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4—Salem, Oregon, Friday, February 13, 1953

CHEERY NEWS FROM THE SUDAN

Best international news of the week was the announcement that Britain and Egypt have compromised their years long dispute over the Sudan and that a "successful understanding" on the withdrawal of British troops from the Suez canal zone looms in the near future.

The final settlement of these two key problems in British-Egyptian relations could clear the way toward tighter co-operation between this strategic Moslem nation and the western powers in the cold war, perhaps in a Middle East defense command.

The Sudan agreement was signed by Prime Minister Mohammed Naguib of Egypt and Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson for Great Britain and announced in the House of Commons at London by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden as "a reasonable settlement of this question which has long bedeviled our relations with Egypt."

The agreement substitutes home rule for the sovereignty the two nations have shared for 54 years over the Sudan and gives the 8,000,000 people of that territory on the upper Nile the right to choose independence, union with Egypt or a partnership in the British Commonwealth before the end of 1955. It provides for these main stages:

1. County-wide elections are to be held within the next two months for a Sudanese parliament. These elections will be supervised by an international commission made up of an Indian, an American, a Briton and two Sudanese.

2. A Sudanese government will be formed and, under international supervision, will prepare for the assumption of full power.

3. Within three years, the Sudanese people will make their fateful choice for independence or an alliance.

Safeguards were written into the accord at the insistence of the British to protect the rights of the pagan Negro minority living in the Sudan's deep south. Most of the northerners are Moslem Arabs with cultural and racial affinities with the Egyptians.

General Naguib, who has assumed dictatorship over Egypt has so far shown real statesmanship on his reform of century old corruption and misrule and the Sudanese pact seems fair to Egypt, Britain and to the Sudan. It is in sharp contrast to the rigid xenophobia of the preceding Waftist regime.

TROUBLE AT PACIFIC

Personality differences probably figure in that surprise vote of 42 Pacific university faculty members that President Walter Giersbach, now serving here as a state senator, be asked to resign, but the major cause appears to be Pacific's financial difficulties, which are typical of the non-tax supported institution of learning in this period of rising costs and falling interest rates.

It is revealed that Oregon's second oldest college has operated at a total deficit of approximately \$120,000 in the past two years, \$50,000 in one year and \$70,000 in the other, despite additional income that must now be reaching the institution from a large gift from the Scott estate.

Pacific has unquestionably made very great progress in enrollment, gifts and building construction during the Giersbach administration. A vigorous personality, Giersbach has reinvigorated the century old institution, which now has among other assets the Northwest's only school of optometry.

But during the past two years gifts seem to have declined ominously, both a cause and a result of internal dissatisfactions. As a result the college is badly in the red despite an increase in tuition charges to the students, who still carry the bulk of the load in supporting independent colleges.

Things finally reached a point where faculty members were affected, through staff reductions and now a threatened salary cut, a word the younger generation knows little of, but of which the older one has eloquent memories.

So there's trouble under those beautiful trees over on the Pacific campus in Forest Grove while its president struggles here with the weighty problems of the entire state. Without presuming to judge the merits of the controversy we bespeak from the public a kindly consideration for all groups, who whatever their differences are educating many of Oregon's youth without recourse to the taxpayer's already hard pressed dollar. If they ever falter in their heavy task the taxpayers of this state will really groan for they are picking up a very substantial slice of the educational check.

HAS HE THE RIGHT TO DO IT?

Astorian-Budget

The judge trying the Jelke vice trial in New York city who ordered parts of the trial closed to press and public, did so because the subject matter of the forthcoming testimony was "steeped in filth."

One can understand his desire to protect the public from publication of such testimony, but his right to convert his courtroom into a star chamber trial is very questionable.

If this judge can close his courtroom because he thinks the testimony is filthy, presumably any judge can close any trial he might think is filthy—even though the cause for such opinion is much less and may exist only in the judge's own mind.

Therefore, this judge's decision should not go unchallenged.

The press, however, may well be culpable in this matter. By giving probably undue attention to the trial's details, it may have invited the judge's closure decision.

Metropolitan newspapers, anxious to interest their readers, sometimes have a tendency to go overboard on salacious subjects simply because salacity has appeal to many readers.

Newspapers themselves need to be on guard to ensure that the material in their columns safeguards public morals so that they do not give an excuse for some over-zealous judge to infringe their and the people's right to be present at court trials.

BY I. WEBSTER

Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

How Times Have Changed Since the First Elizabeth

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Britain soon will formally crown amid pomp and pageantry her second Queen Elizabeth.

And my, how times have changed since the first Queen Elizabeth took the throne nearly 400 years ago.

Historians often write nostalgically about "the spacious days of good Queen Bess." But the housewife of today would regard the lot of the average woman then as a living nightmare.

There not only were no radio or television. Soap itself was beyond the reach of all but the rich.

The Fuller Brush salesman would enjoy none of his present prosperity. He'd have starved. Folks used cloth to clean their teeth, and the bathtub was unknown. In fact one great lady who formed the habit of taking a bath once a month regularly was regarded as a bit eccentric.

Famous beauties of the 16th century enhanced their charms by coating their faces with a substance now used to paint houses—white lead.

A wife had to be a real all-round odd job lady then. In a treatise called "Delights for Ladies," Sir Hugh Plat listed a few things a good homemaker should be able to do: "Brew ale, milk cows, make cheese, mold candles, spin, weave, sew and bake; also pluck geese for feather beds and put in and take care of both a vegetable garden and a herb garden."

When these little duties were done, the wife could spend the rest of the time meditating how lucky she was to be married. There was a law that single women could be arrested for the crime of being old maids.

Today a stenographer can dress about as well as a society debutante. There was no such nonsense under good Queen Bess. She herself didn't have a pair of silk stockings until she was 28 years old. They were black net. But to wear these "alike nether-stockings" legally you have to have the equivalent of an income of about \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Luxuries such as silk stockings were regarded as much too good for the common people. So were a lot of other things. In 1585 good Old Queen Bess proclaimed a so-called "sumptuary law" sternly designed to keep people in their proper places by regulating their dress and appearance.

Only a countess could wear a sables. The wearing of taffeta, velvet, embroidered, leopard fur, or gold and silver ornaments were prohibited to persons of low income.

It was a tough time, too, for ladies who shoplifted finery they couldn't afford. You could be put to death merely for stealing a handkerchief.

Many a present-day husband with a free-spending wife might think it would be wise to revive this old law. Save him money. But he would find it applied to him also.

Dear of Queen Bess was equally hard on lower class male peacocks. It was high style for a man of quality to wear big, puffed out breeches. The farther out they puffed, the more fashionable a lad you were. Some went so far as to stuff their breeches with sawdust.

But regal Bess again saved the classes from the masses. She made it a crime for any fellow below the rank of baron to have more than three linings in his breeches.

Further plans for a Salem stop of the Freedom Train, April 6, have been considered by the Chamber of Commerce.

Bids for construction of a 300,000 gallon reinforced concrete reservoir for Mt. Angel will be received until March 8.

Burglars have entered Stayton liquor store and departed with 20 cases of liquor valued at \$1,000 and \$60 in cash.

Marion county's share of the 1948 agricultural conservation program fund will be \$70,000.

Walter Norblad, 39-year-old Astoria attorney, will file his candidacy for re-election to congress from the First Oregon district on Friday.

Uncle Jimmy Smith, 105, a resident of Waterloo in Linn county, is still "gol-danged mad" at assassin John Wilkes Booth whose bullets caused the death of President Lincoln.

Chief of Police Frank A. Min-to has assigned Leonard Skinner patrolman on the day shift, to the detective division.

Solicitation of subscriptions to books and magazines on Salem streets without a permit from the police department has resulted in the arrest of five persons, three men and two women.

Beauty Queen to Become Yank
New York (AP)—Marianne Mullender, Belgium's entry in "Miss Universe" contest a year ago, has come back to America to become a U. S. citizen.

Debarking yesterday from the Holland-American Liner Veendam, the 23-year-old, brown-haired beauty said: "I love America. That's why I'm going to be a citizen as soon as I can. The American people are the nicest people I have ever met, friendly and warm-hearted."

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

French Deputies' Position On United European Army

(Editor's Note—Drew Pearson is on a trip to Berlin and Paris to check on crucial developments there and report on progress being made in unifying our allies.)

BY DREW PEARSON

Paris—If a vote were taken today, the United European Army pact would not be ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies despite the recent pilgrimage here by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Considering the fact that to have French and German troops marching under one flag and wearing the same uniform is number one on the list of American foreign policy and considering the fact that in this area we are wrapped up in the hopes of European peace for years to come, this is not a happy prospect.

Dulles' trip at first gave impetus to the pact's ratification. Then his remark in Bonn that Germany's borders should not stop at the Oder river gave it a bad setback.

The French chamber is subject to the same public pressures and political whims as the U. S. Congress and contains just as many prima donnas, so it is estimated that Dulles' remark cost a minimum of 30 votes in the chamber.

It is believed, however, that this bogged-down situation can be rectified before April 23, the deadline Dulles has set, but it will take some superhuman negotiations and above all some skillful changing of public opinion to do it.

What the state department hasn't appreciated is the difficulty of building a firm military structure on shaky public opinion. It's like building a skyscraper in a swamp.

There should have been an educational campaign to convince the French and German people, for 80 years at each other's throats, regarding the advantages of military cooperation.

General Eisenhower, when head of NATO, was strong for vigorous, united propaganda efforts by its members.

Also, Eisenhower, when running for president, delivered a speech pledging an active propaganda campaign behind the iron curtain. Furthermore, his new secretary of state went out of the way to criticize Secretary Acheson's "containment" policy toward the Soviet as being too passive.

Nevertheless, state department information chief Phillips emphatically sided with the British against the Italian proposal to set up a cooperative propaganda agency to fight communism.

At another NATO information meeting, the French representative proposed a move to prevent Russian jamming of the Voice of America and other allied broadcasts. He suggested that the British Broadcasting corporation, the French radio and the voice beam their propaganda to Russia at exactly the same time, thus making it impossible for Moscow to jam all of them.

Again state department representative Phillips said no. The French also suggest an international anti-communist propaganda committee to prevent propaganda confusion. For instance, a favorite trick of the Polish radio is to compare what the British radio says with the French and the Voice of America to show the conflict between them and then announcing "obviously they lie."

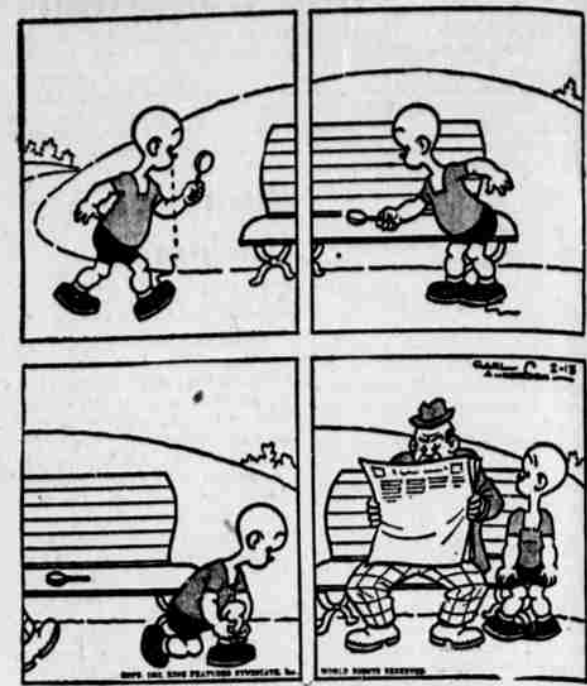
These are just a few of the problems badly needing solution if the great goal of a united Europe is to become a reality.

Costly Wedding—for Spectator
Columbus, O. (AP)—It was a costly wedding for Miss Jane Gross, 21, and she wasn't even getting married.

Miss Gross reported to police that her purse containing \$35 was stolen from her seat while she attended a church wedding.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



Easier to Raise 7 Children Says Maureen O'Sullivan

By BOB THOMAS

Hollywood (AP)—Maureen O'Sullivan gazed sympathetically at a child actress who was getting fretful while waiting to play a movie scene.

"Your daughter will be too tired to do the scene," Miss O'Sullivan remarked to the tot's mother. "Why don't you have her lie down for a nap?"

"Oh, she wouldn't lie down," the mother replied blandly.

Miss O'Sullivan commented later: "That amazed me. If the child were one of my children, she'd take a nap, or else."

And that's why rearing seven children is easier than bringing up one, two or three. This may come as a shock to some harassed parents, me, for example, but she says it's true. Being the most prolific movie mother, she ought to know.

"I really think it is easier to manage my seven," she argued. "The reason is that you can't afford to humor each one of them. If you had to stop and reason to get them to do something, your life would be chaotic. They have to learn to do things when they're told."

"With seven children, you have to organize your household and keep it well disciplined. The children eat at a certain hour and we eat at a certain hour. There is a certain time for television—if school home work has been completed. The schedule must be maintained."

She reported that her children were delighted with the resumption of her film career.

"They like to have me come home and tell them what Bob Hope said and so forth," she remarked. "It makes their mother seem a little more exciting, I think."

Dream Home for Polio Victim

Chicago (AP)—Mrs. Mary Kitmiller has moved into the home that friendship built.

An ambulance pulled up to the door Wednesday and stout hands tenderly carried the 27-year-old polio victim up the ramp to her new \$25,000 home.

Then there was a ceremony in the living room. A builder named Ben Sears handed Mrs. Kitmiller the deed.

"This is the happiest day of my life," she said.

It was a touching climax to a story of neighbors rallying around a stricken friend.

The people of suburban Park Ridge, and Ben Sears, touched by Mrs. Kitmiller's plight, built the house—a dream home for a woman who must spend most of her time in an iron lung.

Mrs. Kitmiller was stricken with polio Aug. 16, 1951. Last December, Mrs. Kitmiller was evicted from her home in Park Ridge by her mother-in-law, who owned the home.

To add to the polio victim's troubles, she had a separate maintenance suit pending against her husband, James, 28, charging desertion. He filed a cross bill, charging adultery.

Moved by Mrs. Kitmiller's plight her neighbors began a public subscription contributing money, labor and materials toward the home. Twenty-four days after it was started, the home was a reality. And Mrs. Kitmiller had \$10,600 left over in a trust fund.

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