

Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe." From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Division on Missiles

Maybe the Army is copying the precedent set by a Navy captain a few years ago, when the fight over unification was hot. The latter slipped to reporters papers giving the Navy's side of the current controversy, which of course stirred up a hornet's nest. This time congressmen have been getting copies of Army documents presenting the Army's side in the recent dispute over jurisdiction in the use of new missiles.

Secretary Wilson had given the Air Force the major responsibility in this field, and restricted the range for Army missile development.

While the Army is trying to pry the lid holding down its missile efforts, the Navy is pursuing its research and development independently, pulling out of the joint work with the Army. It is developing the Polaris, a ballistic missile with a range of 1,500 miles.

Washington came in for some surprise Friday when Chancellor Adenauer of Germany urged an international ban on nuclear weapons. He thinks that is preliminary to a final solution of world problems.

So the rearing goes forward, and further work on intercontinental missiles and on the Polaris which may be fired from a submarine. The race between peace and catastrophe goes on.

Compulsory Auto Insurance

Two states have compulsory automobile insurance. Massachusetts and New York. Bills to adopt this plan are expected in many of the 44 legislatures which convene this year, Oregon among them. One might think that the casualty insurance companies would welcome such compulsory legislation. On the contrary, they fight it. One reason may be that if such a law is in effect, then plaintiffs and juries in damage suits would know that the real defendant is an insurance company, which is regarded as an invitation to high judgments.

Red Disintegration

Communism finds the going rough outside of its converted states, Russia and China. In Britain for instance the party membership has slumped below 30,000 and now its organ, the Daily Worker says it is in danger of suspension because of increasing publication costs and loss of circulation. The paper supported Soviet intervention in Hungary and attributes its loss of circulation to "some readers' disagreements with our policy on Hungary." In this country the Communist Party and Daily Worker have made gestures of independence of the Russian brand of Communism. There seems no doubt that the degrading of Stalin and the shooting down of Hungarian workers have helped to shatter the structure of world Communism. In fact it is hard to define what Communism now stands for, spite of all the pratings about Karl Marx.

Resignation of Eden Claimed Absolutely Necessary to Heal Anglo-U. S. Alliance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — The resignation of Sir Anthony Eden as Prime Minister of Great Britain was a genuine personal tragedy. It was also an absolutely necessary step towards repairing the shattered Anglo-American partnership. A partnership, after all, is based on mutual trust — it can hardly operate successfully if one partner is forever suspecting the other of treachery.

Since the Suez adventure, a relationship of mutual trust between the Eisenhower Administration and any British government headed by Eden could not possibly exist. It may be very wrong and very unfair. But it is universally believed throughout the top level of the Administration, that the Eden government — on Eden's orders — consciously misled the American government about British intentions in the two weeks before Suez.

This was the main reason for the show of fury and pique in the Administration immediately after the Suez invasion. It was also the main reason why President Eisenhower, despite strong hints, did not invite Eden to visit him when Eden was recuperating in Jamaica, and why he did not express the customary "regret" at Eden's resignation.

Under the circumstances, the old close relationship could not in the nature of things have been rebuilt between the Eisenhower Administration and an Eden government. But the American attitude towards the Eden government is only half the story. The other half is the British, and

French attitude towards the Eisenhower administration — and specifically towards Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Again it may be very wrong and very unfair. But it is universally believed throughout the top levels of both the British and French governments that Secretary Dulles, in the weeks after the nationalization of the Suez Canal, consciously misled both governments about American intentions. This view is unquestionably shared by Eden's successor as Prime Minister, Harold MacMillan.

Hotels at Miami Beach

The holidays past, northern birds of passage are taking flight to more southerly climes. In the Pacific Northwest the trek is to Southern California (Palm Springs and environs) or to Arizona (Phoenix and environs) or to Hawaii. East of the Rockies the great migration, by train, plane, car and trailer is to Florida. That state, long consigned to idling natives and alligators, has become the winter outpost of Yankees, with enough of them tarrying to make Florida vote Republican in 1952 and 1956. The Florida boom which went bust with a bang in the mid-1920s, got a new lease on life after the world war, and there is yet no sign of its going bust again.

The mecca for the majority of Florida-bound vacationers is Miami or Miami Beach. It is positively fantastic the way they have piled up caravansaries to cater to the devotees of the sun on the strip of sand called Miami Beach. Over 400 hotels are anchored on the Beach. Gilbert Milstein writes in the New York Times Magazine that the hotels of Miami Beach "are a branch of show business," and says their architecture "is frequently referred to in some of the starchy journals of criticism as 'Google,' after a Hollywood restaurant of uninhibited form, or as 'drop-dead' architecture, which is self explanatory." They give the Beach really a carnival atmosphere.

Newest of the ornate inns to house the "filthee riche" from New York and way points is the Americana, which cost \$17 million and has 475 rooms, "so American that it has side-by-side or 'his' and 'hers' wash basins in its dressing rooms." Last year the swanky new hotel by the same designer, Morris Lapidus, was Italian—the Eden Roc; and his 1955 product was French, the Fontainebleau. They are preeminent for the showoff crowd, those who want to parade their wealth and success quite as much as to luxuriate and recreate in the sun and sands of Miami.

There are hundreds of more modest hotels to be sure, but Miami Beach with their ritz flare lend the stamp of ornate if not gaudy waste to the cult of the sunwarshippers.

Port of Portland reports the biggest volume of cargo moved in and out last year in the port's history — over nine million tons. And Sunday a ship carrying the biggest cargo from the Port of Astoria will put out to sea, the Greek freighter Atlantic Countess with more than 30 million pounds of bulk wheat destined for Bombay, India. Deepening of the channel over the Columbia bar to 48 ft permits the passage of more heavily laden ships. This landlubber editor rejoices at these evidences of growth of marine commerce. The Pacific Ocean which washes Oregon's shores offers an open highway for the world's commerce, and effort to increase its use should be unceasing.

A combination of circumstances has taken the shine off of turnpikes. In a number the revenues have been disappointing, not enough to cover the interest and principal installments on the revenue bonds issued for the financing. Then the enactment of the federal highway program with its promise of huge sums for construction of toll-free superhighways has killed promotions for new turnpikes. It may be that schemes will be worked out for states to take over the turnpikes in conjunction with the interstate program. Oregon very wisely avoided the plunge into construction of toll roads under the fancy name of turnpikes.

The Macmillan name (second "m" small) is well known on this side of the Atlantic from the publishing firm Macmillan and Company, because of the many books circulated here which bear its imprint. The new Prime Minister of Britain is of that family, his Scot grandfather and great-uncle having founded it. Harold "peddled" books himself until he got into politics. So the new leader is literate, but that is in the British tradition, too.

Congressional Quarterly reports that the average salary of lobbyists in Washington, according to their statements was \$5,059 in 1955. If that is all they get, we fail to see why they don't all go back to Pocatello.

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago Jan. 12, 1947

Coe A. McKenna, state tax commissioner since his initial appointment in September 1945, died.

25 Years Ago Jan. 13, 1932

Gov. Julius L. Meier announced he will leave for Washington to appear before the United States board of army engineers at a hearing to urge consideration of the board's adverse report with respect to power development on the Columbia River.

40 Years Ago Jan. 13, 1917

Explosion of a box of gunpowder in a store at Oregon City injured four men, blew the front out of the store and rocked the city's business district for a radius of several blocks.

Pendleton High School Construction to Start

PENDELTON, Jan. 12 — Construction of Pendleton's new two million dollar, 1,250-student capacity high school will begin in late March, school board officials said today.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page one.)

bates, its oft-demonstrated inefficiency - in short those who are acquainted with it only from the outside and hark back to its generous principles and noble ideals - all these have held fast to their original confidence and faith.

Spaak confesses he cannot still number himself among the faithful. "On the contrary, it seems to me that never before has the insufficiency of the United Nations as at present constituted stood out so clearly. In spite of its apparent success, I believe that it has never come so near to the brink of failure - that is, unless it proceeds promptly to reestablish its strength."

What disturbs Spaak is the fact that the spirit of the Charter can be violated with border raids, that Egypt can deny transit to ships in the Suez, or Russia can shoot down Hungarians in Budapest, with the U.N. "powerless to intervene."

"This brand of justice, I repeat, is nothing but a caricature. Such an interpretation of principles amounts to rewarding any nation which is audacious enough to accomplish the most reprehensible act but which very cleverly stops short, not of violence, but of open war. This state of things cannot endure. It is high time to modify the Charter, to abolish the veto, to make for responsible voting, to decree that violators of international law shall be excluded, ipso facto, from the organization, and to set up a real international army."

Those isolationists who have criticized United Nations as infringing on national sovereignty will find no comfort in these words from Spaak. For what he is demanding, is not less, but more internationalization. He would make United Nations a real power, able to enforce its sanctions.

Spaak's viewpoint is that of the extreme internationalist, such as those in this country who predicted failure for United Nations because of its structure and lack of authority. Also he speaks as a West European, sympathetic with the objective of disciplining Nasir and doubting disappointed that the Anglo-French efforts in this direction were thwarted.

After the 1954 election, when Neuberger and Rep. Edith Green were elected and Sen. Morse officially joined their party, the delegation was in a three-to-three split partywise. Much of the pulling and hauling between sides represented conflicting ideologies on power, timber, farm legislation, etc. But also at work was the overriding battle for control of the delegation that would be decided in the 1956 election, notably the Senate seat long held by Morse which Republicans hoped to capture with Douglas McKay.

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United Nations, we were right to make the Atlantic alliance, we are right to dream of a united Europe. But once the policy has been agreed upon and the instruments forged we are not able to make them operate efficiently. Little by little the instrumentalities lose their force and scope and hopes dissolve to disillusionment. Where are the men of clear mind and resolute will that the West needs desperately to save its precious inheritance?"

At the moment the eyes of the world turn to President Eisenhower. He has demonstrated his eagerness to put world peace on a firm foundation; but even he cannot succeed without the aid of men of goodwill in other lands. We must acknowledge that the day when nationalism will be sunk in a super-national organization is still distant. United Nations must work with what tools it has.

State's Demos in Congress Display Unity This Session

By A. ROBERT SMITH Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — Oregon's six-member congressional delegation is off to what looks like a much more amicable start than it ever enjoyed during the past two years of the 84th Congress.

One reason, of course, is that one side of the battling ranks was a virtually wiped out in the November election when Reps. Harris Ellsworth and Sam Coon were defeated by Reps. Charles O. Porter and Al Ullman.

The defeat of these two Republicans cuts the GOP strength within the Oregon delegation down to one man, Rep. Walker Norblad, and gives the Democrats the other five posts.

So now the five Democrats are rallying around one another in an open display of team work which will undoubtedly carry through much of the work they perform in this 85th Congress. They have launched a bi-weekly breakfast conference to discuss state problems and ways and means of joining to combat them here in Washington, D.C.

Nothing of this sort has been done here by the Oregon delegation in recent years, nor was it done before Sen. Richard L. Neuberger broke the Democratic jinx in 1954 at a time when all six congressional jobs were held by Republicans.

Back in those days, when Sen. Wayne Morse was a Republican and his senatorial colleague was Republican Guy Cordon, there was only superficial cooperation between the two senators. They were as incompatible in their philosophies and fields of interest as any senators bearing the same party label could be.

The closest cooperation at that time was between Cordon and Ellsworth, two deeply conservative men with similar fields of interest centered in local problems of western Oregon, principally in legislation concerning the tangled O&C forestlands.

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The Democratic sweep has ended all that. The Oregon delegation is controlled by the Democrats. Rep. Norblad could become a

political minority and demonstrate the political contrast as the issues in this Congress develop — but that is hardly to be expected. The past two years, when his GOP colleagues were battling the Democrats, Norblad seldom aligned himself with them to take on the Democrats. After watching them go down to defeat in campaigns that were enveloped by these same issues, Norblad has shown no disposition to follow their example.

Congressman Norblad remains today what he has been essentially for much of his career. In Congress, a political loner. His ambition to go higher in politics has never been doubted, and he demonstrated it personally by impulsive jumping to the GOP gubernatorial contest last year following the death of Paul Patterson. But his quick exit from the race demonstrated his aversion for taking political risks.

Unless the last Republican left in the Oregon delegation changes his ways and becomes a more forceful advocate of his party's position, the five Democrats, all of the liberal wing of the party which is often in conflict with the Eisenhower administration, will have things pretty much their own way.

Stamps in the News

By CHARLES IRELAND Statesman Stamp Editor

The Scott standard catalog of postage stamps will be discussed today following a peek at our illustrations—two of the Olympic Games stamps issued by the Dominican Republic. Pictured are two American champions, Bob Mathias and Babe Drickson.

The set was reported in this column last month but has not yet come onto the market.

The Scott stamp catalog, often called "the encyclopedia of stamp collecting," is also the keystone of the hobby. It assigns a number and a cash value to every stamp that is recognized as having been issued for the primary purpose of use on mail.

Unfortunately, many non-collectors have the mistaken idea that stamps are worth the full price listed in the catalog—and that collectors will gladly buy them at these prices.

Actually, most stamps are worth only a fraction of their catalog value. And the fraction

varies greatly. Often collectors will pay "half catalog" or a bit more for a stamp they want, but dealers will rarely pay more than 10 per cent of the catalog value.



of a run-of-the-mine collection of foreign stamps, U. S. stamps tend to bring prices that are more in line with catalog values.

Even so, the standard catalog is a valuable aid for the beginning collector and almost a necessity for the advanced collector. Published annually, the complete catalog now sells for \$9.50 a price that may seem prohibitive to some.

Old editions depreciate rapidly and can often be purchased for two to three dollars.

Participants Invited in 'Great Decision' Study

Organization for the Salem community "Great Decisions — 1957" program which begins Jan. 20 was completed Friday by Alan Berg, general chairman, who announced the following committee chairmen: Discussion groups, Mrs. Marvin Nettleton, Dean Robert D. Gregg, Materials library, Miss Doreen Yorkston.

Special events, Dr. V. I. Andie, Publicity, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Brandt Jr. Aim of the program is to interest citizens in all walks of life in forming discussion groups for the

Persons interested in taking part in the "Great Decisions—1957" discussion program may write to Mrs. Marvin Nettleton, 945 Tamarack, Salem, giving name, address, telephone number and indicating preference, if any, of church or club group—or a desire to organize or be in a group of their own. Materials will be available to anyone so writing.

consideration of foreign policy issues confronting the United States in 1957.

Groups are expected to be organized from members of service clubs, churches, schools, industrial units, government agencies, and by individuals who choose to form groups among themselves. The eight-week program involves a weekly meeting at which will be considered Russia, neutralism, colonialism, Red China, Germany, Middle East, military strategy, and trade and aid.

Fact sheets ready by the Foreign Policy Association are furnished each participant to give background information, facts, and to suggest policy alternatives. This information together with whatever other data citizens may have gathered becomes the basis for the discussion and for the conclusions reached.

Opinion ballots on each of the "Great Decisions" may be cast by each discussion group member for tabulation, the results being made known in the community and then forwarded to the State Department and Congress in Washington, D.C. It has been emphasized that the program is non-partisan, and that it bears the endorsement of both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

Oregon was the pilot state in the United States for this program in 1955 and 1956. The program is now national in scope.

Groups 6 to 16 Persons The experience of the Oregon State college extension service which administered the program in its pilot period is declared to

Judge Raps Segregation In Virginia

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12 — Virginia's pupil placement law, designed to maintain the state's traditional system of racially segregated schools, is "unconstitutional on its face," U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled Friday.

The placement plan, enacted by the State Legislature last year as part of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's "no integration anywhere" program for public schools, provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools by a three-member board. The board's rulings may be appealed to the governor and to the state courts. State funds would be withheld from any integrated schools.

In a 12,000-word opinion, Hoffman reviewed the course taken by Virginia to keep the races in separate schools, and said: "The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat" the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

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Safety Valve

Dr. Townsend Birthday

To the Editor: On January 13th, 1867 a great American humanitarian was born at Fairbury, Illinois, Dr. Francis E. Townsend. Again this year on that date thousands of his friends and Townsend club members will celebrate his 91st birthday.

In spite of advanced age he still maintains his high ideals to stamp out poverty in our beloved country. Just last year he stated that we must have more purchasing power in the U. S. A. or we will experience an era of tight money, increased inflation, and resultant increase in bankruptcies.

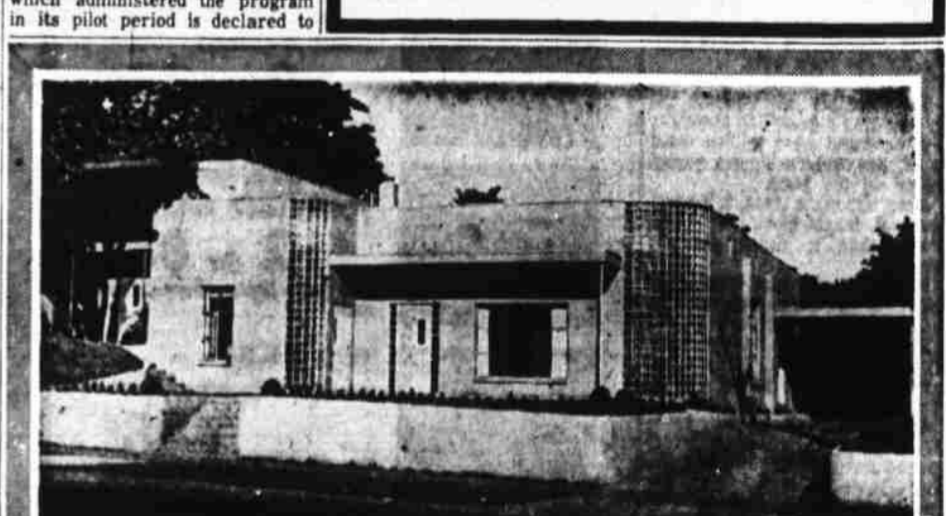
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