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4— Salem, Oregon, Friday, January 6, 1950

A Return to Appeasement

Russia has been greatly speeded in its communist con-
quest of Asia this week-end by President Truman's de-
cision that the United States will keep hands off Formosa
and China and Great Britain's granting of full diplomatic
recognition to the Chinese Red regime and breaking off
relations with its wartime ally, Chiang Kai-Shek's na-
tional government.

The bi-partisan foreign policy has evidently been ditched
in the Far East by Mr. Truman for congress was not con-
sulted by the president on the Formosa issue and a futile
policy of appeasing the Kremlin substituted. Appease-
ment will receive the same amount of consideration from
Stalin as it did from Hitler at Munich, or as the Yalta pact
from Russia—mere scraps of paper to be torn up as ex-
pediency demands. The result of course, will be the de-
struction of American influence by "losing face" in the
Orient.

The president is not ready as yet to complete the final
act of surrender to the communists in Asia as the socialist
government of Britain has done because American citi-
zens are still being held prisoners in Red China and Ameri-
can envoys and diplomats persecuted and driven out of
the country. But it is probably only a question of time
for stateism eventually drifts into totalitarianism the
world over.

British recognition, also dictated by expediency, is not,
as has been described, a "major break in Anglo-American
accord in foreign policy in a quarter of a century." Secre-
tary of State Acheson says that recognition of Red China
by the United States is "premature" but it will likely follow
as night the day.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin sent a note to
Peiping saying the decision to recognize the communist
regime was taken because the communists were "now in
effective control of by far the greatest part of the terri-
tory of China" with its 4 million square miles and 460
million people. The note was addressed to Chou En-Lai,
foreign minister of the Chinese communist government
headed by Mao Tse-Tung. Mao now is in Moscow to ne-
gotiate revision of the 1945 Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship.
Bevin's note said that Britain was "ready to establish
diplomatic relations (with the Peiping regime) on a basis
of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for terri-
tory and sovereignty."

Britain's action is frankly expected to be "of some ben-
efit to her commercial interests in China," though it may
not bring any big or immediate advantage, "but nothing
could be gained by boycotting indefinitely a government
rule in a vast territory." In other words, appeasement is
expected to save the British strategic colony of Hong Kong
from communist conquest and protect its Far Eastern in-
vestments and commerce. It may for a time only, for
Russian foreign policy has not changed since the days of
Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great.

The Chinese ambassador at London, Dr. Cheng Tse-Hao,
terms the British action, "equivalent to burying us while
we are still very much alive." History, he said, "will
say that China has received a knockout blow, not from her
foes, but from her friends and former allies."

A Decision Not to Be Taken Lightly

The proposed seven-story apartment house on North
Summer street, in the heart of the proposed capitol zone,
has been turned into a weather-vane.

A permit was issued for the building Thursday after-
noon. This would seem to clear the way for construction
of the apartment to proceed. As far as the lot is concerned,
it comes in a zone in which residences and apartments are
permitted. Therefore, it now becomes a question whether
the building will jeopardize extension of the capitol zone
north to D street.

The capitol planning commission has suggested state
buildings be constructed as the need arises in a two-block
lane north from the capitol. The needs of the next 50 to
75 years are estimated to require property north to D
street. This estimate seems reasonable. Six new build-
ings have been needed since 1900, and the proposed prop-
erty extension would provide for six or seven more build-
ings. The state's rapid growth could require even more
than six or seven buildings in the next 50 years.

The objection of the proposed capitol zone acting as a
block to east-west traffic can easily be eliminated. The
capitol planning commission should certainly be in a mood
willingly to figure ways to speed-up traffic through the
zone rather than hinder traffic with the zone.

The objection of the zone's acting as a block between
the downtown business district and the capitol shopping
area is without foundation. If the capitol zone is not ex-
tended, a so-called "block" of apartment houses and res-
idences will exist in the two-block area. And meanwhile,
state buildings will be built in haphazard fashion around
the capitol, resulting in a maze of structures. The effect of
not extending the capitol zone would be unsatisfactory
from all considerations.

The city council could endorse the zone extension on the
condition that the state authorize, with the next legisla-
ture's approval, the planned purchase of the blocks in the
proposed zone. Then property owners would not be left
up in the air as to the status of their property. That is
only fair to the owners.

In considering the vital point of capitol zone extension,
the city council has reason to pause in making its decision.
The decision will affect the entire state of Oregon, as well
as the city of Salem. It is a decision not to be passed off
lightly or as a mere routine zone question, clouded by a
permit for an apartment house.

Salem will benefit immeasurably from the lengthening of
the capitol zone. The resulting group of buildings would
become a showplace not only of Oregon but of the Pacific
Northwest.

Going Noah's Ark Several Better

Los Angeles, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Kester house trailer went
Noah's Ark several better, police charged.

So Fred and Margaret Kester pleaded guilty to violation
of city health ordinances in keeping 89 pets in the trailer—
26 cats, 27 ducks, 17 rabbits, 14 pigeons, four goats and a
dog.

They asked probation, which will be heard Jan. 18.

BY BECK

Discouraging



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

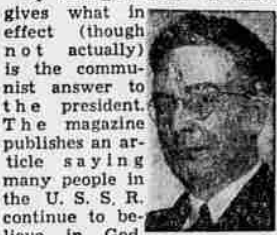
Battle Between Red Atheism And Religion Becoming Hotter

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

President Truman's "State of the Union" message to congress
is filled with references to the grace and power of God, to re-
ligious ideals, to freedom of worship and to the Divine command
that men love one another.

By strange chance the Moscow Journal of Science and Life



DeWitt MacKenzie

gives what in effect (though not actually) is the commu-
nist answer to the president. The magazine publishes an ar-
ticle saying many people in the U. S. S. R. continue to be-
lieve in God, and calling for education of the masses in the
spirit of atheism. The Moscow writer declares the struggle
against religious prejudices is one of the forms of the strug-
gle for communism.

There have been presented in succinct form the pro and con
of one of the fundamental points of conflict between communism
and democracy. Indeed it may be that the outcome will pivot
on this point of atheism versus religion.

The fight over this issue is
daily becoming hotter.
I return to the question of
religion again in my column not
only because of its importance
but because my mail from many
parts of the country indicates
deep interest in the subject. I
get vigorous letters from both
sides of the fence—from be-
lievers, and from dyed-in-the-
wool atheists whose midwest
language is: "Come, come, now
Mac, no more of this bunk about
religion."

The point of course is that ag-
gressive dictatorships don't
thrive on religion. As commu-
nism puts it, religion is the opiate
of the masses. It was pre-
cisely for this reason that Hitler
tried to destroy religion in Ger-
many. Among the documents
found by the Allied troops in the
official German archives in Ber-
lin was one which declared that
Christianity was the greatest
enemy of Nazism.

Hitler concentrated his main
effort on the children on the
basis that "just as the twig is
bent the tree's inclined." It's
harder to change the beliefs of
the grownups; you have to catch
'em young.

I saw a good deal of Germany
just before the war, and the hold
Hitler had on the young folk
was amazing. It was more than
that—it was terrifying to those
who realized what the Fuehrer
had in his evil mind.

Tacit recognition of the im-
portance of working on the
young people is seen in a remark
in the Science and Life article.
The writer said that even among
the youth there can be found
churchgoers in Russia. So com-
munism hasn't reformed all the
masses.

However, as I pointed out in
a recent column, there is an or-
ganized offensive proceeding
among the satellite countries of
Eastern Europe to eliminate reli-
gion. The drive centers on the
children and is particularly in-
tense in the schools.

Communism is building, not
for today, but for a dozen years
hence.

But the struggle between the
Reds and the churches of fight over his order to discharge

Hold-Up Gets Drawn Out

Chicago, Jan. 6 (AP)—A young robber took a long time to
stage a holdup at a north side jewelry store.

He inspected watches in the store for nearly two hours
while Mrs. Jeanette Stein, 45, the owner, waited for him to
make his selection. Several times he left to get his wife
but each time returned, saying he could not find her.

Mrs. Stein, becoming suspicious, quietly locked the front
door shortly before her customer finally made up his mind.
But he put a hand in his pocket and said, "Get in the back
or I'll shoot you."

He grabbed two watches valued at \$125 and rushed to the
door. Unable to open it, he insisted he was kidding and gave
Mrs. Stein the watches.

Mrs. Stein unlocked the door. The robber snatched the
watches from her hand and fled out the door.

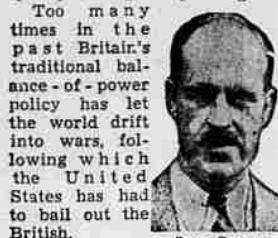
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

British 'Balance of Power' Resulted in Many Blunders

(Ed. Note—Drew Pearson, who has spent a good part of his
journalistic career specializing on how the seeds of war are
planted. This is the fourth and last of the series.)

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—The congressional furor over Britain's impending
recognition of communist China will not stop that recognition.
But out of the foreboding can come—if the state department is on
its toes—a joint anglo-American council to guide the foreign
policy of English-speaking countries in the future.



Drew Pearson

Too many
times in the
past Britain's
traditional bal-
ance-of-power
policy has let
the world drift
into wars, fol-
lowing which
the United
States has had
to bail out the
British.

Up until the
early 1930's, the bored and blasé
policy of state department diplo-
mats was: "In Europe and Asia,
we take our cues from Britain.
In Latin America, Britain takes
the cue from us."

That, of course, was in the
heyday of British power, when
British banks dominated world
trade and when His Majesty's
navy not only was the biggest
in the world, but a navy meant
something.

Today British banks would be
nonexistent without U. S. help,
and the British navy is far more
impotent than the Bikini-bom-
bed U. S. navy.

Thus the time would appear to
be here when the U. S. foreign
policy should cease to be the tail
on the British kite. Neverthe-
less, we continue to support Brit-
ain economically with no return
guarantees of foreign-policy re-
ciprocify.

Britain's Case History
In an earlier column, I told
how the British foreign office
secretly undercut Secretary of
State Henry L. Stimson when he
was trying to block the Jap war
lords in Manchuria. This, how-
ever, is only a small part of the
story.

The seeds of war do not shoot
up overnight. They are planted
sometimes two decades in ad-
vance, can be either nurtured or

smothered as the years pass.
British policy, or perhaps lack
of policy, has sometimes fertil-
ized, almost encouraged the seeds
of war. The British, of course,
have not meant to do this, but
here is case history on how they
have blundered.

Hitler's Invasion of the Ruhr
—High point of the Nazi tide of
aggression prior to the actual
outbreak of war came in March
1936 when Nazi storm troopers
invaded the Ruhr and Rhineland.
All day the French cabinet de-
bated whether the French army
should resist. All day Paris was
on the phone to London trying
to get assurance of British sup-
port in case war broke in Eu-
rope.

That assurance never came.
As a result the French army did
not resist. Hitler took the vast
steel and coal resources of the
Rhineland, and with this arsenal
under his control, war became
inevitable. After that war was
finally over, captured German
leaders revealed that Hitler had
given his troops two sets of or-
ders before they marched into
the Rhineland: One to advance;
the other to retreat the minute
the French resisted.

Balance of Power—The Ruhr's
invasion climaxed a long series
of jockeying in which the British
had followed their ancient
policy of balancing France off
against Germany. Because
France was strong, they built up
Germany. British money, even
British arms went to strengthen
Hitler, even at a time when it
was obvious he intended to rule
Europe.

USA vs. USSR—British
strength, according to her old-
fashioned diplomats, has lain in
her ability to tip the scales be-
tween the two strongest Euro-
pean nations. That is one rea-
son the British are the chief op-
ponents of ECA Administrator
Hoffman's drive for a United
States of Europe. For, if Eu-
rope is united, Britain can no
longer tip the scales.

It is also why some Britishers
want to balance the United
States off against Soviet Rus-
sia. This explains British ship-
ments to Russia, even including
highly secret jet airplane en-
gines.

Czechoslovakia—Second
to the Ruhr's invasion, Hitler's
carving up of Czechoslovakia
marked the next great step to-
ward war. But while the United
States was throwing its weight
on the side of President Benes
against Hitler, Lord Runciman
was in Czechoslovakia whisper-
ing to Czech, Sudeten and Slovak
leaders that England was quite
willing to have the Sudetenland
go to Hitler.

Greece—At Casablanca, Win-
ston Churchill worked out a deal
with Franklin Roosevelt where-
by Great Britain was solely re-
sponsible for Greece. This pol-
icy was carried so far that mes-
sages could not even be sent to
American officers inside Greece
except over British communica-
tions. The Churchill policy was
to build up right-wing royalists,
ignore liberals and moderate
left-wingers. Naturally, this
spoiled chances of a coalition
government.

Result: British policy fizzled.
And it was only after it proved
a fiasco that the United States
was served with a virtual ultim-
atum that the British were
pulling out and we could pick
up the pieces.

It has now cost us over a bil-
lion dollars, untold headaches
and considerable ill will to rec-
tify what could have been pre-
vented, had we shared responsi-
bility for Greek policy from the
start.

Delay in India—When Louis
Johnson, now secretary of de-
fense, went to India as special
envoy, he worked out a com-
promise with Pandit Nehru by
which India achieved a certain
amount of independence under
the British empire. His plan,
however, was vetoed by Church-
ill.

Prior to Johnson's visit, ex-
Undersecretary of State William
Phillips, had recommended the
same thing. So also had Under-
secretary Sumner Welles. None
of these gentlemen were radicals.
They merely saw the handwriting
on the wall, that India must
at least become a dominion, that
we must heal India's wounds be-
fore they festered. They also
knew that all Asia was on the
march.

But London wouldn't listen.
Thus British policy in India,
Burma, and China in each
case has helped undermine
American ideas on democracy
which we have tried to hold up
to Far Eastern countries. And
having helped to undermine us,
the British now leave us holding
the bag. They proceed to re-
cognize the communists who took
advantage of their own short-
sightedness.

(Copyright 1949)

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

White Collar Zoo



Young bachelor exec's apartment

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

The Setting of 'The Sun'

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—It is a sad and bitter thing to see a great news-
paper die.

And that's the way it was this week when the famous New
York Sun ceased publication as a separate entity after more than
116 years.

Bought by Publisher Roy
Howard, its good will and name
will live on as the merged New
York World-Telegram and the
Sun.

But the New York Sun as
such—the Sun that Charles A.
Dana made into a national in-
stitution—was dead. That is the
way the men and women who
put it out felt.

After the paper had been put
to bed for the last time, they
held a wake for it in a nearby
bar. It was the quietest wake in
newspaper history.

Only about a
score of the edi-
torial staff of
190 attended the
informal obse-
quies. The rest,
stunned, had
simply gone
home.

An odd thing about the wake
was that few of the men and
women talked about how the shut-
down would affect themselves,
how hard it would be for most of
them to find new jobs in an over-
crowded field.

They kept their personal prob-
lems to themselves. What they
wanted to talk about was their
paper, the New York Sun, which
some of them had worked on for
35 to 45 years. For a newspaper
staff, like an army, has pride of
service. And the Sun had been
America's first "newspaper-
man's newspaper."

"How could anything 116
years old die?" asked one re-
porter unbelievably.

Pulitzer-prize winning reporter
Malcolm Johnson, who wrote
the story of the Sun's sale, told
them all he knew. He said the
assignment was given to him by
70-year-old executive editor
Keats Speed, one of New York's
best-loved editors. And he said

Collier's Calls Taft's Campaign For Re-election 'National Issue'

Unqualified support of Senator Robert A. Taft's campaign for
re-election was announced today by Collier's, which stated edi-
torially that opposition by leaders of organized labor to the Ohio
republican made the coming election a "national issue."

Declaring that it did not normally take sides in state politics, the
national weekly said that Taft's
defeat would be costly to con-
gress and to the nation, and that
"Congress needs men of his cal-
iber if it is to function as a co-
equal branch of government un-
der the two-party system."

"It (congress) needs men of
his caliber if its legislation is
not to become mere approval of
the popular 'mandate' of a presi-
dent who got a minority of the
popular vote in 1948", the Col-
lier's editorial states, under the
headline, "We Are For Taft's
Re-election."

The weekly believes that a
Taft defeat would vindicate the
labor bosses' attack on him as
author of a "slave labor law."

"The Taft-Hartley law, writ-
ten by a bipartisan committee
and supported by more than half
the democrats in congress, has
been in effect more than two
years," Collier's says. "It has en-
slaved no one. In those two years
union membership has grown
and better contracts have been
signed with fewer days' pay lost
through work stoppages."

Collier's believes that the man
who has stated that the present
government is leading us to a
"Handout State," "can best be

The men talked at the bar
about some of the great Sun re-
porters of the past—Frank Ward
O'Malley and Richard Harding
Davis.

A few were bitter. They ques-
tioned the management's explana-
tion that the Sun's sale had
been made necessary by rising
production costs and falling cir-
culation and advertising reven-
ue. These factors have helped
kill many metropolitan dailies in
the last half century.

"The paper just wasn't in
touch with the people like it
was in Dana's day," said one
young reporter.

Others differed. There were
many attempts at diagnosis. But
postmortems don't bring a
thing back to life. The Sun had
set. That was the numbing fact.
And they felt that the part of
their life they had put into it
was dead now, too.

But most of all they felt the
dying of a tradition they had
belonged to, a tradition that be-
gan 116 years ago and which
they had carried on. They hoped
they could carry it on at the
new address.

The wake didn't last long.
most of the newsmen and wo-
men shook hands and left the
bar early.

They threw a farewell glance
across the street, where the dark-
ened Sun building stood, lit by
moonlight and many, many
memories.

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