

Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Rivalry of the Winds

While our learned meteorologists have been explaining with TV graphs just how our weather got that way last week, and talking about polar fronts and Pacific fronts and high and low pressure areas, the Indians of long ago had their own legend about the rivalry of the winds.

According to the Yakimas five Chinook brothers who lived on Great River (Columbia) made the warm wind to blow. But another five brothers who lived at Walla Walla made the cold wind to blow. Grandparents of both sets of brothers lived at Umatilla, place of wind-blown sands.

Of course these sets of brothers were always fighting. They would blow down trees, raise big clouds of dust, freeze the rivers, then thaw them so fast the floods came. Finally the Walla Walla brothers challenged the Chinook brothers to a wrestling match. Whoever fell down would have his head cut off. Coyote, always the smart guy in Indian lore, would be the umpire.

Coyote, smart guy, told grandparents of the Chinooks to throw oil on the ground, then their grandsons wouldn't fall. And he told grandparents of the Walla Walla brothers to throw ice on the ground so their grandsons wouldn't fall. In the competition the Walla Wallas threw the ice down last, so they prevailed and the Chinook brothers had their heads cut off by Coyote.

However, the oldest Chinook had a baby son, and of course his mother taught him he must seek revenge. When he got big and strong he went up to Umatilla where he found his grandparents cold and hungry. The Walla Wallas made the cold wind blow all the time and stole salmon from them. So there had to be another wrestling match, on the same terms, with Coyote the judge. Coyote gave out the same advice, only this time he said for Chinook to pour oil last. Young Chinook wrestled and threw all the Walla Walla brothers and Coyote cut their heads off, save the last one. He let him live, but he told him: "You must blow only lightly. You must never freeze the people again." And he told Young Chinook:

"You shall blow hardest only at night. You shall blow first on the mountain ridges to warn the people."

Sometimes, like last week, the surviving Walla Walla blows too hard and people do "freeze." But not for long. Chinook soon comes and blows harder. That is why our prevailing weather is mild, though the weatherman offers a different explanation.

The chinook wind actually is an east-of-the-mountains phenomenon. When the warm, moisture-laden winds roll in from the Pacific the cold higher altitudes make them discharge their precipitation. The winds then are compressed and warmed as they course down the mountainsides, and their moisture-

carrying capacity increased. That is why a true Chinook laps up the snow blanket of the Inland Empire very rapidly. The Chinook wind feels chilly though, due presumably to the absorption of heat from the ground air in the melting process. As Coyote ordered, the Chinook wind always announces its coming by painting the mountain ridges with a deep blue haze.

Indians and meteorologists do agree that the warm wind is the winner; and when it comes both redfaces and palefaces are much happier.

Tonic to Ike

President Eisenhower had one caller at his Gettysburg office last Thursday whose call did him more good than a doctor with pills. His visitor was Rowland Hughes, director of the budget. His tonic was a report that "it looks as if" the federal budget can be balanced in this fiscal year and in the next.

Having cast its anchor on the rock of sound finance away back in the days of New Deal free and easy spending, the GOP consistently pleaded for balancing the budget. It was one of the planks in the 1952 platform but the villain of deficits managed to hang on to life, in spite of efforts of Rep. John Taber in the House and Sen. Harry Byrd in the Senate. At long last, thanks to paring of expenses and the business boom with its resulting increase in tax collections a balanced budget seems to be in sight. If it is realized Democratic scoffing at unfulfilled promises in the 1956 campaign will be less pronounced.

Since 1956 is an election year Congress will seize the prospect of a budget balance to order some tax cuts. If they are not too severe, the loss of revenue may not cause a deficiency. The cuts, properly placed, may serve as a business stimulant which in turn would produce more revenues. That was the way cuts worked in the 1920s.

At any event we may be sure President Eisenhower took a lot of satisfaction out of the visit of Budgeteer Hughes, and the country will enjoy the same if his hopes are realized.

Muscular Dystrophy Fund-Raising

This week postal carriers and city firemen will collect funds for the Muscular Dystrophy associations. Previously The Statesman has objected to use of uniformed public employes in general fund solicitation. However, that does not disparage the objective which they are supporting, namely the attack on this serious disease.

In Portland the board of United Fund has criticized the separate campaigns conducted for this and for the United Cerebral Palsy association. That is understandable, too. Having worked hard to pool all appeals for philanthropy they find it discouraging to have new ones break out. The Statesman has long advocated a single combined appeal for health projects—without success.

Again though, we come back to the reality of muscular dystrophy whose effects are so damaging and whose cure remains unknown. The disease is described as "a chronic, non-contagious, progressive disease, manifested by weakness and wasting of the voluntary muscles." Its cause is unknown, though faulty metabolism is suspected. More than half of the known victims are children between the ages of 3 and 13. That makes the appeal for funds to fight the disease more touching.

The Statesman believes the cause is worthy, but wishes these separate drives would be put in the pool, and thinks it is not a good practice for uniformed services to engage in public solicitation for funds.

Genuine Welcome at Church in Washington Brings Tears to Eyes of Russ Journalists

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Seven visiting Russian newspapermen who were bawled out by Senators on Capitol Hill were visibly moved by the opposite treatment they received last Sunday from members of a small Washington church where they attended services.

The Soviet reporters and editors heard a sermon on "Forgiveness" by the Rev. Gordon Cosby, and later greeted the minister with a warmth that indicated their response.

When one of the members of the Church of the Saviour later asked the English-speaking member of the visiting delegation whether he would please take back to Russia the expressed love of the American people, the Russian promised to do so as tears edged from the corners of his eyes and tumbled down his cheeks.

The minister was not notified until the previous day that the newsmen would be in his congregation, and his sermon topic had been selected earlier in the week. He and members of his church are firmly convinced that the Lord had the situation well in hand to have brought the Soviet visitors to their church on the occasion of a sermon on Forgiveness.

Moreover, they were attending worship services in a congregation that is radically integrated. They learned that in the Church of the Saviour, Negroes, Caucasians and Orientals pray to God side by side. The Church of the Saviour is not affiliated with any of the Protestant denominations. It is an ecumenical church, affiliated with the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches.

The Russians earlier in their United States tour had seen the movie, "A Man Called Peter," and were so impressed by it that they asked their hosts to see Mrs. Catherine Marshall, widow of the famous Presbyterian minister, Peter Marshall, whose life the picture depicted.

This in turn led them to the

Church of the Saviour, where Mrs. Marshall frequently attends services. Among the many published works of Mrs. Marshall is an article which appeared in the Reader's Digest describing this church and the deep commitment of its members to Jesus Christ.

What the Russians found was a church whose members, like Peter Marshall, have rooted their lives in a faith that God has called them to do His will in the world; that to ascertain His will they must spend daily periods in prayer; that to give 10 per cent of their gross income to the church is just the basic minimum in giving the Lord a practical priority in all the affairs of life.

Membership in the church goes only to those willing to

make these commitments, after they have completed a year and half of study in the church's school of Christian living, which features courses in doctrine, development of a prayer life, Bible, ethics and public expression.

Its 70 members and 100 to 150 who attend services or are working toward membership have an annual church budget of \$32,500. Nearly a third of this goes into missions abroad or local projects of the church.

Whatever lasting impressions the Russian newsmen took back to their homeland, this is the Christian congregation which made them welcome and perhaps conveyed to them the spirit of God who loves all men and commands that they love one another.

Time Flies:

10 Years Ago

Nov. 20, 1945

Hollywood's canteen — where since October, 1942, the highest paid entertainers in the land have performed before more than 3,000,000 servicemen and women — closed its doors. Ebb Hope, Jack Benny were among those who took part in the canteen's finale.

Willamette university will be represented by 12 upperclassmen in the pages of "Who's Who Among American Colleges and Universities," this year. Listed from Salem are: Thyra Jean Currey, Dorothy Hoar, Delvon Long, Irving Miller, Wes McWain and Bill Stortz and Nancy Suari, Portland. (Well known in Salem).

The Duffan sisters, the "Topsy" and "Eva" of the widely-known musical adaptation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, have been obtained for a weeks outstanding attraction of the season at Lenard's Supper club on the Fairgrounds road.

25 Years Ago

Nov. 20, 1930

Douglas McKay Chevrolet Co., advertised a clearance sale in order to make room for the new 1931 cars. They listed coupes, \$660, coach, \$670, club sedan, \$790 and sport sedan for \$775. McMinnville High school won

the district football championship at McMinnville in defeating Beaverton 19 to 0. McMinnville is undefeated this season.

Major General John W. Gulick, chief of the United States army coast artillery corps, said at Portland, Fort Columbia at the mouth of the Columbia river is to be named. At present only a cracker and his daughter are in charge of the fort.

40 Years Ago

Nov. 20, 1915

Among the Salem football enthusiasts who attended the U. of O. O.A.C. game at Eugene were: Chauncey Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher, Miss Esther Carson, Carl Gebrielson, Jim Young, Fritz Slade and Claude Belle.

Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, president of Willamette university, was the speaker at the Six O'clock Club meeting and dinner at the Methodist church. He addressed the club on the subject of "Civic Pride." (Dr. Doney died at his home in Ohio at the age of 83 years, Nov. 6, 1955)

United States troops, with an ambulance in attendance, are being hurriedly rushed into position along the international boundary bi-secting Nogales, Ariz., from the Mexican town in Sonora. Insults are hurled across line and Americans are dared to fight.

BACK TO SIBERIA



Comes the Dawn

(Ed's note—It is possible that snow and freezing temperatures may once again break into our mild Oregon winter. In order that our readers may not be caught with their anti-freeze down again, we have asked Mr. Prange to lay aside his electric blanket long enough today to answer questions about winter weather survival) . . .



Q—A friend who practices yogi told me the best way to fight freezing weather is to just ignore it. No extra clothing or heat or nothing. Just plain ignore it. What do you think of that?
A—I tried this method once and it has only one flaw. You have to answer so many questions when you turn blue.
Q—My wife loves to drive the car when there is snow on the ground. But every time she does she wrecks the car. Would chains help?
A—Yes, I think they would. However, if she gets loose you may have a lawsuit on your hands.

Q—How can you tell when its going to snow?
A—Well, the Indians used to say that when the fur on the animals grew extra long and the moss on the north side of the teepees grew extra thick we were in for a Geronimo of a winter. And the Chinese used to say that a snowy spring came before an icy fall. Mothers know that when all the family has colds, then sleety weather is just around the corner. And most householders know that when their fuel oil gets low and the sawdust pile dwindles, then snow is in the offing. Another method is to step outside and hold a wet finger in the air. If you get bit with a snowball, you can start looking for your snow-shovel. The one you lost, that is.

Q—Has anyone made a survey of the amount of snow kids can track into a house during a given time?
A—Yes. Most experts agree that a child can bring in roughly one-tenth his own weight. For example, a kid weighing 100 pounds in his earmuffs should be capable of bringing into the house about 10 pounds of snow—after front porch deductions. The slush is brought in in many ways—carefully concealed in pants cuffs, sticking to jackets, clinging to caps and boots and, in the case of girls, to hair, bandanas and gloves. A vigilant mother can stop some of this cold contraband at the door—but not much . . .

Q—Kids today are softies. As I recall those real cold winters of my youth I can't help but feel that kids of those days had a little something extra in their make-up with which to fight the elements. Can you tell me what that was?
A—Long underwear.
Q—Nearly all the other kids on this block have got fathers who went through snow-drifts 20 feet high to get to school when they were kids. All except me. My Dad came right out and told me his father used to bring him to school when the weather was bad, or he stayed home. What's wrong with my Dad?
A—Cold feet . . .

Grants Pass Fire Fatal to Woman

GRANTS PASS (AP) — Burns suffered in a motel fire Nov. 5 proved fatal Saturday for Mrs. Hazel Mae Spoo, 57, Mitchell, Ore. Her husband, Edward a Mitchell sawmill owner, died in the same fire. Surviving is a son, Arthur W. Spoo of College Place, Wash.

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U.S. AIDS REICH BERLIN (AP) —The United States is helping to build a modernistic project to centralize West Berlin's garment industry in five connected buildings housing 35 to 40 clothing firms. The project, complete with work rooms, offices, shops, restaurants and a movie house, will cost 27,500,000 marks (\$4,679,000).

Blaze Damages Silvertown Home

SILVERTOWN—Fire did considerable damage to the Emery Jackson home at 331 McClaine St. Saturday morning, although most of the furniture and much of the house was saved. Breaking out in the kitchen, the fire had broken through to the ceiling before it was brought under control by the Silvertown Volunteer Fire Department.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

higher social and professional levels. As to the latter it may spring from professional jealousy. As to the former it derives from a desire for exclusiveness and fraternity with those of one's own stamp.

To quote Attwood again: "But it's safe to say that the last big barrier standing between Jews and other Americans is a social one. This doesn't make it trivial. The social barrier is more important in many communities than most Gentiles suspect. For the power structure of any small city is usually centered in the number-one country club—and rare indeed is the 'prestige club' that admits Jews."

As for the frequent assertion that Jews are clannish, Attwood admits that "Jews tend to be clannish" and explains it "partly because they are frequently excluded from Gentile society and partly because they are more comfortable with other Jews." This last pattern applies to almost all social groupings.

It is hard to define a Jew. Jews are not a separate race. They are of the Mediterranean type for the most part, but many segments of Jewry have acquired different physical characteristics during their dispersion. They are not strictly a religion because many Jews no longer adhere to the old religion. They are a people, however, and proud of their identity. Attwood offers this definition: "A Jew is a member of a historical community held together by common

memories, religious tradition and external pressure." Religion however is "the principal unifying force." Jews are fast becoming well integrated in America. In time, says Attwood, "American Jews will no longer be regarded as 'different'—any more than Quakers are today." And with acquaintanceship will come closer social fraternization, though the danger then would be to the Jews that they would desert their affiliation and blend into the general mass of Americans.

In the 200 years that Jews have resided in America they have played their full part in our national history. They can claim high rank as citizens. The Catholic magazine "America" lists four distinguishing traits of Jews: temperance, industry, family solidarity and a zeal for education. Attwood reports that surveys show that crime, divorce, delinquency and alcoholism rates among Jews are lower than the national average.

It is unsafe, however, to deal wholesale with any large group. Jews are individuals and should be regarded as individuals and appraised for their own worth. As fast as this is done old prejudices will fade and barriers long held against Jews simply because they are Jews will drop off.

More than 14 million pints of blood, 7 1/2 million for civilians and 6 1/2 million for military use have been donated to the Red Cross since 1948.

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