

Booming World of Western Europe

Old Animositities Crumbling

EDITOR'S NOTE — Ancient hatreds have blooded Europe for centuries. Gasping combatants agreed only that they hated each other — and the Germans. Now, under the menace of communism, the old animosities are tumbling down and the states draw closer to unification. And if it's more a marriage of reason than love, at least it's a marriage — reports Richard O'Regan in the third of a four-part series on Europe's boom.

AMSTERDAM — Locked inside their tight little borders, West Europeans generated prejudices about each other for centuries.

Now their world is opening up and their national hates and emotional rivalries are disappearing.

Millions of Germans—not all, of course—often used to think of the French as dirty, erotic and decadent. They saw some attractions in French culture, but more often than not Paris was Montmartre, the Moulin Rouge and the can-can—a city of sin and brothels.

The French on the other hand saw the Germans had contributed much to the world in the way of music and philosophy, but there was an inclination to regard the "Boche" as bull-headed, arrogant and conceited. The Hitler murderers only bolstered such French opinion.

Today, 17 years after the war, national prejudice is still strong and persuasive. It still can muster enough adherents so that Europe has some small neo-Nazi, neo-Fascist and ultra right-wing political parties.

More often than not their supporters are eccentrics and their leaders ruthless men making use of prejudice to try to gain personal power.

In the mass, however, Europeans appear to have become aware in the last ten years that prejudice is a dead duck. They seem to have concluded that, in the nuclear age, Western Europe has only one way it can go. That is to abandon national bias and work together.

Instead of their negative attitudes toward each other, a great many Europeans have substituted a positive concept: Unite Europe, but preserve our national cultures and differences.

This correspondent, on a tour of Western Europe, talked to government leaders, sociologists, industrialists, priests, farmers, miners, students and the inevitable man in the street. They backed up completely the conclusions of the limited



(AP Wirephoto)

Wealth Symbols Automobiles are bumper-to-bumper in Paris' Place de la Concorde as the number of car owners soars throughout Western Europe. It is estimated that every 11th European owns an automobile this year as the western nations reap the benefits of the Common Market and disappearing prejudices.

number of public opinion polls which have been made on the subject: Europeans want to forget and are forgetting the hates of the past.

Prof. Bartholomew Landheer, an eminent Dutch sociologist and head of the Peace Library in The Hague, summed it up:

"What has happened is that West European nations haven't any real power struggles between them any more. The colonies are almost gone. There is nothing much to quarrel about."

"It is not a question any more of one country being better than another. Now we see we have to work together."

It used to be said that the Austrians hated the Czechs, the Czechs hated the Hungarians, the French hated the Dutch, the Yugoslavs hated the Greeks and so on — but everybody hated the Germans. And the greatest disagreement was that between France and Germany.

"Today, one can only be awed by the extent and depth of Franco-German reconciliation," said a U.S. state department official recently.

We have forged a marriage of reason," said a French historian. "This does not mean that

we are falling over each other in love. But we have joined together to wipe out the eternal menace of war on the Rhine."

France's General Charles de Gaulle put it this way during a recent tour of Germany in which he was cheered, applauded and welcomed almost as a long-lost brother:

"Time will go by and the wounds will be healed, but the wounds are deep and the healing will be long."

If you tour Europe, you still can hear traces of bitterness in many places against the Germans.

"I can never forget what the Germans did to us Dutch," said a Netherlands diplomat. "And I cannot forget what they did to my Jewish relatives," said a young Belgian girl.

"Those Germans," said a French manufacturer. "They still live like they drive: hard-headed and brutally. They take the right of way, step on the gas, and run over anybody in their way."

On the other hand, a French teacher said:

"In my class, Hitler is a dead issue. Only the British seem to want to keep him alive. My

students travel to Germany and find their German companions friendly and eager to know about France. Neither group seems to fear they are going to have to face each other across the trenches again one day."

Jen Deloor, a 17-year-old son of a Belgian miner said. "If there is any resentment still, it is with the older generation, not with us."

There are local prejudices such as those in Belgium between French and Flemish-speaking people. Religious antagonisms force some Bavarian schools to provide separate gym and toilet facilities for Protestant and Catholic pupils.

On the other hand, the great upsurge in travel and the international exchange of people and labor in Europe is helping to increase understanding.

Since my boy went hitchhiking in France," said a German factory manager, "he thinks French art, movies, plays and manners are the only culture left in Europe."

You can, in fact, hear some young students say: "We're Europeans first, French, Germans or Dutch only second."

By RICHARD O'REGAN
Of the Associated Press

Postcard Takes Roundabout Trip

PARMA, Italy (AP) — It took two months and a trip to the Soviet Union for a postcard sent from here to reach a village only 10 miles from Parma.

The postcard was addressed to the village of Felino in the district of Mosca.

Mosca is the Italian name for Moscow, and the card went off to the Soviet capital. The Moscow postoffice sent it back.

District Court Records

(Nov. 13, 1962)
TRUCK SPEEDING — Joe Glade, Piercey, Deer Island, Ore., \$5; Ronald Earl Bigelow, Cottage Grove, \$25.
BASIC RULE VIOLATION — Harold Duane Brulin, 2746 Potter St., \$15; Truman Avery Seward, Rt. 1, Box 1120, \$10; David Jeffrey Imbach, Rt. 2, Box 454, Springfield, \$20; Gerald Dean Becker, 1280 Evergreen Dr., \$15; Earl Lynn Stultz, 312 E. 16th Ave., \$25; C. Fenton Ford, 1941 Lincoln St., \$25.
STOP SIGN — Ronald Earl Schrader, Rt. 4, Box 320, \$15.
SPEED CONTEST — William George Duncan, Lowell, \$45.
FAILURE TO STOP FOR FLASHING RED RAILROAD CROSSING SIGNAL — Perry Anson Roark, Creswell, \$10.
(Nov. 15, 1962)
Improper passing — Dennis Long, 2880 Federal Place, Eugene, \$15.
Violation of the basic rule — Otis Barber, North Highland, Calif., \$25; Deanna Pale, 1742 Augusta St., Eugene, \$15; Wendell Hiatt, 715 Fair Oaks Dr., Eugene, \$45.
Reckless driving — Thomas Purcell, 922½ W. 12th Ave., Eugene, \$150.
(Nov. 16, 1962)
Violation of the basic rule — Kenneth Wylie, Rt. 2, Garden Way, Eugene, \$20; James Barnes, 2400 Mission Dr., Eugene, \$25.
Truck speeding — John Randall, Portland, \$25; John Fuik, Albany, \$10.
(Nov. 19, 1962)
VIOLATION OF THE BASIC RULE — Tai Keith Jr., Roseburg, \$20.
IMPROPER LANE USAGE — Robert Dwiggins, Rt. 1, Box 708, Eugene, \$15.
(Nov. 20, 1962)
TRUCK SPEEDING — Peter Bremer, Portland, \$10; Jack Gridley, Red Bluff, Calif., \$10.
DRIVING WHILE SUSPENDED — Dolores Paul, 680 Bethel Dr., Eugene, suspended sentence.
RECKLESS DRIVING — Kenneth Rolfe, Creswell, \$40.
FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY — Raymond McGowan, 1493 W. 11th Ave., Eugene, \$5.

IMPROPER CHANGING OF LANES — Lawrence Naught, Rt. 1, Box 148, Springfield, \$15.
HUNTING WITHOUT A DEER TAG — Theodore Tach, 1975 Taney St., Eugene, \$30.
USING A DOG TO HUNT DEER — William Seales, Rt. 3, Box 340, Eugene, \$25 fine (suspended); Willard Seales, 2175 Grant St., Eugene, \$25 fine (suspended); Robert Philson, Rt. 3, Box 344, Eugene, \$30.
VIOLATION OF THE BASIC RULE — Melvin Kleiman, Cottage Grove, \$25; Ambrose Devine, 921 W. Fourth Ave., Eugene, \$25; Billy Blackstone, Medford, \$25; Lester Hoefler, Alinston, \$15; Jene Richmond, 1376 W. Sixth Ave., Eugene, \$25; John Ryan, 1706 Washington St., Eugene, \$25; Kiare Eckton, Mosier, \$15; Stephen McDonald, Salem, \$15; Laverne Wilkes, Roseburg, \$35; David Ralph, 1222 K St., Springfield, \$100 and a day in jail; William Younggreen, 3721 Dove Lane, Eugene, \$15; Ernest Whitting, Sutherlin, \$20; Andrew Eskellinen, Black Diamond, Wash., \$15; Robert Moss, Philomath, \$20.

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Saigon Wooing Mountain Tribesmen

SIAGON, Viet Nam (AP) — Americans in South Viet Nam are learning some lessons their forefathers knew by heart when the Indian and white man clashed for control of the North American continent.

Dotting the remote, jungle covered highlands of central Viet Nam are hundreds of small forts and outposts, where Vietnamese troops and their American advisors base operations.

These operations are not intended to kill. They are to make friends and influence people.

Outside the posts are dark-skinned tribesmen, who dress in brilliant, hand-woven fabrics or loin cloths. They are silent simple people, who hunt with spears and cross bows. Their arrows sometimes are tipped with deadly strychnine-based poisons extracted from native plants.

Some are fighting on the side of the Saigon forces. Some are fighting for the Vietnamese Communist rebels. Most are content to be left alone by all outsiders.

There are 700,000 of these highland mountaineers, divided into about 34 main tribal groups and dozens of sub-groups. Few of the tribes speak common languages, and only a minority speaks Vietnamese, the national language.

Yet they are the dominant inhabitants of a sparsely populated area making up about two-thirds of South Viet Nam's land area.

As such, they are key elements in the deadly war between the Viet Cong and the government, whether they like it or not. The problem for the government is to win their allegiance and persuade them to help strangle the Communist enemy working among them.

For many years, outsiders (including the Vietnamese) have had little contact with the Montagnards, as they are called. Any contact was rarely cordial. Merchants from the low-

lands selling the Montagnards cheap trinkets and beads often left cheated and embittered tribesmen behind.

In French colonial days, which ended only eight years ago, Montagnard workers often were exploited by highlands plantations.

As in the early days of the American Indian, liquor plays an important role in community relations, and outsiders have to get used to the idea. A common greeting in the highlands is "Nam lu," meaning "Let's get drunk together."

In recent months, the pressure of war and blandishments in the lowlands have pushed more than 100,000 of these tribesmen away from their ancestral homes toward government-controlled areas. The movement has created an enormous feeding problem for the government, but it is regarded as progress toward eventual victory in the highlands.

Saigon forces and the U.S. advisors with them are cutting into Viet Cong influence, but the work goes slowly.

The Viet Cong, realizing years ago the importance of Montagnard support in their highland campaign, has been working hard among the tribes, sometimes marrying into them to strengthen ties.

Saigon forces are still trying to overcome the tendency to refer to the Montagnards as "moi." That means savage, and the tribesmen don't like the word.

Americans and Vietnamese are learning side by side how to avoid violating important taboos. One does not enter certain parts of houses, and one does not cut wood in certain places. The spirits inhabiting certain streams must not be offended by dumping refuse into the water.

The anti-Communist forces have taken a big risk, but so far it seems to be paying off. They are arming many of the more reliable Montagnards with weapons better than arrows—rifles and tommyguns. It is a vote of confidence in the tribesmen, and it apparently is appreciated.

The bitter memories of the Indochina war still are reminders that the Montagnard can be a deadly enemy if he is not on your side.

The soft-spoken hunters played an important role supporting Viet Minh forces in North Viet Nam, especially in the closing months of the war at the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

Now the West is trying to avoid making the same mistake a second time.

British Pubs Withstanding The Inroads of Modernity

LONDON (AP) — The British local, or neighborhood pub, stands like Winston Churchill as an enduring monument against the inroads of time.

It continues to fulfill its traditional role of poor man's club with hardly a change down through the years, except it may have television today.

One such local is Tony Watson's place, known as the Eagle—a modest grog shop on the edge of swanky Maida Vale, an area of high-priced apartments on the city's near west side.

The apartment dwellers contribute little to the prosperity of the Eagle. It caters in the main to the working classes more modestly housed in its immediate environs.

The Eagle has two bars, with separate entrances. The beer costs two pennies a pint less in the bar with the television set.

This is not a criticism of television — the set is in the bar called the public bar, and beer prices always are lower in a public bar than on the other side, known as the saloon bar. To compensate for the higher

price of beer on their side of the Eagle, the saloon bar customers have a fireplace and newer leather on the seats.

Backbone of the Eagle's trade are a handful of regulars who never miss a day. Many of them have what Tony calls "the stalling syndrome."

"As no doubt you know," Tony explains, "every starting in a flock settles down on his own special spot at the nightly roosting place. The other birds honor his right to it, to the point where they will leave it vacant for a week or two if he fails to appear."

"It's the same with my regulars. Nobody but a stranger would occupy a spot at either the public bar or the saloon bar which is a regular's by custom."

Thus one end of the Eagle saloon bar is normally anchored by an old fellow on crutches and the other by a trim little white-haired woman known as The Widow. If somebody is occupying their chosen sectors of the bar, they stand patiently behind him until he gets an uneasy feeling and moves.

Hill Ruling Overturned

SALEM (AP) — An order issued by Public Utility Commissioner Jonel C. Hill which denied a water rate increase to Depoe Bay Development Co. in Lincoln County has been reversed by the Marion County Circuit Court here.

It was the first court reversal handed Hill in the four years he has served as commissioner. Earlier this year, Hill rejected proposed rates that would have given the company a return of about 8½ per cent on its investment.

Circuit Judge George Jones ruled that the water company request was justified, and ordered a new application to be filed with Hill giving a 6½ per cent return.

16 Initiated By Fraternity

Sixteen new members have been initiated into Alpha Kappa Psi, professional fraternity in business and economics, at the University of Oregon.

They are Jim Moznette and Odell D. Wood of Eugene; George F. Robertson of Portland; Calvin Arola of Roseburg; John D. Halm of Grants Pass; Leonard J. Wilkinson of Prineville; Merrell H. Jordan III, David L. Arnaudo, and Jon Rasmussen, all of Berkeley, Calif.

Others are L. McLane Fisher of Corvallis; Perry Reel of Modesto, Calif.; Ben A. Peterson of Salt Lake City, Utah; Bruce C. Gibbs of Diablo, Calif.; Bruce B. Baker and LeRoy Huus, both of Minot, N. Dak., and George J. Tichy II of Liberty Lake, Wash.