

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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Recognition of Red China

The McCarran committee has spent a lot of time over Harold Stassen's testimony attributing to the state department a readiness to recognize red China and a recommendation to stop the flow of supplies to Chiang Kai-shek. The state department has entered its denial of numerous details, saying it never proposed to recognize red China and it was the military who wanted to stop shipments to nationalist China for fear the supplies would fall into the hands of the Reds.

Everybody is now busy second-guessing. It is always easy to rewrite history after the event. As a matter of fact recognition of red China was a matter of common discussion after the red armies had swept over the country and driven Chiang to refuge on Formosa. As we recall the San Francisco chamber of commerce passed a resolution recommending such recognition. The state department, so we have understood, agreed with congressional leaders not to recognize red China without consultation with them. There the matter stood until China got into the Korean war.

There was no offense to American policy in giving the subject consideration and no "treason" to have favored it. For the tradition of American diplomacy has been to extend recognition either de facto or de jure to a regime which has established itself in power in a country. It is not a question of whether we like the regime but whether it is the functioning government in the country.

In the case of red China we certainly can't extend recognition so long as it is conducting aggressive war against UN in Korea; and we shouldn't extend recognition until red China shows a disposition to observe the amenities of international intercourse — a decent treatment both of diplomats and of nationals.

Assuming termination of the Korean war the question of U.S. attitude toward red China will be revived. If the communist government continues as the securely established government of China and is disposed to engage in normal international relations then eventually the United States will recognize red China. It isn't a question of likes and dislikes, but of adjustment to realities. The precedents all point in that direction. The Franco government in Spain was installed by overthrow of the Spanish republic. After Franco's authority was established his government was recognized. For a time, complying with a U.N. resolution our ambassador was withdrawn from Madrid, but we maintained diplomatic relations through a charge d'affaires. We waited 15 years to recognize Russia, but in spite of our hatred of Russian communism no one of importance proposes that we now withdraw recognition of the Stalin government.

So with China we cannot in our own interest permanently ostracize a nation of over 400,000,000 people. The question which was projecting itself in 1949 and 1950 has not been settled. It will arise again—and it may fall to the lot of a republican secretary of state to recognize the communist government of China.

A False Prophecy—U. S. Imperialism

In the past six years the United States "has been constantly attempting to fill the vacuums left by the withering of British authority while at the same time protecting the British sensibilities as they adhere to the illusion of a past that cannot be restored." Columnist Marquis Childs said this week.

India is an example. The U. S. is opposed in

principal to colonialism, sympathetic in principle to the concept of self-determination. We approve Indian independence, but have maneuvered to keep India in the Anglo-American sphere of influence. We tend to regard neutrality of a defenseless nation as a power vacuum, inviting communist exploitation, and thus have tried diplomatically to keep the erstwhile ward of the old imperial powers on our side.

Iran and Egypt are the current examples of vacuums left by the collapse of British prestige and power. The Middle East's position outside the world balance of power is temporary because both the Soviet Union and the Western alliance are anxious to claim priority over Iranian oil and the Suez canal. The presumption is that either they will go to Russia by default, or the U. S., as the major power in the West, must "take over." Marquis Childs suggests that "direct American intervention" is the only way to try to save the Middle East.

The implication is that the U. S. must act like an imperial power, now. If persuasion in the council chambers fails, then other arguments—a show of force or use of arms (so successful in the 19th century)—must be tried.

This is a snare and a delusion. Not only has America avoided the evil of imperialism, we have tried to avoid the appearance of evil. In giving almost unqualified economic and military aid to foreign countries we have hoped it would enable them to become free and self-sufficient. If it also made them friendly to us, that was a gratifying, extra dividend.

Do the "harsh realities" now demand that we must do more than practice faith, hope and charity? Must we use "direct intervention"—force?

No. The United States does not want to take on the "white man's burden" which finally wore Britain down. We want none of the "glory" and responsibility of empire. Coercion of loyalty to the Crown is not our way of getting along in the world; the fate of Britain has shown that fealty not gladly given is precarious.

In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure international tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, the U. S. must maintain world leadership the hard way: By deriving our leadership from the consent of those we lead, by setting an example worthy of emulation, by deserving not compelling alliances.

In practical terms, we must fill the power vacuums by convincing the neutrals that their own best interests—their freedom to determine their own future course—lie with us. To do otherwise would be to deny the best that is within us. It would nourish the seeds of our destruction.

The national park service is going to build a new lookout cabin on Mt. Scott in Crater Lake national park. It will have propane gas for cooking, heating and lighting. Shades of the past when forest lookouts had to forage and cut their own wood and pack it up the spires of mountains to their eyries! Next thing they'll be piping water to the lookout towers.

When Senator Douglas of Illinois raised the old battle cry of "personally obnoxious," the senate rallied behind him to shout down two appointments of the president to Illinois judgeships. In this case the president was properly spanked because the men Douglas had recommended for the posts were better men for the job than the ones Truman selected.

German Attitude, Western Clumsiness Causing Delay in Organization of West German Divisions

By Stewart Alsop
BONN, Oct. 12—"We can do the job without the Germans, if that becomes absolutely necessary." This recent remark is reliably attributed to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Presumably, Eisenhower thinks that, given great air power and atomic superiority, the defense of Western Europe without a German manpower contribution is militarily feasible. And in the peculiar atmosphere of this artificial political capital, the remark takes on great significance.

For the demonstrable fact is that something has gone very wrong with allied plans for a West German defense force. Consider the facts. It is more than a year now since Secretary of State Dean C. Acheson, pushed and chivvied by the Pentagon, and against the advice of able U. S. High Commissioner John McCloy, demanded immediate German rearmament. At that time, the Pentagon planners, suffering from the delusion that the militant German nation would spring to arms at the word of command, were talking of an important German military contribution in a matter of months.

Yet now, a year later, the first German soldier is unlikely to put on his uniform for at least 18 months—and only then if all goes more smoothly than there seems much reason to expect. And the best private guess here is that, under present conditions, Western Germany will not contribute more than about eight rather thin divisions by the end of 1953—hardly a decisive contribution.

In short, in the time of great

danger immediately ahead, the job will simply have to be done "without the Germans." Meanwhile, in the view of some very able men here, it is time to have a good hard look at what has gone wrong.

Many things have gone wrong. For one thing, the effectiveness of the Soviet-communist "unity" line has been vastly underestimated in the West, a matter which will be examined in a later report. But what seems to have gone principally wrong is that the Pentagon planners, fascinated like a rabbit by a snake by the thought of future German divisions, have fixed a rigid but entirely unrealistic timetable for German rearmament. Thus the western administrators here, including the extremely able U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy, have been robbed of the flexibility required in negotiation.

All negotiation is a matter, in the end, of the carrot and the stick. And because the German politicians are convinced that the west must have a German defense contribution at any cost, the allied negotiators had no stick.

Logically, the Germans should be begging the allies for the means to defend their own soil. Instead, the Pentagon-planned program has placed the allies in the position of doing the begging. This immensely stimulates the sort of irrationality displayed by such a man as the powerful, fanatically nationalist Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the social democratic party.

Schumacher haughtily dismisses the Schuman plan and the European army, now the twin pillars of American policy in Europe, as French trickery. He would permit German rearmament only on the impossible condition that there were sufficient Anglo-American ground strength to halt a Soviet attack at the Elbe and once this condition was fulfilled, he strongly implies, Ger-

many would rearm only in order to march to the Vistula.

With this sort of internal political pressure to deal with, it is not surprising that negotiations between the high commissioners and the brilliant, aging Chancellor Konrad Adenauer move sluggishly from deadlock to deadlock. The fact is that until both a large stick and a juicy carrot can be made clearly visible to the Germans, the German rearmament project will continually bog down, as it has for more than a year now.

The nature of the stick was summed up by one wise official here about as follows: "We should be in a position to tell the Germans flatly that if they really want it that way, we shall concentrate everything on the defense of the Rhine. Western Germany will then become a temporarily useful outpost and maneuver area in case of war."

This is tough talk, but particularly in this country, tough talk sometimes clears the air. Yet this stick is not enough—there must also be a carrot, and a large one. Because the risks of rearming Germany are so frightening, there has been a great tendency in all three allied capitals to try to keep Germany in rather clumsily concealed leading strings during the rearmament period. This just will not work. A nation simply cannot be rearmend and kept in leading strings at one and the same time.

The best men here are becoming increasingly convinced that we must be prepared to accept the risks of offering the West Germans the only carrot which will really tempt them—genuine complete internal sovereignty, within a Western European framework. And surely as the choice between the carrot and the stick is made very clear, there cannot be much doubt in the end about how the Germans will choose.

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HITTING HIM WHERE IT HURTS



Comes the Dawn

Bill Byars and Aubrey Tussing, both with the state unemployment compensation commission, went hunting in eastern Oregon, separately and got nothing. Driving toward Bend on the way back one of them saw a deer starting to cross the road and stopped. Then the other UCC man pulled up and waited, too. They couldn't shoot on the road and on one side was a game reserve. Finally the deer crossed, both men shot him, and split the venison. Not until then did they know that both were from the same office.

Byars was traveling in a pickup with a Salem hunter stopped to see who owned the truck. And while Byars was after the deer mentioned in the first chapter ANOTHER deer sneaked up near the man who was waiting for Byars and he (the man waiting for Byars) shot him right between his five points. All this makes it probably the most friendly, unselfish, happy-ending deer hunt on record.

The only other important event reported this week occurred when Mrs. Walter J. Jackson, 760 Wallace rd., found a three-yolk egg and fed it to her husband. Big yoke.

Two communications in the mail from California . . . One is from Jim Cardwell, public relations expert with Los Angeles county fair association—regarding our recent remarks about purple out-of-this-world publicity ballooning LA fair. "Dear CTD: You're jealous! What a matter—ain't your state fair (i.e. two tents in a swamp) publicity man (i.e. one who has swallowed a thesaurus) got a book of adjectives? We modestly admit everything we say is true." . . . The other communications was a handout informing us and everyone else who doesn't already know that the largest Brahman bull farm in the world is being established in southern California.

Riverman Willard Taylor says ducks and geese are in early this year—sees flocks of geese 80 to 120 on the river now, mostly near St. Paul . . . Sign in North Broadway barber shop: "Your loss is our gain." . . . Even the shoeshine rag is going: Rex Shine parlor has new electrical buffer gadgets which do the work . . . In vets bonus drawing Friday morning Fred Paulus, state deputy treasurer, drew an application from a man named Stanford Revenue, of Klamath Falls . . . Man model taking Community Chest hurdles was removed from the courthouse lawn after vandals took both hands and an arm from same.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"In writing my speeches, Truffie, bear in mind that I always like to flatter the audience before flattering myself..."

Time Hinders Iranian Oil Resumption

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
Associated Press News Analyst
Every day that goes by adds to the difficulty of any resumption of truly efficient operation of the Iranian oil industry.

Efforts to reach a political solution through the efforts of the United States and United Nations have resulted in the production of new ideas.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former secretary of the U. S. treasury, has brought an intriguing idea to Trygve Lie. He suggests that the U. N. itself buy up Britain's interest in the Anglo-Iranian oil company and provide for international operation. He would have the U. N. enter into a long-term contract for the oil, paying Britain through a World Bank loan. He thinks the idea might be extended to other spots of international friction, such as the Suez canal.

From Stockholm comes news of a projected international cooperative, presumably representing the World Oil company, to handle distribution of the oil.

In the meantime, the United States and the U. N. secretary general are going ahead with an attempt to get Britain and Iran back to the conference table in the hope of settling their differences. Britain has recognized Iran's right to nationalize the oil fields, but refuses to submit Anglo-Iranian's British staff to inexperienced Iranian control as provided for in new laws covering operations.

Indications since the arrival of Premier Mossadegh in New York, where Iran is contesting the jurisdiction of the security council in the matter, are that Iran is still willing to talk. But there have been no indications that she was willing to give.

In the meantime, the whole proposition will soon be running into a situation threatening the practicability of any arrangement which may be agreed upon in conference.

Britain, and no one else, has the ships needed to transport the oil. Britain, and no one else has the technicians needed for efficient operation of the fields and the Abadan refinery. And even Britain may not have the latter very long.

The British staff recently removed from Iran will be in great demand due to a worldwide shortage of such men. Even special schools set up by some of the oil companies to train nationals of the countries where the fields are located are making little dent in that situation.

Anglo-Iranian and other oil companies are busily involved in expanding their operations elsewhere to take up the slack left by the stoppage of Iranian production. Any temporary lack of assignments for technicians removed from Iran will be very short lived.

Under a satisfactory agreement, of course, in which men would have agreeable working conditions, a special effort would be made to get Iranian production going again, both because of the political situation created vis a vis Russia and by the actual need for the oil, which is probably more easily and cheaply produced in Iran than anywhere else in the world.

Once Anglo-Iranian's former staff is absorbed by the world industry, however, resumption of operations is going to be difficult regardless of terms.

Quote for the Day

If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with success unexpected in common hours.
—Henry David Thoreau

Unemployment Shows Climb

Employment gains in food processing and governmental lines during September were more than offset by losses in construction and lumbering, the state unemployment compensation commission announced here.

Non-agricultural jobs last month dropped to 473,000 as compared with 477,200 a year ago. Harassed by dry weather that maintained almost constant fire danger, the lumbering industry dropped to 85,700 for September from 88,000 a month before. Peak employment was recorded in August, 1950, at 83,700. Construction also held below last summer's high with 28,900 working last month, 1300 less than in August and 5200 under a year ago.

Canneries were busier than since 1947 with 16,900 employed, while other food processing held up to 10,800. In September, 1950, only 22,400 were reported by the entire industry.

Opening of the school year boosted governmental jobs to 66,500, about 3,000 more than a year ago.

Game Devices Ordered Out

PORTLAND, Oct. 12—(P)—Taverns must get rid of their pinball and digger machines, punchboards, slot machines and "other gaming devices" by Jan. 1, the Oregon state liquor commission said today.

The ruling followed an opinion from Attorney General George Neuner that these are illegal forms of entertainment.

In other action the commission granted a package beer license to H & H grocery, 2380 State st., Salem.

Observance of Cheese Week Urged by McKay

Observance of Cheese week in Oregon, October 14 to 30, was urged by Gov. Douglas McKay this week.

Display of a 7,500 pound cheese in Portland will be one of the attractions. Governor McKay said food merchants throughout the state will feature displays of many types of Oregon cheeses.



...as a soup bone!

—that's

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Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "You should of told me that your suit is different than mine."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "gape"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Incidentally, embarrassment, existence, benefited.
4. What does the word "nepotism" mean?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "You should have told me that your suit is different from mine." 2. Pronounce the a as in ape, not gap. 3. Embarrassment. 4. Favoritism to nephews or other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship.