

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Extend Lend-Lease

The congress has passed and sent to the president a bill extending the life of the lend-lease administration for one more year. While the act is self-limiting, Senator Taft sought to tack on an amendment to the bill that would terminate furnishing of supplies to foreign nations with the end of the fighting, but the amendment was defeated when the vice president broke a tie with a negative vote. The language of the measure as adopted denies any authorization for the president to enter into any agreement with foreign nations covering postwar rehabilitation and relief. The object is to prevent this country being made the almoner for the whole world when the war stops.

This does not mean that this country will deny assistance to countries like China, but that any such undertakings must be approved by the congress as relief or rehabilitation measures, not put across under the disguise of lend-lease for the winning of the war. These questions are deferred for future decision, which is sound policy.

Lend-lease has cost this country a staggering sum of money, running into billions. But we must admit the goods furnished have been of tremendous value to our nation and to the United Nations in assuring a victory over the axis powers. Our trucks helped the Russians carry on the offensive which destroyed great German armies. Our tanks sent the British helped stop the Germans in Africa and then helped roll them back into the sea at Tunisia. Our supplies to Marshall Tito in Jugoslavina and to the resistance forces of France helped defeat the Germans in those countries. Yes, we have reaped large dividends in military victory from these huge investments.

It is probable that much of this lend-lease account will be written off the books when the audit of the war is concluded. Russia may make substantial repayments, which it is able to do, given time. Britain itself may be in such an economic position that it cannot make much repayment. Australia has furnished great quantities of supplies on reverse lend-lease. The bulk of the account will simply have to be charged to the cost of the war.

We should recognize the situation frankly and wind up our inter-government accounts promptly when the war ends, and not have the continuing bickering such as followed the first world war over our "loans" to associated countries. This and reparations were a serious interference with world recovery because the burdens were too great to be borne except by payments in goods which our country refused to accept. There should be, and will be, no fictitious assets in these lend-lease accounts. We cannot expect much recovery thereon. Our realization has come in the victory and returns will accrue to the indefinite future if the statesmen can write a peace that will endure.

## Sweden Slams Door

The Swedes have finally gotten round to saying "Ay tank we have no room for the nazis." They were stimulated to making this decision by the recent influx of Germans. The Swedes saw that if they didn't put up some bars they would be overrun with chaps with the names of Herman and Joseph and Adolf and Fritz and Hans, who suddenly found they had business in Stockholm and perhaps had a sick aunt in Goteburg. Now the immigrant Germans will be shipped back home unless they are genuine deserters from the army or are in poor health.

Switzerland remains a country of refuge and says it will welcome "the unfortunate and innocent victims of this war," which is a worthy purpose; but Switzerland says it is firmly determined not to receive any foreigners "who have trespassed the elementary laws of human rights."

Der fuhrer Hitler will have no place to go except Japan, and will not be welcome there.

A former chief economist of the Deutsche bank of Berlin says that the loss of the German gold to the allies will leave Germany "in a state of financial paralysis." Germany has a worse sickness than that. It has military paralysis induced by allied shock.

## Editorial Comment

### DULLES, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ADVISER

As preparations continue for the San Francisco conference, there is good news in the announcement that John Foster Dulles, has accepted an invitation to serve as an adviser to the American delegation. His presence will do much to renew the ideal that America's participation in the conference shall not reflect partisan politics. His ability will add greatly to the delegation's effectiveness.

Mr. Dulles was Thomas E. Dewey's adviser on international affairs in the 1944 campaign and, it will be remembered, international affairs, especially in relation to the post-war world, were left out of the campaign controversy. Representing the republican candidate, Mr. Dulles was directly and thoroughly informed on the occurrences at the Dumbarton Oaks meeting, where the preview of the San Francisco conference was given.

Before that, of course, he was recognized as an expert on international questions. He is chairman of the federal council of churches commission on just and durable peace, he was secretary of the Hague peace conference in 1907, member of the reparations commission and supreme economic council in 1919, legal adviser for the Polish plan of economic stabilization in 1927, American representative at the Berlin debt conference in 1923, counsel to the American commission to negotiate peace in 1918 and 1919. He is a writer and speaker on international affairs.

## The Winnah!

Once again John L. Lewis emerges victor in his bout with the operators over renewal of the contract for the mining of coal. Already he had busted the Little Steel formula as it applied to miners; and now he has "done it again." He has won a basic wage of \$10 a day for his men— which contrasts with the \$5 a day of the famous Jacksonville agreement back in 1920. The increase amounts to \$1.50 a day. It does not come as a direct increase but by working the "fringe," as it is called. In this case the overtime is computed on each day's time over six hours instead of on the weekly basis of overtime after 40 hours. There is little doubt that the agreement will be approved by the war labor board and Stabilization Director Davis. These people didn't have the guts a year ago to face up to John L. Lewis. All of them wilted but Wayne Morse. They will have no stomach for renewing a test of strength this year.

Lewis was able to prevail by virtue of his monopoly of labor. Only skilled labor can mine coal. Coal is absolutely necessary for industry, transportation and domestic and other heating. By dint of the country's present necessities Lewis was able to drive his hard bargain. His demand for 10c a ton royalty was just a fringe demand of his own that he readily relinquished when he got the increase he was after.

This will put the coal price at a point where it will again suffer from competition of other fuels, especially oil, when the war ends. Whether mechanization of mining can offset the wage increase and keep coal competitive will probably depend on other cost factors. Some mines can operate; others cannot. What may build up as a result of the increase is future trouble. Unless the mines can sell their coal above their costs they will have to shut down. So we may be merely deferring the showdown until the war is over. But that is better than having a work stoppage in coal mining now.

As the negotiations close, John Lewis can look back over his shoulder with a leer at his arch-foe, FDR, and say, reversing Kipling, "I'm a better man than you, Gunga Din."

## Jones and Shipsaw

The senators are jumping all over Batt of the war production board and Clayton former assistant to Jesse Jones on account of the Shippaw aluminum plant deal. They are showing that northwest development was stifled and priorities granted to Shippaw and the money furnished by this country to build the power plant and aluminum plant up in Canada. And our pay was to come in aluminum at 17c per pound, which is higher than the domestic price.

This of course was one of the deals made by RFC when Jesse Jones was its boss. Jones was the great financier whose retirement drew forth such loud encomiums from senators. Henry Wallace talked some about encouraging some of the heathen to drink milk, but we don't recall that he helped the aluminum company build a big plant up in Canada. Perhaps the difference comes in who gets the "milk."

Beachcombers at Seaside found a new dish on the table when the ebb tide set their table one morning this week: cartons of fresh beef instead of clams. And it was labeled Armour's and Cudahy, so it wasn't sea cow. Presumably the meat came from some vessel at sea, though no wreck in the vicinity had been reported. There is never any telling, though, what the great ocean will spew on the shore. That's what makes beachcombing so interesting.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Hard charging American Ninth army tanks are on the Elbe river, last water barrier on the road to Berlin a scant 64 miles away. At Magdeburg, Elbe metropolis, General Simpson's leading elements also are within 115 miles or less of the nearest Russian armies poised in mighty strength on the Oder-Neisse line. The moment for combined Allied-Russian action to split Germany apart appears at hand.

That impending United Nations' junction of forces in the heart of Nazi Germany is the beginning of the end. Coupled with the British drive in the northwest already knocking at the gates of Bremen and Hamburg, it will turn all north central Germany into an heroic scale repetition of the Ruhr trap and shatter last Nazi hopes of any orderly retreat into the prepared Alpine last stand redoubt in the south. And it will be the signal for a three power proclamation outlawing continued resistance in Germany.

Yet American arrival on the Elbe is only part of the fast developing pattern of an Allied assault that is slashing inner Germany into mopping-up areas. The Oder-Neisse Russian front east of Berlin is the only inactive sector of the whole vast front encircling the dying Nazi reich. Even in Italy, the long forgotten front has flamed to life at both ends. There is small chance that any of the score or more German divisions in Italy can escape, except in fragments to Alpine passes or through them.

There is some indication that the Russians on the Oder-Neisse line have been withholding their final effort to reach Berlin or outflank it to north and south either until spring thaws diminish or until Allied forces reach some pre-determined position to the west where close tactical as well as strategic integration of operations would be possible.

The Elbe in the Magdeburg area would seem to fill that geographical requirement and if that is true it will be only hours until the well rested and powerful Russian armies strike out to effect a junction. Frontline advisers report American engineers with river bridging equipment moving up already on the heels of tank spearheads.

The Elbe is Germany's last hope of any protracted stand to delay physical dismemberment of the reich and isolation of Nazi troops in successive pockets for annihilation or forced unconditional surrender. It has been reached by the Americans under circumstances that make it utterly improbable that the foe can muster any semblance of formidable organized resistance even there.



'Hard Scrabble Farm'

## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

"SAN MARTIN, KNIGHT OF THE ANDES" by Ricardo Rojas, translated by Henschel Brickell and Carlos Videla (Doubleday, Doran; 3.50).

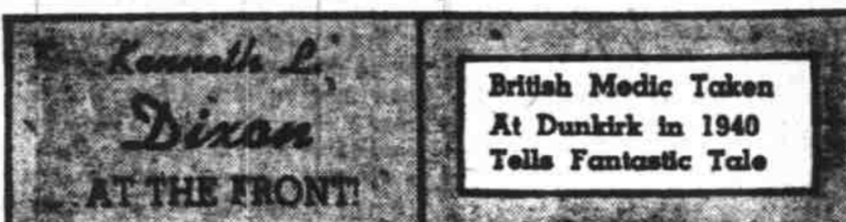
This biographer of the liberator of Argentina, Peru and Chile is a welcome addition to our growing Latin American literature about South America.

Jose de San Martin was born in 1778, on Feb. 25, three days after the birthday of George Washington, to whom the southern hero has been compared. He died in 1850 in France, for more than a quarter of a century an exile from jealousy and hatred in the lands he had freed.

His parents were Spanish, and took him back to the mother country when he was a child. At 13 he enlisted in the Spanish army, fought in Africa and France as well as Spain and is said once to have confronted Napoleon... when he cast his lot with Argentine revolutionaries he was consequently a trained and proven soldier. In Guayaquil, in 1822, he met Simon Bolivar, who seems to have been possessed of ambitions which the selfless Argentine did not share. Toward the end of his life he saw Sarmiento, future liberal leader of his native country.

It was a long and momentous span, during which the political ties which bound Latin America to Catholic Europe were broken, the ties binding North America to England had been broken in the preceding century. San Martin's role in those historical events is eulogized. To the usual fervor of the fond biographer, the ardent and worshipful Rojas adds the romantic exaggeration and over-statement which lift San Martin into the ranks of the gods; he becomes St. Martin.

But this is less to be criticized than inadequacies of another sort. To South Americans the background of this story is familiar; for us it should have been filled in, perhaps with a brief chronology or a historical summary. Without some such aids I found the book confusing. And if I hadn't consulted a map, though there is none in this volume, I would have been lost in some places.



By Wes Gallagher (Subbing for Kenneth L. Dixon)

LEMGO, Germany—(AP)—A British prisoner who recently was in Danzig, then met the American advance through the Hannover plain reported seeing eight German soldiers hanged in one group from telephone poles because they had refused to fight any more.

The prisoner, taken at Dunkirk in 1940, had a fantastic escape tale. He was a medic and had been working four years unloading coal in East Prussia. He escaped, fell in with an English-speaking German woman with four children who had relatives in England. She befriended him and obtained false Wehrmacht papers for him which stated that he was assigned to work for her, helping to take care of the children in fleeing from Prussia to Lage, near Bielefeld. In the full uniform of a British soldier he traveled through Danzig to Lage just in time to meet the Americans.

He said Danzig Germans wanted to declare the city open and let the Russians enter, that German forces were in confusion and that many soldiers were hanged for desertion. He said he saw many hanged publicly. Both he and the German woman reported seeing a great number of German troops on the eastern front and almost none on the western front in the Hannover area. Hannover, they said, was a city of the dead, with not a single factory working as a result of American air raids.

The prisoner's story of many Germans being hanged for desertion or being AWOL was verified by a German soldier at a Russian prisoner of war camp who was a clerk in a military court. He said more Germans were tried by the court and shot in recent weeks for deserting their jobs than Russians.

"The SS also punished their families," he added.

The second armored division hit a new record low in German prisoners when it took an 11-year-old Hitler youth. He was one of the 200 found fighting

near Bielefeld under command of a fanatical one-armed Nazi. Their total effort did not equal that of one well-trained soldier. American authorities are puzzled about what to do with such youths. They don't want to treat them as regular prisoners, nor turn them loose.

Armored warfare is hazardous for liaison officers and those who must travel on their own, including correspondents. After the main body of tanks of a combat command pass through, the Germans often flock back over roads because armored forces never bother to mop up.

An executive officer, Lt. Col. Lindsay Herkness of Philadelphia, Pa., started back to division headquarters the other night and had his jeep shot out from under him. He made his way to a telephone, called his commanding officer, Col. Sidney Hids of Nashville, Tenn., and said: "Sorry, sir, but I have not enough strength to make the trip back to the division."

The colonel sent a tank to carry him through.

Hungry slave workers in Germany worry American soldiers more than battle. There are so many of them and the sight of gaunt skeletons scrambling for food shake the Americans. Cpl. Woodrow H. Harris of Jasper, La., and Pfc Eugene Ford of Los Angeles, Calif., both of the Second armored division, looked around the cellar of a Wehrmacht training school and found a good quantity of food. They loaded it into a jeep and started a relief mission of their own. "You never saw anyone so happy," said Harris. "It made you feel good."

The best biscuit maker in the army, Pfc Claude Jackson, 24, of Dyersburg, Tenn., who cooks for the Second armored division, wants no part of cooking in civilian life.

He wants to own a portable skating rink.

In the same kitchen is Pfc George McCerry of Philadelphia, Pa., who used to cook in his father's restaurant but spends all his time washing dishes in the army—and does it by choice.

"No cooking for me," he said. "There are too damn many complaints."

## "THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



## State Legislative Committee Appointments Near Completion

Committee appointments provided for by resolutions adopted by the 1945 session of the legislature were virtually completed here today, following release of a list of personnel here Wednesday by Senate President Howard Belton and Eugene Marsh, speaker of the house of representatives.

Legislative members of the tax study committee are Sen. Earl T. Newby, Medford, and Rep. Giles French, Moro. This committee will be composed of 13 members, most of whom are to be selected by the governor. Purpose of the committee is to conduct a study of Oregon's tax structure and submit a report to the 1947 legislature. Creation of this committee was asked by Governor Earl Snell in his message to the legislature.

An appropriation of \$20,000 was authorized by the legislature to defray the expenses of this committee in conducting its investigation.

To Study Districts  
The committee to investigate and report on reapportionment of Oregon legislative districts is composed of Senators Marshall Cornett, Klamath Falls, and Lew Wallace, Portland, and Representatives Alex Barry, Portland; E. W. Kimberling, Prairie City, and Ned H. Calloway, Brownsville.

The committee on executive appointments, geology and mineral industries, is comprised of five senators. They are Lee Patterson and Irving Rand, both of Portland; William Walsh, Coos Bay; Rex Ellis, Pendleton, and Earl Newbury, Medford.

Other legislative committee appointments:  
Statutory revision—Senators Irving Rand and Paul Patterson, Washington county, and Representatives Carl H. Francis, Dayton; Robert A. Bennett, Portland, and W. W. Balderes, Grants Pass.

Child delinquency—Senators Thomas Parkinson, Roseburg, and Joel C. Booth, Lebanon, and Representatives O. H. Bengston, Medford; J. O. Johnson, Portland, and Paul Hendricks, Salem.

Veterans' welfare—Senators Lee Patterson, Portland, and Ernest Fatland, Condon, and Representatives Harvey Wells, Portland; Frank J. VanDyke, Ashland, and C. L. Liewallen, Pendleton.

Prison investigation—Senators Frank Hilton, Portland, and Frederick Lamport, Salem, and Representatives H. R. Jones, Salem; Pat Lonergan, Portland, and Jack Bain, Portland.

One senator and two representatives were named to prepare the voters' pamphlet argument in favor of two bills to go on the ballot at the special election June 22. These include Dean Walker, Independence; Giles French, Moro, and W. W. Balderes.

Bills Explained  
One bill proposes a tax to raise approximately \$10,000,000 during the next two years for construction of new buildings at the state institutions and at the higher educational plants. Of this amount, \$6,000,000 would be expended by the state board of control and \$4,000,000 by the state board of higher education. The tax would be offset by surplus state income tax revenues.

Another measure proposes a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes sold in Oregon to raise approximately \$2,000,000 annually for support of the public schools.

Suspension Orders Against Stores Stayed  
PORTLAND, April 11—(AP)—Suspension orders against four Fred Meyer, Inc., stores here were stayed today by the OPA until an appeal hearing is heard by a national OPA hearing commissioner.

Attorneys for eight Safeway grocery stores here filed similar appeals from 30-day business suspension orders resulting from sale of ration goods for which the stores accepted expired ration points.

School Society Meets To Plan for Work  
The Oak Point school society met at the school house Friday night. Mrs. Ellis Lauderbach and George Knapp had charge of the program which consisted of games and music by the school children.

Mrs. C. C. Comstock and Mrs. Grove Peterson were hostesses. Mrs. Charles Wilson and Mrs. Z. Bartel are on the program committee for the next meeting.

Seven-Day Work Week Ordered at Shipyard  
PORTLAND, April 11.—(AP)—A seven day work week was ordered today at Oregon Shipbuilding corporation yards where Kaiser officials said the need for completing pontoons for army bridges dictated the speed up.

A call for 2500 workers needed to rush the work on aluminum pontoons was piling up applications at the labor employment office but only 800 are on the job today.