

Oregon Statesman
"No Power Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Texas Editors Defend Texas Papers

After Hugh Russell Fraser accused Texas newspapers of contributing to the ignorance of Texans by publishing little news from outside the borders of Texas the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors solicited answers from 22 Texas editors. They all replied (rarely does a questionnaire bring 100 per cent response). Uniformly the Texans say it isn't true what Fraser says about Texas papers.

Noting that Fraser based his conclusion on a count of column inches, Felix McKnight of the Dallas News, one of the first to be scolded, asks "Do you measure greatness with calipers?" And Mason Walsh, managing editor of the Dallas Times-Herald rejoins, "A lot goes on in Texas." The editor of the Austin American-Statesman, Charles E. Green, admits to "some truth" in Fraser's article, but he has an explanation:

"I know Hugh Fraser from his Austin visit. He's a fairly talented writer but no intellectual giant, as giants go. I suspect that his article is part of a popular trend among many national publications to cut Texas news to size, and my guess is that Fraser saw a way to turn a fast buck, and did."

Arthur Laro, executive editor of the Houston Post, found Fraser's article "amusing," and adds: "Obviously he does not know what he is talking about. Harper's should have known better." Phil R. North, executive editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, submits that "often quality means brevity." With that opinion The Statesman's own news editor, Wes Sullivan, is in agreement. After reading of the scolding Fraser gave the Texas papers, he remarked that he could get the important world news in a daily allotment of seven columns—and he does, sometimes in less space. We are disposed to believe, however, that for Texans news from "outside" is of minor importance anyway.

State Survey Needs

The Eugene Register-Guard takes note of the report of the geological survey that only 40 per cent of the United States has been covered with topographic mapping, and only 30 per cent of Oregon. It suggests that Oregon might follow Kentucky's lead and contribute funds to speed up the mapping. The topographic maps of the geological survey give by quadrangles the essential topographic features: drainage, altitude, high ways, railroad, settlements. They are of great value to engineers and others interested in lands and locations. There is another deficiency in this state and that is, the cadastral surveys are not complete. This is the job of the Bureau of Land Management which inherited it from the General Land Office. This relates strictly

Palestine Refugee Camp in Jordan Likened To Barren, Eroded Landscape on the Moon



By JOSEPH ALSON

JERICHO, Jordan—Imagine a landscape of the moon, the land out-drawn, bone-dry, hideously eroded, with hardly a growing thing in sight, and the air as a result of the heavy heat of the sun below sea level. In this landscape, imagine a seemingly aimless and endless struggle of jerry-built mud-huts, with here Joseph Alson, and there a ragged, toothy, and nothing to suggest a town except a single short and straight main street where emaciated children play in the dust and little groups of men sit listlessly in three flyblown coffeehouses. This is Karamanah, one of the three camps for Palestinian refugees that the United Nations maintain in the neighborhood of old Jericho. Karamanah alone holds some 20,000 of these tragic people who fled from their lands that Israel now holds. In and out of camps, in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, there are about a million refugees all told. After eight years of exile, their rage is a dark poison affecting the political life of all the Arab lands, and here in little Jordan, where they number nearly half a million, they all but dominate the course of events.

The visitors to Karamanah are received by the white-washed office of the U.N. Refugee Welfare Agency by one of the camp leaders, Khaled Muhammad, a vigorous, genial and intelligent man in his late thirties. Until he fled before the advancing Israelis, Khaled Muhammad cultivated rich orange groves near Jaffa. Now he draws about forty dollars a month as a teacher in one of the camp's U.N. supported schools; and he says he is "lucky" to have this much to provide for himself, his wife and their three little children.

In a flat voice, almost with reluctance, Khaled Muhammad answers the visitors' questions about the condition of the people of Karamanah.

Yes, the U.N. gives the refugees a daily ration of 1,500 calories of flour and rice, sugar and cooking oil. Yes, that is all the refugees get from the U.N., except for special food supplements for under-nourished children and pregnant mothers, free rootbombs for those who want to build new mud-huts, and the services of the camp schools and clinic. All the same the U.N. relief officials do their best with what they have.

Yes, about two thirds of the Karamanah families have at least one member with a full or part-time job; so there is a little money to spend for vegetables, coffee and the like. Yes, some people in the camp have even managed to start their own little businesses. Why there are even five Karamanah potters, makers of the great jars one can see on the heads of the women down the road, where the group around the camp waterpans forms a scene like the old Bible picture of "Ruth at the Mill." Yes, they have all been here seven years, keeping body and soul together somehow.

"But Khaled Muhammad," one visitor asks, "would not the people of Karamanah accept generous payments, maybe \$4,000 per family, to help them resettle somewhere, instead of continuing indefinitely with this strange death-in-life?"

Khaled Muhammad has been first a smiling host, full of little attentions for his guests' comfort, and then a polite though somewhat uninterested informant but at this last question he suddenly takes fire in an almost frightening manner. Never, never, he all but shouts, will the people of Karamanah agree to go anywhere except back to the homes in Palestine that have been stolen from them. Why should they go elsewhere? Why had Britain and America helped Israel to drive them from the lands that were always theirs? What wrong had he been thus dispossessed? Where was justice under heaven?

These questions are not easy to reply to, and as soon as politeness permitted, an inspection of the camp is suggested. Khaled Muhammad at once becomes a friendly host again. The little party goes by narrow ways among the mudhuts, past the vegetable market which is sparsely furnished with everything but flies, and past the blackened stumps of the police station which was burned down in the Baghdad Pact riots, when five of the Karamanah people were killed before order was restored.

The first stop, and as it proves the last, is the largest of the coffeehouses in the main street. Here are the camp elders, leaders of their people now as they were in their home villages, gnarled, solid men who look like the farmers they once were. They gather in a semi circle around the visitors. And around the semi circle of elders on their 10 w stools, a crowd of younger men and boys quickly accumulates to hear the talk.

to the surface surveys for division of the land into townships and sections. Confusion results where the section boundaries are not accurately marked. Some of the early-day surveying was not accurate, but where the inaccuracies are frozen into ownership patterns they would not be disturbed. Both surveys should be completed as soon as possible, the cadastral and the geological.

President and Primaries

At his White House press conference, Pres. Eisenhower denied his selection of Fred Seaton for secretary of the interior was a "repudiation" of Douglas McKay. He also declared his purpose to refrain from participating in party primaries—with special application to the Wiley-Davis contest in Wisconsin; and explained his letter commending McKay was based on the understanding other Oregon candidates would withdraw if Doug entered.

There is some difference between Oregon and Wisconsin, however. In Oregon no Republican candidate was assailing the administration. In Wisconsin, the attack on Wiley is based on his staunch stands in support of administration policies, particularly in foreign affairs. Senator Wiley expresses the hope that the President may choose to express regard "for my loyal efforts" without "attempting to interfere" in the primary. Considering the fact that the enemies of Wiley are the enemies of Eisenhower, too, we hope he can do just that,—but doubt if he will.

The Daily Worker still follows the party line as laid down by the bosses in Moscow. It announces it will print in full the Khrushchev address just released by our own state department, and ventures this comment of its own, that the USSR should have printed it at the time it was given, and points out it omits reference to Stalin's crimes against the Jews. This from a paper that was fully subservient to Stalin's whims in the days of his power.

Editorial Comment

SACRAMENTO, FRIENDS BLOW FOR PEACE
On the theory that it's an ill trumpet that blows no good the U. S. government is sponsoring jazz tours of the world. It's a strange sort of diplomacy. It depends on musical notes rather than notes by courier and largely on the tact of poorly educated men whose grandfathers were slaves. Negro Dixielanders beating it out for an audience of still-primitive Gold Coasters is a sharp contrast to Ivy League spelling it out to foreign ministers. But it's a bold experiment that may pay off. It took considerable nerve on the part of the State department to do it. For one thing, some congressmen are going to stomp and grumble when they see the bill.

The government pays bands like Louie Armstrong's and Dixie Gillespie's wages and expenses. There's no cut for the leader; he's on a flat salary too. But that isn't cheap. Those outfits come high. They give the government a much better rate than in set for nightclubs. But the expenses are about equal.

The government gets all of the ticket revenue, but we doubt if that will come close to paying even half the bill. However, we're for a good test of statesmanship by saxophone. Jazz seems to be the world's only common denominator. Audiences bounce to it from Stockholm to Tripoli. And even the Reds like their blues.

Maybe honeyed tones will do more than honeyed words to put harmony into the discordant international noise. Albany Democrat-Herald

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Forget that humble beginnings stuff, Senator! . . . In this age of nothing down and easy payments the voters might think your credit was no good!"

Magnuson Emerges As Leader in Senate

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A Pacific Northwest senator, Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), has quietly emerged as one of the powerful figures of this 84th Congress. He has done it via the time-honored route that has seen him become chairman of one of the Senate's major standing committees, Interstate and Foreign Commerce. As such, Magnuson has become "Mr. Transportation" — the Senate's recognized specialist in this field.



A. Robt. Smith

In the first 10 of his 12 years in the Senate, Magnuson specialized to a great extent in maritime and fishing matters, reflecting the dominant interests of the Puget Sound area. But the past two years, during which period he advanced to his committee chairmanship, have brought Magnuson in close touch with the entire field of transportation.

The result is that he has become the sponsor of various bills cutting broadly across the field. Some of them are already on the law books as accomplishments, while others are still enroute through both chambers on the regular legislative course.

Most significant of all, he has passed the federal airport act, under which local airport projects would get increased grants for expansion and improvements from the federal government.

In hearings on this bill, Magnuson's committee discovered that the Civil Aeronautics Board had terminated air service at 88 cities during the previous year due to inadequate airport facilities. The Civil Aeronautics Administration agreed that airport building was woefully inadequate nationally, especially with the use of air travel increasing so rapidly and with the jet age fast approaching.

After getting the airport bill through, Magnuson pushed to enactment a bill giving West Coast Airlines permanent authority to serve as the Northwest's major feeder airline. West Coast said this would allow it to finance improvements, buy new equipment and extend its local service.

New Magnuson is trying to gain approval of a similar bill applying to the small airlines that fly between the Northwest and Alaska — Pacific Northern and Alaska Airlines. He is convinced they are right in contending their present temporary authority hampers their ability to finance improvements.

Another measure Magnuson hopes to get through before Congress adjourns would authorize the president to establish an Alaskan Rail and Highway Commission to map out the most feasible direct rail and road routes between Washington state and Alaska. This bill passed the Senate last year and is now in the House.

More recently, the senator has gone into the railroad's perennial problem—the western freight car shortage. After hearings in which western Oregon shippers pleaded for some kind of help, Magnuson agreed to sponsor a plan by which the Interstate Commerce Commission would map out a long-range program aimed at curing the car shortage.

Magnuson is also pushing legislation that would increase the car rental charges railroads must pay when they make use of cars owned by other lines. Western roads claim that eastern railroads don't return their cars soon enough, preferring to pay the low per diem charge than build more cars of their own which involves investing risk capital.

Magnuson's opposite number on the committee, Sen. John Bricker (R-Ohio), is taking the side of eastern railroads. If the Washington state solon can get the bill through before adjournment, it would be a major victory for the West in the transportation field.

That's just what Magnuson is setting his sights on, to help prove up his claim to the title of "Mr. Transportation" of the Senate.

MAJOR MARKET IN U. S.
TOKYO — The United States is Japan's biggest market for artificial flowers. Japan exported six million dollars worth in 1955 and 83 per cent went to the United States. Production is increasing by \$300,000 this year and 95 per cent of the total is for the U. S. trade.

About 95 per cent of U. S. farm dwellings are made of wood.

Safety Valve

Small Fish To the Editor:
From the Oregon Statesman of Sunday, June 3, '56:
"Douglas McKay, Republican candidate for U.S. senator, on Saturday . . . urged the Oregon Council of Republican Women, meeting at the University Club (Portland), to continue 'coffees' as a campaign device."

"Don't just have the so-called Arlington Club crowd. Invite the people who work at the Arlington Club," he said. "I don't mean to be talking a shunning operation. There are no classes in America. But coffees should be held where missionary work is necessary," he added.

The utter lack of basic political intelligence revealed in this one statement, should be sufficient to prove to the voters of Oregon, whatever their political affiliation, the wisdom of keeping Mr. McKay in his present office, that of Chief Government Reject!

True, there are no classes of Americans. But there are genius of fish, and it is unthinkable that the proud people of this state could consent to exchange a king salmon for a small, especially one whose mission is to muddy up the stream.

Whatever one thinks of the talent for government shown by the head of the present administration, there are few who would question his piscatorial skill. And even EMPLOYEES of a club know that when the fisherman throws back his catch it is never with the expectation that the poor fish will entice others to jump into the boat—it was merely too small to keep.

Marion L. Bronson, 2335 Broadway.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

June 7, 1946
Approaching peak production in early fruits and vegetables, the Woodburn cannery plans to operate two shifts of 800 workers. Wilbert Verboort, manager of the Birdseye-Snyder division of General Foods, reported.

25 Years Ago

June 7, 1931
America's touring mayors were received by President Gaston Doumergue at the Ellysse palace. Mayor George L. Baker of Portland, Ore., invited all French and American veterans to attend the Legion's convention in his city next year.

40 Years Ago

June 7, 1916
Joseph H. Albert was elected and installed as president of the Salem Commercial club at its annual meeting. Charles K. Spaulding was elected vice-president and Charles H. Fisher saw made secretary.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

national legislation. As a practical matter there is no chance for a bill setting up a national presidential primary to pass. Too many states operate under the old convention system and their senators and representatives would oppose such a measure.

Such a requirement would add enormously to the cost of campaigning. Where would a candidate get enough money to wage a nation-wide campaign that would have to follow rather closely the pattern of the general election campaign? Some candidates could raise the money, but promptly they would be charged with being stooges for the money trust and big business. Others would certainly be handicapped when it came to paying for nationwide TV and radio hookups and for the rest of a national campaign setup.

Oregon's own preference primary hasn't worked out very well. It requires delegates to vote for the candidate endorsed in the party primary, but this rule has frequently been ignored. Once the Oregon delegation all voted for Herbert Hoover whose name had not been filed in the primary, though the state preference had gone to a virtual unknown who had filed, Senator France of Maryland. In 1932, Oregon Democrats endorsed Estes Kefauver—after Governor Stevenson asked voters in the state not to vote for him. But delegation leaders were plugging for Stevenson, leaving Tom Mahoney and Les Josselin clinging to the Oregon mandate, and Kefauver.

This sampling process now done in selected states is not a satisfactory test of preference. After the Minnesota result a good many predicted that Stevenson was all washed up — and Adlai had to change his campaign tactics and really fight for victory in later primaries. Decision of whom to name for the high office of president shouldn't hinge on the popularity test of a few states. While we all like to see and hear candidates for office, it is disappointing to see "candidates for the highest office in the world having to engage in handshaking and baby-making as though they were running for county auditor."

Return to the convention system presumably would be rated as heresy in this state which was one of the first to adopt the primary, with its compulsory pre-decisional preference, though few have any recollection of party conventions. Recently, Charles Stanton, editor of the Roseburg News-Review, expressed a desire for the convention as a means of strengthening party organization. This was endorsed by Frank Streeter of the Grants Pass Courier. The latter pointed out that in North Dakota they still have party conventions along with the primary. Conventions endorse candidates for office and usually the convention recommendations are followed in the ensuing primary. In Wisconsin this system is followed — and now Senator Wiley is battling for his political life in the primary because the recent Republican state convention cut his throat and endorsed Cong. Davis.

Oregon has one experience with this endorsement plan back in 1910. Republicans held an "assembly" — the word convention was strictly taboo — and nominated Jay Bowerman, who was serving as governor, for the office. Democrats, led by the Oregon Journal, raised a roar over this attempt to scuttle the will of the people, and in the fall election they defeated. Since then no party leader has dared to whisper "state convention" or even "assembly" in Oregon though the latter term is used on call for nomination of independent candidates.

The primary system is better than the corrupt, boss-ridden caucus-convention system of the past. We could retain it for nominating state and local officers and then hold state conventions for electing delegates to the national convention and making endorsements of candidates for president and vice president. Washington uses this plan. It encourages party organization activity and party responsibility, both of which are injured under the loose primary system as it operates in Oregon. This would have been set up under a bill promoted by the late Ralph Waton, veteran political writer for the Oregon Journal. It would have postponed the primaries till late August and provided state conventions for the choice of delegates to the national convention. It was submitted to the people by the legislature in 1942 — and defeated. So Oregon will probably have to struggle along under the present presidential preference primary even though at times it is quite meaningless.

Better English

BY D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The boy, as well as his brothers, were hungry."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "replica"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Govern, southern, brethren, benefited.
4. What does the word "mutable" mean?
ANSWERS
1. Say, "The boy, as well as his brothers, WAS hungry."
2. Arent first syllable, not the second. 3. Brethren. 4. Capable of change in form, qualities, or nature. "Some people's character is as mutable as the weather."

Giant Firm Said Adding to Timber Lands

PORTLAND — The Oregonian reported Wednesday that the Georgia-Pacific Corp. was engaged in another multimillion dollar negotiation for more timber properties in Oregon.

The newspaper said Georgia-Pacific was negotiating with the investment banking firm of Blyth & Co. for the Coos Bay-Lumber Co. The newspaper estimated the Coos Bay firm's worth at 70 million dollars.

Officials of the two firms could not be reached for comment here. Georgia-Pacific has acquired vast timber holdings in Oregon in recent years. The firm, which has plywood plants in the Pacific Northwest and the South, offered last month to buy big timber holdings in northern California and other properties of the Hammond Lumber Co. for about 80 million dollars.

Blyth & Co. recently took an option to buy properties of Dant & Russell, Inc., a big lumber and shipping firm. The Coos Bay Lumber Co., which owns more than three billion board feet of timber on the Oregon coast, is among the properties.

Portland newspapers reported last week that another segment of the Dant & Russell firm also was up for sale. They said Jack R. Dant, vice president of the States Steamship Co., was negotiating with Blyth for purchase of the States line, the Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Co., and Pacific Transport Lines, Inc. The lines, which were part of the Dant & Russell holdings, operate 13 steamships in trans-Pacific and intercoastal trade.

The Oregonian said the principals involved in the negotiations were in New York City, making arrangements for the deal.

Call Requests State Police to Find Wreck

Salem state police Wednesday night were trying to track down an accident reported to have injured four persons somewhere in Oregon.

Police said they received a phone call from Mrs. Joe Hartfield, San Diego, Calif., who requested information concerning an accident in which she said four of her relatives had been injured.

Mrs. Hartfield told police she had received a report of the accident from Marie Hartfield, 16, who was returning to San Diego from Spokane, Wash., with four other members of the Hartfield family.

After reporting the four injuries, Marie, hung up the phone, Mrs. Hartfield said, neglecting to mention where she was or how serious the injuries were.

Despite teletype and phone inquiries, police had been unable to locate the five Hartfields late Wednesday evening.

Special Bond Vote Planned At Lebanon

LEBANON — Three bond issues will be on the ballot in a special election planned by the city of Lebanon on July 6.

One measure would provide \$86,000 to repay the Bancroft bond fund used in construction of a sewage disposal plant several years ago. Another bond issue would fill a reported \$55,000 deficit found in the Lebanon general fund.

In addition, the ballot will include a \$9,000 issue to complete purchase by the city of a road grader and street sweeper. Voters also will cast ballots on a 15 mill tax above the constitutional six per cent limitation to be used for various municipal operations.

Plywood Firm At Myrtle Creek To Lay Off 70

ROSEBURG — A 70-man shift at the Umpqua Plywood Corp. sawmill at Myrtle Creek will be laid off Friday for "an indefinite time."

Harold Buckner, general manager, said the move is being made because of market conditions. He did not elaborate.

Teachers' Education Plans Win State Board Approval

The State Board of Education Wednesday approved several programs in teacher education. Included in the programs, covering a five-year period, were Mt. Angel Women's College, University of Oregon, Oregon State College, Lewis and Clark and Marylhurst.

Longer Life For Cancer Victims Noted

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer

DETROIT — One-third of all cancer patients now are surviving at least five years. A while ago it was only one in four. This heartening news of more cures and longer life was announced Wednesday by Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, director of statistical research of the American Cancer Society. He spoke at the close of the third National Cancer Conference, sponsored by the Society and National Cancer Institute.

It means some 30,000 more patients are each year passing the five-year survival point. Dr. Hammond said five-year survival after cancer strikes sometimes means cure.

Women are faring better than men in this improved outlook. And it should be possible to increase survival another 20 to 30 per cent, even without discovery of radically new methods of treatment, Dr. Hammond reported.

In 1946, it was estimated only one in four who developed cancer lived five years.

The new figure of one in three is based on data from cancer registries in three states, and seven separate hospitals over the nation.

This includes skin cancer, which is curable ninety per cent of the time. Excluding skin cancer, the survival rate is 24 per cent. But the 1946 estimate also included skin cancer.

The bigger break for women is shown in figures from the very thorough studies of the Connecticut cancer registry.

The survival rate among women rose from 20 per cent in 1925-40 to 29 per cent in 1947-51. Among men the rate rose from 19 to 25 per cent. For both sexes, it increased from 25 to 32 per cent.

Cherry Harvest Due Next Week At The Dalles

THE DALLES — The cherry harvest will get under way to a limited extent next Monday and picking will be general by June 15, a packing house manager reported here Wednesday.

Because of last winter's freeze damage, the crop will be lighter than last year.

Picking prices have not been established because of the wide variation in the size of the crop in different orchards, the packers reported.

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PHOTO BY STEINORTS

teacher education program is restricted to the school year 1955-56. Budgets for general education, vocational education and the Oregon Technical Institute in the Klamath Falls area were approved for the 1957-58 biennium. These budgets will go before the 1957 Legislature for final consideration.

Betty Owen, Pacific University, was appointed health and physical education supervisor. Appointed vocational education counselors were Elmer Wong, Dorothy Campbell and James Booth.

Five staff members were appointed members of the Indian education and training group. These include Malcolm Anderson, agricultural agent; John Neyerlin, counselor; Wayne Blair, legal adviser; Hiroto Zakopi, counselor, and Bill Norval, education specialist.

Miss Mildred Deischer, assistant supervisor of home economics, was selected to represent the Pacific region, on the National Future Homemakers of America handbook committee.

George Sirnio, State Education Department, was appointed to attend President Eisenhower's conference on health and physical education at Annapolis, Md.

Twins were born to two couples Wednesday at Salem General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Gesner, 220 Cunningham Lane, became the parents of a boy and a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rosenbalm, 910 Church St., Dallas, had twin girls.

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