

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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Audit Bureau of Circulations

POLITICAL NIGHTMARE DUE ABOUT JAN. 20



Congressional Quiz

Q—I notice that Congressmen who were defeated in the November elections are still serving on Congressional committees which are holding investigations. How can they do that?

A—New Congressmen who were elected in November will not take their seats until Jan. 3, 1953. Members who were defeated in the elections continue as members until the new Congress is seated, so they still serve on committees until that time. The new Congress will be the 83rd; the present is the 82nd.

Q—What was the narrowest margin by which a Congressman won election in November.

A—In Colorado's Fourth District the official state canvass showed that Rep. Wayne N. Aspinwall (D) was re-elected by a margin of 29 votes. He defeated State Sen. Howard M. Shults (R) by a count of 39,676 to 39,647.

Q—If Congress cuts the new budget drastically, where will the reductions be made?

A—Some observers say there can be big cuts in the budget of any branch of the government. However, Rep. John Taber (R-N. Y.), prospective Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in the 83rd Congress, says that appropriations can be cut for the following five agencies: Atomic Energy Commission, Mutual Security Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense and Interior.

Q—Is any of the money which Congress appropriates for foreign aid actually spent in the United States?

A—According to the Mutual Security Administration, about 70 per cent of the money spent for food, agriculture and industrial commodities and technical services is spent in the United States. From the start of the MSA program on April 3, 1949, to Aug. 31, 1952, about \$1.7 billion was authorized for procurement of these goods and services. Of that amount, approximately \$8.2 billion was authorized to be spent directly in the United States. A breakdown of the money spent for personnel and such things as ocean freight

gather Eisenhower and the brilliant Frenchman, Jean Monnet, for a discussion of the proposed European army that lasted for almost an entire day. And it was immediately after this crucial meeting, in turn, that Eisenhower delivered his historic speech at the London Guildhall—the finest and clearest call for European union that has been heard since the war.

Many European leaders know this background. Many are also close friends of McCloy. For several of them, therefore, McCloy was a natural confidant. Both Jean Monnet and Germany's Chancellor Conrad Adenauer are known to have been among those who sent McCloy informal warning of the trouble in Europe, combined with pleas for Eisenhower to turn his attention to the European problem.

These informal messages were transmitted at the meeting between Eisenhower, Dulles and McCloy in New York on Dec. 15. The mere news of this meeting caused a significant improvement in the political tone in Germany, where McCloy's name carries so much weight. From this fact one can gauge the potential effect of a journey to Europe by John Foster Dulles, when newly clothed with the authority of Secretary of State, and backed by the commanding authority of the new President.

Dulles may have a very hard time. The French political crisis, for instance, will certainly complicate the matter of the European army and the German divisions. Yet if Dulles and Eisenhower can guide American policy safely around this nasty corner, a new perspective can well open.

With a Western alliance again united and confirmed in its purposes, Eisenhower will then be able to speak to Stalin with the most unchallengeable authority. That is the kind of tone of voice that the Russian dictator may well understand and listen to.

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Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The boy is a new beginner in this work, and he is not as efficient as some of us."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "gazetteer"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Piteful, pitious, pitiable, pistachio.

4. What does the word "improbable" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with **obp** that means "reproof"?

ANSWERS

1. Omit "new," and say, "is not so efficient as some of us." 2. Pronounce gaz-et-ter, first a as in at, first e as in set, second e as in here, accent last syllable.

3. Piteous. 4. To saturate; to impregnate. "His mind was imbued with dreams of grandeur." 5. Ob-jugation.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"The technical term for your complaint would only confuse you. Mrs. Truffle... In plain English it means \$275.00!"

House Probers Ask Acheson Testify on U.N. Inquiry Failure

WASHINGTON (AP)—Angry House investigators Tuesday asked Secretary of State Acheson to testify Wednesday on what Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky.) called the State Department's "colossal flop" in dealing with disloyal Americans in the United Nations.

Acheson announced he would accept the invitation to appear. The request for Acheson to take the witness stand came right after the Cabinet officer rejected a demand that he disclose the names of State Department officials in charge of checking on the loyalty of American citizens on the U. N. payroll.

Acheson said he was acting "on instructions" from President Truman. In other fast-breaking developments, the State Department announced to the House group:

1. That charges have been lodged against "four or five" State Department employees assigned to evaluate the loyalty of Americans employed by the U. N., and the department has started an investigation. No names were given.

2. That the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the first time, will make full-scale inquiries into possible Communist backgrounds of all Americans employed in key U. N. posts.

Adrian Fisher, State Department legal adviser, said President Truman is now preparing an executive order providing for the FBI checks. U. N. Secretary General Trygve Lie may be given "derogatory information" about American employees "as a basis for suspension... pending a final determination" by U. S. loyalty boards.

Fisher spoke out in defense of the State Department after Rep. Chelf, chairman of the House group, hotly criticized the department's handling of U. N. loyalty cases.

"Up until now," Chelf shouted, "it's a colossal flop."

Fisher insisted, however, that until the new executive order goes into effect, the State Department has had no responsibility for clearing Americans for employment to the U. N.

He said the department merely relayed to the U. N. such adverse reports as came to it.

Earlier, Deputy U. S. Atty. Gen. Ross Malone testified that the FBI had made adverse loyalty reports on 33 staffers employed on the U. N. staff. So far, only 27 have been fired.

The "adverse list" of 33 contained coded numbers, without names.

However, subcommittee counsel Robert Collier identified one of the 33 as David Weintraub, director of economic stabilization and development for the U. N.

Collier said the FBI had submitted 43 separate adverse reports on Weintraub to the State Department from Jan. 31, 1945 to Nov. 12, 1952.

"This man is still there?" asked Rep. Keating (R-N.Y.).

"Not only is he still there," Chelf said, "he is still hiring other U. N. employees."

Quickly checking over the Justice Department's coded list, Chelf said that on the average the 33 American employees had been the targets of 10 to 12 adverse loyalty reports each, most of them covering a period of years.

"This is startling and most revealing—the best evidence yet of laxity of conduct by the State Department," Chelf commented.

A bitter tug-of-war between the Justice and State Departments, each seeking to sidestep any blame for the Reds-in-the-U. N. scandals, developed as witnesses for both federal agencies testified before the House subcommittee.

It began on a dramatic note when Roy M. Cohn, fiery 25-year-old Justice Department attorney, testified that the State Department deserves to be "busted" on the record of evidence already uncovered of Americans with Communist backgrounds holding key U. N. posts.

Cohn, a special assistant to Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery, said the evidence is still coming in and warrants a new federal grand jury investigation.

Just Can't Shoo Blacksmith Away

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Fred Hutt Sr. isn't quitting as a blacksmith, not even for the Post Office Department.

"The way I figure it there'll always be a horse." He also figures there'll always be a Hutt to shoe horses since he has trained his son, Fred, Jr., in the art. And the dusky, smoky-smelling shop has sentimental value, having been opened by his father 68 years ago.

Hutt, who still has the hammer his father used, says business is almost as good today as it was before the auto took over the highways. "I don't know where all the horses are coming from. I'm fixing more shoes than I did for years."

Like everything else, the cost of shoeing horses has jumped considerably. Hutt can recall receiving 25 and 30 cents a shoe. Now the price is \$6 and \$8—\$10 if the smith goes out to the horse.

Year-end Audit

Between Christmas and New Year's is an excellent time to take stock of the year just closing and the one in the immediate offing. Our thinking is geared both to the past and to the future. There are thankfulness and regrets, hopes and forebodings, complacency and remorse. There are as many shades of thought as there are people. But basically here in the Willamette Valley there are gratitude, buoyancy and optimism. Rightfully so.

Indices do not tell the entire picture, but what they show is bright. Construction generally is at an all-time high. So are bank clearings. Retail trade in many lines has set new records. Many merchants once fearful because of a comparatively late start in Christmas business found that a surge in recent weeks carried them to new highs in volume.

And even in the many instances where income, in economic parlance, has "levelled off," the over-all result brings no dissatisfaction. There is little doubt that 1952 comprised a stabilizing period. The value of the dollar did not decrease. In many lines, what it will buy increased.

The all-commodity market price index, during 1952, dropped from 109.5 to 91.3; retail foods (Portland) from 254.8 to 249.6; wholesale food price index from 113 to 110.1; wholesale processed foods from 110.1 to 104.6; furniture and other household durables from 112.3 to 111.9; fuel, power from 107.4 to 106.1.

The only major-commodity wholesale index to show a price increase comprised lumber and wood products—from 120.1 to 120.4. That, of course, is to Oregon's economic advantage.

None of the decreases was sharp. But with generally increased wages (Oregon's production-worker average of \$82.16 led the nation), family finances have had a downward plunge of the past decade. The strain on the budget appears to have a chance of lessening, rather than to continually increase. The spiral of inflation seems to be at or near a ceiling.

In industrial development, the valley in 1952 largely marked time. But a lot of spade-work was done, particularly by the newly-formed Salem Industrial Council. The return of the \$5,000,000 alumina-from-clay plant to private ownership and operation seems imminent: downtown Salem property has been acquired in large plots on the assumption that new retail outlets will be attracted to the capital city.

Agriculture has flashed a somewhat confused picture on the 1952 screen in Oregon but it is fundamentally sound. All prospects seem to point to continued healthy income.

In all such comments as these, it is apparent that the past cannot be separated from the future. There is no sharp line of demarcation between Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. Aside from the hoped-for resurgence of domestic stability and morality under a new political regime, the Willamette Valley's major wish for 1953 probably is for Peace on Earth and a continued share in the blessings which 1952 has bestowed.

Christmas Aftermath

The Christmas tree is dropping its needles, some of its ornaments are broken and several of the colored lights are burned out. The shamble of empty boxes, Christmas wrappings and ribbon and cord have been cleared away, but Christmas still is spread pretty much over the house.

Only the sturdier of the toys have survived the initial onslaught. Broken springs have made mechanical toys immobile, fire carts have lost wheels and ladders, the doll buggy is already lopsided from frequent overturning. The space suits and helmets appear to be quite earth-bound.

The catastrophe to many of the gifts may really be a blessing, however. What is distressing is what to do with the gimcracks and gadgets that are durable—and utterly useless. Where even to store them for possible emergency use for a bridge prize becomes something of a problem. Prosperity has hung on so long that donors have got away from the hard-times theme of "Give practical gifts." And the ingenious contrivers of items for the gift trade have come up with innumerable offerings to tempt the eye of the distraught purchaser, and bring despair to the soul of the recipient.

Writing in the December Harper's Sylvia Wright bore down on the fantasies of generosity which the season has brought out, like the gadget that can roast two frankfurters in seven minutes if you plug it into the cigaret lighter on your car, or the bedside table lamp which also is a coffee grinder. "Get Away from Me with Those Christmas Gifts" she heads her article. And the ones she describes are enough to drive one back to neckties and handkerchiefs.

There are in addition the bric-a-brac which not so many years ago were scorned as old-fashioned but now enjoy a resurrection. The discarded "what-not" is much sought for to accommodate the pink elephant, the red-coated soldiers, the China dolls and the pushcarts which pour off the mass production lines.

It's all a matter of taste; and for tastes there is no accounting. If you got a decanter with a music box attachment or a set of marshmallow forks with a hassock, just give them stable room for a time until you can think of some one else to inflict them on. Play it safe though; do not wait a few months and return it to the sender as a birthday gift, though that is one way of getting revenge.

Harry Truman evidently intends to go out fighting. He roughed up Eisenhower by referring to his promise to visit Korea as "demagoguery," and has been jabbing at MacArthur. Ike has kept his mouth shut, but MacArthur will not take it lying down. Harry is naturally anxious to cut his notch in history, but at this stage perhaps he should let the historians take over.

Maine's new governor is a florist. Now that state can "say it with flowers."

Dulles to Visit Europe After Inauguration To Help Bolster Sagging Western Alliance

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON—For the future, there is a lot of interest in the idea of an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting, which has so suddenly been injected into the news. As a matter of fact, it can be said on good authority that both the new President and his future Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, had been weighing this same idea before Generalissimo Stalin indicated he was not opposed to it.

In the State Department, moreover, the thinking of the foremost American diplomatic experts has been running on the same lines. These future advisors of Dulles and Eisenhower reason that it will be crucially difficult to limit the Korean war, if a grand offensive is launched. They admit that the only way to end the war is to make it hurt the other side more, so long negotiations seem hopeless. Yet they do not believe that either the Russians or the Chinese desire to risk an unlimited war in the Far East.

Hence they argue that there may be a good chance of a peaceful settlement in Korea, if President-elect Eisenhower and Generalissimo Stalin get together to "talk cold turkey."

In these circumstances, it is a proof of the sound political judgment of the new President and the new Secretary of State that they are still inclined to give priority to the problem of Europe. In Europe at the moment,

the Western alliance is showing signs of a very great and terrible strain. If these strains reach the breaking point—if Eisenhower meets Stalin with the Western alliance divided and dissolving in his rear—he will not have a bargaining list to stand on. In such circumstances, Stalin will only be interested in playing a waiting game, in order to see what prizes he may grab from the ruins of the West.

Hence it can be said on the highest authority that the present plan is for John Foster Dulles to go to Europe, and to meet with the Allied leaders, as soon as he has taken his oath as Secretary of State.

The need, as forecast some time ago in reports from Europe, is that the NATO plan for European defense, originally drawn by Eisenhower himself, is being chopped down. Both in France and Germany, opposition is rising to the project for a European army, including the German contribution of twelve divisions that is the necessary keystone of any European security system. The whole drive for European unity is losing momentum. In short, the main aims of American policy in Europe are in danger.

The new President and Secretary of State were always conscious of this growing danger, despite their quite proper initial preoccupation with the problem of Korea. Their concern seems to have been crystallized into a decision to take action, however, by an informal appeal from the old friend and co-worker of both men, John J. McCloy.

As American High Commissioner in Germany, McCloy collaborated intimately with Eisenhower at all times. He had a very special role moreover, in Eisenhower's vital decision to support the European army project, which Eisenhower at first regarded as impractical.

When all hung in the balance, it was McCloy who brought to-

gether Eisenhower and the brilliant Frenchman, Jean Monnet, for a discussion of the proposed European army that lasted for almost an entire day. And it was immediately after this crucial meeting, in turn, that Eisenhower delivered his historic speech at the London Guildhall—the finest and clearest call for European union that has been heard since the war.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

owing to the inability of Governor Benson to act."

The new governor, Paul Patterson, will inherit the McKay term since there is no election until November, 1954. He will be eligible for election to a full term then. Whether he could serve another full term is a question which has never been decided in Oregon. It was discussed some in connection with McKay who had served a part-term before the present one. The constitution limits a governor to eight years out of twelve. What would happen if a governor ran for the office after serving six years must be left for future decision. Based on history in Oregon he wouldn't be re-elected. If he were, his right to the office might be challenged at the end of his eighth year of service.

Looking at the record the Oregon governorship is not a "killing" office, except sometimes politically. And now it has with McKay become a stepping-stone to higher preferment. This time Oregon can take comfort that the succession is in good hands.

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