

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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### Fifty Four-Forty or Fight

It must have been almost exactly a century ago that Sen. William Allen of Ohio, according to one version of history at any rate, in discussion of the "Oregon Question" on the floor of the senate, coined that historic alliterative phrase. The centennial must be just about now, for the history books say the speech was made in 1844, and the democratic national convention that year which adopted it as the slogan for James K. Polk's successful candidacy occurred in May.

Centennial or no, this year 1944 may seem an inappropriate time for discussion of the episode, for every schoolboy knows that word "fight" was hurled straight at Great Britain, which is now our ally. But there was a promise in this column some weeks ago to deal with the matter further; and besides, the events of 1844 afford material for making a point which may be helpful today rather than the opposite.

As for the slogan, it is scarcely figured in those events except as a vote-catching phrase which helped install Jim Polk, a mediocre party wheelhorse though destined to play a major role in the shaping of the nation's boundaries, in the White House. It was shouted by campaign speakers, flaunted from parade banners, painted on covered wagons which rolled laboriously along the Oregon Trail. After the votes were counted it lived on principally to embarrass the successful candidate, who was worried by visions of two simultaneous wars, with Mexico and Great Britain.

Temptation to delve at great length into the "Oregon Question" is offset by the circumstance that its details, no less than those of the Champoo meeting, are shrouded in myth and controversy. Emerson Hough made "Fifty Four-Forty or Fight" the title of a historical novel—whose history is no more accurate than its geography. Hough relates that the British warship Modeste, which played an important though disputed role in the affair, came up the Columbia and anchored "above Oregon City and well below Vancouver." Try it out on your map. The book is full of beautiful women who shaped the destiny of nations, and other nonsense.

Then there is the version of those irresponsible historians who cared less for facts than for their objective which at this point was to prove that "Whitman saved Oregon." Perhaps he did, though dispassionate modern students deny it. Whether he did not, W. H. Gray and his followers distorted history.

So we're not going into that, except to concede that there was some friction between the United States and Great Britain over Oregon. The British wanted everything north and west of the Columbia; the United States wanted everything up to 54-40 where the Russian claims left off. But even before Polk took office the two governments were heading rapidly toward the eventual compromise on the 49th parallel and the Strait of Juan de Fuca; the dispute was carried on thereafter chiefly by out-of-office hotheads in both countries. Polk was embarrassed by his campaign slogan but, it turned out, democrats in the south were cool to the whole business and he found an "out."

So the issue was settled amicably in 1846, though there were some flurries later: in 1859 a dispute over San Juan Island, which both nations claimed, led to a near-clash of arms, the immediate incident involving livestock trespass. Bloodshed was averted when the British admiral in command refused to act in such manner as "to involve two great nations in war over a squabble about a pig." The precise boundary in the strait wasn't settled until 1872.

But generally speaking—and it is a point worth emphasizing in the light of Anglophobia which still persists in some quarters—reviewing the history of the Oregon Question now highlights the fact that there has been no serious threat of British aggression for a full century.

Except for the seeming and temporary allied-Nazi stalemate in Italy, the war on all fronts is surging toward crises which indicate March, 1944, will be no less a month of decisive developments than was March, 1918, in World War I.

That month, 26 years ago, German armies launched their last futile effort to snatch victory from defeat. They struck in France on March 18 their last offensive blow of the First World War. It deeply dented the allied front but failed to break through. Just over seven months later Germany surrendered.

The plight of Nazi Germany as March, 1944, approaches is incomparably graver than was that of imperial Germany in March, 1918. It offers as yet no assurance that the German collapse will come before another war winter closes in on Europe; but there is equally no certainty that it will not. And it seems clear that the foreshadowed developments of this March will see the war strain on Nazism keyed up notch by notch with no chance of succor from Hitler's Japanese accomplice.

That can be read unmistakably in the events of the last seven days in the Pacific, over Germany, and in the Atlantic. But most of all it can be grasped in Nazi surrender of the last segment of the Dnieper front above Kiev in Russia, desperately held for months as a threatening bridgehead of renewed German eastward attack once the massive had worn itself out.

There has seemed no point in German retention of that upper Dnieper foothold after the collapse of both the Baltic and Black sea flanks unless it was with the hope of ultimately stemming the Russian tidal wave and striking back at the Moscow heart of soviet Russia. With that last foothold lost, the Nazi retreat from all Russia is on. Germany is finally committed now to a shortened eastern defense front off Russian soil in preparation to meet the poised allied second-front attack from the west when it comes.

In truth, viewed now dispassionately, it might be conceded that the slogan of the Polk campaign represented an American threat of aggression. The United States was aggressive then in pushing its frontier westward, and some question still persists as to the justice of the Mexican war. But—this is part of the lesson—aggression was not deprecated a century ago as it is now.

So recollection of "Fifty Four-Forty or Fight" serves as a reminder that two great democrats have lived at peace side by side for a century—their boundary lines the greater part of that time undefended.

Mention was made here recently of one school district declining to give up its "little red schoolhouse" and merge with a larger one nearby. A more extreme case has just come to light in Washington county. The Blooming and Fern Hill districts have not been operating their own schools, but have instead been transporting their pupils to Cornelius. Yet the consolidation proposition was voted down—though only by the margin of two votes in Blooming. Because it was a three-way merger it does not go into effect as to Cornelius and Fern Hill. They will have to vote again. One reason for the opposition in Blooming district is eloquent; it has been able to get along without a special tax, but would have had to levy a four-mill tax to merge and close its books. Too much support from outside sources encourages uneconomical systems—at the expense of the county and state.

### News Behind The News

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—A week after Mr. Roosevelt's demand for a civilian draft bill, his floor leader Barkley had not emitted a word of approval. His leaders on the house side went further and assured newsmen, off the record, the bill would not be passed.

Indeed, the prevailing congressional suspicion seems to be that the president had possibly entered upon promotion of the bill (in his message, at least) to remove the curse from his record on the strike situation. In any event, the bill will not be even seriously considered unless some Paul Mallon manpower or strike emergency arises, which the leaders obviously do not expect.

The printed reaction out in the country was somewhat amazing. Endorsements came from conservation commentators largely—but also from the Bridges communist controlled Longshoremen's union on the Pacific coast. When you get communists and conservatives together, you may be sure someone is being fooled.

The reaction of the man in the street, as I get it conversationally, was likewise surprisingly approving. People generally hate strikes and sympathize with the unequal positions of the soldier with the war worker. They are irrefragably right in these positions.

But, in their righteous wrath, they are apt to be misled into espousing a remedy far more unjust than the injustices they want to cure. Few of them have studied the bill (Austin's revised proposal, January 10) and understand what it would do to them and the country. Congress knows.

To me, it seems as unjustified as using an axe to eliminate a flyspeck on glass, and in this case, the glass is the final container of individual human rights, individual liberty—all that we are fighting for and including our "way of life"—in favor of male and female enslavement to the state for war reasons that are not apparent to all—including congress.

Theoretically, it would practically declare national martial law on all the people to make a few work—and this in a nation whose production (work) is already in good that Mr. Roosevelt justly brags it is the best in the world.

You can see this clearly by a detailed study of the bill—empowering the president by proclamation to move anyone anywhere away from his home into any other job at any rate of pay (that is, anyone except federal, state, county, and local officials, including bureaucrats who are exempt along with pregnant mothers and those with minor children, and the other established military exemptions, although I do not see clergymen exempt).

One phase promises exemption to those "necessary to the maintenance of national health, safety and interest," and another warns the boards against being "unfair, arbitrary or causing personal hardships." But obviously the door is left wide open for local boards to differ in their interpretations and to enter new fields of politics, graft and corruption.

Appeals could be taken to the national draft director and to the courts, but only after the deed is done, and we all know what crowded places those are now for timely justice. (Incidentally, no provision is made for the drafted civilian to vote away from home, a rather pertinent matter this year.)

The urge for this thing is the injustice of drafting the soldier. Not even there do the proponents propose justice to the new recruit. A drafted soldier has his life provided by the federal government and all are treated alike as to pay and special privileges, including insurance, allowance for dependents, medical care, etc.

Nothing comparable is promised the civilian draftee. He can be uprooted from his home, sent across the country to work in a field at half the salary or less—and all the government would give him is transportation and a polite invitation to the draft boards to consider housing conditions in the area to which he is sent. It would only equalize present injustices by creating more.

In short, its theory is to absorb the human being completely into state totalitarianism. Mr. Roosevelt's pen slipped badly when he wrote congress:

# Radio Programs

- KSJM—SUNDAY—1290 Kc.
  - 6:30—Gospel.
  - 8:30—News in Detail.
  - 9:30—Music.
  - 10:30—Popular Salute.
  - 10:50—World in Review.
  - 11:15—Mombembe Mito.
  - 11:30—Hill Tunes of Tomorrow.
  - 11:45—American Lutheran Church.
  - 12:00—Sunrise Time.
  - 12:15—War Commentary.
  - 12:30—Kate Mendelsohn.
  - 1:00—Fun Squares Church.
  - 1:30—Young People's Church of Air.
  - 2:00—Tale of Paradise.
  - 2:30—Voice of the Air.
  - 2:45—Vocal Varieties.
  - 3:00—Wings of Healing.
  - 3:30—Four Squares Church.
  - 4:00—Bertrand Kirsh.
  - 4:30—Billie Quin.
  - 5:00—Fun Squares Revival Hour.
  - 6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
  - 6:15—Anils and Tom Boyce.
  - 7:00—Bob Hamilton and Quintones.
  - 7:30—Langworth Novelty and Saton Group.
  - 8:00—First Presbyterian Church.
  - 8:30—Music.
  - 9:00—Music Summary.
  - 9:15—Organalities.
  - 9:30—Back Home Hour.
  - 10:00—Dream Time.
  - 10:15—Sign of the Bible.

- KALE—SUNDAY—1180 Kc.
  - 8:00—Your War Job.
  - 8:30—Dr. Ralph Walker.
  - 9:00—Gears and Trinity Choir.
  - 9:30—The Quiet Hour.
  - 9:45—Music.
  - 10:00—The Joyful Sisters.
  - 10:30—John B. Kennedy.
  - 10:45—Music.
  - 11:00—Chaplain Jim. USA.
  - 11:30—National Toppers.
  - 12:00—Fun of the Future.
  - 12:30—Hot Copy.
  - 1:00—Al Pearce's Fun Valley.
  - 1:30—Fun Squares Here Again.
  - 2:00—Where Do We Stand?
  - 2:30—Musical Steerskorn.
  - 3:00—Fun of the Future.
  - 4:00—Know Your Allies.
  - 4:15—Dorothy Thompson.
  - 4:30—Albert Einstein.
  - 5:00—Christian Science Program.
  - 5:15—Sundays.
  - 5:30—Walter Duranty.
  - 6:00—Drew Pearson.
  - 6:30—Walter Winchell.
  - 7:00—Alvin St. Chamber Music.
  - 7:45—Jimmie Fidler.
  - 7:50—Gertrude Lawrence.
  - 8:00—Lock and Key.
  - 8:15—Music.
  - 8:30—Choir.
  - 8:45—Fun Squares Here Again.
  - 9:00—Quiz Kids.
  - 9:30—Deadline Drama.
  - 10:00—News Headlines and Highlights.
  - 10:45—For All Humanity.
  - 11:00—Music.
  - 11:30—The Quiet Hour.
  - 11:50—Concert Hour.

- KGW—NBC—SUNDAY—630 Kc.
  - 4:00—World News Roundup.
  - 6:00—Commander's Music.
  - 6:30—String Quartet.
  - 7:00—National Radio Pupit.
  - 7:30—Words and Music.
  - 8:00—The Church in Your Home.
  - 8:30—Visiting Nurse of the Air.
  - 9:00—The Car Show.
  - 9:30—Carvel's Weekly Commentator.
  - 10:15—News in Advertising.
  - 10:30—A Layman Views the News.
  - 10:45—Labor for Victory.
  - 11:00—Chicago Radio Table.
  - 11:15—Those We Love.
  - 11:30—John Charles Thomas.
  - 11:45—World News Roundup.
  - 12:15—Upton Close, Commentator.
  - 12:30—The Army Hour.
  - 1:00—Organic Talk.
  - 1:45—Memory Kassel.
  - 2:00—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
  - 2:15—News Headlines and Highlights.
  - 3:15—Catholic Hour.
  - 3:45—Newsmakers.

### Monday's Radio Programs

- KSJM—MONDAY—1290 Kc.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:30—Farm and Home Program.
  - 7:45—Billie Shine.
  - 7:55—Morning Moods.
  - 8:00—Cherry City News.
  - 8:30—Tango Time.
  - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
  - 9:15—It's the Truth.
  - 9:30—Music.
  - 10:00—Cherry City News.
  - 10:15—Music.
  - 11:00—Bits of Yesterday.
  - 11:30—Organalities.
  - 12:15—Music.
  - 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
  - 1:00—Lum and Abner.
  - 1:30—Bill Bradley.
  - 1:45—Spotlight on Rhythm.
  - 2:00—Fiddle Faddle.
  - 2:15—Bill Roberts.
  - 2:30—Langworth String Quartet.
  - 2:45—Broadway Band Wagon.
  - 3:00—KSLM Concert Hour.
  - 4:00—Round Up Revelers.
  - 4:15—News.
  - 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
  - 5:00—Music.
  - 5:15—Let's Reminisce.
  - 5:30—Music.
  - 6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
  - 6:15—War Commentary.
  - 6:30—Sundays.
  - 6:45—Treasury Salute.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:15—War Commentary.
  - 7:30—Keystone.
  - 8:00—War Fronts in Review.
  - 8:15—Fun of the Air.
  - 8:30—The Aristocrats.
  - 8:45—Treasury Star Parade.
  - 9:00—Sundays.
  - 9:15—South Myrl.
  - 9:30—Arthur Wilson.
  - 10:00—News.

- KOIN—CBS—MONDAY—950 Kc.
  - 6:30—Morning Farm Reporter.
  - 6:45—Breakfast Bulletin.
  - 7:00—Texas Rangers.
  - 7:15—Koin Klock.
  - 7:30—Headline News.
  - 7:45—Bob Green, News.
  - 7:55—Nelson Pringle.
  - 8:00—Consumer News.
  - 8:15—Valiant Lady.
  - 8:30—Stories America Loves.
  - 8:45—Aunt Jenny.
  - 9:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
  - 9:15—Big Sister.
  - 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
  - 9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
  - 10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
  - 10:15—The Peppercorn.
  - 10:30—Bernadine Flynn.
  - 10:45—The Goldbergs.
  - 11:00—Fun of the Air.
  - 11:15—Joyce Jordan.
  - 11:30—We Love and Learn.
  - 11:45—Neighbors.
  - 12:15—Open Door.
  - 12:30—William Winter, News.
  - 12:45—Bachelor's Children.
  - 1:00—Broadway Matinee.
  - 1:15—Fun of the Air.
  - 1:30—Science at Work.
  - 1:45—Mary Martin.
  - 2:00—Fun Squares Revival Hour.
  - 2:15—American Women.
  - 2:30—News.
  - 2:45—Murray.
  - 3:00—Songs.
  - 3:15—The World Today.
  - 3:30—Chat Bustley, News.
  - 3:45—Stars of Today.
  - 4:00—News.
  - 4:15—The Colonel.
  - 4:30—Galen Gray.
  - 4:45—Hart's Gang.
  - 5:00—Hart's Gang.
  - 5:15—News.
  - 5:30—Bill Henry.
  - 5:45—Radio Theatre.
  - 6:00—Screen Guild Players.
  - 6:15—The World Today.
  - 6:30—I Love A Mystery.
  - 6:45—Ed Sullivan Entertains.
  - 7:00—Joy Nimitz.
  - 7:15—Joseph C. Garach.
  - 7:30—Treasury Star Parade.
  - 7:45—Lynne F. Lorraine.
  - 8:00—Vox Pop.
  - 8:15—Five Star Final.
  - 8:30—Warline Women.
  - 8:45—Hollywood News Roundup.
  - 9:00—News.
  - 9:15—Dorothy Allen & Milton Charles.
  - 9:30—Orchestra.
  - 11:45—Organist.
  - 11:55—News.
  - Midnight—4:30 a.m.—Music and News.

- KALE—MONDAY—1180 Kc.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:30—Texas Rangers.
  - 8:00—Memory Timekeeper.
  - 8:30—Bible Institute.
  - 9:00—News.
  - 9:15—The Soap.
  - 9:30—How Do You Say It?
  - 9:45—Boake Carter.
  - 10:00—Woman's Side of the News.
  - 10:15—Buyers Parade.
  - 10:30—I Hear Music.
  - 10:45—News.
  - 11:00—Curtain Calls.
  - 11:15—This and That.
  - 11:30—Cedric Fawcett.
  - 11:45—Marketing with Meredith.
  - 12:00—Concert News.
  - 12:15—Body Rendezvous.
  - 12:30—News.
  - 12:45—Luncheon Concert.
  - 1:00—On the Farm Front.
  - 1:15—Melody.
  - 1:30—Walter Compton.
  - 1:45—Luncheon with Lopez.
  - 2:00—Music.
  - 2:15—Texas Rangers.
  - 2:30—Tours for a Song.
  - 2:45—Warline Women.
  - 3:00—News.
  - 3:15—Radio Tour.
  - 3:30—Stars of Today.
  - 3:45—Lean Back and Listen.
  - 4:00—Johnston Family.
  - 4:15—Shady Valley Folks.
  - 4:30—News.
  - 4:45—Rainbow Rendezvous.
  - 5:00—The Sea Hound.
  - 5:15—Showtime.
  - 5:30—Gordon Burke.
  - 5:45—Gabriel Heatter.
  - 6:00—Believe It or Not.
  - 6:15—Paul and Jerry.
  - 6:30—Claston.
  - 6:45—People's Reporter.
  - 7:00—Lone Ranger.
  - 7:15—Mrs. Laundry.
  - 7:30—Point Sublime.
  - 7:45—News.
  - 8:00—Salute to Our Heroes.
  - 8:15—General Barrows.
  - 8:30—Julian Lewis, Jr.
  - 8:45—Art Baker.
  - 9:00—Treasury Star Parade.
  - 9:15—Music.
  - 9:30—Broadway Bandwagon.
  - 9:45—Chicago Theatre.
  - 10:00—Yankee House Party.
  - 10:15—Learn to Dance.

# HEARD HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

have no knowledge of Japan except from what their parents told them. They know America and want to remain here. Second, the danger they might be in if they returned to Japan as American citizens or as agents of the United States, will be great. Assassination is a convenient tool in Japan, and these men, returning as "ambassadors" to Japan would be regarded as traitors because the Japanese governments asserts its claim to authority over all of the Japanese race.

I think we are exaggerating the difficulties of the problem of the Japanese in America. Those who have acknowledged loyalty to Japan will probably go to Japan.

Those who have disclaimed any loyalty to Japan will want to remain here, both Japanese and American-Americans. The case of Japanese nationals will be covered by our treaty with Japan, which will probably guarantee protection on both sides to nationals of one country residing in the other. Japanese-Americans have and will claim their rights under our constitution and laws. Local communities will have nothing to say, unless they do so in an extra-legal manner.

During the first world war sentiment against pro-Germans flared very high; but it subsided after the war. In fact there was some shamefacedness for the shabby treatment which in some cases had been given those people. If we give Japan itself a crushing defeat there will not be the pressure to punish Japanese-Americans whose loyalty has not been called into question.

Why not accept this as the simple and natural solution and end the talk about "what to do" with the Japs in America? Is any one proposing that Italians or Germans be deported when the war ends?

### Practical Religion

—by Rev. John L. Knight, Jr., Counselor on Religious Life, Willamette University.

"Why do one man's yawning make another yawn?" So asks Robert Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy." Surely the answer is obvious: what we do motivates unconsciously the same type of response in others. A yawn motivates a yawn, a smile invites a smile, a frown solicits a frown.

So often we speak of "dull evenings" and "uninteresting people." But have we stopped to consider the fact that the attitudes of our associates is often simply a reflection of our own? At home, among friends, in society—our daily attitudes are more important and more influential than we suppose.

- 4:30—Hop Harrigan.
- 4:45—The Sea Hound.
- 5:00—Terry and the Pirates.
- 5:15—Dick Tracy.
- 5:30—Jack Armstrong.
- 5:45—Captain Midnight.
- 6:00—Music.
- 6:15—Spotlight Bands.
- 6:30—Story Teller.
- 6:45—Raymond Gram Swing.
- 7:00—War Correspondent.
- 7:15—Horace Heidt.
- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Lum and Abner.
- 8:00—Blind Date.
- 8:15—News Headlines and Highlights.
- 8:30—Broadway Bandwagon.
- 8:45—Boy, Girl, Band.
- 9:00—Concert Hour.

- KGW—NBC—MONDAY—630 Kc.
  - 4:00—News.
  - 4:15—The Sea Hound.
  - 4:30—Mirth and Madness.
  - 4:45—News Parade.
  - 5:00—Labor News.
  - 5:15—Journal of Living.
  - 5:30—News Headlines and Highlights.
  - 5:45—Sam Hayes.
  - 6:00—Stars of Today.
  - 6:15—James Abbe Covers the News.
  - 6:30—Drama.
  - 6:45—David Harum.
  - 7:00—Personality Hour.
  - 7:15—Sketches in Melody.
  - 7:30—North Pole.
  - 7:45—News.
  - 8:00—Art Baker's Notebook.
  - 8:15—The Guiding Light.
  - 8:30—The Children.
  - 8:45—Light of the World.
  - 9:00—Symphony of All Churches.
  - 9:15—Women of America.
  - 9:30—Ma Perkins.
  - 9:45—Pepper Young's Family.
  - 10:00—Night to Remember.
  - 10:15—Backstage With.
  - 10:30—Lois Lane.
  - 10:45—Young Wilder Brown.
  - 11:00—The Girl Marries.
  - 11:15—Just Plain Bill.
  - 11:30—Frank Frelitz.
  - 11:45—Road of Life.
  - 12:00—Vic and Sade.
  - 12:15—Rambling Reader.
  - 12:30—Dr. Kate.
  - 12:45—News.
  - 1:00—The Carol Stage.
  - 1:15—Golden Gate Quartet.
  - 1:30—V. Kaitumba.
  - 1:45—OK for Release.
  - 2:00—How Do You Do It?
  - 2:15—Richard and Judy.
  - 2:30—Bombs Away.
  - 2:45—Dr. L. Q.
  - 3:00—Continued Hour.
  - 3:15—War Information Please.
  - 3:30—Fred Warner in Pleasure Time.
  - 3:45—Fleetwood Lawton, Commentator.
  - 4:00—Cavalade of America.
  - 4:15—The Telephone Hour.
  - 4:30—News Flash.
  - 4:45—Your Home Town News.
  - 5:00—Lum and Abner.
  - 5:15—News Flash.
  - 5:30—Voice of a Nation.
  - 5:45—The Billmore Orchestra.
  - 6:00—News.
  - 6:15—4:30 a.m.—Song Shift.

# Top Allied Chiefs Review Trainees

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE  
SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 26—(AP)—The three top men of the supreme allied command—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, his deputy commander in chief of the western front, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery—inspected American armored forces training for the invasion, and left every indication they were pleased at what they saw.

On a three-hour inspection in this area the leaders rode bouncing half-tracks and looked into everything that went on, not hesitating to use their hands. Eisenhower, in regulation dress uniform but wearing short, British-type leggings, was alternately grave and joking. His face was massively immobile, and then crinkled with smiles and he talked amiably with officers and privates.

He listened intently to everything — to the GI's talk about their chow, among other things. Montgomery, a small, immensely alive figure whose eyes are never still, was wearing the well-known black beret, tankers trousers and a pale tan greatcoat—"British war."

Tedder was the most silent of the three. His fur liner's coat buttoned closely, he was always at Eisenhower's side.

Again and again, inspecting a column of vehicles, they passed Italian prisoners working along the roadside or at haystacks. Invariably they looked blankly at the face bobbing under Montgomery's black beret. He didn't seem to be aware of them.

At a miniature shooting range Eisenhower spotted a target for which he called out, and when they hit it squarely he exultantly called Montgomery's attention to such shooting.

# US Sub Chiefs Credited

By CHARLES McMURTRY  
US SUBMARINE BASE, Pearl Harbor, Feb. 26—(AP)—American submarine skippers who have sunk nearly 500 Japanese ships were credited by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz with a big share of the success of the conquest of the Gilbert and Marshall islands.

"The enemy did not come to the rescue of his beleaguered garrisons in the Gilberts or Marshalls for reasons best known to himself," the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet said at a ceremony decorating two admirals and 19 officers and men of the submarine service.

"However, I believe that insufficient shipping and an unbalanced fleet were among the reasons. This acute shortage of shipping types is the result of the steady whittling down of his merchant marine and combatant ships.

"Our gallant submarines have done a great deal of the whittling down."

# Would Prevent Enemies Flying For 50 Years

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 26—(AP) Maj. Reuben Fleet said our present enemies should not be permitted to fly any type of aircraft for perhaps 50 years—until their peoples learn to prefer peace to war.

Fleet, senior consultant to the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft corporation, spoke before the San Diego chapter of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

"We should deny our present enemies for a time the right to make any type of aircraft, or to use the air for the operation of any type of aircraft," he said.

Maj. Fleet suggested America should welcome its opportunity to enter into a pact with other nations to insure peace. He added:

"I suggest America's commitment be 25 per cent; Russia's 25 per cent; the British empire's 25 per cent; and China's, with the rest of the world, 25 per cent.

# 50 Per Cent Draftees Flunk Physicals

By TOM REEDY  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—(AP)—More than half the draft registrants now being called up are flunking the physical tests, selective service revealed, and hence it has become necessary to take drastic steps to meet army quotas.

This is the situation, congress was advised:

The armed forces need 1,200,000 men to reach the desired goal of 11,300,000 by July 1. They must come from the father group, those deferred because of their jobs, the 4-F's who can do limited service and the youngsters reaching 18.

When all the normal possibilities are exhausted, the total still will be 200,000 short. So—

The deferments granted men over 22 in industry may be cancelled soon. The minimum age may be raised to 26.

Farm labor must be screened again and those who cannot show they are producing "substantially" to the total amount of food for the nation are to lose their deferment.

The problem was outlined to the senate agriculture committee by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, and to a house military subcommittee by his aide, Lt. Col. Francis V. Keesling.

Hershey said the 4-F situation had complicated the problem greatly of late. There are 3,500,000 men now classified thus, which means they have defects mitigating against military service.

# Chaplin Counsel Strikes

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—(AP) Counsel for Charlie Chaplin opened a two-front attack today in an effort to free the English-born comedian of charges of Mann act violation.

Attorney Jerry Giesler, obtaining a delay in Chaplin's plea, moved to quash the jury which indicted the actor-producer.

Then he filed a demurrer, contending the Mann act was intended only to reach "commercialized vice or the traffic in women for gain" and that no offense was charged against Chaplin "within the jurisdiction of this court or of the laws of the United States."

Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connell set tomorrow for ruling on both issues. He instructed Giesler and US Attorney Charles H. Carr meantime to confer with the grand jury commissioner and clerk in an effort to reach a stipulation on whether women were discriminated against in selection of the grand jury.