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TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE

By Charles V. Stanton

The news wires carry almost daily reports of youthful bicycle riders being killed or injured in accidents involving motor vehicles.

Roseburg has contributed its share of these tragic tales. We have had a particularly high proportion of collisions between motorcycles and automobiles some with fatal results.

Despite the fact that news reporters see many scenes of violent death, no reporter ever becomes so hardened that he is not sickened by the sight of a child mangled in an accident.

Every child wants a bicycle. If at all possible, he should have one. But he should be made to understand the dangers involved. The good motor vehicle driver of the future will start his training with a scooter, and advance through the tricycle and bicycle stages.

The daily toll of life on the highway indicates how essential it is to train drivers of motor vehicles in safety.

Rules of safety learned early in life are apt to guide adult action.

Parental guidance in the task of instilling caution and responsibility into the young mind will save lives, not only now but in the future.

Where Small We Meet Again?

Mrs. Martin, who writes the "Scraps From The Mending Basket" column for this page, recently sent us a clipping from the Long Beach Independent, published at Long Beach, Calif.

The editor, Lawrence A. Collins, points out that catastrophes often result in tragic separations of families and that it sometimes happens that they are never reunited.

No spot on the earth, he points out, is immune to attack from the atomic bomb. There is much speculation that the Pacific coast would be subject to attack, possibly to invasion, in the event of another World War.

He continues: It is sadder thinking that brought up the thought of how families might be reunited if separated by evacuation from a large area. An atomic attack might mean a whole city would be evacuated and remain untenable for months or over a year. If members of a family were separated at time of the evacuation they would have no way of communication. Where would they go? How would they let their loved ones know where they were?

He urges that each family make advance plans to communicate with some relative in the interior, or that a congressman or senator's office in Washington be used as a "clearing house."

At first glance the editorial appears to be far-fetched. But certainly a little advance planning of the type proposed could do no harm and it might prove extremely valuable.

American Indecision In Far East Paved Way For Uprising In Korea

BY BRUCE BLOSSAT

Our leaders' brave response to the Russian challenge in Korea should not blind us to the fact that America up to now has behaved in a fashion that would invite such a crisis.

Neither President Truman, his topflight advisors or Congress can escape blame for political, military and psychological mistakes that helped set the stage for communism's march against South Korea.

No fair individual would argue that from 1945 on we should have seen the Russians for what they are. They were our wartime allies, and we could not overnight begin regarding them as potential enemies. But at least since late 1946 we have understood that the Soviet Union is bent on world conquest.

In the light of that knowledge, which has been continuously reinforced by events ever since, the United States has committed errors that stamp us as still immature and unrealistic in world affairs.

For example, we withdrew our occupation troops from South Korea 18 months ago. We did this because President Syngman Rhee of the new Korean republic requested it; because Russia was gaining propaganda advantage from her removal of troops from North Korea, and because our military men said the country was strategically indefensible and thus worthless in the broad Pacific defense pattern.

We shrugged off the really critical fact: that the departing Russians had left behind them a strong, well-equipped North Korean puppet army, while South Korea had only ill-trained, inadequately armed defenders.

To be sure, the U. S. voted arms aid to South Korea, but it has been painfully slow in arriving. To pin hope on South Korea's ability to save itself if attacked was obviously a gross misjudgment almost devoid of realism.

Formosa illustrates our failures, too. American military leaders disagreed over its strategic worth, and those who rated it secondary won Mr. Truman's ear. Their views were underlined by Secretary of State Acheson's belief that intervention to protect Formosa was a meaty, unpalatable morsel.

Those who argued that we should show more and more desire to work out their destinies without western help.

But now we have reversed our attitude on the ground that the Korean war alters the picture. It certainly does. But the threat of Korea was always there. If Korea was originally considered indefensible, and yet its possession by a hostile power is reason for us to safeguard Formosa, why shouldn't we have prepared to defend the island from the start?

In keeping hands off Formosa we may have smoothed the nationalist feelings of several Asiatic coun-

"Ain't No One Here 'Cept Us Chickens Boss!"



Scraps from the MENDING BASKET

By Vivian S. Martin

A lovely idea, which I shall always think of in connection with the city of Victoria, B. C., is the Book of Remembrance. It is open upon a unique lectern, supported by three service rifles, right in the center of the corridor in the Parliament buildings which leads to the library. One must turn to the left or right—or pause, as we imagine all visitors and many local residents do, to contemplate the exquisitely lettered, alphabetically arranged names of "the Provincial Civil Servants" who gave their lives for king and country. The Book of Remembrance was opened to the end of the alphabet the day we read in it; presumably the pages are turned in rotation, that all may have their turn.

I did not know a single name in the Book of Remembrance, of course, but it warmed my heart to see it there in a busy corridor. I did not know a single one of the faces in the pictures on the corridor walls—the ones whose names were in the Book of Remembrance—but I liked seeing them there in

Majority Of Vets Aided By GI Bill

The G. I. Bill, passed six years ago on June 22, 1944, has provided assistance to most of the nation's fifteen million World War II veterans through its three major benefits, the Veterans administration reports.

These benefits are education and training at government expense, government-guaranteed and insured loans, and readjustment allowances to help tide veterans over periods of unemployment or slack self-employment.

Here's the record of the G. I. bill for the past six years, as disclosed by the VA:

Some seven million ex-servicemen and women have attended school or trained on-the-job or on-the-farm under the law's educational provisions. The program has cost more than ten billion dollars in tuition, supplies and subsistence allowances.

Only four percent of all veterans have exhausted their eligibility for training. Under the law, they must start their courses by July 25, 1951, if they want to continue after that date. Final cut-off for most veterans comes July 25, 1956.

More than eleven billion dollars in G. I. loans have been obtained by 2,100,000 World War II veterans. Ninety-two percent of the veterans' loans were for the purchase of homes. Veterans have been such good loan risks, the VA says, that only seven-tenths of one percent were defaulted to the extent that the VA had to make good the guaranteed and insured portions of the loans. The G. I. loan program has another seven years to go, ending for the majority of veterans on July 25, 1957.

Readjustment allowances for unemployment and self-employment ended for most veterans on July 25, 1949, although a few applications are being received from veterans who are still eligible. During the six years of the G. I. bill, about nine million veterans drew readjustment allowances, that total nearly four billion dollars.

The VA said the average veteran found a job after being on the readjustment allowance rolls for about a month and a half, despite the fact that benefits could extend in most cases for as long as 52 weeks.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page One)

REAR PLANES? For days they've been strangely missing from the skies.

WHY? Well, it could be that the kind of planes the Russians are willing to show (mostly old Yaks from the last war) aren't good enough to stand up against the kind of planes we've thrown in, so they're keeping their old stuff hidden instead of throwing it into the fighting to get shot out of the skies.

If the Korean fighting is only a Russian trial balloon (as seems probable on the face of developments so far) the Kremlin boys naturally wouldn't want to tip us off to what they've really got in the way of weapons.

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Congress Chat

HARRIS, ELLSWORTH, M. C. 4th District, Oregon

Once again we face the possibility that our normal supply of natural rubber will be shut off. This blow will not fall immediately, if at all but we cannot ignore the fact that when and if the communists control southwestern Asia—including Malaya—we will be back to the synthetic rubber days.

We learned before that the loss of our rubber supply was not intensely serious. We quickly learned to produce enough very good synthetic rubber. There was only one big defect in our synthetic rubber program during World War II—the alcohol, the essential ingredient of synthetic, was made from food products including grain, sugar cane and potatoes. Food products also tend to become scarce when we are at war.

The real answer, and the one finally arrived at by the War Production Board, is to produce the needed alcohol from wood waste—sawdust from our western mills. But with the same care-free abandon that characterized many of their other acts during that period, the boyish optimists heading our Federal government dumped the Springfield plant into "surplus" as soon as the war was over. Some of us here in Washington did some hard bating to prevent the outright junking of the \$3,000,000 plant. Fortunately, it was not junked but was leased to people who are operating at least a part of it.

The blow to our rubber supply will not fall for a while. It might not fall at all. We have time to get ready for it. The government should proceed at once to get the wood-sugar alcohol process perfected and operating in the one plant. Then plans for quick construction of other plants, based upon the experience at Springfield, should be made ready for quick action.

I have already started to hunt the offices of the defense procurement people and the resources board urging such a program.

Not long ago Senator Chavez, chairman of the senate committee on public works, told a press association reporter that as soon as the Senate had acted upon the appropriations bill he would schedule hearings in the west on CVA. Upon making formal inquiry a few days later, I learned that the committee had not taken any action on the subject and I was subsequently told that there would be no CVA hearings in Oregon and Washington this year.

When the term of the special New York district court grand jury expired June 15th, it issued a lengthy and exceedingly interesting statement. Distorted by left-wing and pro-administration columnists and commentators, this document never did receive the public consideration it deserves.

Its recommendation number 6 is especially worth attention, so I quote it here:

"6. The grand jury is not convinced that the loyalty boards established by the government are sufficient protection against the infiltration of Communists or of the Communist-inspired into governmental departments.

"It is further convinced that the security of the country is not adequately protected if a loyalty board limits its inquiry involving governmental employees to a determination of the individual's loyalty. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, on his retirement as secretary of commerce, called public attention to this inadequacy and stated that, since all governmental departments 'today deal with secret information,' each and all their employees should be good security risks, and hence should be screened by standards that include 'the company they keep and stability of character.'

"The grand jury endorses Mr. Whitney's position and recommends that Congress study means to insure against the government's employment of any individual who is a 'poor security risk,' and meanwhile repeats that no citizen is invested with the right to work in government."

Senator Urges National Guard Call To Service

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.—(AP)—Senator Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) Wednesday urged calling all national guard units and organized militia reserves to active duty immediately.

He estimated this would provide 332,028 additional men for the army, navy, air corps and marines.

The recommendation was part of what Johnson called a "minimum" program for the defense of the nation.

The armed services committee member told the Senate that never before has the United States "been in such grave peril as it is at this moment."

Johnson said the fighting in Korea has demonstrated that the nation is seriously outnumbered by its enemies. He said American

troops are being sent to battle "with one arm tied behind their backs."

"Our army divisions simply do not have the number of battalions they need to function efficiently and economically in combat," he said.

Johnson's proposals reflected increasing concern in congress over the Korean conflict and the possibility that it might turn into a long and perhaps greater war.

On the other side of the capitol, the house applauded a proposal by Rep. Bentsen (D-Tex) that President Truman warn North Korean forces either to withdraw from South Korea or the atom bomb would be dropped on North Korean cities.

Bentsen, a world war II veteran, said he offered this as a possible way to end the Korean fighting and prevent a general world war.



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