

The Oregon Statesman

No Favor Suays Us; No Fear Shall Awe From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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March to Berlin

The Medford Mail-Tribune goes back to the record to prove that it was General Pershing, not Premier Clemenceau or Marshal Foch who insisted on carrying the last war into Germany instead of acceding to an armistice short of the German borders. That is correct. However Clemenceau and Foch did demand in the peace discussions guarantees of security from Great Britain and the United States. The latter refused such guarantees, rejecting the covenant of the league which might have given security to France.

However, we believe that the fundamental of which the march-to-Berlin in 1918 is now argued, namely that the Germans didn't taste military defeat, is an overstrain of the facts. It is in large degree Hitlerism propaganda, used long after the war. The German army knew it was licked. The German people knew the army was licked; and they knew they were losing the war. The German people knew because their stomachs were empty which is the surest way for a population to learn of military defeat.

This theory that the armistice was a mistake and was itself a breeder of world war II is too speculative for proof. Allied soldiers occupied German territory for many months. The German government was overthrown and the Weimar republic set up, all of which were direct proof to the German people of their military defeat. If the battles had been carried to Berlin itself it is very doubtful if that would have prevented Hitler from organizing the German people for a new war, and even if we do the same this year, that will not guarantee that the German people will keep the peace. They will break out again if they think they have a chance at conquering part or all of Europe. In other words it will take more than a sound thrashing on German soil to prevent a third world war by Germany.

Mob Scene in Rome

It was no mob scene from an Italian opera that was observed in Rome Monday. It was a real mob, driven by primitive impulses to wreak its vengeance on a hated individual, Dr. Donato Carretta, who has been director of jails in Rome. Already on trial was the ex-chief of police in Rome, Pietro Caruso; but the mob at the instigation of two black-robed women seized Carretta, beat him, drowned him in the Tiber and hung him feet first from a window in a city jail. The episode is reminiscent of the fall of the Bastille when the mob of Paris, on that fateful July 14th, 1789, stormed that fortress-jail and tore it stone from stone in a fury of revenge over the crimes it had housed. In Rome that fury went against jailer rather than the jail, but the inspiring cause was the same: vengeance for persecutions by the former regime.

While processes of law and order are generally to be upheld, there remains a virtue in a vigilante justice like this. It shows that a populace does have energy to strike when its yoke is too galling. The trouble in Italy has been that its people were too supine. They submitted to all the oppression of the fascists, when, if they had stiffened their resistance, they might have saved themselves and saved Italy.

In the senate Sen. Wherry, protesting against deletion of provision in bill for disposal of war surplus to apply proceeds to debt reduction, declared "Debt hangs over the head of every citizen in this country." Yes, indeed; as the children say: "Heavy, heavy, hangs over your head."

Editorial Comment

POST-WAR MIGRAINE TWINGE

Already there are symptoms that one of the major national problems of post-war will be "population shifts." One of the most difficult parts of this "population shift" problem is "race." There was a "gov'ment man" called the other evening and he left these figures on "Negro concentration" on the Pacific coast to consider:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1940 population, 1944 population. Rows: Negro population, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle.

Of these new Negro residents of the coast states, 85 per cent are now employed in shipyards or in aircraft plants. The story is that most of them do not want to go back to the south or to the big industrial centers of the east whence they were drawn. The question is:

"If they stay on this coast what work will there be for them and how will they be received?"

The other day we sat with some labor leaders who were talking about this same problem:

"So far there has been no discrimination in most of our unions. The feeling has been very good. But, if we get to the time when jobs are scarce and you have a lot of men, white and black sitting around the hiring hall, what's the feeling going to be—in spite of anything you can say about tolerance and fair play?"

There lies on the desk a report by the leading fringe officers of the northwest and California on the "Japanese question." It demands deportation to Japan after this war of every person of Japanese ancestry, regardless. The only ameliorating note is the suggestion that Japan shall be allowed to exclude our nationals on a similar basis. Considering that many Japanese have been citizens for years and their sons have fought loyally on our side in this war, it is pretty strong. But it is a statement of how a large and important group feels.

It is going to take some level heads to meet some of these problems in the atmosphere of bitterness which is left by every war. As we see it there are two patterns of thought, equally dangerous—the sentimental intellectuals and "liberals" who want to force an immediate mixing of races without regard to the explosive racial feelings which are an ugly fact and the radicals on the other side who preach "white supremacy" without any regard to American principles or human justice.

This problem is stated merely because it is time to realize that the Pacific coast is no longer immune from these problems which have long harassed other parts of this country. There will be no quick or easy answers, but there must be firmness for law and order and the processes by which Americans have always arrived at justice.—Eugene Register-Guard.

Harsh Armistice

Finland is to pay a bitter price for its mistake in teaming up with Germany, but its principal guilt is that it is a nation of small military power sandwiched between great and contentious nations. It is true that Finland joined the Germans in 1941 in attacking Russia, but this was only in hopes of retrieving the losses incurred in Russia's unprovoked attack on Finland in 1940. It is true too that Finland rejected less onerous terms of armistice months ago, and ignored the repeated warnings of the United States against continuing its alliance with Nazi Germany, but still the penalties imposed seem exceedingly harsh, and not such as will permit establishment of goodwill between Russia and Finland for many years to come.

Not all the 23 conditions in the armistice have been revealed, but the acting prime minister in revealing the general terms of the armistice called the day "one of the hardest days in our history." First, reparations of \$300,000,000, the same as for Romania, are required to be paid over a six-year term. Second, the 1940 border line is reestablished in southeast Finland. This means the loss of Karelia and the city of Viipuri and the leading industrial section of Finland. Third, Russia acquires the Petsamo area in the north, with its port opening on the Atlantic and its nickel mines. Russia also gains border territory in the vicinity of Murmansk. Fourth, Russia is given control of all of Finland's communications abroad for a two month term, and control of airfields in southern Finland. Finally the Finns are required to disarm Nazi troops remaining on their soil.

The western powers agreed to the terms on Romania, but the United States, not having declared war on Finland, has no direct say on the Finnish peace terms. But the United States is concerned with reestablishment of relations in Europe that will give promise of lasting peace. It has therefore a right and a duty to express itself on terms with Finland and Romania. This paper frankly believes the terms to Finland unduly severe, recalling as it does that Finland was an innocent victim of the wicked deal between Hitler and Stalin in 1939. The Atlantic charter, which carried Stalin's later endorsement, is badly bleached in this territorial aggrandizement by Russia. We should announce that fact now, because Romania and Finland may be but a preview to Russia's demands on Germany. If so, the war again winds up in a scramble for spoils which breeds another war.

High School Hazing

Complaint is coming in against high school hazing of sophomores entering from junior high school. This has reference not to the former secret society practice, but to general hazing of incoming students. Boys will be boys, we know; but in a great public high school this sort of thing should not be allowed. Since many of the episodes involve use of cars and gasoline to transport their victims query might be directed toward the abuse of gasoline allowances, also.

There is an easy line to draw between wholesome fun and the horseplay that gets into brutality. In most colleges now a class scrap or pole-rush has been substituted for oldtime hazing. High schools ought not to inherit the evils which the colleges at long last are discarding.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith has announced her retirement as president of the national WCTU, saying, "I believe that 11 years is long enough for anyone to hold office." She couldn't have been facing Washington when she said it, could she? The middle part of her name might also apply elsewhere.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

The allied combined ground-air assault boring through the Brabant gateway to the flat northern plain of Germany is taking on triple threat values. It not only has poised a well developed flanking move against the whole Nazi Siegfried line and a direct menace to Berlin; but is evolving swiftly into a vast new entrapment maneuver to catch the German garrison of coastal Holland in its clutch.

The latter is implied in Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery's calm suggestion to his forces that there would be "no point in rushing straight away to Berlin today or this week."

"If you first defeat the Germans or collect them in as prisoners," he added, "you will make the job easier."

Nor can it be doubted that another 20-mile jump northward from the Arnheim crossing of the lower Rhine, already in the grip of allied sky troops, would effectually seal off the Nazi garrison in northern Holland from escape except by sea, a desperately hazardous business.

A dual highway system leads northward from Arnheim to Zwolle and the east shore of the vast Tussel sea via Apeldoorn and Deventer. Capture of Zwolle would cut off the last land escape routes for German forces in the Netherlands coastal area south of the entrance to the IJssel sea except for the long causeway spanning that entrance. The causeway could be knocked out by air at any time. It follows that the allied push into the Nijmegen-Arnheim gateway must already have set in motion an enemy flight from all northern Holland.

It is a reasonable assumption that whatever resistance allied forces may meet in driving northward to cut enemy communications with coastal Holland, it will not include siege operations against prepared strongly fortified positions. Whatever northward extension there may be on the Siegfried line, it must be behind German borders, not in the northeast province of Holland. And it is there in Holland that the road to Zwolle invites allied entrapment maneuvering.

The Dutch coast, its off-shore islands and the mouths of its great estuaries and inland seas have been heavily fortified since Nazi occupation. The allied move through the Brabant gateway, however, bypasses both these coastal defense works and the Nazi flooded regions. It promises early seizure of many well sheltered ports in Holland to speed up the flow of reinforcements and supplies for the full scale invasion of Germany itself along the shortest route to Berlin.



"A Peaceable Animal, But - -"

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"INVASION" by Charles Christian Werfenbaker (Appleton - Century, \$2.50)

We have grown so used to journalistic enterprise in this war that some examples which would have electrified the profession in 1918 are not even remembered in 1944. Charles Christian Werfenbaker's "Invasion," which is a book containing a parcel of illustrations by Robert Capa, is one of these, but it is being remarked.

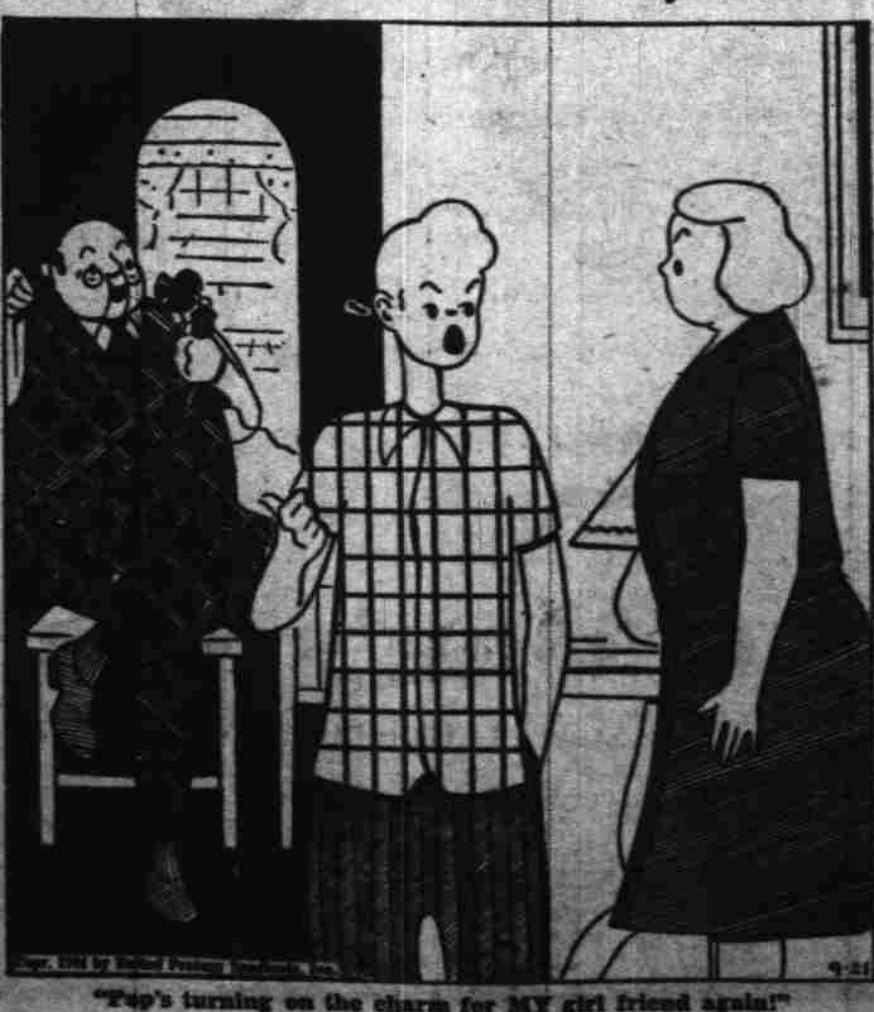
It was a kind of race. The section of the book dealing with preliminary planning was of course done well in advance, and probably arrived in this country by mail. But the part dealing with D-day and after came by cable or wireless and was handled in much the same way that a wire story is handled on a newspaper desk.

That is the difficulty of Mr. Werfenbaker's clever stint. His book has been scooped by the news services and special correspondents. Nearly everything that has happened since D-day is fresh in the mind of the public, and because Mr. Werfenbaker's later chapters left Europe almost at the same time the news stories themselves left, he has not been able to include much that the news services are still perfectly fresh.

But at least Mr. Werfenbaker's book gathers everything (well, almost everything) into one consecutive story. He was attached to Bradley's headquarters, and although he reached the beach considerably later than the first troops, he remained close to headquarters, and so kept a more balanced picture of the fighting before him than if he had been dashing around on the trail of one particular command.

Bradley's two masterly surprise actions, the first to sever the Cherbourg peninsula and the second to capture Cherbourg, are carefully covered. And "Invasion" gives some sense that the war is a continuing affair rather than a succession of isolated events, since it shows how the lessons of Africa and Italy were applied to the problems of France.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — The sure springboards which General MacArthur's men are seizing now, from which to jump into the Philippines, and the simultaneous Quebec conference



which was wreathed with victory smiles has made the front pages look like we can make short work of Japan.

The various routine military planning announcements here are generally based on expectations of another year.

A few paragraphs from Krumming telling of our withdrawal from the huge central China front at Kweilin, due to ineffective handling of the Chinese troops, shows the difficulties involved of clearing a half-hemisphere of Japs.

Without making any pretense of special information from the Quebec meeting, it is evident that this final victory involves what the military experts are already calling "a strategic nightmare." In general it looks easy, in detail it will be hard.

The Quebec meeting itself developed no news from admirals and generals who occupied the 700 hotel rooms and the 130 newsmen wrote nothing important.

But an earlier war department statement on plans for demobilization laid out a program obviously designed to move vast quantities of our troops from Europe and this country into East Asia. This report indicated rather clearly that we intend the job of defeating Japan ourselves and not rely heavily on arming the Chinese.

One negative step taken at Quebec indicated also we are not planning a single overwhelming operation as in Europe. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill

applied to the problems of France.

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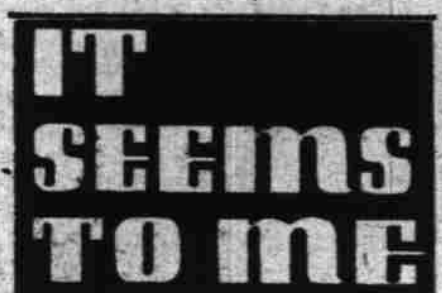
French Invasion is Ahead of Schedule; Map Supply Gons

(ADVANCE) WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, Sept. 15-(delayed)

-A- Like the case of the proud parents recording junior's growth and progress, probably nobody but us folks in the family realize that this so-called "beachhead" is a month old today.

And just like junior, it sure has grown. In case you want to know when Gen. Patch's Seventh army was supposed to get where it is now, all I can find out is that they brought maps along to cover the first couple of months of the campaign and ran off all the maps more than two weeks ago.

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(Continued from Page 1)

failing to solve the depression, prolonging it, in fact, a charge he repeated Tuesday night.

Again he attacked the president for failing to prepare the country for war—which shows the audacity of the republican candidate.

In Seattle he laid out the door of the White House responsibility for the most serious wartime strikes the country has had.

His purpose is clearly to put the president on the defensive, to "get him on the run." By building on the mound of war-worn grievances Dewey hopes to attract votes of many disaffected groups, including labor itself, and then by puncturing the "myth of the indispensable man" to put the champ "down for the count." The strategy is politically smart, and without doubt has the democratic high command guessing. It has the danger of Dewey's over-reaching himself, and it must be admitted he has exposed himself to serious "counter-attack."

Brief though his stay in Portland was, due to a series of train wrecks, I believe Dewey created a more favorable impression that he did in 1940. He gave more evidence of personal power, which is only to be expected from his opportunity for growth in the intervening years. He is by no means to be dismissed as a man of mediocre talents. On the contrary his record as district attorney and as governor shows that he possesses real executive ability, and a competence much greater than has been possessed by many who have been elevated to the presidency in the past.

As far as the rank and file of republicans attending the Portland republican gatherings are concerned, what may be described as a restrained optimism was manifest. There was little vainglorious boasting; on the other hand there was no spirit of defeatism over the November prospects. While there was not the crowd nor the mass enthusiasm that there was for Willkie in 1940, it is recalled that Willkie, while he drew the crowds failed to win enough votes. Whether Dewey's less dramatic appeal will actually result in more favorable crosses on the ballots is the great November 7th mystery.

Dewey's appearance in Oregon has given his party the sight of a fighting candidate, and confirmed the view that his strength as a candidate will grow rather than wane before the election.

ral and southern China must take at least a year from conclusion of the European hostilities, even if Jap power is definitely broken earlier by occupation of Japan.

Stevens Diamonds advertisement with text: Each beautiful jewel, entrusted in a handsome setting, has a personality of its own. Choose yours with care and confidence from our select collection of fine stones.