

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Transferred Transylvania

The impotence of the smaller nations was shown again when it was reported over the week-end that Marshal Stalin of Russia informed the new Premier Petru Groza of Romania that 17,400 square miles of northern Transylvania was being returned from Hungary to Romania. The population of 2,500,000 had nothing to say about it; in fact they have never had much to say about who should rule them.

Part of Hungary under the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Transylvania was given to Romania after the first world war, when the old Austro-Hungarian empire was being broken up and when Romania wanted reward for having sided with the western allies.

In 1940 Hitler, the new boss of Europe, gave northern Transylvania to Hungary as reward to Hungary for its easy compliance with Nazi demands. Now Hitler is Europe's bum and Stalin is boss in eastern Europe. Hungary and Romania go "thumbs up" or "thumbs down" as Stalin tells them. The transfer may be quite just; the significant thing is that neither Hungary nor Romania seems able to act on its own but must await the favor of some greater power. It shows how, as a practical matter, the small nations are dependent on some powerful patron.

An interesting sidelight on the situation is the fact that soviet newspapers, hailing the transfer as proof of Russia's faith in the new regime of Premier Groza, declared that sabotage and terrorism in the province under the recent government of Premier Nicolae Radescu had made it impossible to restore the province earlier. Radescu has been out of office only a week and it hardly seems that Groza could have accomplished such reforms in Transylvania in so short a time. Could the disorders have been inspired from the outside on purpose to upset Radescu?

Premier Groza promises to "look after the rights of nationalities living there, being guided by the principles of democracy, equality and justice for the entire population." That is a fine prospectus. Will he carry it out? And will he be permitted to carry it out?

Two Measures in Senate

Action of the senate Monday in approving the house bill to tax premium income of domestic as well as foreign insurance companies saves to the state the sum of \$2,000,000 per biennium. Previously only out-state companies were taxed, but a federal ruling forbade the continuation of the discrimination. The Oregon companies of which the principal ones are Oregon Mutual Life, Oregon Mutual Fire and Oregon Automobile Insurance Co. volunteered to submit to state taxation so the state would not suffer this great a loss of revenue. It was found that a rate of two per cent instead of the former two and one-quarter per cent was adequate. The bill has passed both houses and will be signed by the governor without much doubt. While the local insurance companies enjoyed this freedom from state tax for many years they were loyal to the state and were willing to yield their exemption so as to save this income to the state.

Saturday the senate killed by a tie vote the bill to permit clubs to dispense liquor on a script system. While some of the established lodges urged passage of the bill, behind it also was an element which saw the chance to set up clubs that would become real drinking saloons without the regulation or scrutiny of the old drinking places. This liberalization of the Knox law had been strongly opposed by past liquor commissions and the senate committee on alcoholic traffic was unanimously opposed. Nevertheless friends of the bill got 16 votes to reject the report and place the bill on the calendar. On the final vote Senator Fred S. Lamport, convinced that the bill would open the way to worse conditions, joined the 14 who had supported the committee's report, so the bill was defeated. It was a real victory for the control principle and Senator Lamport deserves commendation for his courage in changing his vote and thus defeating the attempt to loosen liquor control in the state.

Editorial Comment

THE TEACHER SHORTAGE

Lillian Van Loan, director of placement for the Oregon State Teachers association, has written an illuminating article in the February Oregon Journal in which, after showing the acute shortage in Oregon, she produces the evidence to show that the teacher shortage is a national problem. From her survey she finds that Oregon needs 417 teachers right now and will need 1837 in the fall. But, an inquiry sent to all states brought answers that show other states are in a similar predicament. Some states are worse off than Oregon.

The teacher shortage in some respects she finds is a blessing in disguise, although those are not her words. The blessing is that the shortage is bringing educational problems to public attention and consideration. It is resulting in some work being done to offset the inadequacy of teacher preparation and the improvement not only of the teachers' status but of their preparation. Illinois has issued 2800 emergency certificates and Pennsylvania has 4000 such teachers, a patent that some of the teaching in that state is low in the scale of preparation.

In brief there seems to be no state from which any other states can now extract teachers except on a basis of salaries paid. In Montana it is expected 80 per cent of the teachers now educating the young people will drop out after the war. Many who are eligible for retirement are still teaching.

Mrs. Van Loan cites the "gains" thus far accruing for the teacher shortage as pointed out by Anton Thompson, acting director of the bureau of recommendations at the University of Minnesota. Besides salary increase these gains include better teacher morale with better public appreciation of the work, teaching combinations improved, more democratic school administration, fewer one-room schools, less emphasis on age and greater public respect for the teacher as an individual—Oregon City Enterprise.

War Weariness

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says that authorities there are apprehensive over the attitude of the public as the war in Europe approaches an end. The military leaders fear that a kind of war weariness will set in after the first outburst of joy over victory over Germany, that the people at home will expect an early demobilization of troops in Europe, and may be disposed to drop war production and hurry into production for civilian needs.

Somehow we grow tired of Washington's fears about the people of the country. The "authorities" in Washington have guessed wrong about the public mind right along. First they feared "complacency" but the record shows that the public has met virtually every call. Then they have feared how the public might react to bad war news. Now they dread the end of the war in Europe lest the people drop their war tools and go on a prolonged celebration. The "authorities" are dead wrong. The people of the United States are determined to see the wars, both wars, through to the end. If anything they are more bitter against Japan than Germany—they haven't forgotten Pearl Harbor and Bataan. Workers in war industry are not going to drop their tools immediately after V-E day; most of them will want to hang on to good-paying jobs.

There is no need for Washington to condition the minds of the people. The people read the papers and follow the war news and expect to continue to make sacrifices until V-J day. And they do not need to be wet-nursed as to their thinking by Washington "authorities." As far as war weariness is concerned, why the American people are just getting their muscles in good shape.

Vote-Trading

Trading votes in the legislature in these closing days is as visible in some of the recent balloting as though it was announced on the floor. There is no other way to explain some of the votes which members have cast. They may be able to explain things away to the satisfaction of their constituents, few of whom track down just how a member votes anyway. But how they can live with their own consciences after some of the deals they have made is known only to themselves. Even God would have a hard time figuring that out.

The state makes a profit on liquor sales. It shares in pari mutuel betting and gets license money from pinball machines. Now a cigarette tax is proposed to help finance the schools which are required to teach the harmful effects of stimulants and narcotics. Only one major vice remains "untapped" by the state for revenues; but give the state time, give it time!

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

German reaction to the surprise breaching of the Rhine defense moat at Remagen by American forces has been on too restricted a scale thus far to indicate enemy plans for dealing with the situation. No sizeable counterattack nor even a concentration of depleted Nazi air power has been reported since the first American patrols reached the east bank.

That might be due in part to desire of Nazi commanders to await clearer evidence than is yet available as to just how and in which direction Allied leadership would attempt to exploit what certainly was an unexpected success. For the first three days after the east bank lodgement was gained, First Army efforts appeared aimed more at widening the bridgehead than at deepening it. Pressure seemed greater northward, upriver, also, than southward although more favorable terrain for expanding the bridgehead lies downriver.

In any event, Nazi sensitivity to the extreme north flank of the line along the Rhine is obviously unrelaxed. It is in that area from West to Emmerich or Arnhem Berlin broadcasts now locate the missing British Second Army, unmentioned for many days in Allied official reports or field dispatches.

Nazi commentators say a tremendous Allied build-up for new Rhine crossings in the north is in progress, which may be true. The flat, open ground of the Hanoverian plain east of the lower Rhine offers better prospects of maneuver warfare than the hilly, largely wooded terrain back of the Coblenz-Cologne stretch of the river. With the odds in numbers, motorized equipment and particularly in air all in Eisenhower's favor, maneuvers to come to grips with and destroy German armies in the field must be a prime Eisenhower objective.

It is likely, therefore, that the German command is unwilling to pull heavy forces out of the line in the north to meet the Remagen bridge threat until convinced that the Allied success there has brought about a complete revision of previous plans. An even more dangerous situation could result from an Allied crossing of the Rhine in the north where no natural obstacles exist to help contain it than has yet developed from American seizure of the Remagen bridge.

That bridge is too vulnerable to sustain securely a powerful striking force on the east bank. Judged by field reports, the first immediate need after its seizure was to rush sufficient troops and guns over to widen the east bank footing up and down stream in order that numerous other means of crossing the river by boat or by pontoon bridges could be established to supplement the bridge.

Nazi reports credit the First Army with having put up to two divisions east of the Rhine in the first three days. That would imply a total of anywhere up to 40,000 men with auxiliary elements. It would take much greater forces both to secure and consolidate a bridgehead now substantially a dozen miles wide and three to four miles deep and also to furnish ample striking power for strategic exploitation of the unexpected opportunity.

If Nazi military commentators are to be taken at face value, however, General Eisenhower, despite the Remagen crossing which changed the whole tactical and strategic picture on the Rhine overnight, has not yet abandoned his original plans for forcing the river in the mouth.



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Out of the Frying Pan

The Literary News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON
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"POET PHYSICIANS," by Mary Lou McDonough (Charles C. Thomas; \$5) This "anthology of medical poetry written by physicians" is a curious and unexpectedly interesting compilation. Doctors, it seems, though scientists, have souls, and more than 100 of them have been bared by Mrs. McDonough, wife of Capt. Stephen J. McDonough, AP science writer now on leave.

Some physicians put prescriptions in rhyme so they could be memorized easily; others, perhaps tired of ailing bodies, sought relief in poetry. Their subjects include "Dissecting Room," "Paranoia," "Tuberculosis," "Before A Corpse," "The Way to have Handsome Children."

It is to be hoped that some were better doctors than they are poets. But some could not possibly have matched in medicine their poetical achievements. Among them Oliver Goldsmith, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Francis Thompson, Keats, Smollett, and, among contemporaries, William Carlos Williams.

"THE BEDSIDE TALES," introduction by Peter Arno (William Fenn; \$1.50).

There are 54 stories in this omnibus. Those you will remember, or ought to, include Sherwood Anderson's "I Want to Know Why," Ring Lardner's "The Love Nest," John Steinbeck's "The Murderer," William Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily." There are selections for fun, for shivers and for sex, with sex predominating. As Peter Arno says, "There are nights when you want to go to bed with a book."

"THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE" (Blackstone; \$3.95).

This is Shakespeare in 1500 pages, a type easy on the eye, two columns to the page, with the Temple notes, glossary, indices and a synopsis of every play; ornamental and handy.

"THE SELECTED WORKS OF TOM PAINE," edited by Howard Fast (Duell, Sloan & Pearce; \$3.50).

Paine was a "good and a great man," Fast declares, and proves it with this collection of "Common Sense," "The Crisis Papers," "Rights of Man," "The Age of Reason." In these times when we are reassessing democracy, Paine's brave and brilliant definitions should be familiar to us all.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



Copyright 1945 by United Features Syndicate, Inc. "It's a terrible likeness—makes me look like a gawky, gangling adolescent!"

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Roosevelt's reorganization for the coming fourth (?) new deal has developed into a mere shift of name plates on office doors.

Not a single fresh figure has been brought in. Only one of the long familiar faces has disappeared—the mobile countenance of the banker Jesse Jones (now reported in the market for a Washington or other newspaper in which to express his ideals and wounded feelings.)

The un-announced part of the shakeup has definitely brought the Tammany-schooled ward boss Edward Joseph Flynn to the president's right hand in place of Harry Hopkins. After the Malta-Yalta-Livadia confab, Hopkins went back to the hospital and Flynn went to Moscow for more detailed negotiations with the Russians in the name of the president.

Flynn was only an assemblyman, sheriff and city chamberlain around New York before Mr. Roosevelt, while governor, appointed him state secretary of state, and eventually raised him to chairman of the democratic national committee for the third term election.

Now apparently he is to handle both international diplomatic and domestic matters, taking the load which rested too heavily on the ailing Hopkins. He will bear it with more of a political and less of a social lift. The change represents the substitution of a consummate politician for a social worker.

The announced part of the shifts bear less significant meanings, aside from the striking disclosure that Mr. Roosevelt will not waded any fresh blood or new ideas in his fourth administration. Otherwise the changes suggest only that labor and the leftwing have improved their position at the inner council table.

Fred Vinson, in the place of Jesse Jones, is a man who knows Washington ropes, and he will pull them adeptly. The \$40,000,000 mortgage empire built up by Jones will be quietly administered.

Economic stabilization will be

in the hands of a patent attorney who has made a career of coordination and labor conciliation, William H. Davis.

The union chiefs were glad to get rid of Vinson. In RFC he cannot block their wage increase plans. They think Davis will follow the same conciliatory lab-or course as stabilizer he followed in the war labor board.

As a matter of fact, he will do whatever Mr. Roosevelt wants. He will up, down or hold as orders come from the White House, for he is essentially a Roosevelt man.

He has lately acquired some political finesse, is regarded in the inner circle as "brilliant," and is ambitious. His name will become better known.

In his old place at the head of the war labor board, Dr. George W. Taylor, a young college professor, (labor, economics, etc.) will follow the established Davis-Roosevelt line. He generally voted with Davis, who invariably followed the president's purposes.

All these moves were recommended to the president by the generalissimo of domestic affairs, James F. Byrnes. He got Speaker Rayburn, Vice President Truman and the other inner circumlocutionists together on them, which means his prestige and wishes will be higher from these appointments.

Indeed, it has not been announced, but Byrnes has received carte blanche on domestic affairs from the president.

From these changes I would expect more politics and labor in coming decisions, and nothing much new. Definitely I think it means no job will be done on reconversion to peace comparable to the initial war production job in which new business leadership was brought in wholesale.

Everything is to be in the hands of the old-timers, the tried Roosevelt friends who will no doubt follow the line they have been favoring.

What the coming of Wallace to the stripped commerce department will mean, few will guess until they can see what he does with it. He is supposed to be angling to get control of the federal trade commission (now conducting investigations of bigness in business), and the federal power commission (which Ickes is not likely to release without a struggle).

However, the rumors that he also wants the OPA, WLB and a few other top bureaus, seem to have been concocted by his spoofers who thus have already started kidding his efforts to build up the commerce department into something leftishly powerful.

In his first move he appointed people who really know something about small business to investigate that subject, but so many commissions have been started by the government on small business without results, little enthusiasm attends this sixteenth or seventeenth effort.

Yet Wallace will have to acquire something important aside from patents, census, etc., to which his management now is limited, else this springboard to a 1948 presidential candidacy will sag and break under his weight. Wait on this one to see what develops.

Thus are the lines being drawn in rather than out-for the fourth term, solidifying and tightening the personal Roosevelt controls over everything, with greater emphasis on political considerations and labor, directed by an exclusive White House clique, new in form but nevertheless familiar.

Signal Corps Man Set Up Telephone System on Iwo Jima

By Hamilton Faxon
(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)

WITH THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION, Iwo Jima, Feb. 25—(Delayed)—(P)—A telephone system comparable to that in the average town of 65,000 population in the United States grew from nothing in the first five days ashore on this little island in the Volcano group.

Signal corps men operating under heavy artillery fire, harassed by snipers, laid more than 700 miles of telephone lines. Those lines, said Lt. W. K. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., reached so far into the fighting areas that "we could talk with the Japs if they would put their phones in to the switchboard. They did just that on some occasions, but merely to eavesdrop or to tangle American communications."

Nearly two score "phone exchanges and more than 200 sub-exchanges were tied in with the two central switchboards. Backstopping the telephonic communications were scores of radio-equipped jeeps, hand radio sets and other transmitters and receivers.

Maintenance was carried out under fire by a staff under direction of T/Sgt. John C. Wayne, Baltimore, Md., who told of some of his men fighting snipers and pillboxes to keep the wires in service.

One example of fighting to lay lines is the story of Marine Pvt. Robert P. Hann, Spokane, Wash., as told by Maj. Howard M. Conner, Paterson, N. J.

"Hann," he related, "was assigned to laying a line to the 28th marines at the foot of Suribachi (extinct volcano that was one of the most heavily fortified positions). He picked up a BAR (Browning automatic rifle) as did most of the line men and started out. Before he had gone far he ran into sniper and machine gun fire. Hann dropped his rifle and went to work with his hands. He cleaned out two groups of Japs then went ahead and laid the line."

Each of the line men, Conner said, carried approximately 135 pounds of equipment on the long climb up the beach. Radio repairmen under the di-

rection of Marine Gunner Hubert Thomas, Knob Lick, Mo., also were praised by Conner for their job in keeping "shot up" sets in working condition.

In the big repair shop set up in dugouts while shells still were falling all about 126 sets were reconditioned and returned to service during the first five days of the invasion.

Boosting morale of the entire signal group, was "Tim," a black Belgian shepherd dog. Tim has been used many times to deliver messages to forward posts, but his proudest accomplishment is laying wire. A small harness has been devised which permits him to carry a reel of light telephone wire.

"He's always calm under fire now," said Conner, "and knows when to jump into his own fox-hole."

Tim also knows how to ferret out snipers if they begin to harass his master, Cpl. Charles F. Habesreither, Santa Monica, Calif.

Steel, Copper Not Available

WASHINGTON, March 12—(P)—The war production board has cancelled all allotments of both steel and copper for "spot" civilian goods manufacture through April, May and June.

Officials said the action, taken last week and due for announcement shortly, will permit completion of "very little" of the \$195,000,000 worth of spot civilian production approved for the coming quarter.

WPA previously had announced that steel mills—now behind schedule, beset by floods, and apprehensive of a coal mine shutdown—would be able to fill only a small part of the low-priority civilian orders. The spot allotments are honors by mills only after all military and other essential demands are filled.

PIETARILA APPOINTED

Appointment of Jacob W. Pietarila as justice of the peace of the Astoria district, to succeed Arthur W. Miller, resigned, was announced by Governor Earl Snell here Monday.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

extends dates so installations are dragged out for years.

The plea in the recent past has been that the railroads lacked money. Most of them have been in straits for funds and their credit has been low. But how much did the Utah wreck cost the Southern Pacific? A guess might be \$1,000,000 which seems conservative. If the roads would capitalize their loss from wrecks that sum would finance very extensive installations for safety.

Experimentation has shown some very practical methods of train control. I quote this from the annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad:

"The field of electronics has produced improvement in many types of automatic signals, including the 'cab signal,' which reproduces inside the engine cab the indications of the external signals, rendering accurate observance of the signals entirely independent of outside visibility. The same field of science has produced an 'inductive train telephone,' permitting communication between the ends of moving trains, and between trains and wayside towers, looking toward increased efficiency of operation. This device, after being experimentally tested in operation for several years, is now being installed for actual operating purposes on an important part of the system."

The Southern Pacific has done pioneering in automatic train control, in which a panel in the dispatcher's office shows the exact position and movement of all trains within his division. In

its February Bulletin the SP reports on its experimentation with radio, including "wired-wireless" but says "as yet no definite conclusions have been reached." This "wired-wireless" is what the Pennsylvania referred to as "inductive train telephone." In its operation a transmitter aboard a train sends out waves of electric energy which by induction create corresponding waves that will travel along any wires that happen to be strung on poles alongside the right of way—such as telephone or telegraph lines, power lines, or even wire fences if they are insulated from the ground. These waves are not powerful enough to leap through the air for distances greater than 300 ft., but they will follow wires for many miles. This wired-wireless transmission does not interfere with other electric circuits, such as telephone conversations, that may be in the wires.

The receiving apparatus must be located within 100 ft. or so of the wire along which the induction waves are moving. The sounds received are amplified and transmitted by wire to regular telephone receivers. Because its wave length is longer than usual radio waves, this wired-wireless does not interfere with regular radio broadcasts.

This induction radio or wired-wireless offers excellent prospects of promoting efficiency in train operation. But it is not the automatic stopping device which is the one needed. That should be the automatic train-stop or train control system. The cab-signal system is not fully automatic, but is probably far less expensive.

It is clearly the duty of the interstate commerce commission to get a move on, and to lay down safety requirements for roads without letting them get away with procrastination and delay. The roads are in the money now. Some of it should go to protection of life and limb of passengers and trainmen.

Costume Jewelry advertisement for Steven's Son. The ad features a woman wearing a necklace and earrings. Text includes: 'These exquisite pins do wonders for your new Easter suit or frock.' 'Steven's Son' logo.