

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 25¢; Monthly, \$1.00; One Year, \$12.00. By
Mail in Oregon: Monthly, 25¢; 3 Mos., \$4.00; One Year, \$8.00.
U. S. Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; 3 Mos., \$6.00; Year, \$12.00.

4—Salem, Oregon, Monday, January 7, 1952

NO MORE SECRET PACTS WANTED

Americans have a great admiration for Winston Churchill whose gallant leadership in Great Britain and indomitable courage brought victory out of apparently overwhelming defeat in the first stages of World War II after Dunkirk. The fact that his mother was an American made him closer to us than any other foreign leader. Hence his cordial reception after his return to power in Britain was to be expected in the United States.

Churchill comes apparently to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between the United States and Great Britain in the common cause of resistance to communist aggression in the battle of the democracies against tyranny and in behalf of peace. We hope however that whatever agreements that result between the two nations will be openly arrived at so the world may know and not kept secret as those during the recent war which have resulted so disastrously that most of our post-war troubles are due to them.

We refer to secret agreements at Cairo, at Tehran, at Quebec and Yalta, agreements publicly denied but later admitted. The late President Roosevelt was so eager for permanent peace, to get Russia into the United Nations and to attack Japan, that he glibly bartered away the freedoms of small nations, while Stalin knew what he wanted and got it.

At Cairo, Stalin was not present because of his peace treaty with Japan, but Roosevelt insisted that Chiang Kai-Shek must take in the Chinese Reds in his government. At Tehran he agreed to Stalin's grab for Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Poland up to the Curzon line. At Quebec the Morgenthau plan for the destruction of Germany was agreed to, one of Stalin's objectives. Churchill objected but consented on the promise of a \$6.5 billion post-war loan by the U. S. to Britain. The agreement provided also that the U. S. should take its soldiers out of Germany as soon as possible after the surrender, leaving Germany to be policed by the Russian army with the aid of Russia's neighbors. Had this finally been adopted all Germany would now be behind the Iron Curtain. Neither Hull nor Stimson, cabinet members, knew of this agreement, as their books reveal, and both protested.

When the Yalta pact was held, Hitler had been driven out of Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece, France and Belgium, all of the Baltic states, Albania, most of Hungary, Yugoslavia, and most of Italy, and had really lost the war, as Japan also had.

Stalin at Yalta wanted not only to get Germany but most of Europe, Korea and China, and for Japan the same fate he sought for Germany. Stalin got most he asked for at Yalta, as did the sick and dying Roosevelt—the United Nations with Stalin in the midst to crack it by vetoes, and his participation in war against Japan a few days before the surrender. All of Stalin's grabs in two continents were made possible by these secret agreements.

At Potsdam, Truman merely confirmed what his predecessor had agreed to, while "Good Old Uncle Joe" wore the smile of a cat that had swallowed a canary while listening to Harry play the Missouri waltz.

The people of the United States as well as those of the world have good cause to be suspicious of these secret international pacts that bargain them away as spoils of war.

EISENHOWER'S POSITION

The doubt about General Eisenhower's political position is gone.

Ike is a Republican. He has a Republican voting record. His political convictions are those of a Republican. He made these points clear this morning at his Paris headquarters where he is commander of Western forces in Europe.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts started a chain reaction with a press conference Sunday. Lodge, who is national manager of the Republican "Ike-for-President" movement, said Eisenhower had confessed Republican sympathies and would not object to being entered in New Hampshire's Republican presidential primary which comes March 11. Then Lodge egged newsmen on by suggesting they ask Ike himself. As a result, the official statement agreeing with Lodge came from Eisenhower's headquarters.

Ike's expanded comments on Lodge's statement make another point clear, also. The only way Ike can be persuaded to give up his command in Europe is to be drafted by the voters themselves. He said he would not campaign actively for the Republican nomination. So that means that Oregon will not have a chance to hear him during the May primary campaign.

What Eisenhower demands is a "clear-cut call to political duty." That would appear to mean that he is going to wait to see if his supporters in the United States can get enough delegates to the Republican convention in Chicago in July to nominate him—without his appearing in this country to campaign. But he has made his position definite as a Republican.

So the "draft-Eisenhower" movement will really start rolling now. Oregon supporters of the general should act as speedily as possible to file petitions with names from boosters in all counties of the state. Two Democratic papers, the New York Times and the Chicago Sun-Times, have announced they will back him if he becomes the Republican nominee.

Ike has now placed the responsibility for getting the Republican nomination for him with the American people. If the people want him to run, he will answer their call. Eisenhower's attitude toward the nomination is not so unlike that of Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who was chosen by the Republicans in convention in Chicago in June, 1916. Hughes did not resign his position on the bench until the day he was nominated. Then he sent his resignation in the form of a curt telegram to President Wilson. Hughes' words to the convention delegates in accepting the nomination are interesting in considering a possible parallel position. Said Hughes:

"I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history, I recognize that it is your right to summon, and that it is my paramount duty to respond."

If Ike is nominated by the Republicans, it will be evidence of a popular demand, not a demand by party politicians.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Timid Soul



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Terrifying Typhoon Fails To Push Down Church Wall

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—A young nun today told how the stone walls of an old parish church saved hundreds of lives during a typhoon that laid waste much of the Philippines last month.

The tempest, the most terrible in the memory of the islanders, was described by Sister Maria Constanca Pena in a letter of appeal to The Very Rev. Ulric Arcand, Apostolic missionary of the Philippines Rehabilitation, whose headquarters are in St. Paul, Minn.

"The sight of the debris is very sickening—it can drive you crazy if you don't stop thinking about it," she wrote in a graphic eyewitness account of the storm.

Sister Maria Constanca is a teacher in Assumption college in Guayan, a town of 28,700 population on the island of Samar in the hard-hit Central Philippines.

She said the fury of battering winds and tidal waves had left almost the entire population of the town homeless, penniless, and without proper food and clothing. Scores of other towns are in the same plight.

"Guayan now is like Manila after the liberation—all in ruins," she wrote. "It is hard to describe in words."

"Ninety-five per cent of the houses were carried into the Pacific by the angry waves or crushed down in total ruin. All our eight big guesthouse huts which the U. S. army left in 1945 were totally destroyed... not a post standing."

And then she described how the stone wall of a centuries-old church shielded hundreds "as a fortress."

"We sisters couldn't stay standing up during the great disaster, for the walls were falling and the roofs flying," her letter continued.

The nuns joined townspeople who had crowded by the hundreds into the parish church. "Men, women, children and babies were there—crying, shouting, praying, moaning with pain on account of the windows and doors of the church being blown down and hitting people. Broken window glass flew over our heads."

Torrential rains and a 135-mile-an-hour wind filled the church with a thick fog, although it was daylight, she said, adding: "That time was the crisis—from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. We couldn't see each other because of the fog, and nothing could be heard but the roaring of the winds and the cries of pain."

"I thought it was the end for everyone. Each one was just waiting for his death. So was I. But I really did not get scared... I was willing to die. I was just waiting for the walls of the church to crumble over us, and then we could have passed on to eternity. Wouldn't that be a nice death?"

At the height of the typhoon the parish priest gave the blessed sacrament to the huddled throng... "And after that there was silence from the crowd, but the winds roared on."

OPEN FORUM

Patient in G.O.P. Infirmary

To the Editor: Late news from the GOP infirmary indicates some progress for that republican youngster who was so severely stricken with poll-ec some twenty years ago that he completely lost his voice.

Observing his progress from the sidelines, the reporters say his first intelligible words were "Goo, muck" and "slime," and later he was able to put two words together like "mink coat" and "deep-freeze."

A few days ago he was given a copious draught of Old Doctor

"Groups of people were blown away. I myself was blown and dragged off by the winds from the sanctuary to the sacristy."

"I tried hard to return near the altar, but the winds seem to have pasted me to the sacristy wall. We were all wet for hours and hours."

When the storm at last subsided, the survivors emerged to find their homes destroyed, many relatives dead beneath the wreckage or swept out to sea. Noting with a sore heart that "among the casualties were many of our 1600 students," Sister Maria Constanca wrote:

"We have to begin from scrap again."

In making public her letter, Father Arcand said the resources of the Philippine Red Cross were "obviously inadequate" to heal the wounds left by "a calamity involving some six-and-one-half million victims."

"We may also take into consideration," he observed, "the fact that these poor people were our most faithful, our only allies in the Far East during the last war."

Blue Beard Monday

The only way you can get your hair cut in Salem today is to get a bowl and a pair of shears.

Most barbers are taking Monday off, along with Sunday from now on.

For those who hate to shave themselves, it's now blue Monday. Or more accurately, blue beard Monday.

Ava's a Shrinking Violet, Newsman Notes in Interview

By BOB THOMAS

Hollywood (AP)—Bet you didn't know that Ava Gardner is shy. And domestic, too.

These fascinating facts were uncovered in a chat with the glamor queen. I discovered that beneath that shapely and well-composed exterior lurks a shrinking violet.

Ava was talking about her recent trip to England, where she met members of the royal family. She remarked that Princess Elizabeth was very shy, "just like me," Ava shy?

"Absolutely," she replied. "People frighten me. You should see me in a crowd; I get terrified. Why, if I had to do all the things that Princess Elizabeth does, it would kill me."

If she is so shy, how did she get in the acting business? "That's a good question," she replied. "I've never been able to figure it out myself. I'm completely miscast. I'm much better equipped for having babies."

Was this a hint? Columnists have already been rumormongering that Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sinatra will be welcoming the stork.

"No, it's not true yet," she replied, adding, "Unfortunately." She remarked that she would like to have two or three children.

Ava indeed appears to be the domestic type. She told of spending the whole day scrubbing the kitchen of the Sinatras' Palm Springs manse. She also does much of the cooking for her new husband and glowed with a report of her first try at Italian spaghetti.

"Frank told me how to do it,"

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Kremlin, Western Leaders To Eye Churchill Confabs

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Though the future of England depends to some extent on the Churchill-Truman conferences, there will be two groups of people watching the Churchill conferences just as intently as the British. They are:

1. The master-planners inside the Kremlin.
2. The leaders of western Europe—the French, Belgians, Dutch, Italians, whose farms and factories have been fought over for centuries.

Both groups will be watching for the same reason: To see if President Truman is able to win Churchill over to European unity; or whether the reverse happens and a new Anglo-American alliance is superimposed on top of the North Atlantic Pact as its dominating directors.

If the latter happens, there will be joy in the Kremlin and sorrow in western Europe. But if the former happens and Churchill is won over to a United States of Europe, there will be much gnashing of teeth in the Kremlin and much joy in western Europe.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

It hasn't been published, but some administration advisers have been pushing a plan for an all-out United States of Europe. They even propose that in the future the United States refuse to put up money for the individual nations, but put up money in a central pool for a United States of Europe.

Thus, if the British wanted to stay out, they would get no dough. If they came in, they would get their pro rata share of the money in the U. S. of E. kitty.

Whether or not the president will be able, or will even try hard to sell this to Churchill remains to be seen. But here are the arguments used backstage by administration advisers:

A. The American people are tired of spending tax money to aid Europe with no end in sight. They are willing to spend money if it accomplishes a definite set objective; but they are not willing to pour money into a bottomless pit.

B. The Marshall plan built up European countries in competition with each other. It encouraged just the opposite of a United States of Europe. Thus, the French steel industry was rebuilt to compete with Belgian steel industry and with the steel

industry of every other country. There was no pooling of resources or breaking down of unhealthy customs barriers.

C. Eisenhower has been trying to get North Atlantic Pact nations to pool their war industry as well as their armies. Thus, each could make a specific weapon instead of all competing against each other in making the same weapon. So far his success has been limited.

D. Moscow's best argument is that Europe cannot go back to its old patchwork system of small, rival countries and survive. Europeans know that in this at least the communists speak the truth. Europeans know this is true just as Detroit knows it could not survive if it were permitted to sell automobiles in Michigan only; just as Pittsburgh knows it could not survive if its steel markets were restricted to Pennsylvania.

The communists argue that Europe's salvation is unity under the Soviet. More advanced west European leaders, such as French Foreign Minister Schuman and Count Sforza of Italy, argue that to offset this there must be European unity—not under Russia—but in cooperation with England and the U. S. A.

Those are the arguments that some administration advisers have put up backstage.

DIVIDE AND RULE

In contrast, here is what the British have done to oppose European unity:

Divide and Rule—Traditional British policy has been to balance the two strongest continental nations against each other—Usually France against Germany. Inevitably this leads to war.

Invasion of the Ruhr—Best illustration of how British aloofness encourages war took place on March 7, 1936, when Hitler invaded the Ruhr. All that day the French cabinet, telephoning to London, asking a pledge of British support if the French army stepped in to block the Nazis. But London refused a commitment, and with the vital iron and coal fields of the Ruhr in Hitler's hands, war then became only a matter of time.

After the war, German officers told U. S. examiners how Hitler had given the invading Ruhr army two sets of orders—one to advance; the other to retreat in case of French resistance.

Union With France—In June 1940 when England feared for its life and needed even an occupied France as a partner, Churchill sent an impassioned plea to French Premier Reynaud:

"At this most fateful moment in the history of the world, the governments of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union... the two governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two nations but one Franco-British union."

That was how far Churchill was willing to go in 1940. Ten years later when the French urged, begged, implored British cooperation in the Schuman plan for the cooperative ownership of that age-old cause of war—the Ruhr—Britain remained aloof.

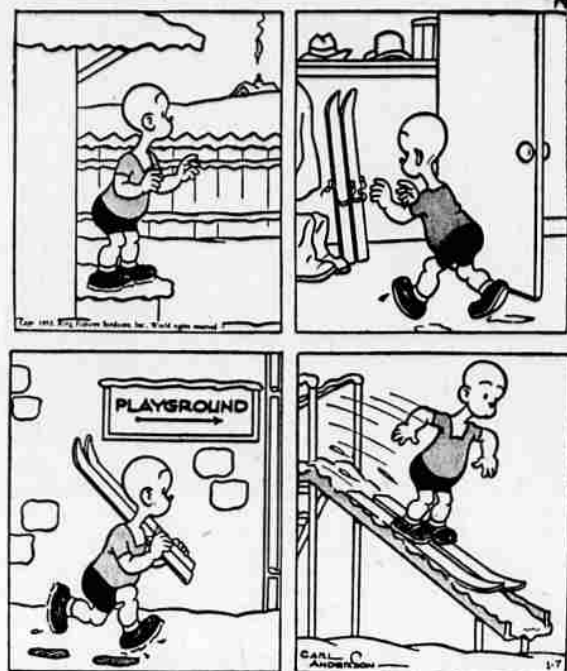
Last month, when Eisenhower urged Churchill during their lunch in Paris to bring Britain into a unified European army, the man who once urged complete union with France, refused.

That is why so many Europeans are watching the Churchill-Truman talks. That is also why so many of them believe there can be no permanent peace in Europe until Britain dispels the ancient myth that the English channel separates them from Europe.

(Copyright 1952)

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



What Happened at Lodge's Announcement Affair for Ike

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington (AP)—For upwards of two hours Sunday it seemed that the first big gun of the Ike-for-president movement would backfire. Or shoot a blank.

Those two hours followed the announcement here that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had confessed his republican sympathies and would not object to being entered in New Hampshire's republican presidential primary. The primary comes March 11 and is the first.

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R-Mass.) made the announcement at Eisenhower-for-president headquarters of which he is the national manager.

Lodge had a neat packet of documents bearing on the general, his reputation and the primary. One paper stated that "General Eisenhower is in to the finish."

Lodge's enthusiasm in reading this to a jam-packed news conference caused him to add on his own: "And I invite you to check that in Paris."

A hail of questions suddenly beat around Lodge. Before he could realize it the senator had put his arm in the fire that Ike's Paris military headquarters was ready to underwrite all the statements being made at his Washington political headquarters.

General Ike had been warned of what was coming, but not that Lodge would put it up so directly for immediate confirmation. So when the United Press within minutes checked the Paris military headquarters, the

officer posted there answered up without realizing the situation which Lodge had created in Washington.

The Paris spokesman thought he merely was being advised of Lodge's formal announcement about the New Hampshire primary.

"So what?" he cracked when pressed for comment. But a transcript of Lodge's off-the-cuff remarks was en route to France and to General Ike's military headquarters. When Lodge's bold words and his certainty of "confirmation" finally broke through to Eisenhower's top advisers in Paris, things began to happen.

Generals theretofore unavailable suddenly became available. Generals who had refused to talk suddenly decided to talk. Questioners were told that General Eisenhower would not comment before today. But they said his silence should be considered as eloquent confirmation that:

1. He is a republican.
2. He will permit his name to go before New Hampshire Republicans.

Presidential Candidate Harold E. Stassen hurried to the Washington bureau to see dispatches first hand. One of Sen. Robert A. Taft's managers was not far behind. And many a Washington correspondent dropped in on us yesterday to wait for news from Paris.

Answer to Government Interference

"Summit (Miss.) Sun" says: "Ever since the week-end I went to Selma, Ala., I've known the answer to our problem of interference from the federal government and I should have passed it on to you long since Arthur Godfrey gave it to me: "He said a government inspector came out to a farmer's home and said, 'I want to inspect your farm. Here's my card which entitles me to make this inspection.' "Go right ahead," said the farmer cordially. "Soon the farmer heard the government man yelling, 'Help! Help! Save me!' and the looked across the fence that surrounded his home to discover the government running for dear life, closely pursued by a bull. "Show him your government card, brother—show him your government card," the farmer replied. "The answer to our problem is a very simple one: more and bigger bulls for every store and every home!"

Sterling from Stevens



BY AMERICA'S FINEST SILVERSMITHS
Heirloom - Gorham - Towle - Reed & Barton - Lunt
International - Smith - Whiting - Wallace - Alvin

It costs no more to say its from
Stevens & Son
JEWELERS - SILVERSMITHS
DIVIDED PAYMENTS AT NO EXTRA COST

A "MUST" FOR ALL INVESTORS FORECAST FOR 1952

Learn the opinions of a nationally known research organization on the 1952 outlook and earnings and dividends of 65 Industrial stocks—25 Utility stocks—40 Rail stocks.

Send coupon today for your free copy

CONRAD, BRUCE & CO.
Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "THE 1952 FORECAST"

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

A. M. SMITHER, representing
CONRAD, BRUCE & CO.,
Investment Securities
AT Oregon Building, Salem, Oregon
Portland - Medford - Eugene - Vancouver, Wn.