

Too often, too, American ambassadors are insulated from all but a few English-speaking officials at the top who tell them exactly what they want them to hear and nothing more. The overthrow of Adnan Menderes and his dictatorship in Turkey is said to have come as a stunning blow to the American embassy in Ankara where it had been assumed that Menderes was unassailable.

There are two ways to react to what is happening. One is to learn from it and to try to formulate new and more realistic policies to be carried out by those who understand what recent events mean. The other way is to belabor the communist scapegoat, to go on ignoring the present trend away from the West — and to be shocked and surprised when the volcano erupts again.

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Spectator Sport

The boys from EWEB stopped past the other afternoon to trim limbs on the big maple tree by the Register-Guard. The limbs were in the way of power wires. The workmen wheeled up a truck with one of those extension ladders of the type firemen use for rescuing ladies in distress from burning buildings.

A man with a hard-boiled hat was squirted in the tree limbs, where he manipulated a frightening number of gadgets, sawing, chopping, pruning, trimming. Such an array of power tools the ordinary mortal is unlikely to see again. A couple of other fellows in bright yellow hats waited below to move the truck around and to take care of the winter's wood supply that dropped from above.

A crowd gathered with craned necks and appropriate comments. Sidewalk superintendents all, dignified looking men proved there is something of the boy in everybody. Admiringly they watched the tree trimmer at work. They had only one criticism: Why shouldn't that fellow on the ladder be made to get down and give the others a chance to have some fun?

Who's Bain?

Doug McKean, the Oregon Journal's political expert, has found a bad situation. It seems that a James A. Bain got 11,695 votes for Multnomah County constable. He lost the election to John Bain. John Bain really exists and has been constable for several years. Maybe James A. Bain exists, too. But Mr. McKean hasn't been able to determine that he does. The strong possibility exists that James A. Bain is the man who wasn't there.

Oregon law does not require that a candidate appear in person to file for office. He can do it through an attorney or other representative. He doesn't have to appear any place if he doesn't want to. Parties don't have to be responsible for their candidates.

James A. Bain's ballot slogan was a lulu. It said, "Will continue policies established past four years." It did not say, at least exactly, that those policies were his policies. And they weren't.

Sometimes we get a better government that we deserve.

Quick Parole

As the Oregon State Correctional Institute, the medium security institution east of Salem, ends its first year of operation, officers there are taking a reflective view of the job they have been doing. Jack Frost, superintendent of reception and guidance, says the short sentences so often meted his charges work a handicap on the program. They're not there long enough to benefit from the program, he says. A fellow with a year's sentence may come up for parole in a little more than three months. He cannot, thus, get much out of the vocational program. Rehabilitation is often keyed to the purpose of the new institution.

Mr. Frost's point is well taken, although it would be wrong to force vocational training down the throat of a man who neither needed it nor wanted it, if in the opinion of the parole board he showed promise of making good back in the mainstream of society.

However, we do see the short sentence as a handicap of another kind. It limits the institution severely in dealing with the individual as an individual. We'd like to see the longer sentences, to keep behind the fence those who ought to stay there, and then see more paroles to provide for those who demonstrate their willingness and ability to adjust to normal society.

The best idea came last Legislature from Sen. Robert Straub. He would have paroled everyone who is let out of the penitentiary. No longer, under terms of the unsuccessful Straub bill, would a prisoner be allowed to serve his sentence and then go scot-free. All would be released only under parole conditions, thus guaranteeing society that each released man would have the help, and possibly the restraint, that he needs.

Air Force Problem

The U.S. Air Force does wondrous things. It soars to new heights and it travels at speeds that were the science fiction of only a few years ago. It's a great outfit.

Perhaps that's why it's a source of satisfaction to the rest of us to know that the Air Force is having a dickens of a time with the poison oak at Camp Adair.

Other Editors' Views

Just Follow the Pink Road

From the Bend (Ore.) Bulletin

Some of these days instead of taking a trip on Highway 30, or some other numbered route, we may travel by way of the "Pink Road," or select a combination of colors to fit the trim of the family bus.

At the National Highway Transportation Congress, meeting at Salem, an engineer proposed that it would simplify highway transportation considerably where the routes ran through large cities to build highways in color. The motorist traveling a main highway in a color different from that of other routes

would run less chance of becoming confused.

This revolutionary idea opens up a whole new world of color ideas. How about a color of your choice for the sidewalk in front of the new home you propose to build? After all the property in which the sidewalk is located is your own. You pay the cost of the sidewalk. Why shouldn't it be constructed in a color to harmonize with the color scheme of your new home?

As a tourist attraction in your city, too, there could be multicolored sidewalk refreshment booths spotted on multicolored sidewalks, serving multicolored bubble-drinks, strawberry ice-cream, red raspberries topped with cream—and served by attractive red-heads, brunettes, and vari-shaded blondes.

There is no end to the possibilities when adventuring into the land of cardinal colors, and their combinations.



Eaton's Labor Views

From the Tacoma (Wash.) News-Tribune

Cyrus S. Eaton, the Cleveland industrialist who has gained notoriety by his attitude toward the Soviet Union, predicts that the day is coming when most corporations will have labor representation on their boards. He expresses this view in an article, "A Capitalist Takes a New Look at Labor," in an AFL-CIO periodical.

Eaton is not the first business notable to speak in favor of the idea, though most businessmen balk at any such proposal. His expression of the opinion at this time arouses particular interest, however—though not necessarily favorable interest. Eaton's acceptance of a Soviet award, and his kindly feelings toward the Soviet regime, give a special coloration just now to his views on labor-management relations. His advocacy of having labor representation on corporate boards will be widely viewed with rather a jaundiced eye.

KISHI YIELDS

As the student disorders and rioting were reaching their peak in Tokyo, Kishi declared that "if the Prime Minister yielded to this violence, public confidence in the government would be destroyed."

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