# The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1851

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Published every morning. Business office 215 S Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441. Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.


## The General and the Specific

Senator Wayne L. Morse predicts that General Eisenhower "will be making statements in broad terms on affairs generally and I assume he will use language which will indicate his point of view." He believes that the people will have no trouble knowing where Ike stands regarding specific questions, "on the basis of his general philosophy." This sounds like whistling to keep up courage in the face of the general's statement to the effect that he would leave his campaigning to his friends.

Edward Hughes, staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, reports from Paris that "Dwight Eisenhower wasn't fooling—he's really reluctant." He adds that Ike prefers to stay out of politics, finish his job in Europe, then retire to a farm in America—he owns one near Gettysburg. Hughes then makes this blunt statement:

> It can safely be said the 61-year-old military leader firmly intends to make no trips to the U.S. in the next few months. He plans to make no statement or other public move which would be political ammunition for either Republicans or Democrats. This is his definite intent at this moment, whether it helps or hinders his political future."

When one adds to Ike's determination to stay on the job Truman's statement that he will not relieve him, Ike seems to be pretty well boxed in for the duration of the pre-convention campaign. The GOP voters and politicians will simply have to rely on Ike's "general philosophy" to figure out where he would stand "on specific questions." That may not satisfy the politicians who want to know how he stands on the specific question of who gets to be postmaster in Quincy or to control patronage in Pennsylvania.

In short Ike is too much the General to be specific.

## "Appeasement" in China

In response to The Statesman's request the Capital Journal has sought to catalog the items in support of its assertion that "there have been indications of appeasement on the part of the Truman administration." The Journal restricts its list to Far Eastern matters. It asserts that: "Up to the outbreak of the war in Korea, American Far Eastern policy consistently temporized with and capitulated to the ruthless demands of the Communists, dominated by Moscow." Here are the details:

1. The Truman administration failed to draw a line in the Orient to halt Russian aggression.
2. The Truman administration abandoned the Open Door policy in the Orient and failed to give expanded aid to Chiang Kai-shek as recommended by General Wedemyer.
3. As the Communist armies swept southward Acheson said the administration favored waiting "until the dust settles" before fixing on a policy.
4. In January, 1950 the president said the U. S. would give no military aid or advice to the Nationalists on Formosa.
5. "And the most recent flagrant example of appeasement of Russia and Red China was the refusal to follow the announced aims of the United Nations to unify Korea and not stop at the 38th parallel."

The catalog is entirely negative. The administration's sin of appeasement is its acts of omission rather than commission. Because it didn't pour in more stuff to Chiang (for the grafters to get hold of and sell to the Reds) it is accused of appeasing the Communists. And when MacArthur's attack to clear the Reds from North Korea and get the boys home by Christmas flopped, the administration is accused of appeasing the Communists for not repeating the drive.

The administration may have been guilty of mistakes in judgment in the Far East—certain it is that failure there is the greatest diplomatic debacle in our history; but the failures or mistakes were not the product of appeasement but of the enormous uncertainties and difficulties involved in the situation in the Orient. The Journal quotes the dictionary definition of appeasement as action "to conciliate by political, economic or other considerations." This implies affirmative action, positive gestures toward conciliation, which the Journal does not itemize. On the contrary the administration refused to recognize Red China, refused to vote for its admission to United Nations—all this before Korea, and since then of course has imposed economic blockade on China.

It is proper to charge the administration with failure in the Far East—though I know of no alternative course that would have insured a different result short of involving our military forces in war in China; but not, in my judgment, correct to say that there are "indications of appeasement" in the Truman-Acheson policy toward the Communists. A compromise with reality is not the same as appeasement.

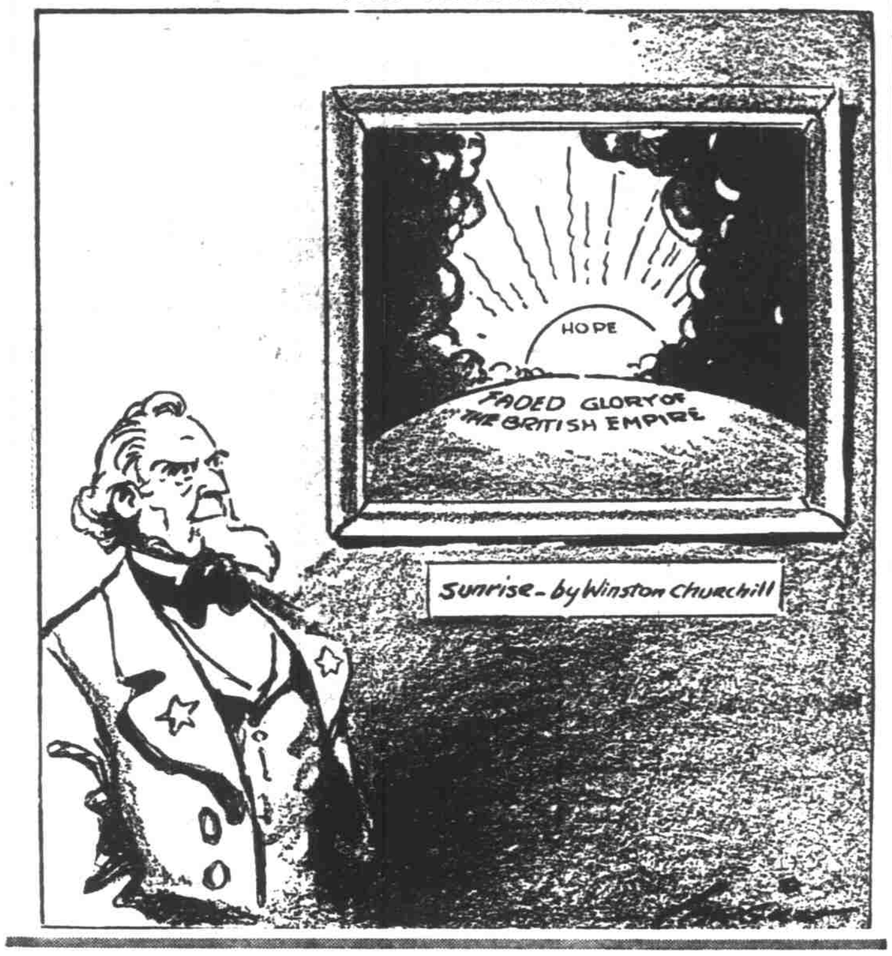
## Nevada Iron Ore to Japan

No longer able to import iron ore from Manchuria Japan's steel industry has turned to the United States and contracted to buy 230,000 tons from Northern Nevada. The representative of the purchasing company is quoted as saying the Japanese may take as much as two million tons of the ore annually. It will move through the port of San Francisco. The Nevada mine is operated by Jack Simplot of Boise, prominent industrialist and agriculturist. It is located 30 miles west of Elko.

Japan already is dependent largely on the United States for cotton. The purchase of iron ore here will add to foreign exchange complications. Either the United States will have to accept goods from Japan in payment, or continue to subsidize that country, or see Japan's economy deteriorate for lack of markets.

Definition of Smug: Attitude of guy who sits before an open fire in the Willamette Valley and reads about snow-locked trains in the Sierras, blocked highways in Idaho and below-zero temperatures in Montana.

## THE FUTURIST!




## SP&S Passenger Train at Seaside For Last Time

SEASIDE, Ore. (AP)—A Spokane, Portland and Seattle passenger train made its last trip to this beach resort Tuesday.

In contrast to recent weeks when only a handful of passengers rode the train, there were 239 aboard for the final run from Portland.

The daily trip was dropped because of lack of patronage, the railroad said. Freight trains will continue to operate down the Columbia River line from Portland to Astoria and Seaside.

In Utah the penalty for murder can be either hanging or shooting.

## Hollywood on Parade

By GENE HANDSAKER

HOLLYWOOD — Shooting a movie part way inside the Iron Curtain is a feat recently accomplished by the pretty brunette Swede, Viveca Lindfors, and her director husband, Don Siegel.

It took some alert doing while they filmed "No Time for Flowers" in the international zone of Vienna, partly when Russians had control. Authority over this central sector is rotated monthly among the occupying Americans, British, French, and Russians.

At no time, they were forewarned, could they film the slightest glimpse of a Russian soldier, truck, or building. One day Don was lining up a shot with his finder -a little oblong eyepiece that shows what a camera would catch.

He swung it 'round toward a Russian building that had a red star on it. "Don't do that!" yelled his assistant, yanking the finder down.

And if they had filmed such forbidden sights? "The Russians would have confiscated our equipment," Don said. "If tourists take a snapshot of a passing Russian truck, the truck stops, soldiers jump off, grab the camera, and off they go."

The Lindfors-Siegel movie is all the more remarkable because he said, it is openly anti-Communist. In one scene, a Swiss actor named Paul Christian takes a sip of coffee, spits it out, and demands, "What kind of coffee is this?"

"The national kind," Viveca tells him (the story supposedly takes place in Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia).

Christian says: "In America, they wouldn't even serve this to the pigs!"

A number of Viennese actors turned down parts, Don said, because of the script's anti-Communist flavor. Historic sequences show crowds hailing, among others, Thomas G. Masaryk, father of the late Czech democracy.

"How we got away with 'Hooray for Masaryk' I don't know," Don said, except Vienna is the only place in the world where Americans and Russians get along. I think we were so open and above-board about everything that the Russians thought, 'They can't be doing anything."

The film avoids depicting Russians as "horrible people with whips," Siegel said. "The only way you can combat Communism is to ridicule it and show how preposterous it is .

## Indo-China Invasion by Communists Would Touch off Chain of Disaster in Southern Asia

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — On Friday, Anthony Eden cooly but firmly announced that any Chinese Communist adventures in Indo-China or elsewhere in Southeast Asia would be regarded as aggression and dealt with as such. This vital declaration of policy has aroused little excitement. Yet it means that the British and American governments have decided to go to war, or to come very close to going to war with Communist China, under certain circumstances that are quite likely to arise.

Joseph Alsop

Stewart Alsop

This is a substantial, if somewhat appalling first-fruit of the Churchill-Truman talks, which were originally billed to produce no results whatever. The firming of American policy, the sharp change in emphasis in British policy, are so important that they need to be spelled out in greater detail.

In brief, as first disclosed in this space, Washington and London were informed some weeks ago that the French government now expects a Chinese Communist invasion of Indo-China. Between 220,000 and 270,000 Chinese Communist troops are deployed on the border in jump-off positions. If they attack, the French and loyal Indo-Chinese forces, with their hands full already with the native Communist guerrillas, will certainly be unable to withstand the invading Chinese forces. Indo-China will fall, setting off a chain reaction of disaster that will spread through Siam, Malaya and Burma to Indonesia, India and the Middle East.

**This threat from the first inevitably preoccupied President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and their staffs. The first decision was that Soviet capture of almost all of Asia would amount to total defeat in the cold war. Plans for countering the threatened chain reaction of disaster were therefore carefully reviewed, and the second decision was to reject any response on the Korean pattern — local commitment of American and other U. N. forces to a "limited" war in Indo-China.**

These decisions led inevitably to the final and crucial decision —to meet any new Chinese Communist aggression by strict naval blockade of the China coast, air attacks on Chinese coastal cities and inland communications, and such other reprisals against China proper as may be practicable.

**Although these measures are still short of total war with Communist China, no one can say they will not lead on to such a war. Equally, no one can tell whether these measures will bring the Soviet Union into the Far Eastern fighting under the mutual defense provisions of the Sino-Soviet pact. These are the terrible risks that may have to be taken, in order to halt the threatened chain reaction, starting in Indo-China, but certain in the end to engulf the whole Western Alliance.**

Under the circumstances, it was obviously prudent to let the Kremlin and the Peking government know that Britain and the United States had steeled themselves to take these risks if need be. Thus we could avoid any repetition of the tragedy behind the Korean war, when the sorry spectacle of American disarmament convinced the Kremlin that aggression was entirely safe. Therefore it was agreed, as also forecast in this space, to issue the stern warning that has now been given by British Foreign Minister Eden in his lucid and wide ranging Columbia University speech.

**As to whether we shall have to make good on this warning, it is anyone's guess. Ominous signs have accumulated in recent weeks. At Paris, Andrei Vishinsky has accused the Western powers of preparing aggression in Southeast Asia, which looks like the usual mirror-language of Soviet propaganda. At Panmunjom, the Chinese Communist and North Korean negotiators have lately begun to treat the Korean peace talks with such contempt that the majority of the delegation actually occupies itself in playing Mah Jong in the tent of meeting. Besides the preparations against Indo-China, there are grave signs of a threat to Burma, which certain intelligence experts find even more alarming.**

On the other hand, two great gains have now been made. Peking and Moscow have been told precisely what they will be risking by this attack which they have prepared; and this is the likeliest preventive. At the same time, the Kremlin and the Chinese Communist Politburo have been confronted with the recently unaccustomed spectacle of substantive Anglo-American unity on Far Eastern policy.

**There has been friction, in the Churchill - Truman talks about whether the Japanese should semi-recognize Chiang Kai-shek, since John Foster Dulles promised the Japanese would be left free to choose. But here the British have accepted our policy. On the issue of recognition, the British have in contrast refused to rescind their action, while hinting they wished it had never been taken. But on the real problem, of what to do about the dangers looming in the Far East, there has been full, solid, practical agreement. This is all that matters, and no greater political gain could be imagined.**

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## Better Enalish

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I am very pleased to know that the condition of my affairs are satisfactory."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "amour?"

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Fallacy, fillial, fiance, Filipino.

4. What does the word "ignominy" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with tra that means "existing for a short time only?"

ANSWERS

1. Say, "I am very much pleased to know that the condition of my affairs is satisfactory." 2. Pronounce a-moor, a as in ah unstressed, oo as in moon, accent second syllable. 3. Filial. 4. Public disgrace or dishonor. "Excessive lust for power leads to ignominy." 5. Transitory.

## Quote for the Day

One of man's most valuable possessions is his memory.

The Sphinx

## Comes the Dawn by Conrad Prange

Movie Star Rock Hudson, who stands six feet plus in his bare options, said in Salem Tuesday that in Oregon he finally met men taller than he. Hudson and two starlets dropped in while on a publicity tour for "Bend In The River." Only once in his life has he met a man taller than himself. But in Portland at one sitting he ran into Tom McCall, ex-gov. secrty., and Gene Malecki, State March of Dimes chief, both built far above the good earth.

**One of the starlets, blonde, little Lori Nelson has just turned 18 and will graduate from high school on her return to Hollywood . . . Other gal, tall brunette Julia Adams, said the thing she hated most about picture making was getting up at 4:30 in the ayem . . . Crowd at their reception here was really impressed by the kids' refreshing freshness—no tinsel, no glamour, just well-behaved talent . . . Archie Holt, movie film salesman with the tour, is an old Salem hand. He opened the Capitol Theater here 25 years ago. His sisters here are Mrs. James Young and Miss Beryl Holt, Salem High teacher.**

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Add to that story the other day of two sets of twins born to two families, both named Anderson—Statesman reporter who wrote the story is Norman Anderson . . . There was a strong north wind blowing in one place in Salem Tuesday even though most of the town was fighting off south sephyrs. That was in the State Capitol tunnel . . . And the State Fire Marshal's office said it didn't know just what crime authorities could charge an inflammable sweater salesman with—since Oregon does not have a fire code covering the inflammability of garments.

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**Sailor on leave brought his uniform in to a Salem cleaner for a rush order. After he had gone a worker checked the pockets for forgotten items—like old anchor chains, address books, pictures of mother, etc. And in a tiny watch pocket in the uniform the worker found seven $20 bills. Few minutes later the sailor came steaming back to the cleaners, and was very thankful, indeed, that his dough had been rescued before it got taken to a cleaning in the cleaning solvent. Kept the sailor solvent, you might say.**

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Marion County Clerk's office had to take some money Tuesday it didn't really want. Seems a man insisted on filing a motion in Circuit Court asking permission to withdraw a plea of guilty to drunk driving made in Salem Municipal Court last Nov. 15. The motion also asked for $28,049 damages. The rub here, frantic clerks tried to explain, is that there's no case filed in Circuit Court. And they tried to tell the man that he couldn't appeal from a guilty plea—and they told him that even if he filed the motion it would just stop there, since he had no complaint in Circuit Court (or something like that). Anyway it cost the determined citizen $13.60 to file a useless motion.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty

"Our economic outlook is gloomy, gentlemen! . . . practically no shortages exist! . . ."

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page One)

snows, imprisoned them in the mountains. Some pushed ahead to Sutter's Fort for relief. But that meant delay. The snows continued, food became scarce, the party had to kill and eat the remaining oxen. Fresh attempts to cross the divide were made, usually only to fail. Many succumbed; and in the frenzy of starvation survivors resorted to cannibalism. Finally relief parties managed to get through, but it was not until April that the last of the Donner party was brought down to the security and warmth of Sutter's Fort and the Sacramento Valley.

Of the 87 who had attempted the crossing by Lansford Hastings' route, five had died before the desert crossing, and 35 had died in the mountain snows, also two Indians of an early rescue party. Only 47 survived to tell the story and recall to the end of their days the bitter experience of winter in the Sierras. The name of the party — Donner — has since been attached to the pass and the summit of the divide. While the crossing now is made usually in perfect safety on train or by motor car, Old Man Winter still can envelop the pass with snow and cold, even as he did in that terrible winter of 1846-47.

The Oregon-bound party, it should be mentioned, took Jesse Applegate's new Southern Route from Fort Hall, coming via the Humboldt River, across Klamath Basin to the Umpqua. They suffered severely in the early winter rains and a relief party was sent out from the Willamette settlements to rescue them. Finally they reached Salem on Christmas day, 1846. Thornton later wrote the story of the Donner expedition.

## Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

ROAD TO THE SUN, by Marjory Stoneman Douglas (Rinehart; $3.50)

Jason Horne sets out to grow rice in the Everglades. After buying land from some agents and, with the help of a few Negro families, building dikes and planting his rice, he looks forward to the day when he will roll in wealth. But in the meantime he is lonesome, and in town he meets Ellen, an orphan living with her difficult Cousin Lucy. Brought up in New England, she has a lot to learn in Florida . . . and Jason, who makes her acquaintance at church, is her first preceptor.

It's a happy life. They start housekeeping in a tent. Ellen learns to cook; she and her husband's workers get along well together. She even befriends Mrs. Yandell, of an oldtime neigbor family that doesn't welcome newcomers, that hates dikes as the western cowman used to hate fences, that thinks things are best left unchanged. Yandell himself rages when the water is backed up over his land, and argues angrily with Jason the intruder.

Bad weather drives the young couple into their snug tent. Floods sweep by outside the dikes, once in a while hurrying along the ominous angled head of a water mocassin, but Jason and Ellen are not worried until, alerted by a flashlight, he spots midnight prowlers, but too late to prevent the dynamite blast which ruins his rice crop, ends his hopes, and sends him out with gun in hand and murder in his heart to look for Yandell. It is then that Ellen's education begins in earnest, for she must raise money for legal expenses, Jason can't help her any more, and she becomes involved in the mad high finance that was the Florida real estate boom . . . Miami in particular.

Mrs. Douglas' characters are real enough for her worthy purposes . . . though to be sure in the long run that is not real enough. But she shuffles them about in a lovely plot and above all, as you would expect of the author of "The Everglades", she provides them with a vivid, dramatic setting that the most rounded and successful characters might well envy.

## Congressional Quiz

**Q—Is spying still considered much of a threat to the U. S.?**

A—In a critical review of Soviet espionage in the U. S., the House un-American Activities Committee Dec. 29 said foreign spying demanded "drastic action." Reviewing Russian activities in the U. S. since 1919, it reported an alarming lack of prosecution in cases of espionage." It recommended a congressional study of the problem, proposed the death penalty, even in peacetime, for spying, and urged broadened laws on wire-tapping. A bill to increase the penalty for peace-time spying has been passed by the Senate.

**Q—Do the senators from a state often vote alike on bills before Congress?**

A—The average senatorial team stuck together 72-2 per cent of the time, when both members voted during the 202 roll-call votes taken in 1951, according to a Congressional Quarterly analysis. In no case did both senators in a state vote together on all the roll calls.

**Q—How about the "solid" states — where both senators belong to the same party?**

A—The senatorial teams from the 19 "solid Democrat" states voted together 84.3 per cent of the time. In the 17 "solid Republican" states, the average was 79.7 per cent. In the "split" states, where one Senator is Democratic and one Republican, legislators voted the same way 53 per cent of the time when both voted.

**Q—What's the purpose of the President's annual state-of-the-union message?**

A—It outlines to Congress the legislation the President wants it to consider during the coming year. After the state-of-the-union message, the President also delivers the economic report, which includes legislative recommendations, and the budget message, which is a detailed request for money to run the government another year. The three messages are delivered to Congress early in each year's session.

**Q—Just what is the President's plan to revamp the Internal Revenue Bureau?**

A—The plan, subject to congressional approval, would: (1) Abolish the 64 offices of district collector of federal taxes and set up 25 district offices instead. (2) Put all Bureau of Internal Revenue jobs under Civil Service, except that of Commissioner. He would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate approval. (3) Set up a "vigorous inspection service" separate from the rest of the Bureau. (4) Reorganize BIR headquarters. (5) Pay BIR employees more.

## Your Health

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

What is a normal temperature? The common answer, 98.6 degrees f., does not mean this is the only temperature that is right for the individual person.

In a nervous man or woman who is under a strain, a temperature as high as 99.5 degrees is likely to be normal and not a sign of fever.

Many times people worry when they find their temperature is slightly higher than usual. Often they have no need to worry. A person can have slight variations from his own normal temperature.

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Throughout the years, various investigators have repeatedly reached different conclusions as to what is the normal temperature. All agree, however, that 98.6 is not necessarily right for everybody.

It is now recognized that no one can select a fixed temperature and call it right for an individual. We must learn to understand that the temperature can shift over a normal range. We shall then realize that the important thing is the shift of temperature away from the normal range, or back toward it.

There are several ways of taking the temperature — beneath the arm, in the mouth, or in the rectum. The first two are subject to many errors.

It has been found that the difference between mouth and rectal temperatures is 0.8 of a degree. The normal rectal temperature of men in the morning can range from 97 to 99.3 degrees. F. In a woman, the rectal temperature may vary from 97.1 to 100.3 degrees F.

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Temperatures normally may run a little higher in women than in men. Occasionally, a woman may run a temperature up to 104 degrees F., which may be normal for her and not a sign of fever.

An important fact, learned from a study of temperatures, is that nervous people under a strain may be expected to have high temperatures without having a fever. Such temperatures are perfectly normal for them.

**Questions and Answers**

O. R.: Will a nervous tic of the muscles covering the chest over the heart damage the heart muscle in any way?

Answer: There is no reason to believe that this tic can harm the heart.


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