

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 22, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.
Published every morning, business office 213 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-5641.

The U. S. Takes a Stand

The United States finally has some sort of a foreign policy for the far east. Now that a stand has been taken, let us stand loyally behind it. The most pressing of the two great questions in Asia has been answered. President Truman had to decide what to do about Formosa; he has decided to keep out of the fight between the Chinese communists and our old allies, Chiang Kai-Shek's nationalists. This is not a do-nothing policy. A do-nothing or sit-on-the-fence policy is what we had put up until now. Now we have a definite non-intervention policy. It is the wisest course of action in a dilemma which closely resembled the classic position between the devil and the deep blue sea. At least we are no longer at sea.

The second urgent question is whether or not to recognize Mao's government and thereby totally abandon the nationalists. Washington has made no official declaration but Truman's statement on Formosa practically assures that the U.S. will make the obvious diplomatic gestures. Those who wanted to continue stalling and those who definitely advocated continued aid (including American men and arms to Formosa) to the nationalists and who opposed recognizing Mao are quite upset about Truman's decision. They are particularly offended because the White House did not ask their advice. U.S. policy for Asia is not a bipartisan effort; it is an administration fait accompli. The fact that one republican faction (Taft, Wherry, Hoover et al) doesn't like it, doesn't change it.

But the fact that they don't like it may endanger the bipartisan foreign policy concept—and that's unfortunate. Even if the republicans did not have their say in official meetings, they simply expressed their opinions via the press. They should therefore accept the new policy for what it is: a national stand without partisan considerations.

It is essential in a democracy for every side to present its views on important issues while decisions are in the making. But once they are made, it is essential in a democracy for its citizens, no matter what their political bias in domestic affairs, to present a united front to the world.

Result of U. S. Aid to Greece

The news that the anti-communist Greek government collapsed Thursday was almost inaudible among all the noisy headlines about the state of the union here and the state of disunion in the far east.

In fact, what little information has come out of Greece has been buried in the inside pages ever since the war there ended. You'd think Americans would be more interested in the outcome of their multi-million dollar investment in that Mediterranean country.

Everyone is so concerned about U. S. aid to Tito in Yugoslavia and U. S. handling of the China-Formosa problem that we've all but forgotten that Greece (and its neighbor Turkey) were the first foreign nations to capitalize on the U. S.-Russian cold war. The Truman doctrine of "containing communism" grew out of communist threats to take over the governments of those two strategically-located countries. Britain, for reasons of her own, and America, "champion of freedom-loving peoples," were quick to help them keep their right to self-government.

So we sent surplus ships to Turkey and war material plus military advisers to Greece. We also sent food, medical supplies, farm machinery and other aid toward reconstruction. The guerrilla warfare went on and on, back and forth; first one side on top and then the other. Reports on who was winning—Generalissimo Alexander

Truman Speech Portrays False Calm

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—These are times, it seems, when the appearance and the reality of politics are divorced beyond remedy. The president's recent message to congress, so bland, hopeful, and euphonic, represents the appearance. The best current appraisal of the reality is the investigation now being quietly carried on by the American government's highest scientific advisors and certain other top policy-makers.

The subject of this investigation is, very simply, the desirability of launching another great project like the Manhattan district, in order to build a hydrogen bomb 1,000 or more times more powerful than the bomb that fell on Hiroshima. Previous reports in this space have disclosed the debate within the government about this hydrogen bomb project. A fundamental issue of high policy and grand strategy is also involved, which must now be dealt with.

The key fact about the sudden drive to build a hydrogen bomb as soon as possible is the fact that this drive originated immediately after the explosion of the Soviet atomic bomb. Until then, our sole possession of the uranium-plutonium bomb had been a great source of confidence, not to say complacency. In the last analysis, the "American atomic monopoly" had been generally

regarded as a sure foundation of our security. The explosion in Siberia ended that.

The collapse of the "American atomic monopoly" therefore caused an immediate search for a substitute. The substitute is now to be the hydrogen bomb. In the grim competition to devise weapons of total destruction, we are to keep just one jump ahead. And this "American lead" is to replace the former "atomic monopoly" as our security's new foundation.

This idea of the "American lead" is crucially important, if only because it is the president's chief justification for the current impairment of our normal armed strength, in the interests of economy. The idea appeals to every American instinct of optimism and self-assurance. But it nonetheless conceals a basic deception.

Let us grant that maintenance of the "American lead" is possible, despite the almost total disarray of our research and development program, and the total dedication of the Soviet economy to war purposes. The direction of military invention—the place where this "lead" will logically take us—is towards more and more horribly destructive weapons, delivered greater and greater distances, at higher and higher speeds. Today, the researchers envision hydrogen bombs carried in pilotless jet aircraft guided by automatic celestial navigation. The imagination shrinks from what the researchers may be thinking about in another decade, provided, of course, that the whole process has not been rudely halted in the interval.

Furthermore—and this is central—the explosion of the Soviet atomic bomb has shown us, once and for all, that a "lead" is all we can hope to maintain. What ever we can do, whether build-

Papagos for the Greeks or General Markos Vafiades for the red guerrillas—varied from day to day.

Then Marshall Tito next door to Greece started acting up. By some strange coincidence, the communists seemed to lose interest in Greece and turn their attention to Yugoslavia. Markos was reported purged. Papagos emerged as the great military hero—his victories partly due to Tito's defection, partly to American aid. Anyway, the consensus was that the U. S. had "won" in Greece.

Now, this week, the coalition government which, under Sophoulis and Diomedes, helped quell the red rebellion, has resigned. This does not mean a setback for U. S. interests in Greece. On the contrary, it may mean further assurance that Greece will maintain her independence.

Papagos resigned as chief of the armed forces this week, too, and the way seems clear for him to step into the political vacuum. As a hero he is tremendously popular with the people and already he talks like a politician. He has said he opposes dictatorship, favors "honest" democratic government, and wants to see the people's living conditions improved whether by leftist or rightist methods.

All we really know about Papagos is that he is partly responsible for whatever success the American campaign has in Greece, and American aid is partly responsible for whatever personal success he has.

If the old soldier can bring some stability to Greece, it will represent a victory for the Truman doctrine and Greece will become a case in point cited by those who want the U. S. to help Tito.

When manufacturers came out with bright white enameled cooking stoves, housewives were only too happy to get rid of the old black iron ranges. Now some of the ladies seem tired of all that white porcelain equipment; it makes their kitchen look too much like an impersonal laboratory. So what's the latest fad? Why, black stoves again! Now they're touted as "dramatic" and "glamorous." On deck are ranges in a wide range of "personality" colors such as chartreuse and fire engine red. Maybe they ought to put out a nice brown-speckled stove—one which wouldn't show spilled coffee.

Mrs. Lowell Cree, The Statesman's correspondent at Mill City, sends in an item which can hardly be classed as news but which bears reprinting, regardless, because of its general connotation. Referring to recent inclement weather, Mrs. Cree writes that "rain or shine, Mill City folks have their Statesman, due to the reliable carriers, Leroy Podrabsky and Maurice Bassetti." It is a well-earned plaudit, and the fact that it also applies to so many other Statesman carriers is a matter of pride. It was nice of Mrs. Cree to note it.

An SOS for blood donors has gone out from the Red Cross for its humanitarian blood-bank program. Fewer than 40 persons have signed up for the mobile unit scheduled to be at the Methodist church from 2 to 6 p.m. Tuesday and leaders say the list of prospective donors is at the lowest point on record. The program carries the endorsement of the Marion-Polk County Medical society and is well worthy of aid.

New automobile models have "broadened" the market, a headline in the Wall Street Journal declares. They've broadened more than that. The wide chassis could mean wider garages and more space required for parking. About the only thing the new cars don't broaden is our pocketbook. But they certainly look nice.

ing a hydrogen bomb or constructing intercontinental guided missiles, the Soviets can at least do later. Indeed, if our scientists and policy makers are arguing about a hydrogen bomb project, one suspects that the Kremlin must have launched one already. Even if we maintain our "lead," this process must thus produce a totally new situation in the end. Each side will eventually be able to destroy the other. Our weapons may still be superior. But our society will not permit these hideous new weapons to be used on the mere whisper of a dictator's order. Theirs will. Their advantage will then be greater than ours.

This kind of vision of the future—herein simplified and crudely drawn to bring the basic point within newspaper compass—has led some officials to recoil in horror from the hydrogen bomb project. Obviously, however, in a world armaments race is on in earnest, we cannot safely fall behind. If hydrogen bombs are to be built, we ought to be the first to build them.

On the other hand, the same considerations have also helped to stimulate demand for a new look at the problem of international control of atomic energy. An overture, indicating receptiveness to suggestions, has been received from Moscow. The new look is being pressed by David E. Lilienthal and certain eminent scientists of the general advisory committee of the atomic energy commission. Their advice is not to be lightly disregarded.

A great new effort to find a sure basis for world peace ought certainly to be made. And if this effort is now made and fails, it will be time to stop deceiving ourselves. The president tells us everything is just Jim Dandy. But nothing is Jim Dandy, and nothing will be, until the ghost of future war now haunting the world has somehow been laid.

ESTABLISHING A COLD WAR BEACHHEAD



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

at the May primaries: Offices to be filled include mayor, incumbent Robert Elstrom; aldermen from second, fourth, sixth and eighth wards, incumbents in order, Albert Gille, Dan J. Fry, Tom Armstrong, Walter Musgrave; treasurer, incumbent Paul Hauser; municipal judge, incumbent W. W. McKinney.

Quite a good many persons are hearing the buzzing of the political bee, are figuratively blowing dandelion seeds—"she loves me, she loves me not." A few have announced their plans. Others will step forward soon and declare themselves.

One factor that must be both-ersome now is the campaign expense. No longer will "\$40 and a Ford" suffice as in the Sam Brown campaign for governor in 1934. Printing costs are higher; so are advertising costs. Even postal rates are higher on circulars and postcards; and gasoline, too, for touring the state or county.

While most salaries of public officials have increased, the limits of 15 per cent of one year's salary for the candidate's own expense in the primaries and 10 per cent for the general election are too narrow for any hot campaign. Beyond that the candidate must rely on donations of his friends, and sometimes they are not very generous.

Running for office is no longer a poor man's occupation. Candidates do well to set up expense budgets before they file for office and then make sure they will have the necessary funds to carry them through the campaigns. But candidates traditionally live on hopes and many will enter without counting the cost.

Politically, 1950 will be a busy year even if it is not a presidential year.

Literary Guidepost

JONATHAN EDWARDS, by Perry Miller (Sloane; \$3.50).

The Indian wars in western Massachusetts 250 years ago have always interested writers looking for excitement and thrills. But for savage, bitter fighting without quarter, they would have done better to take up the story of Jonathan Edwards. What Northampton did to him, says this biographer, was as close as anyone could come in that age to a crucifixion.

What he did to Northampton, however, was to infect its sinners to moan, roll and writhe in the aisles of his church. When he asked them to profess the faith to which they had borne such noisy witness, they backed out, rightly fearful of getting the little end of the bargain.

Born in 1703, entering Yale at 13, a Congregationalist but not hesitating to fill a Scotch Presbyterian pulpit in New York to launch his turbulent career, he showed up in Northampton in 1726, preached there until he was ousted in 1750, went to Stockbridge, and finally to Princeton in 1758, where he died within a few weeks. He was the sort of man who got up at 4 in the summer and 5 in the winter, and averaged 13 hours a day in his study.

"Puritanism is the essence of Protestantism, and Edwards is the quintessence of Puritanism," says Miller. Abiding within the realm of Calvinism, Edwards nevertheless stiffened it. Learning from both Newton and Locke, he reached the conclusion that man is worthy not by his will but by God's grace, the striving which brought commercial success was inoperative in the spiritual field. In part his apparent reversal of his position on the covenant, and in part his attack on the relaxed beliefs which gave free rein to the acquisitive spirit resulted in his downfall.

The "foremost philosopher" of his day, inspired by a vision of Christ's kingdom in America rather than merely impatient to be rid of England's obnoxious tax collectors and judges, he appears here in his full stature, the hero of a great tragedy. The story is in the philosophy, and Miller is not a man to write down to his readers; it is a distinguished and memorable biography.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "We shall be there Saturday evening at 8:00 p.m."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "garishies"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Grandiloquence, grammarian, granddaughter, granary.
4. What does the word "disconsolate" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with eq that means "patience; composure"?

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



Detroit Man Sentenced in Pinball Case

Earl Edward Layman, Detroit, pleaded guilty to a charge of promoting a lottery and was given a 30-day jail sentence, to be suspended upon payment of a \$350 fine.

The action came in Marion county circuit court, where Layman waived investigation by the grand jury, to which he had been bound over by district court earlier in the day. After pleading guilty, his attorney presented an argument for mitigation of sentence.

This included a statement that the complaining witness had been entitled to a large number of free plays on the pinball machine, when the power went off. Since the machine did not show the bonus when power returned, it was said that Layman reimbursed him in cash to enable the plays. The complaint was made, the attorney said, after Layman had charged the witness with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Also appearing in circuit court Friday were Richard Paul Morris, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and was continued again to January 13 for sentencing after he expressed interest in entering the service; and Burnell A. Raphael, who pleaded guilty to a charge of sodomy and was sent to the state hospital for 30 days' observation.

Protests Filed Against Road Load Limits

A number of protests were received at the state highway department here Friday against Thursday's order of the state highway commission reducing load limits on 42 highways of the state.

Most of the protests came from logging operators who declared they would not be able to operate at a profit under the new regulation. It had been predicted that operations of some haulers would be reduced one-half as a result of the commission's order.

Highway department officials said the order was necessary to preserve the roads while frost is in the ground. They said the order would be cancelled as soon as the roads return to normal condition.

Some haulers indicated they would ask the state highway commission for a hearing with a view of modifying the temporary order.

Traffic Survey Held in Salem

A survey of the amount of traffic using state highways which run through Salem is being conducted this week by the state highway department.

Rubber cords which register the number of vehicles using these highways are stretched across various sections of Center, North Capitol, South Commercial and Court streets.

Officials said the check is a routine one which is conducted throughout the year on all state highways.

The Safety Valve

To the Editor:

Please accept my profound thanks for your editorial re armed intervention in Formosa. Such action as you have generally stated could only be regarded on the Asiatic mainland as notice to the world that we were setting up a last bastion of white imperialism to bolster a thoroughly discredited Chiang Kai Shek regime, against the wishes of at least 99 per cent of all Orientals.

Your honestly realistic stand as opposed to the metaphysical wish-fulfillment trend of some of our really big people is in the finest tradition of giving the people light, that they shall be enabled to find their way.

L. E. Huey
1143 Oak St.

stered convertible and continue smooching in the close-up. With work like that, who'd want a hobby?

Deputy Tice to Keep Santiam Run

Deputy S. R. Tice of the Marion county sheriff's office will continue to work the Santiam canyon territory temporarily, Sheriff Denver Young, said Friday.

Tice, who had taken the shift while Deputy Edgar Scott was vacationing, will continue on the run to give Scott some relief from the six-day a week drive to Detroit. Scott had been on the shift since July.

Deputy Jan. 3 returned from his vacation Jan. 3 and is now on duty out of the Sheriff's office.

Grange Vote To Result in Run-off Ballot

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—(AP)—Unofficial returns indicated today that Morton Tompkins, state grange master, will face Elmer McClure, state grange master, in a run-off election for the Grange's top Oregon position.

Final ballots in the Grange's primary election are to be counted tomorrow. Early returns indicated McClure was leading Tompkins, with Victor Boehl, grants master, running third. Only the top two go into the run-off election in April.

If final returns follow the same trend, it will be a victory for the present administration. Tompkins and McClure agree on almost every major issue. Boehl opposed them on almost every one.

Both Tompkins and McClure favor a CVA and oppose a sales tax. Tompkins favors the Brannan agricultural plan; McClure favors it in modified form. Boehl campaigned on an anti-CVA platform.

McClure, state grange operator, is a member of the Harding group in Clackamas county.

Realty Board Slates Dinner

The 29th annual dinner and installation of officers of Salem Board of Realtors is scheduled January 14 at the Chamber of Commerce.

Robert C. Maguire, Portland attorney, will speak at the dinner which will install Joe L. Bourne, real estate man at 1140 N. Capitol st., as new board president. Claude H. Murphy, state real estate commissioner, will be in charge of the dinner.

At Friday's board meeting, Bourne stated that Salem needs more industry. "People will come here if we provide them with something to do," he said.

Burr Handed To Grand Jury

A charge of auto larceny against Robert M. Burr, who escaped in December from the state hospital's criminal insane ward, was passed on to the grand jury Friday in Marion county district court.

Burr waived attorney and preliminary hearing when arraigned on charges of stealing a car which he has told officers he and Marion Watson used in the escape. Burr was captured last week in San Diego, but Watson is still in Sarg.

COCOA PROJECT
KUALA LUMPUR (AP)—Malaya is getting into the cocoa producing industry. As a first step the Malayan Federation government has ordered 6,000 cocoa seeds from the Gold Coast.

GUARANTEED WATCH - CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING at REASONABLE PRICES The Jewel Box 443 State One Door From Western Union

Automatic Electric Basement Sump Pumps \$61.50

Income Tax Returns Made Out by J. W. Coburn Consultant 1576 Market St. Ph. 2-6549 Don't Wait . . . Come now!

Judson's PLUMBING-HEATING 270 N. COMMERCIAL PH. 2-544

FIRST... for the fuel that is clean, efficient and economical use "Pres-to-logs" CAPITOL LUMBER CO. No. Cherry Ave. Phone 3-8982 or 2-4451