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4 Salem, Ore., Thursday, January 26, 1950

### Foreign Affairs Enter Oregon Politics

A report to the people of the Salem area has been a year-long affair for Senator Wayne Morse. His report before the Rotary club Wednesday, however, was different from previous ones.

Instead of bringing his constituents up to date on what was going in Washington, he used the occasion to issue a formal statement on United States foreign policy. Sensing the importance of his remarks for future discussion, Oregon's junior senator read his speech, the first time he has done that here and unusual for him at any time. Unfortunately, it wasn't as effective as it would have been had he given it in his usual extemporaneous manner.

Morse made it plain that he would have no truck with isolationist feeling in Oregon. He went so far as to tell fellow republicans who happened to be in the audience that he would rather not go back to the senate if the republicans gave up the bi-partisan foreign policy.

While continuing to uphold the Vandenberg school of thought that partisan politics end at the water's edge, Morse did criticize the administration for not making the bi-partisan foreign policy a two-way street. Too often, he noted, the democratic administrations had formed foreign policy without consulting the republican congressional leaders. He laid the troubles arising from the treaties made at Cairo, Yalta, and Potsdam to this ignoring of the principle of bi-partisanship in foreign affairs.

Morse has rightly sensed that a bi-partisan foreign policy is the only hope for the United States' living up to its responsibilities as the world's leading nation. The day of the 'thirties when this nation was still isolationist actually disappeared before the 'thirties, although it took World War II to remind us of that fact. The challenge of world leadership is so great that only by a uniting of both major political parties on foreign policy can the United States meet it. In that connection, Harold Urey, the atomic physicist, has given the free nations, led by this country, a maximum of five years in which to prevent war between democracy and totalitarianism.

On the matter of United States blunders in China, Morse was not specific in offering a way out. He did oppose the use of American troops to help hold Formosa, however. His views on China, therefore, are at variance with those of some other republican leaders. Since the Asiatic question is without a doubt equal in importance to the problem of Germany in Europe, the republicans as a minority party need to settle their differences, so democrats and republicans may agree on an approach that will form the basis of the bi-partisan policy.

Where foreign affairs haven't touched Oregon much in the past, it looks like Morse's formal talk here yesterday means that those foreign affairs are making a belated entrance into state politics. Morse's statement was fundamental as far as he is concerned. He obviously will use his statement as the basis for his future statements on those foreign affairs.

### Acheson's Loyalty to Hiss

"Alger Hiss is my friend. I do not give my friendship lightly. I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss." This reported remark of Secretary of State Acheson who was a character witness for Hiss in the perjury trial in which he was convicted and sentenced to 5 years prison has stirred up a hornet's nest in congress, and aroused the wrath of republicans.

North Dakota's Senator Mundt Wednesday directed a three-hour attack on Hiss, Acheson and administration foreign policies. A number of others in congress who have been arguing that the Roosevelt-Truman administrations have been "soft" to communism, are prepared to follow the lead of Mundt. On the other hand there is some admiration on Capitol hill for Acheson based on the theme of personal loyalty.

The theme of Senator Mundt was thus expressed: "The important thing is not the manner in which Dean Acheson permits Hiss to influence the position of his back—the thing that Americans would like to know is how far Dean Acheson has permitted Hiss to influence his mind."

Senator McCarthy (R.-Wis.) wanted to know whether Acheson's statement "might be an indication that the secretary of state is also telling the world that he will not turn his back on any of the other communists in the state department." Rep. O'Toole of Brooklyn said: "If Secretary of State Acheson has been quoted correctly, I feel that he has done the greatest disservice to due process of law and the democratic way of life that has ever been done by any high American public servant."

Acheson's remark was expressed at a news conference within a few hours of the sentencing of Hiss. With some emotion the secretary of state told reporters:

"I should like to make it clear to you that whatever the outcome of any appeal which Mr. Hiss or his lawyers may make in this case, I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss. I think every person who has known Alger Hiss or has served with him at any time has upon his conscience the very serious task of deciding what his attitude is and what his conduct should be."

Mundt as a house member served on the un-American activities committee which turned up the startling testimony of Whittaker Chambers, self-admitted former communist spy ring courier. Chambers was the key witness against Hiss at both his trials. Without this committee, Mundt said, there would have been "no conviction of Alger Hiss nor an exposure of the communist-espionage ring in the government. A whole ocean of red herrings won't obscure that," referring to President Truman's description of the committee investigation as a red herring.

Mundt urged speedy passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill to outlaw communists so they could be denied federal jobs and unfaithful workers could be punished. He also urged the extension of the three-year limit of the present statute of limitations, which protects men like Hiss.

### Just Looking for Squeaks

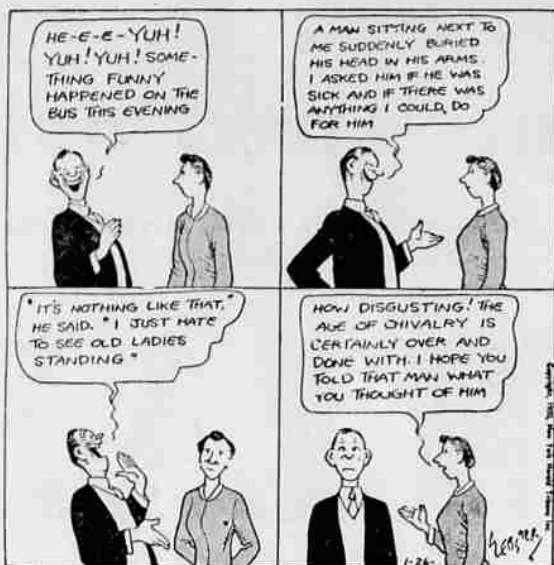
Paterson, N. J., Jan. 26 (AP)—Police got a phone call yesterday from a woman whose voice shook with excitement.

Two men, she said, drove up in separate automobiles and stopped in front of her house. Both got out. One climbed in the trunk of one car. The other man locked him in, jumped behind the wheel and drove off.

Police hurried to the address. The men had come back. They were looking for squeaks in the car.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

### And Nothing Can Be Done About It



KRISS-KROSS

### Hallie Will Not Be Soon Forgotten by Her Fans

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

We don't recall ever having heard the late Hallie Parrish Hinges sing (mainly because her prime was before our time), but judging from what's been said of Hallie, she warmed the hearts of hundreds of Oregonians year after year.

Many Salem residents can recall to this day the name of the song Hallie sang at a certain reception 50 years ago. How she was dressed, the remarks she made, etc. One who stands that vividly in the memory of the masses must have been a true trouper, indeed.



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

The echo of Hallie's voice will remain as long as those who heard her are alive.

About 12 or 15 years ago, U.S. shoe manufacturers came up with what they considered a revolutionizing innovation—the placing of a partition between the sole and the upper part of shoes.

The sole, not directly attached to the upper, could then be replaced easier. Serving as a cushion, the partition would also add to the comfort of the shoe's wearer. A remarkable invention, thought the manufacturers. They wasted no time in putting the invention to use.

But the idea wasn't so new after all, as evidenced by a shoe now possessed by Irene Stupfel of route 7, box 208. That shoe, worn by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, contains a very definite partition between the sole and the upper. The shoe, partition and all, was made almost 400 years ago. The section between

sole and upper is of the exact type that United States manufacturers "invented" 12 or 15 years ago. It wouldn't surprise us a bit if Russia comes along now and claims they built shoes like that 600 years ago.

Mrs. Edith Cowden of 2220 Mill street pens a nice letter, and says "you forgot to write how it feels to shovel snow."

Just to show Mrs. Cowden we appreciate the letter and the suggestion, we'll come out to her house and shovel off her walks as soon as the occasion merits.

Thirteen is no unlucky number for Lanny Dibern, the youthful accordionist who won the \$50 first prize in the March of Dimes talent show this week. In Monday's qualifying round, Dibern was the 13th act to appear on the program. In the finals the following night, he also was No. 13 on the program.

Front-page banner headline on the Grants Pass Daily Courier reads "Icy Weather With More Snow Due." Just below that is a smaller head saying "No Relief for Years."

We were about ready to rush out and buy a decade's supply of warm clothing when we noticed the smaller head was over a story on the power situation in the Northwest, and the weather story was alongside.

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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Russell 'Needled' Into Offer To Compromise Civil Rights

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Georgia's cagey Senator Dick Russell, spokesman for the southern democrats, announced at a recent closed-door meeting of senate democrats that he was ready to compromise on civil rights.

Since this is the biggest issue splitting the democratic party, the statement is considered significant. However, Russell failed to amplify it, and some senators are skeptical, since Russell was needled into his offer of compromise.



Drew Pearson

What brought him to his feet was a lecture on party harmony from Illinois senator Paul Douglas.

"Remember, party harmony is a two-way street," Douglas scolded the southerners. Citing instances in which northern democrats had bowed to the will of their colleagues from the south, he urged:

"I hope the southerners will remember this and likewise give a little."

Russell retorted that the southerners had been willing to compromise but "no one wants to compromise with us." He then made his offer to come to terms over civil rights. It was suggested by other southern senators afterward that they would not back down on a fair employment bill but might pull in their horns on the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills.

Most of the closed-door meeting was spent in a technical discussion of pending legislation and floor strategy into which, however, Sen. Clint Anderson of New Mexico injected the question of Formosa.

He suggested that the state department keep the democrats better informed so they could answer their republican critics who, he added, seemed to be well supplied with speeches on the subject.

"Every time the republicans get up, they have a prepared speech," Anderson complained. "If they are able to do that on \$1-a-plate dinners, we ought to be able to get a few speeches prepared for us on \$100-a-plate dinners."

Except for Ellender of Louisiana, the attitude of the democratic senators was to support President Truman's stand on Formosa. Their view was voiced by Senators Russell of Georgia and McCellar of Tennessee, who agreed that the "American people don't want to go to war over Formosa."

"UNORTHODOX" BENDER  
The republican policy committee, assembled from all over the country to write a new GOP party statement, was stolidly eating lunch in the Mayflower hotel.

Across the room, a big, well-dressed man spied the policymakers. He looked vaguely familiar—like a floorwalker at a swank department store or a Hollywood director. It was George Bender, ex-congressman from Ohio and a Taft booster.

Happily Bender strode across the room, whispered a few words to the Mayflower's orchestra director, Sidney, cleared his throat, and roared into song:

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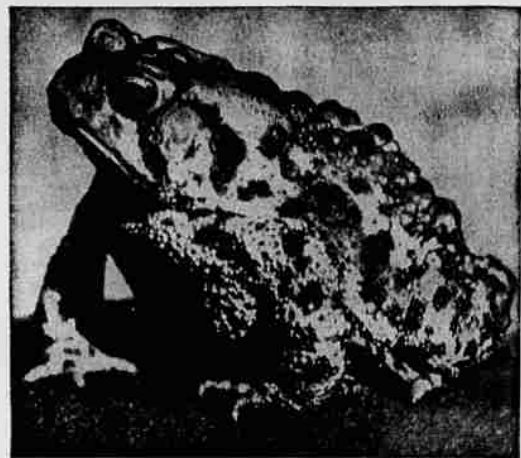
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BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

### White Collar Zoo



The office manager watches a stenographer sneak in at nine forty-five

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

### Stark Tragedy Ahead in China As Reds Eye Moves South

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Your correspondent has been brooding again over the growing war of the isms in Asia—and finds himself in an unhappy state of mind.

Maybe it's because I'm just getting over a nasty attack of bronchitis, but it's difficult to conjure up much optimism about the situation in the Orient.

I'd like to discover a burst of sunshine to report in this column, but my crystal gazing thus far shows a long spell of trouble and grief ahead.

The position of China, center of this developing storm, is tragic.

That sprawling country never has been able to feed its vast population which today totals some 500,000,000, and now the ravages of war have reduced the helpless masses to a pitiful state.

As though that weren't enough punishment for fate to hand out to China, nature herself has been creating havoc with floods. Communist Premier Chou En-Lai recently estimated that last summer's inundations in north and central China forced 40,000,000 people from their homes.

Wayne Richardson, veteran AP correspondent in China, quotes a well-informed source, whose name cannot be used, as stating that communist north China faces the blackest economic picture in the country's history.

Already people are reduced to eating herbs and leaves, says Richardson's informant. He adds that millions will die of starvation before next year's crops are harvested.

The economic situation is at sixes and sevens. Nan Han-chen, member of the communist people's bank of Nanking, says north China farmers are paying at least 20 percent of their production in taxes.

He states that it takes the taxes from 30 farmers just to feed and clothe one soldier. The communists are reported to have 4,000,000 troops in China. Figure that out for yourselves.

What could better this situation? Nothing, excepting a

wholesale importation of supplies—foodstuffs, clothing and what not.

And where, you ask, could those supplies come from. Well, they would have to come mostly either from Russia or from the western world, chiefly America. But in view of the fact that Russia has been calling for foodstuffs for herself from Manchuria, it seems doubtful if Moscow could help greatly. And the western world is barred by war conditions, even if the communists wanted help from that source.

It's safe to assume that China's economic plight has been one of the main topics of discussion between the Chinese communist chief, General Mao Tse-tung, and Marshal Stalin in their protracted Moscow conference.

One would suppose that Stalin would do his utmost to solve the problem without giving the western powers a chance to get into the picture any further than they are already.

Food, of course, is the foremost necessity, and it strikes me that this is likely to influence the military strategy of the Chinese communists. It won't be surprising to see the communist armies continuing their push toward Burma and Indo-China, these being among the great rice producing countries which have an exportable surplus of this oriental staff of life. Such military proximity would be calculated to encourage "friendship."

And there is small doubt that the communists envisage bringing all these Asiatic countries into the Red empire ultimately.

In any event, there is stark tragedy ahead for the rank and file in China for many years to come. Untold millions will die of hunger and other privations before the world-wide battle of the isms has run its course to a decision. It's China's bad luck to be the principal Asiatic melting-pot of the motion.

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