

Special Education Aid to be Offered In U. of O. Plan

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Jan. 29.—Dr. P. A. Killgallon, associate professor of education, is leaving Sunday on a trip through Southern Oregon to confer with school officials and interview returned servicemen in connection with the University of Oregon Rehabilitation Education committee.

Dr. Killgallon, as executive secretary of the committee, will visit the Veterans hospital in Roseburg to determine the needs and wishes of the men, who have recently come back from the battlefronts. He also will speak with school authorities in Roseburg about methods of teaching children who cannot learn by ordinary teaching methods.

The four types of ex-servicemen and women who may be aided by the university's program are: (1) regular students who have gone directly into the armed services from high school and who will be entering college for the first time; (2) students who will have partly completed a college course before entering the armed services; (3) students who have been injured, hospitalized, then discharged and sent to institutions for special training; and (4) ex-students, graduates, older men and others who have been dislocated by the war and who will want short courses, distinctly vocational in nature.

Fire-Engulfed Berlin Will Be Evacuated

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on residential areas of the Reich capital. The sky was heavily clouded and visibility was extremely bad. German night fighters in fierce air combats brought down 40 enemy terror bombers.

The attack on Berlin came while the Germans were giving London its 700th alert of the war. A few bombs were dropped and caused some damage and a few casualties.

Between the two RAF night attacks on Berlin, American Liberators, supported by Thunderbolts and RAF forces, attacked mystery targets yesterday in the Pas-de-Calais area of France. Not a single American bomber was lost. Six fighters failed to return.

The RAF's loss in last night's 13th heavy blow at the Berlin since the all-out campaign began on Nov. 18 and 11 under the record loss of 58 in the Aug. 23 attack on the capital.

It brought the total bombers failing to return from all 13 attacks on the capital and other targets hit in the same nights to 389.

In lives and dollars, the RAF has lost some 2,300 airmen and planes worth roughly around \$37,000,000 in the effort to erase the German capital from the map of Europe. Some of the airmen are now prisoners of war.

Postwar Deportation of Japanese Is Advocated

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, said today he favored deportation of all Japanese subjects in the United States as soon as possible.

Atherton declared that the American Legion believed the Japanese never could be assimilated, and he added:

"That belief has been proven in 50 years of trial."

Atherton said it would be dangerous to return to California the 150,000 Japanese who were moved to relocation camps for reasons of security.

"Their places have been taken in California by Mexican labor and machine methods," he added. "Nobody wants the Japs back. Deportation is the only solution."

Vital Statistics

BORN

WARNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Warner, 1253 Winchester, Roseburg, at Mercy hospital, Friday, January 28, a girl, Karen Dee; weight six pounds and four ounces.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

SPRINKLE-BUTTLER.—Raymond J. Sprinkle, Olney, Mo., and Rosie Maybelle Buttler, Roseburg.

SABALA-KREIGER.—Graciela Sabala, Wilbur, and Dorothy Kreiger, Brockway.

DIVORCE DECREES

PEARCE.—Edyth Clarice from Irvin Leroy Pearce; married at Grants Pass, May 11, 1936; annulment on grounds of failure to complete divorce from previous marriage.

Visiting from Athens.—Mrs. Margaret Lieulien and twin children, Jean and Jim, of Athens, Oregon, have arrived in Roseburg to visit their grandmother, Mrs. Jane Coffman, on Pine street.

Washington News From an Inside View

Argument, Sentiment, Comment



Congressman Harris Ellsworth is pictured above as he conducted a radio broadcast in New York recently, speaking on the subject of utilization of wood waste.

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH
Congressman, Fourth Oregon District

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The question of how best to provide a vote for those in the armed forces is the hot issue in congress as this is written. I mentioned this problem in a weekly letter back in November when the Lucas-Green federal ballot bill first appeared.

After six days of debate, the senate rejected the Lucas bill. Press and radio commentators were generally unfair in their report of the senate action claiming republicans had united with southern democrats to defeat the bill. As a matter of fact the parties divided sharply. Of the senate republicans present when the roll was called on the bill, 12 voted for it and 18 voted against it. The democrats were divided about even.

The substitute bill passed by the senate was hastily drawn. It had several outright errors in it and was both incomplete and inadequate. The bill the senate passed was definitely open to criticism as to detail but was correct in principle. It recognized the fact that the congress does not have the right to override state election laws. The Lucas-Green proposal, which the senate rejected, simply ignored the plain language of the constitution of the United States which denies the right of congress to pass such a piece of legislation.

Even before the senate acted, the house committee on the election of president, vice-president and senators and representatives in congress, of which I am a member, had this legislation under consideration. A companion bill to the Lucas-Green senate bill had been introduced in the house by Eugene Worley of Texas, the chairman of our elections committee. Our committee tabled his bill and it was evident that it would not report out a federal ballot bill. That was early in December. Consequently Chairman Worley simply refused to call the committee together. When we were about to force him to do so, he called the committee and presented what was supposed to be a revised version of his bill which, as he said, all of the objectionable features removed. He must have been joking because it seemed to me his "compromise" bill was even worse than the original.

Meanwhile, I had been working with several members of the committee to endeavor to improve and perfect the senate bill (S. 1285). Tuesday after congress reconvened following the holidays, our amendments to the senate bill were taken up, and on Friday of that week our committee again tabled the Worley bill and reported out the senate bill with amendments.

Then the real fireworks began. The curtain was drawn aside, so to speak, and the real form and nature of the opposition and its plans were revealed.

For some reason, the president and his organization are waging an all-out drive to block the passage of the state voting bill and to force the passage of the federal ballot plan. Our committee has been smeared and slandered. Every trick in the book has been used and some new ones invented. The rules committee

of the house has been ordered to stall the bill and prevent its consideration on the floor. There has been some hot debate on the floor about this delay these past few days. The hope apparently is that enough heat has been put on the senate to make it reverse its previous action and pass the federal ballot plan—and they wanted that done before the house had a chance to vote on the original senate bill. My guess is the vote in the house will be close.

The last half of this week has been devoted to the consideration of the United Nations rehabilitation and relief agreement and authorization for appropriations up to one billion three hundred fifty millions for that undertaking. The plan is called UNRRA (pronounced unrah).

The congress was not invited to take part in making the agreement. It was worked out in several state department and executive conferences and signed. Now the congress is asked to approve it and provide the money. This method of handling the problem is resented by a great many members of congress but that is the way it was done and it will have to be passed to back up the word of our officials in their dealings with other countries.

Battles Take Allied Forces Nearer Rome

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harassing fire into the night. (The German-controlled Paris radio, in a broadcast, said last night that German military quarters are expecting another allied landing in Italy shortly. It declared that increased allied naval activity had been observed and asserted that "besides the Fifth and Eighth armies another army is expected to participate in the battle for Italy.")

New Pressure on Spain

Britain, it was learned, is joining the United States in embargoing oil shipments to Spain, in penalty for Spanish aid to the axis. The action was interpreted as forcing Generalissimo Franco to choose his camp openly.

The Yugoslav partisans reported defeat of a German detachment near Kistanje in Croatia, and claimed that the right bank of the Krka river had been cleared of the enemy. From Turkey came a hint that the Turks were urging Bulgaria to quit the war. Such a message was reported carried home by the Bulgarian minister to Turkey.

National Trek For Jobs Started by Disabled Veterans

War veterans some of them wounded and leaning on canes, made their way into offices in seven cities across the nation today to take advantage of the federal government's new expanded program to find them work.

Some were in uniform, others back in civilian garb. Many were accompanied by their wives or sweethearts.

The number of applicants ran into scores in some cities as the program got under way yesterday. A large number obtained jobs before the day ended.

One wife said she "practically had to drag" her husband to the office, he was so low in spirit. He got a job. There even was a sailor looking for work during his 30-day leave.

The picture by cities included: Philadelphia—ninety-two veterans of the 109 who applied got jobs immediately. Others were sent to the Red Cross when they said they needed financial assistance, or to the veterans' rehabilitation bureau for special training.

Minneapolis—A problem already arising is that of returning high school boys with no fixed occupational pattern. Officials of the office said placements necessarily were proceeding slowly because of efforts to determine the applicants' mechanical or professional ability.

Los Angeles—In the first two hours 78 veterans, 11 of them disabled, appeared at the office. Carl C. Overpeck, head of the office, said he expected no difficulty in obtaining jobs, with many replacements available in aircraft and other industries.

New Allied Air Blows Hit Bases of Japanese

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risk their interceptors to oppose attacks Thursday on the mid-Pacific Marshalls. All of the raiders returned safely.

Enemy installations along a 100-mile length of northern New Guinea were bombed and strafed from Madang, major Japanese base in the area, to Hansa bay. Other bombers attacked enemy-held Portuguese Timor, sinking a cargo ship.

South Pacific airmen, who have taken an important part in the Rabaul campaign since new allied airfields have been opened on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, reported they have shot down 1,291 enemy planes since last Aug. 1. Our losses were placed at less than one-seventh, or approximately 180 planes.

West Coast Cautioned Disclosures of the Japanese atrocities against American, British and Filipino prisoners not only stirred up demands to "hang the Mikado" and to "bomb Japan out of existence," but brought expressions of British determination to aid in winning unconditional surrender in the Pacific.

Feeling ran so high in many localities of the Pacific coast that Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the western defense command, cautioned against individual retaliation in this country.

"It would do us more harm than good," he said. In Washington, where cabinet members and congressmen joined in demanding full vengeance for the Japanese brutality, a review

of official casualty reports showed that the Nipponese probably captured at least 50,000 American and Filipino fighting men in the Philippines.

To all the documented charges of unwarranted murder, sadistic beatings and unbelievable suffering inflicted on their war prisoners, the Japanese could only reply in a broadcast beamed to the United States: "A mere recurrence of the enemy's vicious propaganda."

Publicity Expected to Halt Japanese Tortures

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complicated by the apparent lack of a full, on-the-record explanation of why it was finally decided to put out the report of the Philippine tragedy.

After the three officers who made the report had escaped from the Philippines in the fall of 1942, returned to Washington and recorded their experiences, there began a long debate inside the government over whether the information should be made public.

Officials of the OWI, whose job it is to inform the American people of the kind of enemies they face, argued in favor of release on the ground that the people had a right to know the full facts. Opposition to this position came largely from the armed services. Many high officers felt that disclosure might bring further torture and suffering for the prisoners who survived in Japanese hands and also might interfere with diplomatic efforts to improve their condition.

That events finally forced the conflicting views to agree was indicative yesterday by Stephen Early, presidential secretary, who said it had been decided that further secrecy was pointless. There was no hope of the Japanese allowing further relief supplies to reach the prisoners, he said.

To this the OWI added that there was hope that publication of the atrocities might bring some improvement in the Japanese attitude toward war prisoners.

VENGEANCE CRY RISES IN WEST COAST AREA
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Vows of vengeance and demands for retribution swept

the war-conscious Pacific coast today as the reaction of horror to the stories of Japanese atrocities mounted to new heights.

Angry citizens gathered on street corners at Tule Lake, Calif., six miles from the segregation center housing 15,000 proven, potential or suspected disloyalists, and muttered renewed demands that the military again resume control over the center. The War department recently relinquished control to the War Relocation authority.

At the Manzanar center in southern California, R. P. Merritt, project director, said the evacuees were "very much disturbed," while in the Arizona relocation centers guards were tightened and evacuees were forbidden to leave the grounds. In the Rivers (Arizona) center, Japanese condemned the atrocities, saying "we have 200 men out in the Pacific and if they fall into Japanese hands they will be treated worse than the Americans."

In Salinas, Calif., home of 150 captured Bataan heroes, Mayor E. G. Thomas declared that nothing less than "complete subjugation" of Japanese "savages" would erase the memories of such inhuman treatment.

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—(AP)—The reported Japanese atrocities to the American war prisoners are not typical of the Japanese temperament, says Margaret Guddeback, Portland missionary whose parents live in Eugene.

A Grisholm expatriate who spent seven months in a Japanese internment camp, she said that in two years in Shanghai she heard of no cases of mistreatment of enemy peoples by Japanese.

Although American and British prisoners at the Chapel internment camp lost an average of 20 pounds each, she said, they were fed better than Japanese citizens.

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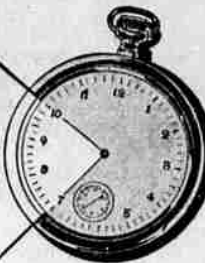
Mrs. Lucy Samler of Yoncalla Passes Away

Mrs. Lucy Samler, well known resident of Yoncalla, died at her home today. The body was removed to Stearns mortuary, Oakland. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

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Associated Press reporter Robert Eunson was 35 yards from the Arave beach when the Japanese opened up just before dawn on the American Sixth Army invading New Britain.

Bullets riddled his boat and he scrambled out. Men were falling dead all around him. He tried to get his feet on the bottom but it was too deep. He dived under a barge to escape the murderous criss-cross of machine gun fire and nearly drowned. He came up and a shell smashed his typewriter.

Finally, his feet hit the coral and he made shore where he wrote one of the most graphic stories to come out of this war as the shelling continued.

AP men like Eunson are risking their lives to cover every phase of the growing Pacific offensive... the veteran C. Yates McDaniel, Murlin Spencer, William F. Boni, Asahel Bush and Dean Schedler, who were also at New Britain; William Hipple and William Worden who narrowly missed death at Tarawa; Rembert James, who like Boni, wears the Purple Heart for his wounds in the South Pacific, to name only a few.

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