

FDR, Churchill, Chiang Bind Nations To Strip All Territories From Japan

The Oregon Statesman

NINETY THIRD YEAR

PAGES

Salem, Oregon, Thursday Morning, December 2, 1943

Price 5c

No. 214

IT SEEMS TO ME

By Charles A. Smeage

The army engineers have ambitious plans for the development of northwest river systems. Col. Ralph A. Tudor, district chief of engineers at Portland, told a gathering in Lewiston, Idaho recently that comprehensive surveys of the Columbia river and its tributaries is under way which will take five years to complete. As the army engineers made quite a thorough study during the Hoover administration and made recommendations for a series of dams, Col. Tudor must be making a much more extended survey. He is quoted as saying "We are looking ahead 100 years in our planning visualizing not only the ultimate development but the immediate future of this area."

He said further: "We are laying plans for 850 miles of inland navigation. Two Willamette river dams will be built and three more are projected. As soon as congress gives the word we are ready to go ahead on the Umatilla dam, which, studies indicate, will be 340 feet instead of 310 feet above sea level. We advocate also 10 lower Snake river dams, four for immediate construction to bring ocean boats to Lewiston."

All this is exceedingly interesting to northwest residents. While planning for a century seems like peering far into the future, we are safe to make plans on that scale in handling the great rivers serving this area. The use of the Columbia and Willamette and other rivers for irrigation, for power, for navigation needs to be on large-scale planning; and the future that seems to open before the northwest warrants thinking and planning in large terms. For the Willamette barge transportation should be an early post-war reality. This will help establish Salem and other valley cities industrially and help in the marketing of agricultural products. I hope the alumina plant located along the river and that its managers press for river navigation. That appears essential to reduce plant operating costs so it can compete with bauxite as a source for alumina.

The engineers however will have to learn how to handle their dams on the Willamette, and to notify persons downstream if surges are coming because of opening of gates. There has been complaint as far as Salem of a recent sudden rise due to opening of Fern Hill reservoir. Those however are simple operating problems easily solved with experience.

It will take time and lots of money to bring into full utilization our river systems. Development will continue over the years. There is no need to sprinkle stardust in our eyes in looking at the future. By sane and steady progress we can use the resources we have for man's good now and in the future. The people of the valley are pleased that Col. Tudor seems to have caught the vision of Col. (now Major General) Robbins for development of the Columbia and Willamette river basins.

Chinese Free Hunan Towns

By SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, Dec. 1-(AP)—Chinese troops drove the Japanese out of Changteh today and tonight the high command announced, in addition, the occupation of six towns and the routing of two Japanese divisions amid mounting reports of widespread Chinese successes in Hunan, Hupeh and Honan provinces.

The Japanese had forced their way into Changteh, which is the gateway to China's vital "rice bowl" region, on Monday, and there has been bloody hand-to-hand street fighting for control of the city. The Chinese charged the invaders resorted to poison gas to gain entrance to Changteh.

20 SHOPPING DAYS LEFT—AND DON'T FORGET!—AUNT FRODO'S RE-EMERGER IN THE FIFTY TABLE SET SHE GAVE YOU LAST YEAR—

Buy Christmas Seals

US Keeps Air Blitz Full Blast

Heavy Bombers, Marauders Rock Hitler's Europe

By ROBERT N. STURDEVANT
LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 2 (AP)—Large formations of US heavy bombers with their fighter escorts overcame stiff German fighter opposition to attack the Rhineland industrial city of Solingen yesterday as US Marauders blasted German controlled airfields in northern France and Belgium, it was announced early today.

Other allied craft attacked a German aircraft works at Albert in France, targets in Holland and enemy shipping off the Brest peninsula. A total of 42 allied planes were missing from the operations, including American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, one light bomber and 14 fighters. The allied forces accounted for 33 German planes in aerial combat while two others were believed destroyed on the ground.

It was the second attack in two days for Solingen, site of Europe's largest light metal foundry. In the first attack on the Rhineland city of 150,000 persons Tuesday the Americans lost only two bombers.

Returning pilots who fought their way to the target through icy, cloud-spattered skies, reported fighter combats were almost continuous over enemy territory. The Germans sent up some of their new Messerschmitt-410 fighter bombers among other assorted types of German single and twin-engine fighters, and attempted to break up the bomber formations with rocket gun attacks.

The Americans in smashing once more at targets in the Nazis' big western industrial basin were carrying the weight of the British-based aerial attack on Germany, following up their bombing of the big port of Bremen Monday and the important arms center of Solingen Tuesday. The RAF bomber command, gathering strength for the next week, (Turn to Page 2—Story B)

Ration Costs Cut on Beef, Other Foods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1-(AP)—Steak and roast beef can come to the family table more often beginning Sunday—ration costs of all beef were cut one to three points a pound today by the office of price administration.

In the other ration changes, OPA sharply reduced point costs of many canned vegetables and made canned grapefruit, orange and sauerkraut juice point free. On the other side, point costs of cheeses and canned fish were raised. American cheese advanced from 8 to 10 points a pound and all canned fish except oysters from 12 to 16 points. Oysters go down one point to four a pound.

All the changes are effective Sunday. Reductions in pork ration costs, previously had been announced.

OPA said beef ration costs are being reduced because retail stores will have 1,300,000,000 pounds of meat to sell in December compared with about 1,000,000,000 pounds in November. Porterhouse steak drops from 12 to 9 points, top round from 13 to 10, 10-inch rib roast from 9 to 6, and rump roast from 8 to 5. The cut on hamburger is one point, from 7 to 6.

Release of additional stocks by the war food administration enabled OPA to reduce point costs on some canned foods. It slashed the cost of green or waxed beans (no. 2 can) from 8 to 5 points, carrots from 8 to 5, spinach from 10 to 12, and baked beans from 14 to 10.

Butter, still scarce, continues at 16 points a pound and oleomargarine at six points.

Wreckage of Marines' Bloodiest Fight



Bodies of dead Japanese litter the landscape on jungleless Tarawa island in the Gilbert group, first Jap-occupied archipelago in the South Pacific, on the seaward march to the great enemy naval base at Truk in the adjacent Marshalls. US Marines landed against terrific fire on the barren strand and by sheer fighting took possession, killing an estimated four or five thousand Japs. Japanese troops are shown lying where they fell under the withering blast of marine flame throwers. (International)

Tarawa Fight Costs Marines Thousand Dead

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1-(AP)—Tarawa, the bloodiest fight in all the marine corps' proud history, cost the American victors, 1026 dead and 2557 wounded.

Reporting the heavy toll in taking the two-mile long atoll and cracking Japan's central Pacific defenses, the navy said tonight that casualties totalled 3772 in the three Gilbert island operations. Sixty-five were killed and 121 wounded at Makin and one killed and two wounded at Abemama.

Japanese losses were estimated at 5700 by navy officials at Honolulu. (By comparison with the Gilbert islands toll, American casualties in the landing of Salerno, Italy, last September and the first six days of fighting thereafter totalled 3497. The war department announcement of the total did not break it down by killed, wounded and missing. Presumably, far larger numbers of troops were involved in the Salerno operation.)

The navy made public the total without comment. Secretary of the Navy Knox had warned beforehand, however, that the losses in the 76 hours it took to capture Tarawa were severe.

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Oregon May Soon Test 34,500-Barrel Hangover

By RALPH C. CURTIS
Intensity and duration of the hangover 34,500 barrels of whiskey might cause when absorbed distillery and all, may be determined by the state of Oregon as a gratis experiment for the further edification of that eastern institute which is making similar tests with human test tubes on a more modest scale.

In so far as the Oregon constitution and the liability of State Treasurer Leslie Scott, in case he cashes a warrant for something over \$3,000,000 to purchase that gigantic jigger of bourbon, the issue was cleared Wednesday when Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle supplied a written opinion confirming one given orally at an earlier date.

The deal whereby the Oregon liquor control commission proposes to buy, in company with the Washington commission — it is

Indications in Pacific Point to War's Bloodiest Campaign, Longest Front

By WILIAM L. WORDEN
PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 1-(AP)—All indications here today pointed to a beginning soon of perhaps the bloodiest campaign of the Pacific war on the longest war-front in the world.

This war-front is the seemingly endless Pacific from the Kuriles to the Solomons. Gory Tarawa island in the Gilberts was just an overture to a campaign which likely will be one of the war's longest.

Quick Action Asked Rural Taxpayers

...If rural taxpayers really are planning to seek a writ of mandamus to require the Marion county court to collect taxes due from Salem city water system properties in any other than that now contemplated, attorneys of county, city and state tax commission want them to hasten their action.

With this bit of advice, District Attorney Miller B. Hayden, City Attorney Lawrence N. Brown and Assistant Attorney General James G. Smith, who handles much of the state tax commission's legal work, this week called upon Herman LaFky.

Declaring himself representative of interested rural taxpayers, LaFky had earlier announced that he proposed to take such action should the county court "persist" in its plan to waive interest and accept principal of the tax due in settlement of the tax lien against the publicly-owned properties.

The court will persist, unless court of law should decree otherwise, County Judge Grant Murphy (Turn to Page 2—Story D)

Several factors differentiate the coming campaign from those in Europe or previously in the Pacific.

The American naval high command already has demonstrated at Tarawa that it was committed to a policy of attacking Japanese island positions with overwhelming force.

This involves pounding by land-based bombers where feasible, as, for example, in the Gilberts and Marshalls, plus tremendous concentration with dive bombing and naval gunfire attacks such as at Tarawa.

In the recent bombardment of Betio island, more explosives probably were dropped on its square-mile of area than on any territory of similar size thus far in this war.

This intense pounding from guns and planes means tremendous expenditures of ammunition and naturally forces the Americans to concentrate, and therefore risk, large war fleets, both aerial and surface.

Big Drive On Rome Foreseen

British Smash Forward Using Air Support

By NOLAND NORGAARD
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 1-(AP)—Under the heaviest tactical air support of the entire Italian campaign, the British eighth army smashed beyond fallen Sangro Ridge today while American troops of the fifth army fought forward three miles in the central sector, possibly heralding the start of an "all out" allied drive on Rome.

At every point the Germans fought with desperation to stem the attack. Despite the demoralizing onslaught by hundreds of allied fighters, fighter-bombers and bombers, the enemy troops clung to their positions until they were killed or captured in bloody hand-to-hand fighting. An allied communique described Nazi losses as "very heavy."

"The Germans are offering very fierce resistance for every inch of ground," a military commentator said. He predicted they would make violent efforts to retake Sangro Ridge, the powerful eastern anchor of their winter line from which Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British, Indian and New Zealand infantry drove them yesterday after 48 hours of heavy, continuous fighting.

Already the eighth army had beaten off several determined Nazi (Turn to Page 2—Story E)

Elmer Davis Protests Cairo News Leak

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1-(AP)—Director Elmer Davis of the office of war information was reported tonight to have sent a note of protest to Brendan Bracken, British minister of information, over the premature publication by Reuters, British news agency, yesterday of the Cairo meeting of United Nations leaders.

This disclosure followed an earlier statement by Davis that he would "do everything feasible" to protect the American press from being scooped on inter-allied news while holding to this country's censorship code. Asked specifically what he planned to do, Davis would not elaborate, but the fact that a stiff protest had been forwarded came out later from other sources.

Davis pointed out that the story had been distributed to American newspapers to be held in strictest secrecy until 7:30 p.m. today.

Davis spun an explanatory statement issued by Reuters today, which said that its dispatch resulted from "spontaneous journalistic enterprise" at Lisbon, Portugal. (Turn to Page 2—Story F)

Cairo Pact Stirs London

LONDON, Dec. 1-(AP)—The Cairo declaration of unshakable determination to smash Japan and strip her of her stolen empire was warmly welcomed in the embassies and legations of London tonight and particularly by the representatives of countries with interests in the Pacific.

Norwegians, Czechs, Poles and other non-colonial nations, however, unofficially confessed greater interest in any possible further meeting involving European questions.

Unofficial British comment reflected a certain disappointment that there was no announcement concerning a meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, widely rumored from foreign sources. There also was some British disappointment evident that there was no specific mention of the status of Hong Kong.

Cairo Issues Momentous Declaration

Big 3 to Meet Stalin In Iran for Bigger Talk

By JOHN F. CHESTER
CAIRO, Dec. 1-(AP)—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek have held an historic five-day conference, have bound their nations in an agreement to beat Japan into unconditional surrender and to strip her of all her imperialistic gains of the last century, and have left for unannounced destinations.

(In Washington it was assumed that an even more important meeting, particularly on the European phases of the war, would be held with Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia. Reuters dispatches from Lisbon, Portugal, said the three had left for Teheran, capital of Iran, there to meet Stalin in the biggest United Nations conference of the war.)

Congressmen Hail 3-Power Cairo Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1-(AP)—Members of congress hailed the three-power Cairo agreement tonight as guaranteeing an integrated offensive that will crush Japan, strip her of her conquests and relegate her to a minor role in the new world.

Senator Hill of Alabama, the democratic whip, summed up this viewpoint with the assertion that the Cairo declaration "means complete defeat of Japan in the war and the absolute determination that she shall not be in a position again to bring the scourge of war upon innocent people."

Although the announcement was applauded by democrats and republicans alike, there was disagreement as to how far President Chiang Kai-shek of China had gone in settling some of the vexing problems of the orient.

For instance, Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the senate military affairs committee said he interpreted the tripartite statement as meaning that the British had agreed that Hong Kong would be returned to China, that the allies were renouncing claims to extra-territorial rights in China and that the East Indies would be freed of Dutch administration.

"We may have to take some of (Turn to Page 2—Story G)

Churchill, FDR Meet for 8th Time in War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1-(AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have met seven times previously during the war, six times since the United States entered.

They conferred four times in Washington, once each in Quebec, Casablanca and North Atlantic. Times and places:

September 1, 1942, at Washington, following the Quebec meeting, with Churchill returning to London September 19.

August 18-24, 1942, at Quebec, after some preliminary talks at undisclosed place in New York state. Churchill arrived at Quebec August 16.

May 11-27, 1942, at Washington.

January 14, 24, 1943, at Casablanca. Both flew to North Africa.

June 18, 1942, at Washington. Churchill flew here for week's conference.

December 22, 1941, to January 14, 1942, at Washington. Prime minister crossed Atlantic on battleship and flew home.

August 9, 1941, off Newfoundland coast, the Atlantic charter meeting.

(Japan's possessions would be reduced from some 3,000,000 square miles and 500,000,000 people to a little more than 148,000 square miles and a Japanese population of 75,000,000.)

(Thus, the three chief conferees apparently had agreed on a program which did not specifically include Sakhalin island, half of which Japan acquired from Russia in the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1904. Presumably this was because Russia was not represented at the conference and is not now at war with Japan.)

The conferees were held in a strictly guarded zone which restrictions even yet will permit only to be described as in North Africa. (In Washington it was presumed that the meeting took place in Cairo or nearby, since the news came under that date-line, and the principal participants visited the sphinx and pyramids which are in the vicinity.)

That the decisions reached were no matter of mere long-range change.

Declaring their purpose to drive Japan back into her home islands, the three powers outlined this specific four-point program:

1. Japan must disgorge all the islands she has seized in the Pacific since the beginning of the First World War in 1914 (from which she gained, from Germany, the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana archipelagoes in which she planted bases for her attack on the United States).

2. Manchuria, Formosa, the Pescadores (the 21 islands lying between Formosa and the Chinese mainland) and all other territories taken from China must be restored to her.

3. Korea is to be made free and independent "in due course."

4. Japan must be expelled from "all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed." (This would cover all the lands she has seized since Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Wake and Guam; British Hong Kong, Malaya, Burma and islands of the Pacific; the Netherlands East Indies and also French Indo-China.)

The above blueprint for breaking up the Japanese empire and liberating its conquered peoples in effect would divest Japan of the territorial loot won by aggression or trickery in five wars—from the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 to the present conflict, climaxed by her surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and her rapid conquests in the south Pacific.

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