

# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of the Associated Press

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### Model for Clausowitz

The master plan of the allies for the defeat of Germany is made clear by the moves of the armies. There is no "race for Berlin" as some correspondents would have it, save that troops are driving for that as one of many objectives. The first chore when the Rhine was crossed was to sew the German army of the Ruhr, the largest organized force on the western front, in a sack. That was done neatly by the American Ninth and First armies.

The British and Canadian troops under Montgomery sealed off the Ruhr from the north, then they wheeled north to seal off German troops in Holland, which they have now done; and northeast to cut off the cities and ports of Hannover, Bremen and Hamburg. The purpose was to cut interior Germany off from the ports and thus from contact with Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The American First and Third armies drove eastward to slice the reich in two, to reach Berlin, and to effect a junction with the Russian armies. The American Seventh and French First armies are driving southeast toward Nuernberg and Munich to close the escape routes into the Bavarian Alps.

This all follows the master plan laid out by General Eisenhower and his staff, though tactical situations may require local or temporary changes in the field. The consequence is that Germany is being steadily sliced—like a timber going through a Swedish saw-saw. Once the reich is severed and firm contact made with the Russian armies all that remains will be the piecemeal mop-up which should not take a great while.

The prime objective is destruction of Germany's power to carry on war. This is being done by defeating its armies in the field, by capturing them in great gobs, by severing their lines of communication and supply, by isolating the civil and military authority from any effective control of armies and of people. General Clausowitz himself, the great German master of military science would find the allied strategy a model for his own books. The plan and its execution are nearly flawless.

### Dusting the Furniture

They are busy dusting the front parlor in San Francisco to be ready to greet the company when it arrives for the party April 25—it's a wedding, isn't it? As in most households there has been some argument over what new furnishings must be provided and which of the old discarded. For instance the army and the state department have been having a set-to in a controversy between appearance and security. The state department ordered the blackout drapes and window screens removed from the buildings where the conference of nations will be housed. But the western defense command ordered the blackout materials put back. It wanted no Pearl Harbor on its hands when delegates from some 26 or more nations gather in the city by the Golden Gate.

Then when the state department vetoed an army idea of pulling a master switch to plunge the buildings in gloom in case "unidentified aircraft" were detected approaching, it was decided to cover all openings, though whether with sandbag redoubts or black drapes or wooden porticoes is not announced. At any rate it is costing \$50,000.

One wonders if this is a sample of the sweet reasonableness which will prevail when the foreign secretaries and ambassadors and plenipotentiaries sit down to discuss questions as to international good form and security.

### World Court

Jurists of the nations are meeting in Washington to lay plans for the new court of international justice. The text of Dumbarton Oaks left rather vague the place the court is to occupy in the scheme of things, or perhaps it is more accurate to say that it left that place rather circumscribed. More powers should be given the court for the judicial settlement of disputes, and less reliance placed on force to put down aggressors.

In this country decrees of courts are respected and very rarely is police power called on to enforce court orders. Nations should work more for justice through courts rather than for peace by force.

### Editorial Comment

**NATIONALISM**  
An interesting point is raised by a correspondent in Rome reporting on Italian opinion that it is unlikely that local or Moscow-directed Communist parties will control most of continental Europe.

It hangs on the city of Trieste. "Trieste for Italy" is as potent a slogan in the politics of the peninsula as it ever was before World War I when the Irredentia was the Italian sore spot. This is as true for Italian Communists as for the other parties. They could not hold their present position of influence in the government unless they stoutly stood for Trieste for Italy.

On the other hand the Yugoslavs are as set on Trieste for Yugoslavia. Tito and his Communist supporters could not afford to abandon this claim.

The port of Trieste is also important to Hungary and it is Hungary that is Soviet-dominated that makes it important to Russia. Some Italian Communists are quoted as saying, Trieste is the chief thing Moscow hopes to get by its support of Tito. Yet on a point like this Italian and Yugoslav are in determined opposition. An Italian Communist delegation is said to have gone to Belgrade to try to persuade Tito to give up his claim to Trieste and have been flatly refused.

Though Karl Marx has gone a long way in the world his determined internationalism has been less successful than his other ideas. Nationalism, which has been such a power in Europe for the last four centuries, has not lost its force. In the instance cited Italian and Yugoslav Communists remain Italian and Yugoslav Nationalists. There are some other differences between Italian and Yugoslav Communists, the first are industrial proletarians, the second peasant agrarians. Yet the prime teacher of both is Karl Marx. His international doctrine has not broken down the adherence of either to their nationalistic interests.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Coalition Cabinet

In his address before the party rally of conservatives recently Winston Churchill intimated that he might be called on to form a government before the end of the war. It is probable that many labor members will drop out of the coalition cabinet as soon as European victory is achieved. Churchill stated that he would endeavor again to constitute a national government, with supporters from different parties to help guide the country through the remaining period of the Japanese war and the period of transition to peace which will follow.

The parliament has extended itself long past the usual constitutional period for holding elections, which it has power to do in wartime. But new elections will be held as soon as the war ends, though a cabinet reorganization may precede the elections.

On the whole it must be said that the coalition ministry under Churchill has succeeded quite well in administering the affairs of government during the war crisis. This is due to the imminence of danger at the time it was formed, but due also to the high sense of responsibility which men in public life in Britain feel, regardless of party. That offers ground for the belief that Britain will be able to solve the very tough problems of peace which lie ahead.

### Surplus Real Estate

The RFC lost the fight over control of government-owned surplus real estate, like former army camps. The surplus property control board has divided the control giving the department of agriculture sale of farming and forest lands and the department of the interior the handling of grazing and mining lands. Thus is settled one of the controversies that raged in 1944, particularly against the Jesse Jones-Will Clayton combination. The new deal end of the administration was distrustful of this Jones-Clayton setup. Secretary Ickes claimed authority for the grazing lands, asserting that some of these lands could properly be added to the public domain for lease to stockmen rather than offered for sale. It was also claimed that the department of agriculture with its extensive experience in handling loans and sales of farm lands was best qualified to take over lands of this class.

The decision seems sensible. Now that it has been made perhaps we will see a beginning of actual sales of the lands of Camp Adair which have been classed as surplus. None has been made yet. Former owners are given the first chance to buy their places back. The communities will be pleased to see these lands quickly taken up by dirt farmers.

The Japs did no thumping of their noses at Russia over the later's denunciation of the neutrality treaty. Instead they only purred more loudly, saying that Russia would surely wait the year out before doing any shooting, and indicating an eagerness to cooperate with the soviet union. Japan has no desire to play the part of the canary with Russia the cat, in the famous one-act skit.

Mosquitoes are said to have love songs too faint for human ears. The buzz that humans hear must be the hate song—at least we hate to hear it around.

### Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

There are broad hints in front-line news from Germany that within days Allied-Russian leadership may proclaim the end of organized warfare in Germany.

Reflecting that, AP's Wes Gallagher, writing from Hamelin, close up behind the center of the Allied advance toward the Elbe, suggested that the first junction of Allied and Russian forces might well be deemed the moment for such action. He pointed out also that it would leave German troops the choice between surrender as war prisoners or being hunted down and dealt with as guerrillas with "no legal military status."

Offered that choice, Gallagher added, the low morale of German prisoners taken in the last two weeks left small doubt of what most of their comrades would do.

"Those still willing to die for the fuhrer are few and far between," he said.

That was followed by a broadcast from Allied headquarters telling Germany that resistance in the west has collapsed. With what is left of German divisional organizations apparently trapped or virtually so there has been no word from any sector of resistance by other than odd-lot forces, fanatical as it has been in some cases. The speed with which American and British forces crossed good defense lines to encircle and leave behind Hannover is further evidence of the total collapse of formal organized warfare in the west.

There has been no such collapse to date among German armies facing the Russians along the Oder-Neisse line in the east. It may come, but so far the Nazi high command has accepted defeat after defeat in the west without shifting troops from the east to meet the crisis.

Whether that can be traced to Nazi preference to see most of Germany overrun by Allied troops rather than Russian remains to be seen, but events point that way now. The west will come when the main Russian drive for a break-through on the Oder-Neisse line for a junction with Allied forces at the Elbe is launched. Berlin has insisted for weeks it was impending if not in progress but without confirmation from Moscow.

At the moment the most probable scene of such a junction looks to be somewhere east of Leipzig. A broad American drive is pushing into the wide flatland corridor leading directly to Leipzig and the Elbe that lies south of the Harz mountains.

The Russians on the southern segment of the Oder-Neisse line where it runs closest to advancing Allied armies in the center, have tougher terrain to cross to reach the Elbe but not so far to go. If that is the place chosen for first joining forces and ripping Germany wide apart at the waistline as it looks to be, it can be only a matter of days if not hours until the final two-way squeeze is applied and the stage set for a joint proclamation designed to shatter utterly German army morale.



Distributed by King Features Syndicate in arrangement with The Washington Star

But Keep Your Old Kit Bag Handy!

### The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

"THE UNKNOWN MURDERER," by Theodor Reik (Prentice-Hall, \$3).

If there is no perfect crime, there is no perfect judge or jury, either, we learn from this book which discusses us as people who might feel driven to say, with Goethe: "There is no crime of which I do not deem myself capable."

Reik, disciple of Freud and a practicing psychoanalyst, reports that the innocent have a stupid way of acting guilty, and the guilty a happy way of appearing innocent. Psychological examination will not, in his opinion, decide who committed a crime. It can merely reveal what persons "willed it emotionally and welcomed it when it was done," in Freud's words.

The book considers interestingly not only crime in fiction, as in the "Brothers Karamazov" and "Canary Murder Case," but also misdeeds culled from judicial records. And there is an effort, which some readers may find in spots a little strained, to associate primitive methods of tracking down a murderer with modern ones.

But that both ancient and modern society tried honestly to punish guilt Reik shows beyond argument. Some of the miscarriages of justice which he cites are fascinating. The basis for error lay generally in the fact that judges are or have been inclined to believe that the person capable of benefiting by a murder, or in circumstances where he obviously might wish it, is guilty.

Among his cases are the strangling of a Viennese, with Katharina Steiner first convicted, in part because of her prejudicial behavior, but later found innocent; the ax slaying of a second Austrian, with Gregor Adamsberger at first found guilty, in part because he seemed to try to implicate a boy, but later found innocent when the boy confessed; the poison deaths of a husband and brother-in-law, with the wife accused and convicted on apparently good grounds, only to be declared innocent later.

Reik comments also on Dreyfus. The accused officer's personality was unattractive as even Anatole France admitted. But after military degradation, when his "unconscious guilt about his revolutionary feelings against his fellow officers and the army" war worn off, he was able to act with the air of innocence which had been lacking during the famous trial.

### News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, April 10—The government-directed Russian press has added attacks upon

Senator Vandenberg and Ex-president Hoover to their literary assaults upon the vatican and Pundit Lippman.

The battering of Hoover started in the Daily Worker and was picked up by Pravda in Moscow a few days later without much alteration of the language. Vandenberg got his simultaneously on Moscow's own original initiative.

All these men did was to advocate methods of implementing the administrative position in favor of recognition of the rights of small nations, pledging the new world order to "justice," and Hoover, in addition, pleaded for regional divisions of world authority—which is exactly what the British may desire for Europe to stop creeping Russian power.

The concentration of Russian press artillery upon certain America or democratic authorities has left everyone here a bit bewildered. What do the Russians want?

These objectives of Red rhetorical shelling all favor Yalta and its purposes, or at any rate the initial Roosevelt position of the Atlantic charter, four freedoms, fourteen points, etc. What is Stalin up to?

The common inner explanation here is that Moscow primarily wants to scratch Roosevelt's back at any and all opportunities. The men chosen are republicans, and while democrats could have been chosen who occupy the same position, the Moscow government might have roused the White House by setting upon them.

That is not enough of an answer. Stalin also promised at Yalta to let some of the London or other Poles not under his control into the new Polish government, but ignored his promise as soon as he got home and is elevating his men exclusively in Poland as in Bulgaria and Roumania where the same circumstances prevail.

He subscribed to the Roosevelt peace aims, then sent an ambassador to the San Fran-

cisco conference, and in other ways betrayed a lack of interest in carrying them out. What is this game all about? Is Stalin trying to break up the Roosevelt plan while professing to be for it?

An inside check of those best able to know or guess (the top authorities) furnishes a satisfactory answer. At Livadia Stalin is supposed to have repeated again and again that it does not matter what kind of a world order is set up, the big nations are going to run it anyway. Repeatedly he displayed (according to my information) a lack of interest in side-schemes to protect the rights of smaller nations, as if these were fictitious.

All his subsequent acts tie in with that unannounced basic sentiment, his treatment of the Balkans, of central Europe and of the San Francisco conference which is the first assemblage of the small nations.

Then, he is genuinely not opposed to a world order or the Yalta results. He is not trying to sabotage the peace effort. His concept of the world order, however, is that it should serve the interests of the larger nations. He is therefore not interested in the four freedoms, the Atlantic Charter and the original Roosevelt principles established for this war.

This, I think, is the fundamental cleavage between Russian and American diplomacy. We have, for instance, carefully built up the theory of individuality of nations in our Latin American policy, while playing the role of big brother there. We have been the good neighbor, although the biggest neighbor.

Stalin does not work that way. He does not believe that way, will not follow that way, regardless of San Francisco, Roosevelt or anyone or anything. His advocacy of a veto right for the Big Five nations against the small (or other big nations) was in line with this.

His demand of 16 votes (taking 3) in the assembly where the smaller nations will have only one vote each, as do the large nations (excepting Britain with six through her empire subordinates) is along the same line. I think this is the answer to the mystery troubling us. Russia seems to be going into the empire-building business like Britain. Her peace plan is to keep the upper hand, militarily, if not by militarism and run the world order that way. We are the only champions left of the small nations.

I think this is not only the cause of our trouble now, but it will cause increasing trouble from now on.

### Home Nursing Students Win Certificates

Ninety-two home nursing students received their certificates last week when home nursing classes at Brooks, Salem, Pringle, Chemawa and Union Hill completed their 24-hour course. The class at Brooks was taught by Alice Little, Pringle by Jessie Belden, Chemawa by Agnes Kirsh, Union Hill by Sylvia Hendricks of Stayton.

Twelve classes are still in session in various sections of Marion county which will be completed within the next few weeks. There will be no new classes in home nursing organized during the summer according to Mrs. W. O. Widows, home nursing chairman. "The response for our home nursing classes has been most gratifying and we feel confident we will meet our quota in home nursing this year," she said this week.

### Next Prisoners Cast Light on Confusion Existing in Germany

By Louis Lochner (Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY (P)—Rumors circulating among prisoners of war cast an interesting light on the confusion and consternation that must exist in sections of Germany still under Nazi rule.

The seventh army's prisoners are fresh from battle and have been in touch with German civilians very recently, either by correspondence or by actual contact in towns and cities where they were billeted.

No sooner do I begin to talk to prisoners anywhere than they say "we heard Hitler shot himself. Is it true?" or, "we hear Goering was killed during a bombing raid. How about it?" They almost seem disappointed that I cannot give confirmation.

Another stock question is "does Goebbels still put out faked Wehrmacht reports?" On one occasion I countered with, "oh, yes, he still reports about disengaging from the enemy." Where upon, everybody roared boisterously.

Of their own accord, various men derisively would throw at me other stock phrases in Wehrmacht communities, such as "made a strategic retreat" or "withdrew to more advantageous positions."

German prisoners almost cannot believe that American freedom of the press is such that we publish even enemy communiques in full.

With great concern, prisoners always ask whether it is true that they are to be shipped to Siberia as slave laborers. Since a reply would be tantamount to imparting military information, I leave the question unanswered. The same thing applies to questions as to which ally will occupy what part of Germany.

Another stock question is how long before they can return to their homes. They consider the war about over, peace in the immediate offing and early dismissal expectable.

"There is so much to rebuild," is a frequent reason for wanting to return as soon as possible.

The present prisoners of war differ in the main from those taken in Africa and Italy and even from some taken after D-day in France, when the attitude still was cockily pro-Hitler.

I meet a blind spot, however, when the question of collective guilt for this war is raised. Having heard nothing expect what Goebbels' propaganda permitted, they often seem genuinely surprised at such fundamentals as that Hitler declared war on the United States or that Hitler provoked an incident at the Polish frontier whereupon he built a case of alleged invasion of Germany by the Poles. It is hard for them at first to realize that the world regards them as aggressors. They have been told for years that Germany was attacked by a ring of enemies.

### IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

that I am going to use extracts from his letter. Writing of the scenery Lauraine says:

"The setting in this particular vicinity is picturesque, but not exotic nor alluring as I have encountered in the tropics. There is a similarity or resemblance that suggests tropical beauty but the enchantment is lacking. Here one does not find dense jungle reeking of strange noises, forboding and mysterious. The palm and hibiscus greet one, yes, but they appear in level, open spaces and therefore become singularly decorative, rather than an interwoven part of an intricate pattern."

I found his report of the Filipino people quite informing. He says of them:

"Like all Asiatics, the Filipino is smaller in stature than we, but more handsome in features. Unlike the native of New Guinea with his fungus-encrusted skin, the Filipino possesses an unusually smooth, even complexion, keen dark eyes which are the key to his expression, and beautiful, black hair meticulously kept. Their figures are youthful-looking, nicely proportioned, firm of muscle and exceedingly agile. In their actions and speech the men conduct themselves with an air of confidence and self-assurance, display no inhibitions, but are polite and courteous, particularly to the women, who are the most graceful I've ever seen. The women are very particular about their appearance, keeping themselves as well dressed as possible."

Since the Japanese requisitioned most of the clothing materials the natives have had to be ingenious to clothe themselves. The women, for instance, try to retrieve parachutes that come down and use the silk for dresses for themselves or clothes for other members of their families. They are skilled at needlework.

The Filipino people are good linguists, many speaking English and Japanese in addition to their provincial dialect. They are a familiar with American music, particularly the popular songs.

The Filipinos did not fare well under Japanese occupation. Japanese occupied their houses, commandeered their stocks of food and clothing. Only civilians who worked were given food rations. The Japs fed them huge lies by way of propaganda, said Lauraine, to make them think the Japs were winning the war. He added this: "On one point all were wholly in accord—the Japs are very cruel and the Japanese are the dirtiest people on earth."

He concludes with this paragraph:

"This letter is not finished for it is only begun, but I must stop here and tell you that today I gazed upon a scene so real, so touching, so pictorial, that it could be called eloquent. What I saw was a beautiful old mission that looks like a fine adobe structure designed after the historic California buildings of Father Serra's adventures. This one proud church is not a living example of strength and faith. It is battered and torn and riddled and surrounded by peasants whose families lay buried within the churchyard. This building houses the wounded, the sick and the convalescent. Its towers reach high above the square as though they were arms stretched in supplication to save its occupants and give thanks at the same time for its deliverance from oppression. That is a picture I want to remember."

Varied indeed will be the pictures hanging on the walls of memory of the men and women in the service—scenes of carnage and windows of the dead, quiet seas in tiny lagoons, refugees trudging along roads in bewilderment, battles of the skies, ancient castles, elegant chateaus, towns full of rubble and desolation. The war does take things out of the lives of young men and women; but it puts things back in, too.

### 'Wilbur' Sold on Kiwanis Stunt Day Program

"Stunt day" at the Kiwanis club Tuesday provided a fried chicken for Walter Lampkin, goose eggs for Dr. W. J. Thompson and L. V. Benson, and cost Carl Hogg \$9.10. The latter figure was Hogg's bid for Wilbur the first, a bantam rooster whose care for many weeks was imposed on Kiwanis members who missed meetings.

The fried chicken, which was portrayed as Wilbur's remains at the time it was up for bid, and the goose eggs (supposedly Wilbur's) were awarded to those offering the best price. And before Wilbur actually was revealed to still be alive, his obituary was read by Chris Seely and six "pall-bearers" had paraded around the room with his ostensible remains. A lusty crow from a nearby box then dispelled any doubt of Wilbur's well-being.

Auctioneer was Sid Stevens, to whom the meeting was turned over by Clarence Shrock, stunt committee chairman.

Piano music for the occasion was provided by Carl Hill, recently of Boise, Idaho. Russell Frost, industrial designer, was introduced as a new Kiwanian.

The island of Java has a volcanic mountain backbone which reaches as high as 10,000 feet.

### "THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



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