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Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, January 3, 1950

A Stormy Congress Indicated

The democratic 81st congress met today in the second
session. The house is composed of 262 democrats, 169 re-
publicans, 1 American labor, with 3 vacancies. The senate
of 54 democrats, 42 republicans.

A double threat of filibuster looms with the adminis-
tration on the defensive on deficit spending and foreign pol-
icy.

Both the democrats and republicans are divided. Some
prominent democrats fear that deficit spending, especially
that for the "Fair Deal" will bankrupt the nation. The
southerners are expected to resume their fight on the
civil rights program.

There will be three messages from the president within
a week, one a "Fair Deal" annual one, one on state of the
nation, one on the budget and a special one on taxation. Cau-
cuses are being staged to outline party policies. But every-
thing foreshadows a stormy session.

Mr. Truman is expected to again demand a program
which congress has already rejected or ignored in large
part, with chances of but little of it being enacted, such
as repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, the Brannan farm
plan and the \$6,500,000 socialized medicine plan—all of
which are designed for 1952 campaign issues. A bi-par-
tisan economy bloc is lined up solidly against the tax hike
of \$4 billion which the president will again ask.

One of the first subjects on the program, as announced
by Senate majority leader Lucas, is the repeal of special
taxes on oleo, which has already passed the house. Repeal
or reduction of some other excise taxes which are sales
taxes, on transportation, communications, jewelry, furs
and cosmetics are sought. Mr. Truman will insist that
corporation income taxes be increased to make up for the
loss of excess tax revenues.

Bills to legalize the basing point price system, to en-
courage home construction for middle income groups and
to impose fair employment practices in behalf of Negroes
and others by federal law are next on the schedule. The
house program is not definite, but leaders may decide to
take up FEPC there first.

Danger of Mill City-Mehama Road

The North Santiam canyon country was given a warning
the other evening in the form of advice. The warning
came from Albert Bauer, general manager of the company
building the Detroit dam and retiring president of the
Portland Chamber of Commerce. Bauer appeared at the
Mill City Chamber of Commerce year-end dinner.

He reminded the canyon residents of a fact they have
realized, but which they can't seem to persuade T. H. Ban-
field, state highway commission chairman, of its merit.
The fact: Greatest need of the canyon for future develop-
ment is improvement of the highway immediately west of
Mill City. The road between Gates and Detroit will be
paved this summer, so that link has been arranged for,
but not the stretch between Mill City and Mehama.

The winding road west of Mill City forces heavy traffic
going east to wend its way along the dangerous road and
then make 'he run up the hill in the center of the city.
Because that hill was slick Monday morning, a truck carry-
ing trailers slipped back and crashed into a building.

As the road east of Gates is improved, heavy trucking
will increase, especially over the pass. All the while, how-
ever, the present Mehama-Mill City road will become even
more of a danger.

Salem's Chamber of Commerce has realized the truth
of Bauer's warning on that road. At a fall meeting of the
highway commission, the Salem chamber had improvement
of the Mill City-Mehama road as one of four needed high-
way projects for this section of the state.

So, the area is united in its belief that the Mill City-
Mehama road must be improved if the North Santiam can-
yon is to develop properly. But the highway commission
hasn't been convinced of that need. A combining of Cham-
ber of Commerce forces of this section, plus county offi-
cials, might make an impressive enough force to persuade
the highway commission of the urgency to improve that road.

Morse's Position on Foreign Policy

Oregon's Senator Morse has correctly given the mid-
west isolationist, Senator Wherry, a verbal whipping for
Wherry's attempt to break up the nation's bi-partisan
foreign policy.

Wherry, who bleats and does little if nothing to the
credit of his republican party, announced he was unwilling
to accept future commitments "made by bi-partisan
bigwigs." Wherry would like to wallow in the mud of
party politics and bring the country's foreign policy down
with him to that level.

Senator Vandenberg, another republican, had the vision
after World War II to realize that the nation's new po-
sition of world leadership demanded a foreign policy above
the party politics level. He took the lead in creating a
bi-partisan foreign policy. That policy has been weak at
times and has been picked up by the Truman adminis-
tration without proper congressional support or appraisal.
Nevertheless, the joining of both political parties on inter-
national matters was the intelligent, statesmanlike way
to adjust policy for the country's new-found position of
world leadership.

As Morse told Wherry, foreign policy must be kept
"high above the level of partisan politics, so that we may
remain a united people in all our efforts to meet the threat
of Russian totalitarianism."

In other words, there can be but one American foreign
policy—not one, and Wherry's isolationism also.

Gold Secret Hidden in Duck

American Falls, Idaho, Jan. 3 (AP)—Some residents of
American Falls are wondering how they can retrace the
wanderings of a wild duck.

That's all they need to know to be able to say in '49er
style: "There's gold in them thar hills."

Young Reuben Butler shot a mallard drake the last day
of the season. He gave it to a friend, Bob Lee. Lee passed
it on to his neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sweet.

As Mrs. Sweet dressed the bird she accidentally spilled
contents of the gizzard—and out rolled five pieces of raw
gold.

The largest nugget, she said, was as wide as the broad end
of a toothpick and a quarter inch long.

Said her 87-year-old husband:
"All my life I wanted to discover gold. Reckon this is
as close as we will ever come."

BY BECK
Recollections



SIPS FOR SUPPER

(Editor's Note: Columnist Don Upjohn is ill today, so his
"Sips for Supper" is missing on the page. The Capital Journal
knows his readers join in hoping for a speedy recovery.)

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Even Children Know Something
Lost When Home Is Broken Up

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—There is always something lost—a thing you
can't go back to—when a home is broken up.

And a child is as sensitive to this feeling as a grownup.

My goddaughter, Nina, felt that way the other morning
she watched the first home of her life—she's only two-and-a-half
years old—

come apart under her eyes.
It was the day she was to sail for Italy with her parents,
George and Helen Palmer, a young news-
paper couple.

Nina was told weeks ago of the trip. To her
Italy was just a name that meant going
somewhere. But she was excited.

"We going to Hitalee, Zona,"
she told her baby sister, Zona,
who has just taken her first few
steps. "Goin' ride on big boat!"

"She grew more and more restless."
Frances and I were the last to
go. Nina gave us each a kiss-
peck on the cheek. Then she
made up her mind the whole
deal was off—and she and her
baby sister had better get off
the boat fast.

"Nina take Zona home now,"
she announced to her mother,
"Nina take Zona home."
"But don't you want to go to
Italy?"

Nina's face puckered in tears:
"No wanna go Hitalee! No
wanna go boat! Nina wanna go
home! Take Nina home!"

And suddenly all of us were
crying together, crying for the
lost fun in the home behind.
Hitalee might be wonderful, but
the home behind—for Nina the
only home she had known—had
been wonderful, too.

And Baby Zona looked up and
wondered if all grownups were
altogether mad, standing there
crying when they could just as
well sit down on the floor, put
their toes in their mouth and
really enjoy life.

'My Wife? Oh, She's Around'

Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 3 (AP)—Police halted Roy Smith of
Detroit as he drove into Kankakee yesterday afternoon
and Policeman George Bjick asked him:

"Where's your wife?"
"Back there," Smith said, pointing to the rear seat. He
looked. Bjick looked. The rear seat was empty.

Smith recalled his wife was in the rear seat when he
stopped at a service station in Dwight, 30 miles away. But he
didn't know that while the car was being serviced she went
to the rest room and Smith drove off without missing her.

Mrs. Smith had telephoned Kankakee police and asked
them to stop her husband. Smith drove back to Dwight to
get her.

Hitler's Swastika Returns
Ghostlike to German Scene

Hamburg, Jan. 3 (AP)—A pale swastika, once the sign boost-
ing Hitler's "reich for a thousand years," is making a com-
eback in Germany.

It appears on walls, on tops of buildings, in telephone booths,
and even on some customs seals.
Nobody knows why nothing is
done about it.

The swastika signs and Nazi
slogans were washed off and re-
moved from the walls when the
war ended, but their space re-
mained and left the same mark,
even if it is more feeble now.

In Celle, in the British zone,
a swastika became visible on the
weather-vane of a building. A
city alderman explained that
after the war it was patched up
with a piece of sheet metal.

Wind and weather have done
their work since and the swas-
tika is visible again. He prom-
ised that this time they'll do a
good job.

Or there is the case of a Brit-
ish officer, who discovered that
the German customs seal on his
luggage bore the once familiar
mark, the eagle holding the Nazi
sign. Customs officials claimed
they have no funds to buy new
seals.

A farmer on the Baltic island
of Fehmarn has a swastika on
his barn. In 1945 he removed
it, only to have the same sign
there, clearly distinct from the
original color of the barn.

At the Hamburg railway sta-
tion one can see in bright sun-
light a last-minute slogan of the
Nazi defeat, "holding out with
Hitler." The sign did hold out.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Boycott of China by U. S. Would
Halt Commie Southward Rush

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—As congress opens today, two important things
are happening to the policy which guides the foreign relations
of the U. S. A. and which in the long run either prevents or
foment war:

1. The British are giving us a double-cross in China—at a
time when U. S.
treasury experts
say two billions
more will be
needed to bail
Britain out.

2. Congress will soon begin
a vitriolic criti-
cism of U. S.
vacillation in re-
gard to China.

It so happens
that the British
foreign office is recognizing the
communist government just at a
time when it will hurt the state
department's relations with con-
gress most. This is not intention-
al, but rather because British in-
vestments, British trade and the
prized British island of Hong-
kong require protection.

Meanwhile Secretary of State
Acheson and Secretary of De-
fense Johnson are engaged in a
tug of war regarding our Chi-
nese policy, with President Tru-
man stamping his foot on the
sidelines and demanding definite
action, one way or the other.

Actually, a firm and definite
policy regarding that heteroge-
neous mass of 400,000,000 Chi-
nese people speaking 23 different
dialects is anything but easy. But
there is one policy which the
United States has never tried
—namely, the tactics used by
the Chinese against us.

This is the age-old policy of
passive resistance coupled with
the boycott, and probably it is
the only policy which will work
either in China or against China.
Reversing Chinese Weapons

It sounds so simple that so-
phisticated diplomats probably
won't consider it. But it has been
used scores of times by the Chi-
nese against the Western World,
and it will work just as effec-
tively if the western world uses
it against the Chinese commu-
nists.

This weapon merely consists
of cutting off all trade, all com-
munications, all contact with the
Chinese and letting them stew in
their own juice.

In one respect, this would be
cruel retaliation. For thousands
of Chinese would starve; there
would be unemployment, rioting
and upheaval in Chinese cities.

But it is the only way by
which the Chinese communist
government can be taught that
it cannot seize our consuls, im-
prison our aviators and treat us
as the Japs once treated Formosa.

Furthermore it is the only
way we can prevent the south-
ward rush of communism to the
Philippines, to French Indo-
China, Burma, the Dutch East
Indies and India.

Today, old-fashioned demon-
strations by a few extra war-
ships in Chinese waters won't
mean more than a flea-bite to
the vast and stirring continent
of Asia. Nor can we invade any
part of China with an army.

On the other hand, it will take
novel and world-shaking action
to halt the southward rush of
communism, and the use of Chi-
na's own tactics in the form of
a boycott-blockade is about the
only thing that could do it.

Otherwise most of Asia will
gradually go under Moscow's
wing.

Boycotting the West

This writer was in China
when such a boycott was applied
to the Western World in 1925.
Chinese students had been killed
by British marines, and in re-
taliation the foreign colony of
Shameen at Canton was boycotted
by the Chinese. As a result,
grass grew in the streets. All
food had to be imported. Not
a servant remained on the is-
land.

Every morning you saw the
American consul sweeping his
own office and the Italian con-
sul hauling ice on a child's ex-
press wagon. In the evening,
the French consul mixed the
salad, the British consul cooked
the meat and the Italian consul
fixed the dessert at a commu-
nity dinner.

If the Chinese had been smart
enough to tighten this anti-west-
ern boycott around other cities
instead of chiefly Canton, all
foreigners would have been
ousted. But, as usual, Chinese
factions routed between them-
selves, and the western powers
practiced the old policy of di-
vide and rule.

Today the reverse is true. The
Chinese are now united under a
ruthless rule of communism, and
are about to divide Great Brit-
ain and the United States.

FDR Considered Orient Boycott

Nearest approach to a West-
ern large-scale use of the boy-
cott came in 1936 when Adm.
William Leahy, then chief of
naval operations, proposed to
President Roosevelt that the
American and British fleets
blockade Japanese waters and
cut off all supplies of oil, cotton,
copper and scrap iron.

This was one of the most im-
portant but least known chapters
in American foreign policy, for
if the blockade had been put
across it is no exaggeration to
say that World War II probably
could have been prevented.

Secretary of State Acheson sat
calm and relaxed through this
discussion which seemed to im-
press President Truman.

When the other side had fin-
ished, however, Acheson opened
up with a few blunt facts.

He pointed out that Formosa
was not like Greece where the
Truman doctrine had been suc-
cessful in suppressing commu-
nism. He read detailed reports
showing that Formosa was a
tiny overpacked island, full of
dissident elements, and that,
while Japan had mistreated the
Formosan people for more than
30 years, the Formosans hated
the Chinese even more.

For, when the Chinese reoc-
cupied Formosa in 1945, they
instituted a reign of terror worse
than anything ever seen in Ger-
many.

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

White Collar Zoo



Down elevator at two minutes after five

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Trygve Lie Believes Time Has
Come for Start of Peace Parleys

By DeWitt MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Director General Trygve Lie of the United Nations believes
the time has come for East and West to get down to cases and
try to settle their differences.

"If we have not made much progress during 1949 toward set-
tling or adjusting the basic conflict that has delayed peace and

our new year. Remember how,
when we were youngsters, we
used to believe that if we wish-
ed hard enough our wishes
would come true? If we can't
quite bring ourselves to believe
that now, still we do know this:

Concerted thinking by masses
of people may bring results.

The director general doesn't
offer any concrete plan for the
step-by-step negotiations. He
just puts forward the general
idea, like the preacher whose
business it is to preach against
sin.

Lie says the Mexican resolu-
tion unanimously approved by
the general assembly in Paris
in 1948 continues to represent
the wish of the peace organiza-
tion. This calls for the great
powers to renew their efforts
to peace. His idea appears to
be to get any sort of settlement
as a starting point for further
progress.

Wall we can't go wrong if we
always try for peace. But what
real chance is there of reaching
a settlement between the com-
munist and the democratic
bloes?

This column still believes
what it has said before: The
chances of peace would seem
to be nil so long as Moscow
believes it is making progress
in its world revolution for the
spread of communism.

After all, put yourself in the
position of Moscow and say
whether you would quit while
you were meeting with successes
in the vast and important Asia-
tic theatre.

However, while the commu-
nists have been doing well in
the orient, their drive in Europe
not only has been brought to a
halt but has received setbacks in
some spots. There is the revolt
of Yugoslavia, and the loss of
ground in Italy and France.

There also has been a loss of
ground in many other European
countries.

Thus we have the peculiar
situation that, if Europe alone
were concerned, a point might
have been reached where Rus-
sia would be willing to negotiate
peace. There seems to be little
more she can gain in Europe by
strong-arm methods. She has
reached a point where consoli-
dation of her gains is in order
if she is to preserve them.

The Far East presents quite
another picture. China has been
overrun by red forces. Commu-
nism is reaching for Burma,
Indo-China, Indonesia and other
key positions.

Asia is the crucial theatre of
the moment, and the United
States reported to be developing
a vigorous new policy to halt
the spread of communism in
that vast area. It's said this
policy will be backed by a
strengthened naval fleet in Asia-
tic waters.

Would it be possible to nego-
tiate peace in Europe while the
cold war continues in the Far
East? Maybe so. It's anybody's
guess.

In any event, it's possible
that at least small gains could
be achieved here and there, and
a lot of small gains make a
big one.

Acheson also pointed out that
the Chinese communists may de-
cide not to attack the island after
they get the rest of China con-
solidated, particularly if they
are aware that they will face
stubborn resistance, reinforced
by military advice and some sup-
plies from the United States.

In the end, the secretary of
state completely won over both
President Truman and the mili-
tary.

As a compromise, it was agreed
that we will ship Chiang Kai-
Shek rifles, ammunition, artill-
ery, howitzers and other equip-
ment to fight off an invasion of
Formosa out of its \$75,000,000
congress voted in its last ses-
sion. Also we will send about
20 U. S. military advisers to
survey the situation.

One other important decision
made by the council was to rush
American military help to the
French in Indo-China to help
fight the communists.

This is the price to try to keep
France from supporting Red
China's bid for the all-important
seat on the U. N. security coun-
cil, which carries with it the
power of veto.

Acheson also opposed sending
military staff support to China
and condemned the idea of an
American military man to run
China's defenses. He pointed
out that Roosevelt had tried to
do this, that Ambassador Hur-
ley had recommended it, and

No Happy New Year for Him

Salt Lake City, Jan. 3 (AP)—Richard M. Ure doesn't think
1950 got off to a happy start.

Early Sunday vandals just about ruined his car. They
slashed all the tires, broke the side view mirrors, bent a
heater button and pulled out the distributor wires.