

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Mass Resettlement

As discussion appears to crystallize—or at least clarity—on the vague outlines of the probable territorial peace settlement in eastern Europe, it seems evident that moving populations will have a considerable part to play.

There have been a number of statements that the Poles, who would be moved back to the 1939 line of the Russian invasion, would take a considerable slice of German Silesia in return. Since then there have been other statements that the Poles might leave Silesia where it is, abandon their claims to the former Corridor which ended at Danzig and Gdynia, and instead take over sovereignty in all of East Prussia.

In either case, the immediate and outstanding problem, the fact that the population in neither Silesia nor East Prussia is—or was before the war—predominantly Pole, would be taken care of by mass population migration. Probably it would be largely a matter of picking the Germans located there, and setting them down again in some yet-to-be-selected place, possibly in some battle-devastated corner of the remaining Reich which would need repopulating in order to return to some semblance of former order.

Such mass migrations have, of course, become instruments of dread terror in the hands of the nazis. The Poles have been themselves the first to suffer from such treatment—they were moved with great cruelty from the former Corridor immediately after the German occupation of that region in 1939; and since that time they have been moved out of some other areas in southern Poland. The Russians themselves, in the interval between their occupation of Eastern Poland in 1939 and the German declaration of war in 1941, relocated very considerable numbers of Poles in distant parts of the Soviet Union. If the Poles, for once, are on the winning side of such a population shift, the situation cannot be without some elements of justice.

The French, of course, have been moved out of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and their places taken by Volksdeutsch, native Germans from the Reich, or native Alsations who had earlier moved away. The Dutch were ticked off for an extensive resettlement project along the Baltic coast by the designing geopoliticians of Germany, but their stubborn spirit, and the unwillingness of the nazis to goad them too far, largely prevented that particular crime in the name of history and justice. When the Hungarians took over most of Transylvania, measures were taken to get rid of resident Rumanians, nor were they kindly, or in a good spirit.

This black experience notwithstanding, it is entirely possible and conceivable that such mass movements of population can be carried out without great losses in property, lives, and essential human values such as have accompanied German escorted transigrations. Certainly by the end of the war that part of Europe will have been worked over enough by opposing armies to make its population more fluid than ever before; and if the Germans must suffer the loss of some lands in which German families have dwelt for centuries, as in East Prussia, why, then, it may be pointed out that many Poles earlier gave up their lands, and also their lives.

The great advantage of this is that it at least appears to give a definitive solution to one of the most galling problems which have plagued Europe since the rise of nationalism—that of national minorities, living in the same lands as a predominant and politically controlling national majority. It would seem for once and for all to bring almost to a man all the men, women, and children of a common language, culture, and racial strain into a single political entity, and thus end the perpetual and interpenetrating interference of one state into the affairs of another on the actual or specious pretext of national discrimination. If that could be accomplished in a proper, humane, and essentially fair manner, it could mean a great deal for future peace once initial problems of resettlement were solved.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Hundreds of miles of hard going for both allied and Russian ground troops still separate United Nations' armies gnawing at the shaken Nazi Balkan flank; but American heavy bombers from Italy are bridging the gap effectively.

For a week or more in direct aid of Russian allies they have struck crippling long range blows at German communication centers in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. The big ships were almost in distant high altitude sight of red armies hammering toward the vital Galati-Carpathian gateway to the valley of the Danube when they loosed their bomb barrage over Ploesti.

They were punching viciously, also, at a vulnerable link in Nazi defensive armor in southeastern Europe. Ploesti's rail yards and highway intersections are as important to Nazi communications serving the red army-punctured German front on a 200 mile span from the upper central Prut to the Black sea as its oil installations are to Nazi war economy as a whole. Every bomb dropped on that Rumanian rail, road and pipe line hub effectively must yield double military values.

At this stage of the battle on the southern flank of the eastern front air disruption of Ploesti's rail connections could be even more immediately effective in bringing about a complete Nazi disaster in the Balkans than incidental interruption of its oil traffic. The great Rumanian oil center is a prime hub on the main German communications artery supporting the wavering Black sea wing of the line. Through it pass the main rail and road connections between Budapest and Bucharest.

Only via Ploesti and Buzau junction to the east is quick communication available to the nazis to shuttle supplies and reinforcements to meet the converging Russian second and third Ukrainian armies bearing down from the north and northeast on the Galati gateway to the Danubian plains.

Infant Mortality on Decrease

In 1941 (the latest year in which figures are obtainable) there were 113,949 deaths in the first year of life. The infant mortality for the year was an average 45 per 1000 live births throughout the nation. In other words, one baby out of every 22 born alive died before his first birthday. Yet, the 1941 infant mortality rate was lower than that of any previous year.

Utah has set a new all-time low state record with an infant mortality rate of 30. Oregon was tied with Connecticut for second place with a rate of 31. Twenty-one states had rates of less than 40 per 1000 live births; 15 states and the District of Columbia had rates of 40 to 54; 9 had rates of 55 to 69; and 3 had rates of 70 or more.

In a report of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, just released (to which we are indebted for our figures) it is pointed out that since 1915 the trend of infant mortality has been on the downward. The average national rate in 1915 for 100 as compared with 57 in 1936; 54 in 1937; 51 in 1938; 48 in 1939; 47 in 1940; and 45 in 1941.

The low infant and material mortality rates reported by Oregon and some other states emphasizes the fact that further reduction of the national rate is possible. There is still much for child welfare committees to do here and elsewhere.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, April 6 — The Dewey people suspected in advance Mr. Willkie might get as many as 20 delegates in Wisconsin.

The republican leaders here conceded the "bad boy" generally from 10 to 14. Even the Bricker groups (with the best line on the result) figured at least two delegates, probably four.

When Willkie got none and ran fourth behind Dewey, Stassen and MacArthur, who were not even running, the surprise was a little more than anyone could adequately explain.

Comments of the leaders here naturally were mostly lies at this most ignominious defeat of modern political history. In claimed he was a candidate of the people against the bosses, the common rejoinder now is that he apparently has more bosses for him than people.

The slogan, "Who wants Willkie?" generally went unanswered. Without plausible objection, also, the withering score of the Dewey victory, followed by Willkie's withdrawal from the race, was accepted everywhere on high as meaning Dewey will be nominated, without any dangerous intra-party struggle on the first or second ballot.

But the complete sinking of a popular national figure needs more explanation than this. True, his personal popularity had been impaired by his utterances and tactics. His remark, only half explained, that one of his 1940 utterances was only "campaign oratory" obviously discouraged some support.

More important perhaps, he refused to support whomever is to be nominated by his own party, and his whole method suggested he was at least equally strong against his republican opponents as against Roosevelt, if not more so.

Even so, all these facts seem to fall short of the complete significance of the defeat of a national figure who made 23 speeches through a state in which no one else was talking, and then ran last. It seems irrefutable to me that Willkie just had nothing interesting to sell. Note the light vote.

The people these days are thinking and talking primarily about the conduct of the war, the confusing steps of leading world statesmen and what kind of peace we can get out of this confused situation. They are more concerned with taxes for finance than with future social security, because taxes hit them now. Time passed him by.

The country has changed since the early days of the war when the difficulties of applying even the four freedoms to Russia, Poland, et al., were not yet apparent to the people. In short, this is a failure not alone of Willkie, but for the whole thin garment of false liberalism that his vociferous left-wing followers in New York tried to drape around him.

They tried, for instance, to divide the country into two camps, saying they were the internationalists, and everyone else was an isolationist. The people just have not divided as directed.

Certainly they have not expressed themselves for any defined policy in any noticeable way. How could they, in view of the news from London, Moscow, and all world capitals the last six months? Not even Mr. Roosevelt has been able to do it.

Domestically, with taxation at the breaking point upon the great middle class of people, Willkie demanded the Roosevelt recommendations for great increases be doubled—whereas Roosevelt's own party in congress overwhelmingly restricted increases to a fraction of what the president asked.

This agitation just did not make sufficient common sense, or prove sufficiently interesting to draw a winning national following. These defects in his plan to elect himself were apparent long before the republicans of Wisconsin spoke.

The best line from Nebraska suggested he might suffer defeat there again at the hands of his former friend, ex-Governor Stassen, at the time he issued his withdrawal announcement.

A rise in the stock of Governor Bricker may ensue. He may hope to get a portion of the republican organization group, although clearly the rank and file of the party want Dewey.

Some organization people still oppose the New Yorker on the ground that he is "immature or not quite regular enough." The movement to smoke him out however is now more apt to fail. Only Willkie and Democratic Chairman Hannegan were calling upon Dewey to speak out, although Mr. Roosevelt is certainly doing anything but that in either political or international affairs.

As only Dewey's enemies apparently wish to draw him into discussion and promises, it seems plain they want him to serve their purposes rather than his own.

If he can get the nomination without having indulged in a fight for it (making enemies), and without political promises (cabinet jobs, etc.), he will be in the best position for the election campaign of any presidential candidate in a long time.



Spring Tonic

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM-FRIDAY-1390 Kc. 6:30-Rise 'n' Shine. 6:45-News. 7:00-News. 7:15-Rise 'n' Shine. 7:30-Shady Valley. 7:45-Morning Moods. 8:00-Dr. Talbot. 8:30-Women's Way. 8:45-Wax Shop. 9:00-Pastor Call. 9:15-It's the Truth. 9:30-News. 10:00-Hardy. 10:15-Jack Berch. 10:30-Skyline Serenade. 10:45-Bartol Orchestra. 11:00-Cedric Foster. 11:15-Quaker City Serenade. 11:30-Skyline Serenade. 11:45-Around Town. 12:00-Organities. 12:15-News. 12:30-Hillbilly Serenade. 12:45-Mid Day Melting. 1:00-News. 1:15-Spotlight on Rhythm. 1:30-Lum 'n' Abner. 1:45-News. 2:00-News. 2:15-Broadway Band Wagon. 2:30-Homes Newswell. 2:45-Radio Tours. 3:00-News. 3:15-Concert Hour. 3:30-Concert Hour. 3:45-Johnson Family. 4:00-Fulton Lewis. 4:15-News. 4:30-Double or Nothing. 4:45-Roundup Revelers. 5:00-Marche Militaire. 5:15-Superman. 5:30-Strings of Melody. 5:45-Gordon Burke. 6:00-Gabriel Heatter. 6:15-Ripley. 6:30-Double or Nothing. 6:45-Bible Talk. 7:00-Commentary. 7:15-Interlude. 7:30-Lone Ranger. 7:45-Todd Grant. 8:00-News. 8:15-Evelyn Tyner. 8:30-Name That Song. 8:45-News. 9:00-Cecil Brown. 9:15-How Do You Say It? 9:30-Music in Swingtime. 9:45-Popular Music. 10:00-News. 10:15-How Do You Say It? 10:30-Sign Off.	KEX-NB-FRIDAY-1190 Kc. 6:30-Music. 6:45-News. 7:00-News. 7:15-National Farm and Home. 7:30-National Agriculture. 7:45-Harmonies. 8:00-Music. 8:15-Chapman Singers. 8:30-News. 8:45-James Abbe Observes. 9:00-The Listening Post. 9:15-Breakfast Club. 9:30-Baby Institute. 9:45-Voice of Experience. 10:00-Breakfast at Sardi's. 10:15-Sweet River. 10:30-Ted Malone. 10:45-Music. 11:00-Bankhouse Talking. 11:15-The Mystery Chef. 11:30-Ladies Be Seated. 11:45-Songs by Morton Downey. 12:00-Hollywood. 12:15-News Headlines & Highlights. 12:30-News. 12:45-Bob Nichols. 1:00-Blue Newsroom. 1:15-What's Doing, Ladies. 1:30-Voice in Harmony. 1:45-Labor News. 2:00-Music. 2:15-Hollywood News Flashes. 2:30-News. 2:45-Ho Hum. 2:55-Music. 3:10-Hop Harrigan. 3:25-The Sea Hound. 3:40-Captain Midnight. 3:55-Dick Tracy. 4:10-Jack Armstrong. 4:25-Captain Midnight. 4:40-Now Take My Case. 4:55-Spotlight Bands. 5:10-The Story Teller. 5:25-Music. 5:40-Top of the Evening. 5:55-Noon Wolf. 6:10-The Parker Family. 6:25-Gang Busters. 6:40-Most Your Navy. 6:55-News Headlines & Highlights. 7:10-Fights. 7:25-Music. 7:40-Concert Hour.	KOAC-FRIDAY-550 Kc. 6:30-News. 6:45-The Homemakers' Hour. 7:00-School of the Air. 7:15-Music. 7:30-Concert Hall. 7:45-News. 8:00-Ridin' the Range. 8:15-Names in the News. 8:30-Variety Time. 8:45-Club Women's Half Hour. 9:00-Memory Book of Music. 9:15-Music of the Masters. 9:30-Dance to Liberty. 9:45-Dance Band of the Week. 10:00-Science News of the Week. 10:15-On the Upbeat. 10:30-Story Time. 10:45-It's Oregon's War. 11:00-News. 11:15-Evening Farm Hour. 11:30-Trade Winds Calling. 11:45-Music. 12:00-Wake Up America. 12:15-Music That Endures. 12:30-News. 12:45-Evening Meditations. 1:00-Sign Off.
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Today's Garden

By LILLIE MADSEN

Mrs. G. W. asks if poison oak is "poison before the leaves come out."

A. To some—myself, for instance—poison oak seems to poison at anytime, even if one just glances in the general direction of the shrub. While the leaves are said to be the most poisonous, the poisonous material is also contained in the bark of the dormant stems, and if one is subject to poison oak, care should be taken at all times. If you have never been subject to it, do not be too cocksure, for you never know when the poison will hit you. People who have come in contact with the poison oak for years and never taken it, will sometimes break out with it.

"How should fertilizer be planted with gladioli? In the bottom of the hole?" Mrs. D. A. wants to know.

Authorities seem to favor placing the fertilizers at the sides of the rows and a few inches beneath the surface of the soil, rather than directly in the bottom of the hole in which the corn is planted.

Red Haired Kentucky Veteran Says Hoeing Leads to Flying

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE AEF IN CORSICA, March 28 (Delayed)—(P)—Quiz stretched out on the cot and ran his fingers through his red hair. "How did I get started flying? Oh, I guess you could blame it on hoeing corn or my granddad, I don't know which."

He grinned, knowing that called for an explanation. He had come into the tent a moment before looking for the Spitfire squadron's commanding officer.

Not finding him, he stopped off to shoot the bull. His full name was Second Lt. Billy (Quiz) Quisenberry, a 24-year-old fighter flight leader from Diablock, Ky. He'd only been commissioned three weeks now, having come up the hard way as a flying sergeant, then a flight officer and now a war-wise shavetail with some 50-odd combat missions and a victory behind him.

Holds Ironie Position

For a long time his position was ironic because as flying sergeant and flight officer (which also is a non-commissioned rank) he often was flight leader for first and second lieutenants with less flying experience. However, as flight officer he drew more pay than the second lieutenants because, as a noncom, he received a 20 per cent pay increase for overseas service whereas they only got a 10 per cent hike.

"And now that I've got my commission I got more pay than the other second lieutenants because there's an army rule which prevents a man from taking a cut in pay due to a promotion," he grinned. "So it sort of squares off in the end, even if it did sweat a long time for our commission. Oh, yes, how I got started flying."

He grinned again kind of sheepishly.

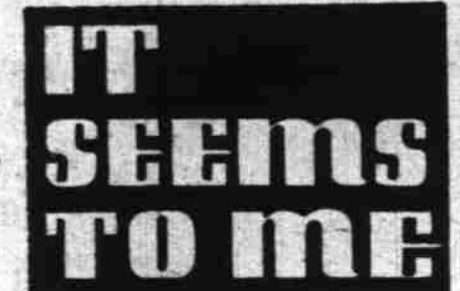
"Well, you see I was raised in this little country town in Kentucky and every summer the folks used to send me up to my granddad's farm in the hills. I never did like farms, especially hill farms. Too much work, hoeing everything, and granddad believed kids ought to work."

Hoeing Leads to Flying

"So one day when I was about nine years old granddad and me were hoeing corn out on a hillside when a plane came over. They didn't come over that hill country much and it was the first one I'd ever seen, and it sure looked like fun. So I stopped hoeing and says to granddad 'I'm going to fly one of those some day.'"

"So you know what the old man did? He just laughed at me and went on hoeing. So in that country you don't talk back to your dad or granddad, so there wasn't anything for me to do but go on hoeing, too. But it made me mad and I swore I was going to fly an aircraft some day and when I got the chance I did."

Quiz got up and stalked around



(Continued from page 2)

of race relations but ancient prejudices persist and may become violent.

Eliot Janeway, writing in Fortune magazine several months ago, said:

"The terrible negro crisis brewing in this country is the result of many causes and bears on many vital problems. Not the least ominous of the phenomena it reflects is the growing Balkanization of the US into conflicting minorities, none understanding the point of view or granting the good will of the others, each becoming more and more disposed to violence against the others."

Last year we had a letter from a professional man in the south ordering a subscription and inquiring about the northwest as a place of residence. He wrote: "My main purpose is to get to a place where there is no racial difference among the people..."

Then in loudhand he wrote at the bottom of the page: "I do not want to help kill the negroes here when our race riots begin."

Alarming isn't it, coming as it does from the deep south. It shows we have a job to do to avoid the violence of race wars, to reduce old prejudices, to educate negroes and whites in the duties and privileges of citizenship.

the tent, kicking at loose articles on the floor.

"I sure like to fly, all right, but sometimes I wouldn't mind being back hoeing corn for a while. After you've gone so long you forget things, you know, what your mother looks like and things like that. It'd be nice to go back a while. You know, because I was flying sergeant and not an officer, I didn't get any home leave after I got out of flying school and before we came overseas, so it's been a long time since I was home. (Quiz has been overseas almost two years now, I learned later.) I didn't even get to show off my wings around home, I'd sure like to do that."

Suddenly he stopped talking and looked around a little shame-faced and grinned again.

"I've been doing a lot of talking here. Don't get the wrong idea. I guess we've got it pretty easy, at that. But if I don't get out of here and let you get back to work you'll never get any stories written."

As he ducked out the tent flap he added:

"Don't see what you find to write about around here, though. There's nothing doing. No heroes here."

Easter Plans Made by 70th

CAMP ADAIR, Ore., April 6 (Special)—Trailblazer soldiers of the 70th division will turn their thoughts toward Easter peace and hope in more than 50 Easter services extending from Good Friday through Easter Sunday, to be held in six division chapels, it was announced today by Chaplain Loren Jenks, division chaplain.

Beautifully decorated chapels will aid in creating a reverent atmosphere for worship throughout the camp on the holy day.

Easter Sunday services will be highlighted by a great campwide sunrise service to be held in the post fieldhouse, at which Chaplain Jenks will be the principal speaker, with Chaplain James P. McGugin presiding.

For Trailblazer units engaged in field exercises and thus unable to attend garrison services, special Easter services will be held in the field.

Exams Wednesday For Clerical Posts

Statistical clerk and senior clerk-stenographer positions are open to applicants who successfully pass two examinations which the board of examiners of the state unemployment compensation commission announce will be held in the old high school building Wednesday, April 12.

Applications must be in by Saturday noon, April 8, at the personnel office, room 206 in the old high school.

The examinations are conducted as part of a war-time program of continuous recruitment of necessary personnel.

The positions to be filled pay \$125 per month to start. High school graduation and two to three years of related experience are prerequisites. Veterans' preference and other merit system regulations will be in effect.

Annual Leslie Singing Contest Won by "Reds"

The "Reds" placed first in the Leslie junior high school annual song contest held Thursday at the school. Theme of the 1944 contest was "Alma Mater" contestants writing their own words and adopting them to popular song tunes of the day.

Entrants were in color groups, runner-up being the "Golds," and third the "Blues." The "Reds" winning song was written to "Auld Lang Syne," the number being presented by means of a large white L on a red background. Judges were Willamette university students.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

To the Editor:

In reply to the appeal sent to you and the city council by the Englewood group regarding the existing dog law:

The city councilmen are to be commended for having enacted such a law.

As to being disgruntled, let me say that we are fed up on having dogs depositing filth and spraying our flowers and gardens.

In regards to their deep concern over their children's pets, I have always observed that the children are one place playing and the dogs cavorting about on other people's property doing their dirt.

As it is, the town is full of dogs running at large and I've often wondered why this was so under the present law. My advice would be a more drastic enforcement of the existing law and more power to you.

CAROLINE DREW

Stevens

New Mountings

Don't discard your old-fashioned jewelry. Bring it in and for a very reasonable cost, we will make it like new.

We can set off that exquisite diamond with a new mounting.

