

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sweeps Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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After 25 Years

A quarter century has passed since the world gave itself over to rejoicing that the end of the Great War had come. Twenty-five years, and we are now fighting another and even wider world war. For the most part those doing the fighting were not born when the armistice was signed in 1918, or were small children. This is a fact older folk find it hard to realize. To them the memory of November 11, 1918, is so vivid that they think everyone must know and remember that day. In truth another generation has grown up, to whom Armistice day is "history."

The second world war has been described as a continuation of the first. Perhaps that is true in this respect, that Germany after an interval of rest resumed its thrust for world dominion.

It is however a mistake for us to say that the second world war grew out of the ill-adjusted settlement of the first world war. True Germany grieved over the "guilt" clause of the treaty of Versailles; but those critics in allied countries who were inclined to sympathize with Germany have little to say on that line now. The real responsibility of the second world war rests with one man, Adolf Hitler. Hitler himself will agree to that. Hitler's self-glorification and his ambition for an all-powerful Germany brought about this war.

Germany met with no resistance in recovery of the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Its thrust was toward the east where it had no pre-Versailles claims with the exception of Danzig and part of western Poland. Austria had always been independent, but Hitler gobbled up that country early in 1938. Czechoslovakia had never been part of Germany, but it was next on Hitler's dietary list.

The Balkans are often referred to as the most troublesome portion of Europe; but the Balkan nations remained remarkably stable during the period between the wars. They got into no armed trouble among themselves and picked no quarrel with bordering nations. Some had internal troubles, but these did not disturb Europe's peace.

Russia itself had been peacefully disposed toward western Europe since the turbulent period just after the bolshevik revolution. Russia threatened no nation, and made no military moves until Hitler's advance into Poland tempted Stalin to extend his own borders north at Finland's expense and west into Poland to counter Germany.

What does all this signify? Principally this, that the settlement of the first world war was not the prime cause for the second world war; but rather the German instinct for power expressed through an ego-centric leader, Der Fuhrer. And he gave the German people continued assurances that there would be no war, even while he was building his armament preparing to strike his blows.

The experience shows that the territorial settlement of Versailles was not as unsatisfactory as has often been claimed, that the menace lies in individual leadership gaining control within a state and then launching it on paths of conquest. Clearly it is impossible to prevent the sprouting of military ambition in human breasts. But surely the experience of Adolf Hitler on top of that of the kaiser will temper the zeal of some future leader, and at least will dull the ardor of the people who carry the brunt in warfare. The experience may lead also to more prompt and decisive action by nations interested in keeping the peace to head off the individual or nation bent on disrupting it.

It is wrong to think that the first world war was "lost." It was won, though the lesson was not driven home deeply enough in Germany, and the fresh generation was willing to test again its will to power. This second is a new world war. It is being won; and the world hopes that the victory will be completed in the framing of the peace which then must be properly implemented by military might.

Russia to Repay

The report brought back from Moscow by Donald Nelson that Russia intends to repay its obligations under lend-lease ought to pull the punches of those critics who complain because we are shipping munitions and foods—and butter—to Russia. No token payment, either, said Stalin; but payment in full.

Russia is well able to make the repayment. Its resources are enormous; its population huge. The amount we have sent Russia is only a small proportion of its productive capacity.

According to the report of the lend-lease administration as of July 1, 1943, this country had shipped to Russia the following supplies: munitions, \$1,393,000,000; industrial items including machinery, metals, petroleum products, \$635,000,000; agricultural products, \$416,000,000; or a grand total of \$2,444,000,000. To the United Kingdom we shipped an aggregate of \$4,458,000,000.

Time will probably prove that lend-lease has been our cheapest and most effective way of carrying on the war against Germany. Our goods and foods have supplied the nations bucking up against Hitler's forces, helping those nations to stay in the fight.

Russia can repay chiefly in gold and metals, such as platinum, magnesium and other strategic metals of which our domestic supply is limited. Stalin's promise to Nelson will go quite a ways to cement better feelings between Russia and the United States.

The Dominion of Canada has offered 100,000 tons of wheat (three and one-third million bushels) to India to relieve the famine-sufferers, subject to the availability of shipping. Helping hands across the sea.

Worse than seven men on a raft as a bond-selling stunt is the offering of a lock of Errol Flynn's hair at a bond "auction" in Portland. That rates "stinkeroo."

Uniforms and Forums

"I may not know what the war's about, but you bet by gosh I'll soon find out," warbled the hero of a World War I song — the one who was "six feet tall in his stocking feet, and kept getting thinner the more he'd eat." How much he ever found out is as obscure as whether he actually did bring home "a king for a souvenir... a Turk and a Kaiser too," but the impression a quarter century after is that he acquired a pretty fair notion why he was fighting; a better understanding at any rate than his son who now is fighting in Italy or in the South Pacific.

That impression may be wrong for, thanks to Pearl Harbor, the Johnny Doughboy who questions the necessity for fighting has not been heard from, if he exists. Some of those 1918 Yanks did, and others drifted into disillusion later. The concern as to Johnny Doughboy is that he doesn't know and doesn't care about the global significance of this conflict, is fighting just to get it over with and get back home. The real fear is that he'll be an isolationist when he does return.

Possibly all this concern is unfounded. The soldier is wrapped up in his job of "killing and not being killed," to borrow a phrase from our recent fellow-townsmen, Gilbert E. Cook. In that psychological sense he is an isolationist, just as blissfully unaware of what goes on in the world as the average peacetime college student. Realization may come later. Men of that 1918 AEF who threw their rifles overboard from returning army transports were not the isolationists of 1941.

The British, on the other hand, are doing something to break the soldier's detachment from the world, which may better be described as insulation rather than isolation. Two years ago the British war office instituted the ABCA — the "Army Bureau of Current Affairs." Its first step was to provide the soldiers no matter where they were — if practicable — a weekly digest of world news, compiled not by war office officials but by men of national repute in the fields they discussed. Later the idea was expanded to include forums led by platoon commanders, in which some selected current themes was to be fully and freely discussed by the enlisted men.

The British say it worked, after the platoon commanders learned that their job was to preside and not to pontificate or debate. If the officer talks too much, the men don't talk at all. On the other hand if free discussion develops the results are highly beneficial to morale, for it is discovered that "the grumbler or mischief-maker who can be a contagion in a corner of the canteen, is rendered harmless when he has to do his stuff in public." Extremist opinion of any variety usually is diluted by the expression of contrary opinion.

One writer has characterized soldiers of the past as "the inarticulate." A program which frees their tongues for active participation in the processes of democracy may turn out to be more fundamental than is now realized. One of democracy's imperfections is the preponderance of people who won't air their grievances but will act when they reach the bursting point. Our form of government will work more smoothly if sources of irritation are nipped in the bud. Perhaps the British army "has something there" that our own services might profitably copy. — R. C.

Pigs to Market

"This little pig went to market," and so did his brothers and sisters and his cousins. So many are going to market in fact, that some others are just going to have to stay home for awhile. Packing houses can't take care of them. The price has dropped from a high of \$15.40 per hundredweight in Chicago to the government floor of \$13.75.

All primary markets are flooded with pork on the hoof. The jam is made worse because of the shortage of help in packing houses, and meat rationing slows down the outward flow to consumers. As a result Portland packers are complaining that their storage is so full of meat they can't increase their holdings.

There are several reasons for this heavy movement of hogs to market. There are more swine in the country than ever before, for one thing. The normal peak in marketing comes in December and January, but the high prices of feed discourage fattening. The government confines its price guarantees to hogs weighing from 200 to 270 pounds which discourages fattening. The purpose is to conserve feed supplies. Growers also fear lower prices and transportation difficulties later in the year. So by train and by truck the pigs are going to market.

The present glut of markets shows how swiftly conditions change. Just a few months ago the stockyards were bare, especially of beef cattle. A great hue and cry was raised about meat-hungry people while the farms and ranges were overrun with livestock. Recently receipts of cattle at stockyards broke previous records, and now hogs are coming too fast for the packers. It seems impossible to get things in balance; but if they are out of balance it is better for the consuming public to have a surplus than a deficiency.

It's clear there will be all the meat our points will allow us to buy this winter, with some to spare for lend-lease.

A democratic senator proposes Gen. Marshall for president. Except for the fact that Marshall is needed to head up the army, the suggestion isn't a bad one. His report shows he can write well too. We shudder to think of MacArthur's purple proclamations if he should be elected president.

Since the elections last week the fourth term draft is commencing to feel like a cold draft to the parties in power.

Republicans are singing: "The sun shines bright in my old Kentucky home."



"Russian Undertaking" Today's Radio Programs

KSLM—THURSDAY—1330 Kc.	7:30—News.	7:45—Stars of Today.	8:00—Terry and the Pirates.
7:45—Dick Tracy.	7:55—Marion County Farm & Home Program.	8:15—Sam Hayes.	8:15—Jack Armstrong.
7:55—Morning Shine.	8:00—Easy Aces.	8:30—Tracer of Lost Persons.	8:45—Captain Midnight.
8:00—Music.	8:05—Galen Drake.	8:45—Red's Gang.	8:50—Schools at War.
8:05—Tango Time.	8:10—Harry Flannery, News.	8:55—Sports.	9:00—Spotlight Bands.
8:10—Pastor's Calls.	8:15—Dinah Henry.	9:00—Swing.	9:05—Lulu.
8:15—The First Line.	8:20—Major Bowes.	9:10—Red Ryder.	9:15—Listen to Lulu.
8:20—Music.	8:25—Dinah Drake.	9:20—Porter.	9:20—Porter.
8:25—Tango Time.	8:30—Harry Flannery, News.	9:25—Lun and Abner.	9:30—Music.
8:30—Pastor's Calls.	8:35—Dinah Henry.	9:30—Oregon's Own.	9:35—Art Baker.
8:35—The First Line.	8:40—Major Bowes.	9:40—America's Town Meeting.	9:40—America's Town Meeting.
8:40—Music.	8:45—Dinah Drake.	9:45—Lun and Abner.	9:45—Lun and Abner.
8:45—Tango Time.	8:50—Harry Flannery, News.	9:50—Music.	9:50—Music.
8:50—Pastor's Calls.	8:55—Dinah Henry.	9:55—Mayor of the Town.	9:55—Mayor of the Town.
8:55—The First Line.	9:00—Major Bowes.	10:00—Fire Star Final.	10:00—Fire Star Final.
9:00—Music.	9:05—Dinah Drake.	10:05—Wartime Women.	10:05—Wartime Women.
9:05—Tango Time.	9:10—Harry Flannery, News.	10:10—Baby Institute.	10:10—Baby Institute.
9:10—Pastor's Calls.	9:15—Dinah Henry.	10:15—Excursions in Science.	10:15—Excursions in Science.
9:15—The First Line.	9:20—Major Bowes.	10:20—Treasure Song Parade.	10:20—Treasure Song Parade.
9:20—Music.	9:25—Dinah Drake.	10:25—Music Newsroom Review.	10:25—Music Newsroom Review.
9:25—Tango Time.	9:30—Harry Flannery, News.	10:30—What's Doing, Ladies.	10:30—What's Doing, Ladies.
9:30—Pastor's Calls.	9:35—Dinah Henry.	10:35—Music.	10:35—Music.
9:35—The First Line.	9:40—Major Bowes.	10:40—Gospel Singer.	10:40—Gospel Singer.
9:40—Music.	9:45—Dinah Drake.	10:45—Just Plain Bill.	10:45—Just Plain Bill.
9:45—Tango Time.	9:50—Harry Flannery, News.	10:50—Front Page Farrell.	10:50—Front Page Farrell.
9:50—Pastor's Calls.	9:55—Dinah Henry.	10:55—Vic and Sad.	10:55—Vic and Sad.
9:55—The First Line.	10:00—Major Bowes.	11:00—Gallant Heart.	11:00—Gallant Heart.
10:00—Music.	10:05—Dinah Drake.	11:05—Sport.	11:05—Sport.
10:05—Tango Time.	10:10—Harry Flannery, News.	11:10—Dr. Kate.	11:10—Dr. Kate.
10:10—Pastor's Calls.	10:15—Dinah Henry.	11:15—New of the World.	11:15—New of the World.
10:15—The First Line.	10:20—Major Bowes.	11:20—Music.	11:20—Music.
10:20—Music.	10:25—Dinah Drake.		
10:25—Tango Time.	10:30—Harry Flannery, News.		
10:30—Pastor's Calls.	10:35—Dinah Henry.		
10:35—The First Line.	10:40—Major Bowes.		
10:40—Music.	10:45—Dinah Drake.		
10:45—Tango Time.	10:50—Harry Flannery, News.		
10:50—Pastor's Calls.	10:55—Dinah Henry.		
10:55—The First Line.	11:00—Major Bowes.		
11:00—Music.	11:05—Dinah Drake.		
11:05—Tango Time.	11:10—Harry Flannery, News.		
11:10—Pastor's Calls.	11:15—Dinah Henry.		
11:15—The First Line.	11:20—Major Bowes.		
11:20—Music.	11:25—Dinah Drake.		
11:25—Tango Time.	11:30—Harry Flannery, News.		
11:30—Pastor's Calls.	11:35—Dinah Henry.		
11:35—The First Line.	11:40—Major Bowes.		
11:40—Music.	11:45—Dinah Drake.		
11:45—Tango Time.	11:50—Harry Flannery, News.		
11:50—Pastor's Calls.	11:55—Dinah Henry.		
11:55—The First Line.	12:00—Major Bowes.		

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON Copyright 1943 by the Associated Press

The first snows of a more terrible winter for German invaders have fallen in west central Russia to indicate that the moment for which Moscow has been waiting is close at hand.

The all but incredible Red army offensive which began at Stalingrad just a week less than a year ago is reaching its climax. Its first major objective, ejection of Nazi forces from Russian soil or their annihilation all the way from the Baltic to the Black Sea, is almost in sight.

Early snows in the critical Kiev sector where the Red army bulge west of the Dnieper holds a terrible menace for all Nazi forces south of its path might slow up that Russian drive. Northward, however, above the Orsha bend of the Dnieper to the Russian-broken siege about Leningrad, Russia's greatest ally, winter is only now deploying his forces for attack.

There is little doubt that the first offensive skirmishes of the Berlin-dreaded 1943 Russian winter offensive are in progress there now, and destined to swell very soon into a new and mighty effort to clear all northwestern Russia of the invaders.

Except for Russian recapture of Nevel Junction in the lower Lovat triangle, now expanded into an encirclement threat against Vitebsk and a menacing push toward Polotsk, communications key to the Vitebsk anchor of the enemy defense line above the Dnieper, Russian operations along the northern front have been on a minor scale for months. Yet all local thrusts have had clear portents of preparation.

Day by day the marshes of the Lovat which guard the Nazi defense front from north of Nevel to Lake Ilmen are losing their protective character. Deep-

frozen, they after passage for the Russian winter fighters for drives from the east against Staraya Russa, south of the big lake, or for a converging assault from south and east on the vital Pskov gateway to all northwestern Russia.

The enemy front from the Lovat to the Leningrad sector is utterly dependent upon the Pskov gateway communications. As winter sets in in northwestern Russia, there are unconfirmed reports from neutral capitals in Europe that a wholesale Nazi retreat in the north to the shelter of the Peipus lake chain along the Russian-Estonian border is already in motion.

A trap for all Nazi forces in northwestern Russia, Estonia and much of Latvia deadlier than that developing southwest of Kiev and on the lower Dnieper could be Russian-fashioned with the aid of winter in the north.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

school teachers. This is not just a wartime phenomenon. The decline had started a number of years preceding the war. Now the drop is more acute.

What are the public schools going to do for teachers? At present they are employing teachers with emergency certificates, which are issued to former teachers and to those from other states who may not fully qualify under the Oregon laws. But what about the schools a few years hence?

The end of the war will release many women from trade and industry, but will they be qualified for teaching? How many of them will go back and take a teacher-training course? Probably very few.

This problem of teacher supply will not solve itself. Teaching must be made attractive enough so that it will draw and hold enough teachers to staff the schools. The elementary school is the foundation of the whole educational system. To starve the elementary schools even if we are generous with high schools and colleges is a social as well as educational mistake. Closing a normal school or two might save a few dollars; but it will not provide more students and then more school teachers.

Perhaps we should not get panicky because the trend may change when the war ends. But clearly the situation must not be allowed to continue very long if we expect to maintain reasonably efficient elementary schools.

Around Oregon

Sgt. Wilbur D. Rogers and Pvt. Howard Hendricksen, Corvallis, who police said were identified by a 16-year-old girl as the pair that assaulted her following a dance, were held in Clackamas county jail on charges of rape.

Lakeview elected Lou Olson as mayor. Larry Fitzgerald, treasurer; O. C. Gibbs, recorder; Phil Carrol and Lyle North, councilmen.

Harold W. Rhymer, who said he failed to report for induction at Baker because of a belief that "Even non-combatant duty was against bible teachings," was convicted by a federal court jury of Portland of selective service act violation. . . . Portland received \$133,583 more in federal funds for nursery schools to care for working parents' children.

Charles D. Vibberts resigned as secretary-director of Portland's traffic safety commission to go to the Ohio State Automobile association. . . . A thief fell asleep in a Bend store basement and was caught amid his loot by employees who heard him snoring. . . . An army machine gun school which trained some 5000 soldiers at Camp Alkali, near Lakeview, closed this week.

At St. Helens, longshoremen proposed that Columbia river ferry service to Kalama, Wash., be restored to eliminate a long, daily drive to docks on the Washington side of the river. . . . Russell B. Campbell, 50, Union Pacific agent at Rieth, died at Pendleton.

The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in Portland launched its 291st Liberty freighter, the Henry T. Rainey, amid ceremonies at which employees were presented awards for developing time-saving devices.

OPA to Establish Ceilings on New Lines

In a move to encourage small manufacturers to transfer their operations to civilian lines where their business in war items had been completed or curtailed, the district OPA price division Tuesday offered every assistance possible in establishing proper ceiling prices for new lines.

Under the manufacturers' schedule for pricing new items, MPR 138, prices must be approved by the office of price administration before these items are offered for sale. Prompt action was promised by the district OPA office on any applications.

Tigard Students Buy \$8000 in War Bonds

TIGARD, Nov. 10—(P)—Tigard high school's 350 students purchased more than \$8000 in war bonds and stamps in a two-week drive. Laura Thompson was a named victory champion.

9:30

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