

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Senate Approves ECA Funds

The bipartisan foreign policy yielded before a republican-southern democrat coalition in the senate Friday, knocking \$250,000,000 off the authorization for continuing the Marshall plan aid in the next fiscal year. The bill then passed, setting up \$3,122,450 for foreign aid, including \$45,000,000 for President Truman's Point Four program. The final vote was 60 to 8, the latter group consisting of one democrat, Johnston of South Carolina, and seven republicans: Dwoshak of Idaho, Jenner of Indiana, Kem of Missouri, Wherry of Nebraska, Malone of Nevada, Williams of Delaware and Young of North Dakota. Paired in opposition were Capehart of Indiana and Langer of North Dakota and Harry Byrd of Virginia. Cordon of Oregon voted for the measure (and against the cut) and Morse of Oregon was pairing in favor of the bill.

The opposition represents a combination of economy, anti-administration bias and "America First" sentiment.

The sum is large, but when we study what has been accomplished in western Europe with previous expenditures under the Marshall plan and the reports of ECA officials on existing needs, the opposition seems quite short-sighted. The countries of western Europe are much more stable politically and economically than they were at the end of hostilities. Their recovery has been rapid even though economic unification in the west still is remote.

For those who justified the Marshall plan as a bulwark against communism, the results surely are satisfying because communism has been in retreat in Italy and France, with the reds out of government in both countries—where once it was touch-and-go which way they would fall.

Already we are told that further support will be needed after 1952 when ECA is to end. Senator Vandenberg from his sick bed has written to urge creation of a new commission to study that problem. That is the correct approach, for Europe's welfare is still a matter of general concern to Americans. With Europe still in process of reconstruction and with Russia leering at the west from over the Elbe, it is no time to run out on our obligations to Europe—and to ourselves.

The Grasshopper and the Ant

BERN, Switzerland, May 3—(AP)—The Swiss government called on housewives and industrialists to stock up on supplies. The same appeal was made eleven years ago, just four months before the outbreak of World War II.

Once upon a summertime, the Grasshopper making the rounds chanced upon the Ant, and he stopped to make some small talk. He sat down on his long green haunches, folded his shimmering gossamer wings, cocked an antenna her way, and asked,

"What goes, kiddo?"

"I'm storing up supplies for the winter," answered the Ant primly, barely pausing in her work to tighten the belt around her skinny waist.

The Grasshopper, that "divine insect, that sips of dew and sings," had been spending all day jumping up and down in the sun and entertaining himself rubbing his forelegs together to make the sweetest music this side of the Elbe. So it pained him to see the drab little Ant, sweating and straining to build up her backlog, with nary a fling to lighten her labors.

"What a character you are," he said to the Ant, "Always singing the blues. Who says winter is inevitable? Toujours gai, I say. Why don't

you hop abroad a butterfly and skip off on the breeze, let your problem flutter by and do any little old thing you please, kid? Keep your sunny side up, and smile, like me," said he, smiling.

"Ah," retorted the Ant, wiggling a gaunt finger at her cheery visitor, "you'll be left where, baby, it's cold outside, one of these days. When winter comes, you'll have plenty of nothin', that's what."

"Should I worry?" the Grasshopper flung back, "I got the sun in the morning and the moon at night, what more does any man want. If things get tough, I'll apply for some pennies from heaven—subsidy from some insect aid program, you know."

"Well, don't say I didn't warn you," warned the Ant, shaking her head sadly and returning to her work.

At that, the Grasshopper whirled off into the wild blue yonder, mildly annoyed at the Ant's gloomy preoccupation. And back over his shoulder he called one last taunt, "Enjoy yourself, kid: it's later than you think!"

"I know," muttered the Ant, with a hint of sarcasm and a glance at the first brown leaf falling from a tree.

Death of Pensioner-Miser

From McMinnville comes report of the death of a miser:

"In the squalid shack of a pensioner, officials uncovered more than \$10,000 yesterday . . . They also found deeds to property which was estimated worth \$4000 to \$5000."

So long as this man has means of his own he was not entitled to old age assistance from the state. Is it not fair, then, for the state to recover for the welfare department sums which had been paid to the man? Maybe it can under existing law, on the ground of fraud. But the much-abused bill which was passed in the last legislature and referred to the people gives the commission clear authority to move to recover old age assistance grants if the beneficiary leaves an estate.

That seems to us fair. It is not a lien on property during the beneficiary's lifetime. The claim is not asserted save on authority of the commission after reviewing the facts in the case. And any money recovered goes back into the welfare fund to help others who may be in need. With a fuller understanding of the intent and working of this provision of the bill which will be voted on in November, the opposition to it should melt away except from those who just want to gouge the state—leave the state to care for their aged relatives and then let them come in and claim their property.

Prisoners, After Five Years

Five years after the European war and Russia is accused by west Germany of keeping 1,500,000 Germans as prisoners. Just recently they released 17,538 prisoners and announced that was the last, but Chancellor Adenauer says that fewer than 2,000,000 of the 3,500,000 claimed held in 1945 have been released. Japan claims that Russia is still holding about 300,000 of the Japanese Manchurian army, and it is revealing that after Russia announced it had shipped back the last of the Jap prisoners it resumed releases when the Japanese and Gen. MacArthur protested the deliveries were not complete.

Thousands of Germans and Japs will never get to see their homelands. They were worked in Russian camp conditions and have died. Russia remains unaccountable to Civilization, a pariah among nations.

Acheson Trip Indicates Sterility in U. S. Foreign Policy May Be Ending; Logjam Seen Breaking

By Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, May 6—Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson has left for Europe with some remarkably interesting ideas in the back of his mind. These ideas are sure to have a great impact on the progress of Acheson's crucial talks with his British and French counterparts, which will be described and interpreted in reports which will shortly appear in this space, from Paris and London. But it is important also to understand something of the Washington background of Acheson's mission.

For the fact is that the long period of barrenness and sterility in the making of American foreign policy seems to be coming to an end. The logjam really began to break very recently, when Acheson submitted a set of global policy paper to the national security council and President Truman. This paper was the first fruit of the new look at the world situation, ordered by Truman after the decision to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb.

The details of this paper, prepared largely by the state department's planning staff, are of course secret. But it includes two basic assumptions. First, a much greater effort must be made to create what Acheson calls "situations of strength," with which to confront the Soviet Union. Second, situations of strength can only be created within the framework of a full working partnership of the Atlantic powers, including both Germany and the United States.

The global paper was approved by the National Security Council, including Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, although it

obviously implies a reversal of Johnson's business-as-usual policy. These, therefore, are the basic premises of Acheson's position, in his negotiations with British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman.

These premises clearly involve a completely fresh approach to a whole series of vital problems, above all to the problem of German policy. Acheson and his advisers, including German High Commissioner John McCloy and Republican adviser John Foster Dulles, have reached certain firm conclusions about Germany.

They believe that a great unshackling of Western Germany is sooner or later inevitable, and that the unshackling had better be done gracefully and voluntarily now, rather than later under bitter nationalist pressure. But an unshackled Germany must somehow be tied firmly in the system of the Atlantic alliance, and must somehow contribute to the defense of that alliance.

Put these conclusions together with the assumptions contained in the global policy paper, and the new French proposal for an "Atlantic high council" to include the United States, and a fairly obvious policy line emerges. In broad outline it is as follows:

An Atlantic council would be created, in line with the French suggestion—an economic and political equivalent of the Atlantic pact, with the United States firmly committed to the new body. At least in theory, the American commitment would permit the British confidently to play a role of leadership on the Continent, and would answer French fears of German domination of the Continent. Thus in turn the paralysis of Allied policy in Germany could be ended.

Germany would remain outside the predominantly military Atlantic pact. But it would become a full member of the new

council. And through the new organization, Germany would make an essential contribution to the defense of the West, by supplying all sorts of materials short of actual armaments, from raw steel to trucks, essential to Western defense.

Meanwhile, the whole complicated occupation apparatus would be very largely dismantled, leaving only combat troops, plus some sort of basic Allied veto power. At least in the immediate future, there would be no rearmament of Germany, but in most other ways, the West Germany government would be granted the essential attributes of sovereignty.

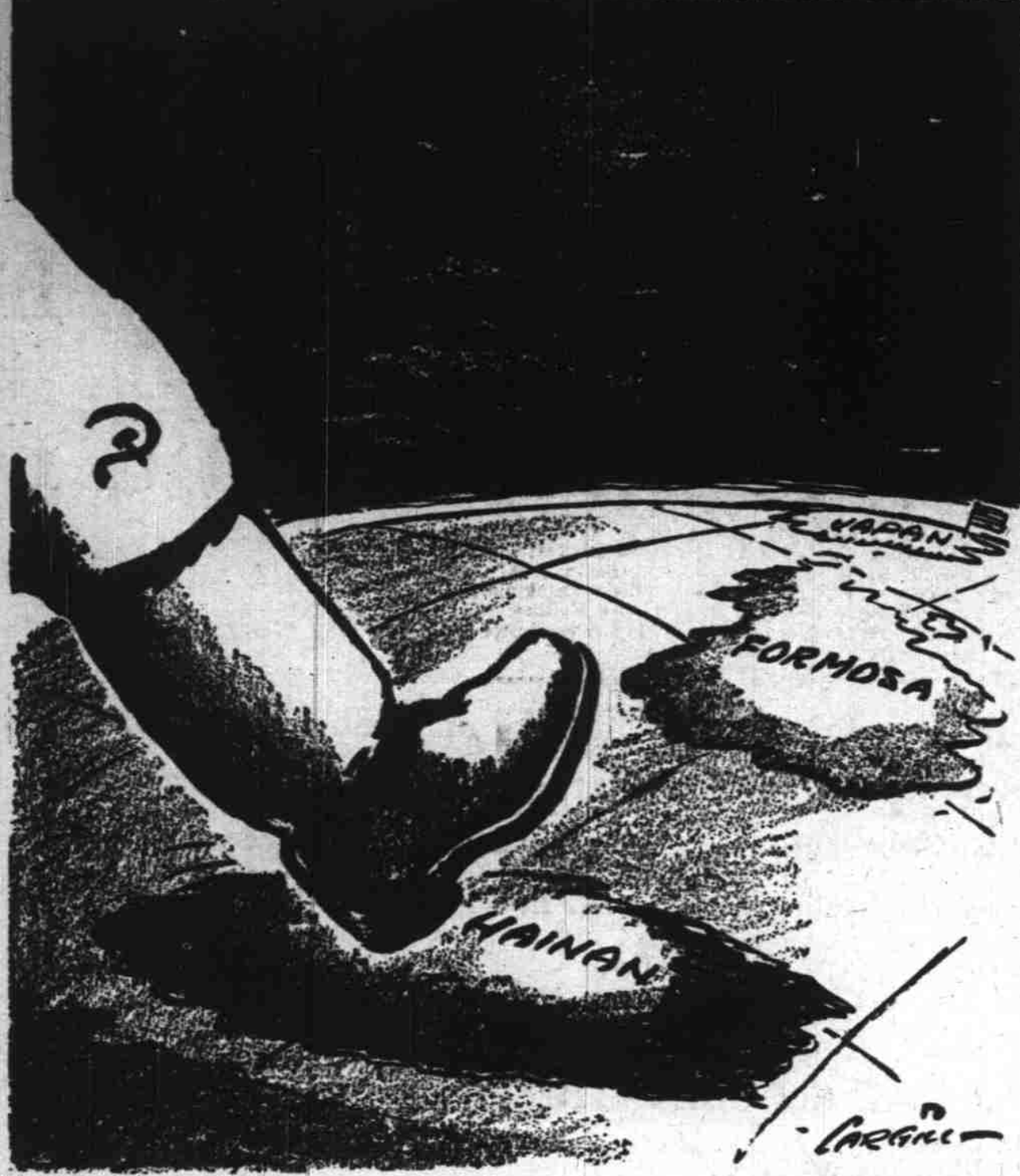
It is important to understand that these ideas do not constitute a firm, final American policy. They are no more than ideas, which Acheson will explore with the British and French.

Some of Acheson's advisers, including Dulles, are distinctly doubtful about creating another new organization, on top of those already existing; certainly the United States will want a firm British and French commitment on Germany before agreeing to join such a new organization. Others of Acheson's advisers are convinced that if there is to be a real Atlantic partnership, the United States should be the wood and not the woe—if the partnership seems to be imposed by the United States, it will fail.

Yet it is certainly true that there is a ferment, a new yeastiness, in the making of American policy. And it is at least possible that Acheson's mission may lead to the first halting step toward an effective union of the Atlantic nations, on all levels, political and economic as well as military. It is thus also at least possible that the Foreign Ministers' meetings which are not getting under way may mark a great turning point in post-war history.

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DESTINATION TOKYO



Comes the Dawn

Geology report on Silver Creek falls says "a basalt flow with slight northwest dip was found resting upon a tuffaceous sandstone carrying oligocene pelecypods and gastropods!" If this ever leaks out to Washington, it'll be investigated for sure.



Persons who were not sure this week whether they were on the beam should have dialed the McNary field control tower number . . . those who did were reassured when they heard radio messages (in code) over the fone informing planes if they were on or off the beam . . . Gene Malecki, Salem promotion man, received recently a letter from Laurence Olivier, British actor, producer, etc., in England . . . Olivier congratulated Malecki on Shakespeare festival to be spread out at Ashland in August . . . from Turkey, where he gave 'em the bird last year (an Oregon turkey). Malecki has received movie on modern Turkish life . . . shows film to local groups.

It may be May, but city police officers, originally scheduled to change from winter to summer uniforms last week, were ordered to continue wearing their fur-lined holsters for awhile.

Marion county courthouse clock runs on standard time, which trips up citizens who have either forgotten or do not know about the untimely situation . . . during the space of a few short minutes one day it was noticed that, in the crowds hurrying past (in the rain) the High street front of the courthouse (1) one old man and a middle-aged woman stopped to reset their watches, (2) two young girls suddenly stopped, glanced at the clock, then at their wrist watches, back at the clock and engaged in what seemed to be a heated argument until a wet sport in a wet sportcoat came and dragged them both off, (3) a well-dressed gentleman stopped and stared at the clock for a full five minutes, finally went on his way wearing a puzzled expression, (4) couple (unmistakably married) came by, man looked at clock, started to laugh, banged wife on the shoulder to look too at that dang clock, but she (evidently aware of slow clock) corrected her hilarious mate sharply and he dutifully fell in two steps to the rear.

The Safety Valve

QUESTIONS FOR MORSE TO ANSWER

To The Editor:

There are a few questions that Mr. Wayne Morse should answer in his talk before the Commercial club in Salem on Monday next.

(1) Are you for or against the CVA, disregarding any affiliated irrigations plans?

(2) Are you for or against Socialized Medicine?

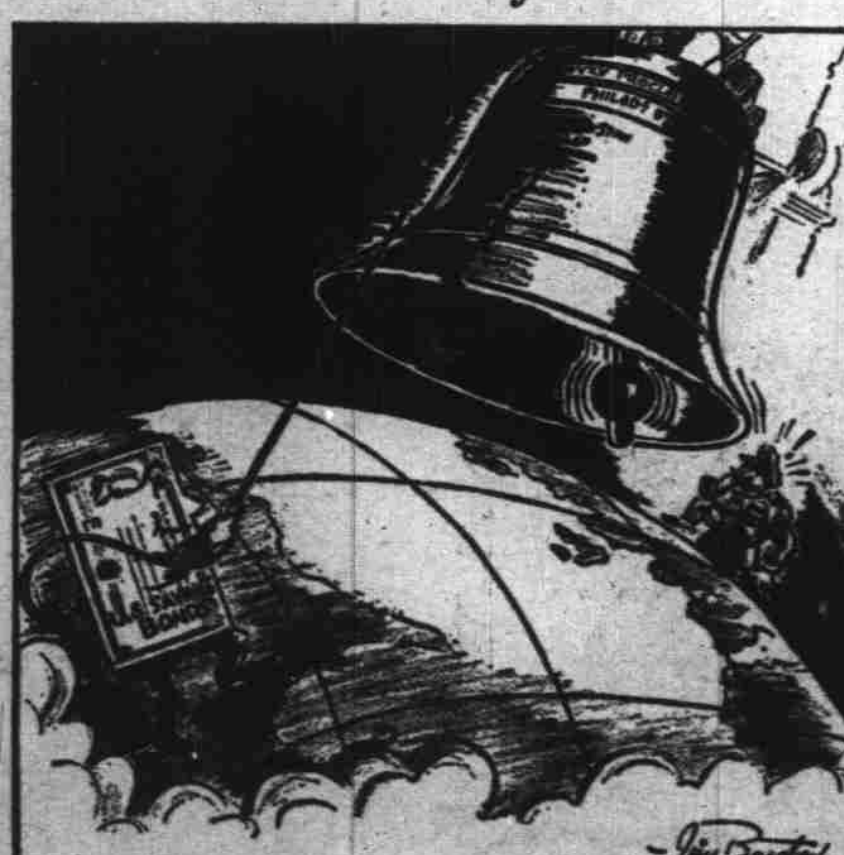
(3) Are you for or against the proposed Brannan Plan?

(4) Do you still feel now that Harry Bridges is a better citizen than the people who are trying to deport him?

I believe that the public is entitled to, and I challenge Mr. Morse to have the courage to answer them without digressing to other and unimportant subjects.

HOMER H. SMITH

So That All May Hear—



(Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

with met first through the British loan. Although Lord Halifax was burdened with titles and prestige and what the Oregonian calls "social dignities," he was, like Sir Oliver, eager to learn about America. He even went to the midwest and spent some time on an Iowa farm that he might see American farming methods and learn more about the American people.

Having met and conversed both with Lord Halifax and Sir Oliver Franks, I would admit that the former is more austere and less warmly engaging in personality than Sir Oliver (or was it just awe over the Halifax title and long pedigree?); yet his representation was, indeed, highly effective and covered a longer period than Sir Oliver has had opportunity to serve.

But after all, comparisons ARE odious. Oregon welcomed Sir Oliver and Lady Franks for their official station and would warmly receive them again for themselves.

Astorians Lose Suit Against City For Slide Losses

ASTORIA, May 6—(AP)—The Astorians who sued the city for damage because of an earth slide on their property lost the case, in what may establish a precedent here.

The jury found that the damage was not caused by the city, but by a private bulldozing job.

The slide at issue was near the big Coxcomb hill slide which affected 23 houses.

Spokane Gets Heaviest May Snow in Years

SPOKANE, May 6—(AP)—More than an inch of snow—the heaviest for May in 70 years—covered the Spokane area early this morning but melted by 8 a.m.

The snow fell for about four hours, beginning at 2 a.m. The fall was measured at 1.10 inches in the city's business section.

More than an inch fell at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and there were snow flurries at Wallace. A fall of 1.8 inches was recorded in the higher elevations of the Idaho panhandle.

Weatherman Robert McComb said only one other May on record produced measurable snow—and that only 1 inch in 1891. Records go back to 1880.

Blast Kills 1, Injures Five

ATLANTA, May 6—(AP)—A boiler exploded in a laundry today, sending a fog of steam and scalding water over screaming employees. One person was killed and five others were injured, one critically.

The blast ripped huge chunks from the plant walls and tossed clothing all over the neighborhood. Its cause was undetermined. Harold Goodman died a few hours later. Adell Head suffered burns over 60 per cent of her body.

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