

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Cyprus, Greece and the USA

It is just hard for a nation to keep on being loved. Here are Greek students whose country was saved from succumbing to Communist penetration and revolution only by dollars and military counsel from the United States, rioting in front of our embassy in Athens protesting because the United States didn't vote with Greece in the U.N. Assembly over the Cyprus issue. And both Indonesia and The Netherlands are vexed with the U.S. because our delegation abstained (did not vote) on the motion of Indonesia to bring up in U.N. the matter of New Guinea. It just seems impossible to keep everyone happy.

This Cyprus business impresses us as being somewhat synthetic. In very recent years the Cypriots have worked themselves into a lather over "enosis"—union with Greece. It can't be called reunion for Cyprus, after being colonized by Greek and Phoenician settlers in ancient times, has always been under alien control: Egypt, Persia, Rome. Richard I of England seized it in 1191 and from 1192 to 1489 it was governed by the kings of Jerusalem. Venice then had it as one of the jewels on its string until the Turks took possession of the island in 1571. Turkey ceded it to Britain in 1878 and it has been a crown colony since 1914.

The people for the most part are Greek-speaking and are adherents of the Greek Orthodox church. In fact much of the present agitation stems from the church. There is a Moslem minority, however, which opposes "enosis."

What lifts the island's status into higher importance now is the fact that Britain is transferring its eastern Mediterranean military base from the Suez zone to Cyprus. The Cypriots seize the opportunity to demand that the British get out and union with Greece be accomplished. The Greek delegation sought United Nations support for self-determination by the inhabitants of Cyprus, but Britain denied the competence of the Assembly to act because it was a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of a member state. The United States voted against the Greek resolution—and the disturbances in Athens followed.

The Portland Oregonian chides the United States for being two-faced, and declares the U.S. "needs to come to a firm policy on colonialism." It says: "We cannot offer leadership to the world to halt Communist aggression if we cling to old alliances which defend the practice of one people's holding by force and ruling others that demand freedom."

Well, the USA is under serious strain in that regard. Here are colonial areas where demands for independence have been welling up: Indochina, Tunisia, Morocco, Togoland. The administering powers are among our

closest allies: Britain, France; in other areas the Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium. We thus are pulled in various directions. In general the U.S. policy has been to avoid showdowns in United Nations and to rely on direct negotiations between the dependency and the colonial or administering power. In Egypt our ambassador, Jefferson Caffrey, made a very important contribution in settling the controversy between Britain and Egypt. It is better to exercise a considerable measure of patience than to join in every clamor that is raised over colonialism.

The Greeks rioting in Athens and smashing windows in buildings occupied by the American mission deserved being wet down with fire hoses. Britain through the years from the time of Greek liberation over a century ago has been a bulwark of support for Greece; and the United States, in taking over the British burden in 1947, kept Greece from sinking into the role of Communist satellite. For the Cypriots there is no basis for urgency in their demands, such as claim of oppression; and since they have been under non-Greek rule for over 20 centuries they surely can bear up a while longer under the beneficent rule of Great Britain.

Neither the United Nations nor the USA can make the world over, overnight.

Extra-Hazardous Occupation

Football Coach Chuck Taylor fared better than Kip Taylor at OCS. Though Stanford had a poor year this year, Chuck Taylor was given a five-year contract as coach, replacing his old contract which had five years to run. His principal assistants were given three-year contracts. OSC's Taylor was jettisoned after a bad year though his previous record of victories had been quite impressive.

Colleges aren't the only one to use the victory rule for hiring or retaining coaches. A regular game of musical chairs has been played this fall among managers of big league baseball teams. And in professional football the coach of the San Francisco 49ers got fired, and the coach of the L.A. Rams resigned. There just ought to be easier ways of earning a living.

The front-page story in Monday's Statesman quoted H. DeWayne Kreager of Washington as saying that within 20 years atomic energy will provide about twice as much electric power as that now generated by falling water. It is worthy of mention that Kreager comes from the Northwest, having been born and reared at Ritzville, Wash., where his parents still reside. He graduated from WSC or the U of W, then took post graduate work in the East. He held very responsible positions with the government in procurement during the war and was the executive for C. E. Wilson (of GE, not GM) in the Office of Defense Mobilization. Now he is associated with John R. Steelman, a former assistant to President Truman, as a metal and power specialist in private consulting work. This editor knew him as a youngster and has noted his progress with interest.

S. T. Moore, who has been forest ranger at Detroit for the past 12 years, will be transferred next month to Medford for a new assignment with the forest service. Moore has been a good public servant, helpful and accommodating to those with business dealings with the forest service and to hikers and outdoor lovers and mountain climbers who have often visited his domain. He'll carry with him the best wishes of many people.

The Coming of Christ

... David



Selected by the Department of Worship and the Arts, National Council of Churches.

David is Anointed by Samuel in the Presence of His Father and Brethren, from a French manuscript, "Scenes from the Old Testament," of the 13th Century. The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

"And the Lord said, 'Arise, anoint him; for this is he.' Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brothers; and the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon David from that day forward." (1 Samuel 16:12.)

In David, God established the royal house of His chosen people, commanding Samuel to anoint him as a symbol of his kingship. David was considered to be a prefigure of the Messiah, who was to be his descendant and an earthly king in the line of David. But the prophets began to see that the triumph of this king was to be in his humanity, and that he would find victory even in his rejection. Such a king was Christ, who was born in a stable rather than a palace, and made His triumphal entry into Jerusalem riding on an ass. "And the crowds that went before Him and that followed Him shouted, 'Hosanna to the Son of David; Blessed be he who comes in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest!'" (Matthew 21:9)

Tomorrow: The Prophet

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

a papal encyclical and the counsel tagged them as Communist or favorable to Communism or Socialism. After that Reece adjourned the hearings after only one representative of a foundation had given testimony. The other foundations were permitted to file written briefs.

Small wonder that the report makes grave insinuations against foundations, attributing to them "some of the characteristics of an intellectual cartel," and blaming the spread of "collectivism" and "socialism" on foundation-promoted empirical methods of research. It even says that "alertness" of some of the foundations which helped finance the Institute of Pacific Relations "might have saved China from the Communists and prevented the war in Korea."

The report picks out for sinister labeling Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois; Sen-elect Case of New Jersey; Paul Hoffman, one-time head of Ford Foundation; newspaper editor Edward R. Murrow. Some have speculated that Reece's antagonism springs from the fact that Hoffman became very active in the Eisenhower campaign against Reece's favorite, Sen. Bob Taft, and so Reece used this investigative vehicle to get at Hoffman and the whole litter of tax-free foundations.

The subject is discussed with great clarity and balance of judgment in the recently published review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation by its president, Dean Rusk. He has no objection to congressional investigations but declares that "the validity of the investigative process is affected by the sense of responsibility with which it is used." The way the Reece com-

mittee operated was so palpably saturated with bias that its report lacks any standing among intelligent people. Foundations may be perverted to bad ends; but the record of the great foundations, such as those set up by Rockefeller, Carnegie, Ford and others, have a magnificent record of achievement in advancing the arts and sciences, promoting public health all round the world, helping finance both basic research and the application of scientific methods in various areas of human endeavor.

In a season when hate, and fear and prejudice abound it is not surprising that politicians become their victims or seek to exploit such emotional reactions for their own ends. Another House committee, the one on un-American activities, in its recent report paid particular attention to the hate groups which have a fresh lease of life these days. Fortunately their extreme irrationality is self-defeating. In spite of all the propaganda thrown at them the American people retain their balance pretty well. So long as these foundations devote their efforts and their means to worthy social ends they will survive; and if they ever become anti-social or disloyal they can quickly be brought to book. The report of the Reece committee deserves to be filed—in the ashcan; and the appropriation of \$115,000 may be counted as wasted.

HONEST PARKERS
OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — When parking meters were installed in 1950, real estate man Lawrence Ustvedt put \$10 in change in a bowl on his counter. Four years later it contained \$10.17. "People," Ustvedt commented, "are honest."

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"We'd like one of those 4-generations-in-one-family portraits... You know, Grandmother, mother, daughter and sister..."

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

Dec. 21, 1944

Loyal Warner, vice-president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce and recently re-elected a director, was chosen president of the group for 1945, at a meeting of the directors. He succeeded Carl Hogg.

President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing a \$1,673,250,000 federal contribution toward a \$3,173,250,000 three-year post-war highway program.

The North Sumner street home of Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. James T. Brand was the scene of a gala Christmas for their son, Private Tom Brand and 14 servicemen, in the ASTP program at Oregon State college.

25 Years Ago

Dec. 21, 1929

Isaac Lee Patterson, governor of Oregon, died suddenly at his farm home in Eola, Polk county, seven miles west from Salem. Death resulted from a weakened heart condition brought about by pneumonia. The sudden death of the governor was a blow to the citizens of Oregon.

One of the most interesting social events of the month was the marriage in Portland of John J. Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elliott, and Vivian Oatis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Merrifield of The Dalles. Both attended the University of Oregon.

Consolidation of steam railroads into 19 competing units that would radically reshape the nation's transportation map was outlined by the Interstate Commerce commission in its long awaited unification program drawn at the direction of congress.

40 Years Ago

Dec. 21, 1914

State Architect W. C. Knighton moved his headquarters from the house chamber at the State House to rooms on the third story of that building in order that preparations could be made for the coming session of the legislature.

Three aeroplanes, one a German and two British, traveling at 70 miles an hour, were pumping bullets at one another, the spectacle was witnessed by thousands and was one which ten years ago would have been considered one of the wildest imaginings of fiction.

Secretary of State Olcott's office sent out by mail a total of 4600 motor vehicle licenses for the year 1915. Each of the tags weighs around a pound so the entire shipment weighed nearly two tons and a half.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Smith's statement was followed with a dead silence."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "chateau"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Decollete, beret, demitasse, chapeau.
4. What does the word "hyperbole" mean?
5. What is word beginning with bl that means "brawling; clamorous"?

- Answers
1. Say, "Smith's statement was followed by complete silence."
 2. Pronounce sha-to, a as in shall, o as in toe, accent second syllable.
 3. Decollete.
 4. A statement exaggerated fancifully, as for effect. (Pronounce hip-er-bo-lee, i as in high, u as in fur, o as in a, e as in me, accent second syllable).
 5. Blatant.

2 New Homes Authorized

Building permits were issued Monday in Salem authorizing the construction of two new houses and alteration of two others. The city engineer's office issued permits to Jim Minty for a \$12,500 house and a garage at 2675 Bolton St., and to Abbie Weigel for a \$8,000 house and garage at 825 Piedmont St.

Permits for alterations went to Mary Drake, for \$75 in alterations to a nursing home at 805 Oak St. and to J. J. Hauck for \$100 in alterations to a house at 610 Highland Ave.

Springfield Gains

1,615, Census Shows

SPRINGFIELD (AP) — Springfield has gained 1,615 in population since 1950, federal enumerators have reported after conducting an unofficial census at the request of city officials, who want a larger share of state gasoline tax and liquor receipts.

The new total for the city is 12,422.

SALMON RUN NOTED

PORTLAND — The first fall run of chinook salmon in two decades went up the Willamette River this year, the State Fish Commission said Monday.

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Madsen Wrecking Co. was issued a permit authorizing the wrecking of a house at 639 N. Liberty St.

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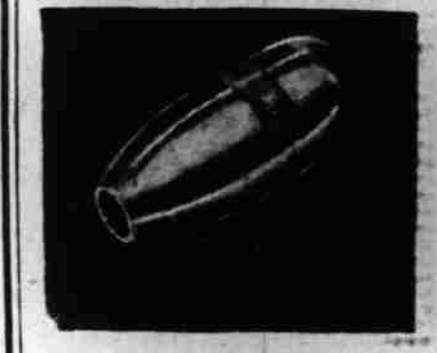
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Secret Trip Behind Bamboo Curtain Shows Gains of Reds in Indochina to Joseph Alsop

By JOSEPH ALSOP

SAIGON, Indochina — For an American nowadays, the Bamboo Curtain of Asia is far harder to pass than the Iron Curtain of Europe. But by a curious chapter of accidents, this reporter has just spent three days in the great Viet Minh guerrilla area which still forms a virtually independent state at the southern tip of Indochina.

The trip involved every apparatus of conventional romance from two gloriously moonlit nights chugging through Communist territory on a native canal boat to the inevitable false papers, which were needed to get back through the Curtain again. Yet these details were hardly noticeable. Despite the extreme shortness of the permitted time, the impressions produced by this experience were so vivid—one might almost say so violent—that they alone absorbed one's entire attention.

Perhaps it is tactless to say so nowadays, but my dominant emotion was a sort of horrified, helpless admiration for the Communist achievement — not of course for the thing itself, but for the courage shown, the incredible difficulties overcome, the sheer brilliance of the political-military feat.

Here, after all, was a huge region with a population of close to 3,000,000, with no local war resources except its rice production, with no hope of serious outside aid, situated at the southern extremity of Indochina, as far as possible from the main Communist base in the north.

Here, in this plain of Camau, the Committee of the South (the ruling Viet Minh organ in Cochinchina) first raised the standard of revolt and fixed its capital nine long years ago. Such arms as they had got from the Japanese and a treasury of 75 piastres, or about five dollars in those days, were the sole tangible assets of the eddy mixed committee of Vietnamese Communists and nationalists whom Ho Chi Minh had chosen for the task.

But they had a political asset too. This delta of the Mekong had been a vast swamp until the French drained it, and divided it into great landed estates. The peasants in their palm huts had always lived in bitter poverty and without hope until the Communists gave them the land.

When the late Gen. Leclerc took command in Indochina with the complacent boast that he would destroy the Viet Minh in a few months, French troops entered the plain of Camau and established thirteen fortified posts. But although the Committee of the South had barely raised its banner, the guerrilla attack was so severe and sustained that the French forces soon destroyed their mud forts and departed.

From that day to this, when the local Viet Minh government is moving north under the terms of the Geneva accord, the plain of Camau has been what the Communists call "liberated territory." Once every year, or so, a French "clean up" column would push into the region, burning and destroying as it moved. Always there were the air attacks that wrecked and wrecked again the little palm hut villages along the canal banks, and confined all road and canal movements to the dark hours of the night.

But there was never a moment when the Viet Minh did not run throughout the region. And as time went on, the Committee of the South, from its mobile palm hut capital in the Camau plain, came to rule other huge regions approximating rather more than a third of the whole area of Cochinchina, which Gen. Navarre told me last year the French "effectively controlled."

An army of something like 30,000 regular and regional troops was organized, trained and armed with captured French heavy weapons and small arms painfully manufactured in tiny, camouflaged local shops. And I have never seen smarter, tougher looking Asian troops than the few soldiers the accidents of my journey allowed me to inspect.

A permanent government was formed, complete with financial, economic, educational, health, propaganda and police services. Currency was printed, taxes were levied, and budgets were annually

prepared. In short the whole mechanism of state power and regular administration was created out of nothing, in the nearly neolithic little muddy villages among the rice fields and in the very teeth of French military power.

I thought I even detected a first symptom of the ills to which all grown up governments are liable. I stayed, for my short visit, at the palm hut reception center provided for the families who were coming from all over Cochinchina to say goodbye to their soldiers going north. The cadre in charge (cadre is the Viet-Minh name for any trained and indoctrinated official or party worker) was a pale, delicately dandified young fellow. It seemed hard to believe that he did the daily hour of work in the rice fields that is required of all cadres to set an example, maintain contact with the peasants and eke out the tiny salary of rice that the Viet Minh government pays.

I was told he escaped the rice fields because he was an unusually expert fisherman with a net, but I still suspected that he was an early specimen of the great genus of bureaucratic careerist. I may have been unjust, however, for the dandified cadre was responsible for the absence of an official seal on my exit papers. And this later gave me a rather bad hour of worry about what I would do if a sort of canal-side soviet of soldiers and grim security police looked, at the passport in my bedding roll and discovered I really was not Monsieur Muller, a wandering French journalist.

I wish I could report that the Viet Minh organization which I glimpsed in those three days was feeble, evanescent and hated by the people. But the record of its achievements in nine years all too clearly confirms my own short observations of the efficiency, power and popular support of this Communist built and Communist guided machine of guerrilla government. If we are not to lose the struggle for the world, we had best make a realistic estimate of the enemy's strength. And the foregoing merely summarizes the strength that I saw.

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