

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

## No Papers to Germany

The process of reeducating the Germans begins with controlling their press and radio—and barring American newspapers and periodicals from circulating in allied occupied territory. The army's department of psychological warfare apparently thinks their mental capacity is so starved they have to be spooned for an indefinite time. Goebbels in his day had the same idea, and became the world's No. 1 propagandist. Now our army uses the same tools but reverses the direction of the line of thought poured into German minds.

It is obvious that military rule will persist in Germany for some time, and with it military control of channels of communication within the country. But it does seem a sorry commentary that the literature of free America, for example, is to be withheld from Germany. Even in wartime there was the interchange of scientific journals through Switzerland, scientists recognizing universal freedom for discoveries in pure science. Now with Germany to be reeducated as a democratic state its people are not permitted to read the literary and political journals from this country.

This barring of American publications has provoked widespread protest. It surely will not stand very long. Introduction of American and British publications ought to be a stimulating and helpful thing in this process of reeducating Germany. The longer the German mind is regarded simply as a cistern to be filled there will be competition for control of the source of supply. When the German mind is given liberty of thought and access to all expressions of opinion it should grow in knowledge, in self-control and in that sense of freedom which is the true bulwark of humanity against tyranny.

## Coddling Captives

We are pleased that General Eisenhower moved promptly to take Herman Goering off exhibition. If all this chatter about prosecuting war criminals has any meaning—and the tens of thousands of victims of Nazi atrocities in German prison and concentration camps cry out for retribution—Goering should be thrown in the guardhouse and treated like a criminal awaiting trial. He was Hitler's own choice as No. 2 Nazi, and stayed with the Nazi gang until just a few days before Germany's final collapse. If he has talking to do let him do it to the court, or to experienced interrogators of the military intelligence section.

With Goering being dined by the generals, validity is given to the German hope for easier treatment at the hands of Americans. They raced to greet the Yanks as captors in hopes of escaping the fury of the Russians. Well, the Americans should not be softies, either. The allied court for war criminals should be instituted at once and all those suspected of war crimes turned over to its custody for prompt trial. The sooner punishment following trial is inflicted the quicker the German people will realize that this war was not just a practice game.

It happens that Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, commander of the 36th division which captured Goering, was first commander of the 70th division at Camp Adair. He and Brig. Gen. Robert Stack are called down quite sharply by Eisenhower who previously had forbidden any fraternizing with top German civil or military officials. The public statement by the commanding general is welcomed as a sign there is to be no coddling of captives.

## Will Japs Surrender?

Of the Germans this was true, they fought as soldiers following generally recognized rules of warfare. They fought hard and resisted with great tenacity; but when they were thoroughly defeated they yielded to superior force. If the Wehrmacht commanders had enjoyed full authority they would have surrendered months ago to spare their country its final agonies. Hitler, the fool fanatic, wouldn't give up and wouldn't let his generals give up. At last they realized they had to, so they surrendered armies in big blocks, as high as a million men at a time.

Thus far the Japanese have shown no such willingness to yield to the inevitable. Surrender by the Japs is always an individual matter. No officer has capitulated to the Americans, surrendering any considerable body of troops. When it comes to large-scale fighting which is expected in China or on Honshu, will the Japanese persist in these battle tactics, resistance to the death? Probably. Their driving force is absolute devotion to their emperor, counting it

## Editorial Comment

### NIEMOLLER AND THYSSEN

In the delivery from Axis prison camps of Industrialist Fritz Thyssen and Pastor Martin Niemoller, both articulate anti-Hitlerites who were imprisoned for their utterances, there arises possibility of a confusion of ideas. The confusion lies in this: to have been against Hitler does not necessarily mean to be in favor of democracy.

The case of Thyssen is fairly simple. He financed Hitler's early ascendancy, thus making it possible, for the express and admitted purpose of forcible suppression of the labor movement in Germany. Hitler turned on Thyssen later—an experience not monopolized by Thyssen—and they became enemies, but this falling-out between suppressionists did not make Thyssen a democrat, and any emotional drift toward canonizing Thyssen would work a fraud upon democracy.

The case of Pastor Niemoller is different, and rests upon lack of evidence rather than adverse. Pastor Niemoller won the respect of the God-fearing world when he refused to allow Hitler to become religious head of Germany. His utterance: "Not you, but God, is my 'Leutnant'" is said to have sealed his commitment to prison.

But Niemoller's courageous stand in the issue of religious integrity does not necessarily show that he would have taken the same stand against fascism at large, say in a matter of civil liberties, nor against Deutschland Uber Alles. He served as a U-boat commander in the first world war.

Pastor Niemoller is not to be pre-judged in these matters, but the record is incomplete.—San Francisco Chronicle.

glory to die for him. This gives a gloomy prospect, for there are some four million men in the Jap armies and it takes a long time to put that number to death.

There remains one chance of avoiding this general slaughter, and that is surrender by the government at Tokyo. If the Japanese leaders could ever sacrifice their face-saving ideas they could ask for an end of hostilities and accept what terms the allies offered them. As we see it, that is the only way the war with Japan can be ended short of slaying several million Japanese soldiers. This is the real meaning of the phrase—"the war is not over."

## Chinese in Foochow

The Chinese are resuming offensives, not only in the interior but at the seacoast too. They have entered Foochow, a seaport on the East China sea, lying nearly opposite the upper tip of Formosa. Naturally, speculation arises over whether the Americans will strike at this port to gain their first toe-hold on the China coast.

It is doubtful if Foochow would be the initial point of landing. To carry supplies to the Chinese a more valuable port and one much closer to our base in the Philippines would be Canton. With this firmly in American hands, supplies could flow to equip the Chinese armies. If the objective is to engage the Jap armies in China or to obtain a China base for action against Japan proper, then the strike would be north of Foochow, perhaps Shanghai.

We do not know whether a major blow will be struck this summer because we do not know how much additional might must be transferred to the orient from Europe or how long that transfer would require. We shall surely see before the year's end invasions of China or the home islands of Japan. The air raids, in the meantime, are hitting the enemy's capacity for war-making.

## Pay of Postal Employees

The last congress adjourned without taking favorable action on the bill to readjust salaries of postal employees. Unless extended the temporary supplemental allowance of \$300 per annum will expire on June 30 next. Instead of merely extending this the congress should make a permanent upward adjustment of postal salaries. There has been no change in the pay base for 20 years—probably no other group of any size but what has had several pay boosts in that interval of time. There has been reduction in working hours, but on overtime postal employees get no time-and-a-half. By a singular method of computation they get for overtime work a little less than straight time pay. Their work, too, has been much heavier than ever before.

Loyalty to the service, permanence of tenure and provision for retirement pay have kept most postal employees on the job; but the people of the country should not wear that loyalty thin. Congress should pass legislation to correct the injustice to postal employees, on a permanent basis.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
Associated Press War Analyst

The Japanese, who expect the Americans eventually to launch amphibious operations along the East China coast, have counted largely upon Formosa as an air base capable of warding off an attack of that kind.

But now Formosa is to a great extent neutralized as such a bulwark by sustained American bombing from Philippines bases. Striking evidence of this is afforded by Chungking's report that the Chinese have reoccupied Foochow.

Foochow lies on the north bank of the Min Chiang estuary well up from the river mouth. It is within easy striking distance from the north end of Formosa island where heavy Japanese air concentrations once dominated the whole sweep of the Chinese coast to westward.

The Min Chiang river offers the most promising route for an Allied landing on the East China coast aimed at a junction with Chinese troops driving eastward in Hunan. Such a move would split Japanese forces in north and south China apart. There are virtually no east-west roads in the East China coastal area itself but the Min Chiang is navigable from its mouth for 100 miles to Yen Ping (Nan Ping).

At Yen Ping the only east-west highway in south central East China follows the west bank of the north fork of the Min Chiang, curving broadly northward through Kiangsi province. It leads indirectly to Heng Chow, obvious ultimate objective of the Chinese counter offensive in Hunan already threatening Paoching.

Heng Chow is the southern end of a bottleneck span of the Japanese corridor bisecting China from north to south. It lies some 350 miles from west of Yen Ping.

Use of the Min Chiang river as a supply route would put the main potential beachhead in eastern China a full 100 miles beyond the seacoast. While Formosa's powerful air installations were intact that would not have been possible and a landing anywhere else on the East China coastal hump would have been faced with extreme transportation difficulties.

Whether the Min Chiang is actually under Allied considerations for landing operations to join up with the Chinese in Hunan remains to be seen. The intensive bombing of Formosa and resurgence of Chinese offensive activity both in the Foochow area and farther north in southern Chekiang as well as in western Hunan can leave Tokyo in little doubt, however, that such a move is possible, or will be possible very soon as American air forces in China are expanded and heavy reinforcements reach General MacArthur's command in the Philippines.

Chinese reports that the enemy is already falling back northward for a concentration north of the Yellow river in northeastern China are not convincing as yet, however, it would mean virtually abandonment of the China-Indo China corridor and leave all enemy forces in South China, Indo China, Thailand, the Malay peninsula and the Dutch Indies to their fate, cut off by land as well as sea from Japan and from the main Japanese armies in China.



Distributed by King Features Syndicate by arrangement with The Washington Post

## A Whale of a Catch

# News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

WASHINGTON, May 14—The way the tax trimming program was announced made it sound colossal, but it was far short of that.

When business corporations paid their excess profits taxes (running up to 90 per cent or more) these war years they did so under a provision of law which promised a 10 per cent refund within three to five years.

All this new program does is to say they may have their 10 per cent back now. No permanent loss to the treasury will result. Business will merely get its refund sooner.

The notion behind this major feature of the program is that business may use the money at once for reconversion, some will need this help. Others have accumulated cash reserves (common corporate war practice).

The other important change will be of considerable help to small business. The lift in exemptions on excess profits taxes (not normal rates which run above 40 per cent) from \$10,000 to \$25,000 will, in effect, absolve businesses earning less than \$25,000 from the profit-confiscation tax rates of war.

But there is another provision of law which enabled corporations to deduct from certain normal rate payments certain allowances if they paid high excess profits rates.

Thus the announced relief will not be as great as the cited figures have indicated. With the normal tax hand the government will take back some of the excess profits hand.

This is about all there is in the "tax reduction."

Behind this announcement, however, the participants indulged themselves in a little light and fancy stabbing. Senate Finance Chairman George had announced two days earlier that he thought the government should promise a real reduction to begin next January 1, whether or not Japan was beaten.

Next day from the treasury came an anonymous statement that George (whom some have mentioned as possible successor

to Morgenthau) had reversed his position on this.

An official of the treasury department had given that information to newsmen suggesting it be published without credit, as off-the-record inspiration. The newsmen did not think George had changed his mind and the charge was not printed, at least not generally.

This was not the only piquant savor of the deal. After George and house ways and means Chairman Doughton had been at the White House discussing taxes with President Truman, the newspapers were able to carry an authoritative statement that Mr. Truman had told congress to go ahead and handle taxes in its own way as he was too busy to bother.

This sounded very much like Mr. Morgenthau was not to have his usual annual soul-stirring presentation of tax programs to congress (none of which have been adopted in late year). It also somehow encourages people to believe the reports that George might get the treasury secretaryship.

My own information is that nothing is likely to be done about a cabinet change in the treasury until after the Bretton Woods agreements sink or swim in congress.

Other than that it can be said Truman appreciates Morgenthau's good New York financial connections, but, on the other hand, George would take the job if offered.

Certain senators whom I greatly respect think Morgenthau will go in a few months and the job will be handed to Truman's Missouri banking friend, John Snyder.

From this series of inner events it is plain the administration is not going into any real tax reduction for some time. It will not accept the George program promising action in 1946 and is content to rest with the faint trimmings presented last week.

AMERICUS, Ga. (AP)—Ethel Patricia Davis, first child of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis, of Americus, was born Sept. 4, 1939—the day England and France declared war on Germany.

Shortly after 8 a. m. yesterday, as President Truman announced Germany's unconditional surrender, Mary Francis Davis, second child of the couple, was born.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



What? Give my old campaign posters to the scrap drive, with another election only 5 years off!

# IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

Ill luck of the numerals marked the day. Nature did not smile, she spat in our faces with a belated storm. Nevertheless 12 gathered at the starting post, mildly hopeful that the weather might clear later in the day, which most decidedly it failed to do. We drove to Freres mill on the side of the mountain a few miles above Taylor's grove, parked there. Logging operations have cut up the old trails, so we followed the logging road, slogging through the steady down pour, crossing the feeder forks of Canyon creek. Except for the map which Mr. Ware at the mill had sketched for me, the route was largely guesswork, for clouds hung over the treetops. Finally we left the road and headed up the trail-less mountainside. We worked through the heavy timber, up to the young growth, then to the twisted brush just trying to extricate itself from its very recent burden of snow, on up through the patches of huckleberry whose buds were just beginning to show color, and where the grass was still numb from winter, and then to snow patches. At last we got on top of something, and found the visibility zero.

Did you ever hear of a lost mountain? There are Lost rivers and Lost lakes in Oregon, but here was a lost mountain, utterly lost in the fog. The familiar face of House mountain was nowhere to be seen. But Adolph Greenbaum discovered a sign: "House Mt." We couldn't see the mountain, even though it was under our feet. Fortified with that identification we pushed on through a thicket of rhododendron until we came out on the scarp. A howling gale blew across its edge. Clouds shrouded the face of the cliff and all the surroundings and the rain, now chilling, kept falling. There was nothing to do then but turn and glog down the mountain, all feeling as amphibious as the marines.

There were occasional rewards in the way of clearing skies when the valley scene opened. The lighter green of the budding alder and maple in the lower reaches merged into the heavy green of the firs on the mountainsides while the crests under heavy cloud cover were deep white. Wisps of cloud like white veils floated up the draws, and down in the cove lands the dogwood stood out in bridal white.

And so back to the mill and lunch and hot coffee in the shelter of the machine shop while the returning rain beat a tattoo on the roof.

Why do they do it, climb mountains to get the view which often isn't there? Well, that is a secret known only to those who love the hills and cherish the woods and the mountains even in their roughest moods.

Maybe I'll get more before the day is over," said Waggoner, a former banker, "but I'm about out of business—they're scared out."

Last year there was only light rainfall in one section of the city and four of his bettors refused to pay.

NAMPA, Ida. (AP)—A Nampa farmer dangled the following inducement in the help wanted column of the Idaho Free Press: "No milking or irrigating, hardly anything to do and lots of shade to do it in."

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT Sports-minded Yanks Produce Ball Bats In German Factory

GERMANY (AP)—Two sports-minded American officers have started reconvertng one small portion of Germany's erstwhile war industry. Capt John Pfitch, of Tyler, Texas, and Lt. Cassius M. Lea, of Fenton, Mich., are using a former German 88-mm shell factory for production of baseball bats.

In the small town of Tungenhutte the two officers of the 35th division were walking through the factory when they saw a number of wood working machines and a sizeable stockpile of hardwood. Their 448th anti-aircraft warning battalion needed baseball equipment, now that the shooting is over. Soon a makeshift production line was working and the first bats began appearing—ones that would be hard to beat even back home. They were trademarked "Pfitch Lea Tungenhutte Bat" which admittedly is plenty of trademark for any bat.

Three first class privates in the U. S. 320th infantry regiment have just about decided to start spreading some proper propaganda about Americans to counter the erstwhile Nazi output. When Henry H. Tremaine, of Allerton, Mass., Gerald A. Peace of Williamsport, Pa., and William J. Dubs, of Dallas, Texas, entered a German home the other day they found the whole family kneeling in prayer.

The doughboy trio stood quietly waiting for the prayers to end before taking up business with the Germans. Finally one member of the family stood up, Suspecting they had been living entirely too well for slave laborers, he turned them over to military police. A short time later Busse received congratulations for capturing a couple of confessed SS troopers.

PFC Homer R. Kirkpatrick of Cove Creek, N. C., was just finishing a hurried search of a house when he heard a noise in the cellar. He surprised a trio of SS troopers busily engaged in changing their uniforms for civilian clothes. To prove their guilt beyond argument, Homer marched them in just as he caught them, half military clothes and half-civilian.

## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

"CITY DEVELOPMENT," by Lewis Mumford (Harcourt, Brace); \$3; "A MILLION HOMES A YEAR," by Dorothy Rosenman (Harcourt, Brace); \$3.50.

Devoted to the subject of what we're going to live in, and where it will be, these two uncommonly valuable books are written by experts. They deserve a wide audience; they require little technical knowledge on the reader's part, and are so aptly, so intelligently phrased that they make pleasant reading.

They're for the man in the street. Mrs. Rosenman wants to get him out of the street into a comfortable, efficient, inexpensive home; Mumford wants him in a less crowded street. Few people have the information to argue with these authors.

Mrs. Rosenman, chairman of the National Committee on Housing, quotes from the 1940 census to show that of the 37,000,000 dwelling units in this country, 14,000,000 had no flush toilet, 12,000,000 no private bath tub, 11,000,000 no running water.

To build homes for people with incomes under \$2000, she believes there must be cost reductions all along the line in materials, labor, taxes, interest, land values; improvement in zoning regulations; stable, efficient neighborhood control.

Mumford's book consists of six republished essays: "The City," "The Metropolitan Milieu," "Mass Production and Housing," "Report on Housing," "The Social Foundations of Post-War Planning" and "The Plan of London," the last two printed for the first time in the U. S.

His observations on the nature of cities delve so profoundly as to suggest why Americans, and perhaps British, too, entered this war with reluctance.

The big city, London, New York or Chicago, has been built, he claims, for economic and industrial purposes, not for human ends; that is, people gather in New York to make money, not to enjoy the full, happy and natural life. American cities of over 25,000 do not reproduce themselves, he points out, and the larger the metropolis, the lower the birth rate. His main criticism of the London County Council plan for rebuilding is that it aims to keep the capital's present enormous population.

He favors the "garden city." For all his radical attack on huge urban centers, he is just an old-fashioned man who wants family life revived.

His observations on the nature of cities delve so profoundly as to suggest why Americans, and perhaps British, too, entered this war with reluctance.

The big city, London, New York or Chicago, has been built, he claims, for economic and industrial purposes, not for human ends; that is, people gather in New York to make money, not to enjoy the full, happy and natural life. American cities of over 25,000 do not reproduce themselves, he points out, and the larger the metropolis, the lower the birth rate. His main criticism of the London County Council plan for rebuilding is that it aims to keep the capital's present enormous population.

He favors the "garden city." For all his radical attack on huge urban centers, he is just an old-fashioned man who wants family life revived.

came over and asked, heavily: "When are you going to shoot us?" "We are not going to shoot you," said the startled Tremaine. "Are you going to hang us then," said the German, paling. The three privates finally convinced the German family they had no intention of killing them. "Then," said the father of the family in one of the war's greatest masterpieces of understatement, "Hitler hasn't told us the truth about everything."

Plenty of SS troops are trying to avoid surrender by slipping into civilian clothes. Some of them may be getting away with it, but not all.

Pvt. Frank T. See, Chicago, was standing guard the other night when he heard shuffling in a parked truck. He found two bare feet sticking out of a pup tent. Ticking them gently with his bayonet, he persuaded their owner to emerge and surrender.

At first he looked like just another half-dressed civilian, but questioning revealed another SS trooper trying to sneak home and become a civilian.

A different slant was tried on PFC Clifford Busse, of Rock Rapids, Iowa, who had been ordered to question all suspicious-looking persons.

A bunch of freed slave laborers came drifting by. There was nothing to distinguish two of them from the rest except that they looked mighty husky and healthy to Busse, considering the undernourishment of the majority.

Suspecting they had been living entirely too well for slave laborers, he turned them over to military police. A short time later Busse received congratulations for capturing a couple of confessed SS troopers.

PFC Homer R. Kirkpatrick of Cove Creek, N. C., was just finishing a hurried search of a house when he heard a noise in the cellar. He surprised a trio of SS troopers busily engaged in changing their uniforms for civilian clothes. To prove their guilt beyond argument, Homer marched them in just as he caught them, half military clothes and half-civilian.

## The Safety Valve

WORK FOR NAZI BOSSES

To the Editor:

We are now about to witness the trial and punishment of the war criminals, those evil men who indoctrinated a whole generation in the glory and glamour of war, in the lust for power and in the cunning use of cruelty, hate and every known form of barbarism. Having attempted to rule the by force, starvation and slavery and having failed, they are to answer for their crimes.

The question now arises: will these men, who started the most horrible of all wars be treated as criminals and punished as such, or will they be considered as soldiers according to the established code wherein the generals live in a castle and the privates behind barbed wire?

If Prussian militarism is to be stamped out or even discouraged and Europe is to be cleansed of Nazism then let us reverse the usual methods of dealing with a conquered nation. For example, if 1,000,000 or 5,000,000 Germans are to be used in repairing the destruction, they committed in Europe, let the marshals and generals and admirals and commodores and high ranking Nazis go first and leave until the last the fifteen to eighteen year old boys of the "lost generation," boys who never had a chance to know or experience Liberty, Freedom or Christianity.

If the death penalty is not invoked, then 10 years at hard labor in Russia, France or Holland would be a fitting end to the career of many a Nazi war lord.

This is not sadistic revenge; it is justice and it is the kind of justice that will take all the glamour out of war for this generation of Germans at least.

To permit the "officer caste" of the German army to go free so that they might fight "another day" would be to forget the sacrifice of our honored dead who gave "life itself" in order that freedom might be restored to mankind.

This will not be the last war unless it is also the end of German militarism.

H. R. PICKETT  
900 Center St., Salem.

FOR HER FOR HIM GRADUATION ENGRAVING 6c A LETTER IN OUR OWN SHOP Divided Payments STEVENS & SON MANUFACTURING JOHNSON