

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.75. By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.75. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$17.00; six months, \$9.50; three months, \$5.00.

DISTURBING ODOR

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Allied forces were in a position to deliver a knockout blow to Chinese and Korean Reds early in June, the army says in a statement released from the Pentagon. Instead of following up its reeling foe, the U. N. army started pulling its punches. This was done, reporters were told, to show good faith in connection with peace talks to which the U. N. had agreed.

Whoa! What goes on here?

Didn't MacArthur charge that military policy in Korea was overridden by political expediency? Didn't Acheson in denial declare that military commanders were given a free hand in military conduct of the war? Isn't it a well-established policy in military strategy to follow up and defeat a foe when you get him on the run? Isn't it a political rather than military policy when an army starts pulling punches?

And here's another question we'd like to have answered in the light of this new statement by the army: Was MacArthur's recall early in May based upon his refusal to go along with shadow boxing tactics in Korea? Did he refuse to "throw" a fight? Or was he pulled out of his command because it was quite evident he would refuse if given orders to put pillows on his fists instead of the brass knuckles he had been using?

The United Nations, says the army, hurled back the Commie offensive in May with terrific losses, but indicates that peace feelers were received and agreements made to meet for peace talks. The allied powers, the statement continues, was in a position to follow up its advantage with devastating effect, but put on the brakes to "show good faith." Now the army is crying because we acted in good faith but the Reds are using the present talkfest to rebuild offensive strength.

Have We Been Suckers Again

The American people, as a whole, appear to have been suspicious of the cease-fire parley from the start. We have kept our fingers crossed, hoping against hope that a peace agreement might be reached.

The army's statement indicates the possibility that we have again been played for suckers — outwitted by the Reds as has occurred so many times before.

We had the enemy against the ropes, a victory within our grasp, and we let him get away.

Few people remain in Douglas county who can recall seeing Ed Hamlin fight.

Ed was a resident of Roseburg and Canyonville. Had he gone into professional boxing, he possibly could have had a world championship. At least he wouldn't have been far down the line.

He had a loose-jointed boxing style, with reflexes fast as lightning, and a punch like a mule's kick.

Whenever Ed got into trouble, he went into a rubber-legged act. He would feign grogginess, roll with punches, and bounce around until the bell. When he came out for the next round, after the rest period, he continued the act. He apparently was helpless. When his opponent tore in for the kill, Ed waited until a vital spot was exposed, whereupon a sledgehammer blow ended the fight. Any opponent who "fell" for Ed's act was a sucker.

Now, the army tells us, we've apparently fallen for that same strategy, as old as the hills.

Inexcusable Strategy

If the situation is as may be expected from the army's statement, we have been guilty of inexcusable action. Military policy calls for following up every advantage. When the foe is on the run, follow and annihilate him, if possible. From the standpoint of political strategy it is far better to bargain with a thoroughly beaten enemy than one still capable of fighting back. It certainly is not good strategy to give him time to rest and regain his strength.

Any experienced fighter or fight fan knows that when a boxer coasts, allowing his opponent to escape a knockout, it is done intentionally. A fighter usually can tell when a knockout is within reach. He holds back the knockout blow only because of friendship or sympathy.

Is the army trying to tell us that our diplomats are friendly with the Reds; that they are sympathetic? If we had it within our power to deliver a knockout and then failed to do so, haven't we betrayed the men who have fought so valiantly in the Korean struggle?

Is it indicative, if the facts are as the army stated, that when we could have won a victory our State department holds out a hint that we're willing to settle on a line at or near the 38th parallel instead of contending for a free Korea, an achievement we virtually had in our hands?

And what about MacArthur?

This thing smells!



MENDING BASKET
Viadnett Martin - P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

"At that time (1851) four logs laid in the shape of a house would hold a claim. The whole country was open to settlement and jumping a claim was an unparadise act. The first thing a settler did on arriving in Oregon was to select a claim. The next to build a house." (I am quoting from a story of Early Days in Oregon: Riddle Valley by George W. Riddle, first printed by the Riddle Enterprise as a series; then later published in pamphlet form in 1922. Rest and reprinted in 1948 by the Myrtle Creek Mail for the Riddle Parent-Teacher Association).

"The only material for a house was logs, for at the time of which I wrote there was not a sawmill in southern Oregon. As the settler required more house room he would build a second house the same dimensions as the first, sixteen or more feet from the first.

This was always called 'the other house.' The space between the two houses was roofed and used for various purposes. This style of house was called a Missouri house. It was characteristic of this house, as well as all pioneer houses, for the latching to be always out. That is to say that the pioneer was noted for his hospitality.

The William H. Riddle family left their Illinois home near Sangamon river, on April 10, 1851; they arrived in Canyonville September 20 of the same year, that is to say they found the first settler in Oregon where Canyonville now is. When the book was reprinted in 1948 the son of the author, Glenn Riddle, added a short preface and explained that he had brought the locations up to date by their present names.

It was well along in the spring of 1952 that our house was ready

To The Mountains This Year



for occupancy. Fortunately for us the winter had been a mild one. Snow had hardly covered the ground and I remember my mother commenting on winter with ice no thicker than a windowpane, so though we lived through the winter in tents we were comparatively comfortable.

But the next winter was a different story! "The winter of 1852-3 was a very severe one for Oregon. The snow was two feet deep in the valley and remained for a month or more. Pack trains were held up and miners and settlers in Jackson county were soon without supplies, especially bread stuff. Beef without salt, was the principal food — salt was said to have been exchanged for its weight in gold dust."

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

COOS NEEDS A PARK COMMISSION

Coos Bay Times

Yesterday's Times carried a front page story from Winchester bay, telling of the many salmon caught there the past weekend and reporting plans of the Douglas county park board to make further improvements in a sports and recreation center that already is well advanced.

Today, we have a story from the Coos county board stating that a number of people have been complaining about the condition of Coos county's parks. Problems reported to the court deal with water supply, sanitation and garbage disposal.

It may not appear that these stories have any connection, but they do.

Douglas county is far ahead of Coos in the making of plans for public recreation and for holding access ways to streams and lakes perpetually in public ownership.

We talked to some members of the Douglas park board at Winchester bay Saturday afternoon. These men told of plans for acquisition of more park properties and for the making of improvements. It is not better-sketcher acquisition. It is not a blind desire to spend the taxpayer's money. It is not a desire to duplicate services offered by federal or state agencies.

Far-seeing citizens look ahead to the time when growing private ownership will destroy the effective use of many lakes and streams. They see the growing population of southwestern Oregon placing increased demands upon existing recreational facilities. They see increasing use of parks, streams and lakes.

Even now, Coos county needs a park commission.

Such a commission could plan for the future, keeping in touch with growing needs for recreational facilities and watching the trend of private ownership in time to insure the public's interests.

A park commission, one made up of interested citizens serving without pay, would not be an expensive matter for the county. It could take care of complaints such as those currently being received by the court. It could supervise maintenance of parks, hiring crews of casual labor or even county jail prisoners to do the work.

It also could step into the Coos Head park situation. Anyone who has visited that beautiful spot recently knows the neglected condition, and can realize how a little interested attention would pay big dividends.

Eel lake is another current problem. There is an opportunity for joint Coos-Douglas cooperation in its acquisition and development.

Douglas is getting rich revenue from Winchester bay. Tourists leave a lot of money in that community. And the dividends from public enjoyment cannot be listed in dollars and cents.

The matter of a Coos park commission deserves a lot of attention and study—soon.

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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By PATRICK J. HURLEY

Former American Ambassador to China

WASHINGTON—The American people are confused in regard to both the foreign policy and the domestic policy.

The American domestic policy is now geared economically to our foreign policy.

The production of munitions and supplies which are given away abroad are responsible for the high rate of employment at home. This raises the question of how long the American economic system can stand lavish and wasteful give-away foreign policy with its accompanying high taxes and increase of the stupendous mortgage on the future of coming generations.

Secret diplomacy is at the base of America's diplomatic failures abroad. Our government is a government by the people. The people cannot reach correct conclusions if they are not given all the facts.

(Editor's Note—Fulton Lewis, Jr., is on a reporter's tour of Europe for four weeks. During his absence guest columnists will write for him.)

The American people should not be committed to a foreign policy that must eventually lead to war unless and until the people have been given all the facts. Secret commitments binding a free people should not be made by diplomats without the knowledge of the people.

In the Atlantic Charter promulgated by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, August 14, 1941, the principles and the objectives for which we fought World War II were specifically stated. Among the nations "... seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other."

The third principle stated in the Atlantic Charter is: "The nations ... respect the right of all people to choose the form of government, under which they will live."

The Atlantic Charter was agreed to by our associates in the war, Russia, Britain, China and the United States and was immediately approved by 31 nations; it was reaffirmed at Teheran on December 1, 1943, over the signatures of Joseph V. Stalin for Russia, Winston S. Churchill for the United Kingdom and Franklin D. Roosevelt for the United States.

Our diplomats surrendered these principles and returned the world to the old Machiavellian corrupt intrigues and secret deals at Yalta and subsequent conferences. In secret the objectives for which we said we were fighting World War II and to which our associates agreed were surrendered. Because of that surrender we lost the peace after we had won the war.

Secret hearings by executive Washington; secret hearings before committees in Congress; secret proceedings by the so-called Council of Foreign Ministers, have all contributed to that system of "leaks" whereby all the enemies of liberty are permitted to know the commitments made in secret by the representatives of the American people but some of the commitments have been kept secret from the American people.

It is more than five years since I resigned as ambassador to China and publicly called attention to the facts. I stated at that time that our appeasement of communism and imperialism would lead to a third world war.

The policy of appeasement of communism is changing. But this change is being made after both the dollars and the lives have been taken advantage of the secret surrenders and the secret commitments made by American diplomats.

Private Robert A. Berry, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Berry, route two, Roseburg, was graduated from the Ordnance Automotive school, Atlanta General depot, USA, Atlanta, Ga.

Pvt. Berry entered the army in January 1951. He was selected and completed the course in wheel vehicle field maintenance and repair.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

WE HELD UP THE DRIVE AFTER AGREEING TO ENTER INTO PEACE TALKS.

It sounds like the commies (the Chinese and the North Koreans) were in a bad way. They were about to take a monumental licking that would have destroyed whatever prestige communism had in Asia and at the same time would have raised SKY-HIGH in Asia the prestige of the United States (or the United Nations, if you choose to put it that way).

That would have been bad. Something had to be done about it.

So the commie stooges, red China and red Korea, yelled to Moscow for help and Moscow rallied 'round QUICK and proposed an armistice.

We accepted the proposal and called off the military drive that might have finished off the communist forces in Korea—thus giving them a breathing spell and enabling them to build up their military strength.

Maybe they'll now be able to turn the tables and get us in a bad way in Korea.

What really happened? I don't know—of course. These things are deep, dark secrets, known only to the insiders.

But it LOOKS like the politicians told the military men to pull their punches in Korea. What makes it look even more that way is the peculiar way in which the army issued its statement this morning. The Associated Press says:

"The army's report was given in an UNUSUAL, on-the-record (which means intended for publication) briefing for newsmen at the Pentagon. ORDINARY briefings of this nature are held to give

reporters background information only, but this time the army spokesman READ A STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION."

It certainly sounds like the army is disclaiming any part in the cease-fire deal that stopped the fighting just at the moment when we had the reds hanging to the ropes and gasping for breath.

Why would the politicians order the army to call off its dogs just at the moment when we had the enemy where the wool was short? Here's what I fear—and I'm ashamed even to entertain such a thought:

The upper brass politicians wanted a truce because they think that ANYTHING THAT EVEN LOOKS LIKE PEACE will be helpful in winning the election next year and thus keeping them in power for another four-year period. I know that's a terrible thought—but I haven't faith in our political leadership.

New Defense Bond Drive To Be Launched Sept. 3

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The new defense bond drive will be launched Labor day, Sept. 3, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Announcing this, the Treasury said the kickoff ceremony will include a "power for peace" military spectacle with an exhibition of some of the latest weapons. President Truman will participate in a radio and television broadcast.

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