



RETREAT—The dust of defeat is stamped on faces of these Nationalist troops crossing the border into Indo-China in their flight before the victorious Chinese Communist armies.



REGROUPED—Gen. Sun Li-jen (left foreground) infantry commander on Formosa, watches Nationalist troops, who were evacuated from the mainland, engage in automatic rifle drill.



INDICTED—Dr. Hermann Sander is charged with murder in the death of a patient, incurably ill.



PRINCESS—Actress Rita Hayworth beams on her new baby, Princess Yasmin (Arabic for Jasmine). A wealth of jewels, flowers and congratulations flowed in from all over the world.



HANDSHAKE—Myron C. Taylor, the President's envoy to Vatican, chats with Pope Pius XII.

To U. S., Orient Is Jungle of Dilemmas

THE Orient is a jungle of dilemmas for American foreign policy makers. Compared to Asia, Europe is relatively stable. The Marshall plan has worked wonders in western Europe but there is no Marshall plan to check the spread of communism in Asia. At this time there is grave doubt whether such a plan, providing only economic aid, would be sufficient to stem the Red sweep in the Far East.

With Congress in session, these crucial policy decisions will be coming to the fore.

China, where Communists are in the driver's seat, is the key problem, of course, but there are other trouble spots.

Two Republican leaders, former President Hoover and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, want the U. S. to use armed force, if necessary, to protect Formosa, the last refuge of Chiang Kai-shek's tottering Nationalists.

Three-Point Program

Hoover proposed a three-point program of American defense of islands off the coast of Communist-held China, no diplomatic recognition for the Chinese Communist government, and continued recognition and support for Chiang and his embattled Nationalists.

Taft suggests that both U. S. naval and air power be used to defend Formosa and build a wall in the Pacific against communism.

Taft wants a naval and air base on Formosa similar to those on Okinawa and in the Philippines. This could be done legally, he suggested, if the Nationalist government would approve.

Taft recommended that this country get approval from the United Nations for such a move, but if the U. N. should reject it, he said, this country should act independently.

The Administration is working on new strategy for the Orient but President Truman is reported firmly opposed to sending American troops to Formosa. This, however, does not bar the possibility of supplying economic aid and advice to Nationalist defenders of the island.

Indo-China

Other diplomatic problems in the Orient are just as knotty as China's. Indo-China has two governments—one sponsored by the French under Emperor Bao Dai, the other the Vietnamese Republic under Communist Ho Chi-minh.

As the enemy of communism, the U. S. can hardly deal with Ho. Yet the French-sponsored alternative is so weak that if the U. S. were to back Bao Dai the policy might bounce, as it did in China. The regime of Bao Dai like Chiang's, depends on outside support.

The American military chiefs of staff are going to visit Japan next month.

Last week Gen. MacArthur told the Japanese people they had the right to defend themselves but reminded them in the same statement that their constitution prohibits an armed force.

Faith

Protestants Protest

A committee of Protestant clergymen have replied to the Christmas message of Pope Pius XII which, they said, contained a definite appeal for Protestants to enter the Roman Catholic Church.

Their statement, signed by 29 leading Protestant clergies in the Pittsburgh area, declared "that while Protestants love unity, they love truth and freedom more."

The ministers quoted from the Pope's message:

"Oh, that this Holy Year could welcome also the great return to the one true Church... of so many who, believing in Jesus Christ, are for various reasons separated from Her."

The ministerial statement said: "The conditions underlying the Roman Catholic invitation to unity demand the absolute surrender of all personal religious freedom and the irrevocable commitment of the soul in life and in death to the totalitarian authority of Rome."

The committee includes the Rt. Rev. Austin Pardue, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh; the Rev. Lloyd C. Wicke, Methodist Bishop of the Pittsburgh area, and the Rev. Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr, former moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

The WORLD This WEEK

CONGRESS: New Roof but Same Old Issues

THE 81st Congress opened its second session with a new roof over its head but under a mantle of old familiar issues, soggy with controversy.

In soft, indirect lighting, reflected from the new stainless steel ceiling of the House chamber, President Truman personally delivered his State of the Union message to a joint session of the lawmakers.

In foreign affairs, where a bi-partisan policy has operated since the war, the President called for a continued program to halt betrayal of people, longing for freedom, by the false promises of communism. This would mean, he said, more funds for European recovery, technical aid and capital investment for depressed areas in the Far East, and continued support for the United Nations.

Keep Defense Strong

While the world remains unsettled and as long as national security requires it, the President asked Congress to maintain a strong, balanced defense organization with Selective Service an essential part of it.

On domestic affairs, however, the President hewed to the line of his Fair Deal program, parts of which his own legislative leaders predict Congress will reject. These include repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law, enactment of the Brannan farm plan and compulsory health insurance, which critics call "socialized medicine."

The President also wants Congress to extend rent controls another year, help cooperatives and other non-

profit groups build housing for lower and middle-income wage earners and increase the scope and benefits of Social Security.

Mr. Truman called the Taft-Hartley law "punitive in purpose and one-sided in operation." He said it is inconsistent with the practice of true collective bargaining and should be replaced by a law "fair to all."

On taxes, the President lashed at the "ill-considered reductions of the 80th Congress," which, he said, had cut gov-

ernment income below the level for essential expenses. He promised, however, changes in the tax system to stimulate business and correct present inequities.

Special Message on Taxes
Mr. Truman said he would deliver a special message shortly on his specific tax recommendations. A top adviser said these would include cutting some excise rates and tapping new sources of revenue.

Congress would welcome an easing

of taxes on such items as jewelry, fur coats, luggage, transportation tickets and telephone bills. In a campaign year, Congress can be expected to oppose higher rates on individuals or corporations.

Economy-minded members will renew their insistence on big cuts in government spending as an alternate means of balancing the budget.

The President will deliver his message on the budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 on Monday.



York, Louisville Times



Robinson, Indianapolis News

TWO VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN TACTICS

LOST WITHOUT A COMPASS

WARMING UP

In Short...

Sentenced: By a Soviet military court, 12 Japanese former army officers to prison on charges of planning germ warfare.

Recognized: By India, the new Chinese Communist government.

Withdrawn: By Britain's Colonial Development Corp., its application to the World Bank for a \$5,000,000 loan because, it said, the bank wanted to know too much.

Declared: By President Soekarno, that New Guinea must come into the U. S. of Indonesia before the end of 1950.

Spent: By the U. S., nearly 30 billion dollars (\$200 for every man, woman and child in the country) in post-war aid to foreign nations, according to the Department of Commerce.

Accused: By Russia, Finland of violating their mutual peace treaty by harboring more than 300 war criminals of Soviet origin.

Dates

Tuesday, January 10
Anniversary (30th), League of Nations.

Wednesday, January 11
Anniversary (138th), birth of Mohammed, religious holiday throughout the Islamic world.

Friday, January 13
Anniversary (159th), first U. S. Sunday School, established by the Quakers in Philadelphia.

Science

Elixir of Life

Here are some briefs of reports to the American Association for the Advancement of Science which wound up its annual convention last weekend in New York:

The new hormone cortisone promises to be an elixir for longer life.

Atomic energy magic is turning ordinary metal into lenses excellent for taking infra-red photographs.

Scientists in a symposium agreed that Kinsey's sex book is good, but doesn't tell enough. It is said to be one of the century's best contributions to law.

Wanted

No Comment Now

Winston Churchill vacationing in the Madeira Islands had no comment last week on the 50th anniversary of his escape from a Boer war prison camp.

A war correspondent for *The London Morning Post* at the time of his capture, Churchill was taken during a Boer attack on an armored British train. He escaped later by hiding among bales of wool on a freight train.

The Boers offered a reward of 25 pounds for him "dead or alive." The poster description of the fugitive read:

"Indifferent build, walks with a forward stoop, pale appearance, reddening hair, small and hardly noticeable mustache, talks through his nose and cannot pronounce the letter 's' properly."

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TOP TEN: Hutchins' Choice

Half Century's Greatest

Mahatma Gandhi, the assassinated Indian leader, heads the list of "the ten greatest of our time," picked by Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago chancellor. His choices, confined to the first 50 years of the 20th century, contain three Americans and one person each from England, Russia, China, India, Germany, Austria and France.

Hutchins ranked Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt three places above her late husband because he considers her motives more pure. The educator does not expect everyone to agree with his list of "greats." In fact, he'd be happy to start a healthy argument.

The list and some of Hutchins' reasons:

1. **GANDHI**—The man who most resembles Christ in the last 2,000 years.

2. **ALBERT EINSTEIN**—In an age of poor thinkers, he is the greatest.

3. **SIGMUND FREUD**—His introduction of psychoanalysis with Einstein's celestial achievements are the two forces which, mentally and physically, have most changed our lives in this half century.

4. **ALBERT SCHWEITZER**—He excels as surgeon, theologian, philosopher, author and musician, but renowned worldly fame to operate a hospital in Africa.

5. **MRS. ROOSEVELT**—Symbol of hope and encouragement to women all over the world who wins her place

through great human qualities and sincerity in speech and action.

6. **WINSTON CHURCHILL**—His greatness lies in amazing personality, courage, inspiring oratory at a time of crisis in world affairs.

7. **VLADIMIR LENIN**—He accomplished the incredibly difficult task of turning the theories of Karl Marx into fact in a nation of 200,000,000 violently split and most backward people.

8. **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**—Under his guidance, the U. S. rose to the world's greatest power. Millions at home and abroad believed in what he was trying to do, but, Hutchins feels, he was to some extent fulfilling a personal feeling for power.

9. **SUN YAT-SEN**—The father of the Chinese Republic changed the political shape of the world for all time by leading 400,000,000 people into a new way of life.

10. **HENRY FORD**—Rather a dull-witted man, but his ideas of mass production, ably executed, profoundly changed the lives of the people of this century.

Hutchins would nominate only three of the 10 for a place among the immortals. They are Gandhi, Lenin and Sun Yat-sen.

"It's likely that history students in 2950 will recognize the tremendous influence wielded by these three," says Hutchins. "Between them they caused an upheaval in the lives of the majority of the people of the 20th century."

Labor Peers And Ballots

THE creation of six new peers by King George VI has left the House of Commons with five vacancies and aroused speculation that the British general elections may be moved up to February or March.

The highest honor, a Viscountcy, went to the 64-year-old Laborite Defense Minister A. V. Alexander, who once made five shilling (70 cents) a week as a clerk. Four other Labor members of Commons were named barons, advancing them to the House of Lords.

Normally these vacancies would be filled by by-elections but, under the law, the British Labor government must stand for re-election before July 1. At stake is the whole socialist program initiated by the Labor Party to nationalize industry and provide universal health and medical service.

Election May Be Soon

A government spokesman pointed out last week that royal documents on the elevation in rank would take three or four weeks to prepare. He said it might not be deemed necessary to hold special elections if there is to be a general election fairly soon.

The King conferred knighthoods on 35 persons. No baronetcies were created. As frequently happens, obscure as well as nationally distinguished persons found places on the honor list.

One recipient of the British Empire medal was Miss Elizabeth Hulmf of Branslem, who has been making teapot lids at a Stoke-on-Trent pottery for 53 years. It is estimated she made more than 16 million teapot lids.

An award of commander of the British Empire went to the British actor, Leslie Banks, currently appearing in New York in the musical success, "Lost in the Stars."

Anniversary

West Prays for Snow

One year after the worst series of blizzards in western history, ranchers and farmers of the Rocky Mountain states are praying for snow—to relieve a serious drought, Montana and Wyoming got some snow last week.

The mountain states depend on snow to provide moisture for winter crops and irrigation for arid summers. November and December brought some of the balmiest weather on record. Moisture is far below normal. Winter wheat has been damaged.

It's an odd situation compared with a year ago when for seven weeks, continuous blizzards almost suffocated the west.

In two days, railroad traffic came to a standstill as snowdrifts piled 30 feet high. Locomotives of relief trains were buried to the smokestacks. Towns were isolated and people trapped in buried houses. On the ranges, countless thousands of animals perished.

More than a hundred people died. The livestock industry suffered a multi-million dollar blow. Fish and game animals took a terrific beating.

An army directed by Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, builder of the Ledo Road finally dug the stricken west out.

Losses were staggering but the moisture brought to arid states by the tremendous snowfall overbalanced them. And water is so important, western farmers and ranchers are willing to take another blizzard.

FOOD: Something You Ate, No Doubt?

Nutrition

In 1900 people ate food but they didn't actually know what it was. They had no knowledge of nutritional value or what substances were needed for growth or to sustain life.

Scientific research during the first half of the 20th century has brought to light 30 or 40 definite characteristics of food, such as vitamins and amino acids. What has been learned about nutrition in this period might well be called the discovery of the nature of food.

"We still have a long way to go but it's fair to say we have at least discovered food," says Dr. H. K. Stebbins, chief of the Bureau of Home

Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

He prophesies it will not be long—probably less than five years—before science cracks another of nature's great puzzles—photosynthesis.

Photosynthesis is the process by which plants take energy from sunlight for growing and bearing fruit. Scientists recently have discovered that plants use 60 to 75 per cent of the energy in the sun rays that touch their leaves. This is more than twice as much as had been supposed.

The best efficiency of engines in using energy in fuel is seldom more than 30 per cent. How plants absorb so much energy and use it without getting hot is one of the unsolved mysteries.

Predictions about setting up miles of glass pipes that will replace farms and make food for humans continuously, independently of seasons, are based on hopes of understanding photosynthesis.

Dr. C. G. King, director of the Nutrition Foundation of New York, says the production of quantities of radioactive carbon compounds by atomic energy plants is speeding progress of photosynthesis studies.

Carbon is the principal part of living cells. The radioactive carbon compounds are made of carbon that has been exposed to atomic piles. This makes it emit rays that can be detected by sensitive instruments. Fed to plants, the carbons can be traced inside the plants.



Hutton, Philadelphia Inquirer

"DON'T MIND HIM, MADAM—HE'S JUST A PUPPI"

