

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## When the World Rocked

John Reed, former Portland journalist who is buried in the Kremlin at Moscow, wrote a book on the bolshevik revolution which was published under the title "Ten Days That Shook the World."

Of the period from the death of Roosevelt through the surrender of Germany it might be said they were "thirty days in which the world shook." Never before with the exception of Passion Week have so many events of momentous significance crowded into a brief space of time. From a headline writer's standpoint they were at once his delight and his despair. The front page failed to carry the load of "front page must" stories. No newsman expects to see the like again in his lifetime. Here is a summary of the starting events which made the month from April 12 on a month fruitful for history:

- April 12—Death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Georgia.
- April 13—Harry S. Truman takes Nation's helm, charting course of victory and lasting peace.
- April 24—Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain, Vichy Chief of State, surrenders to face treason charge.
- April 25—The United Nations Conference on International Organization opens at San Francisco.
- April 25—United States and Russian troops cut Germany in two by junction along Elbe river.
- April 27—Benito Mussolini executed by Italian Partisans.
- April 28—German peace offer to U. S. and England rejected; report of total surrender denied by Truman.
- May 1—Germans announce death of Adolph Hitler; Doenitz, new Fuehrer, says war to continue.
- May 2—Russians proclaim capture of Berlin.
- May 2—Germans surrender unconditionally in Italy, Southern Austria.
- May 4—Germans in Netherlands, Northwest Germany and Denmark give up.
- May 5—Germans surrender in West Austria, Bavaria.
- May 6—Unconditional German surrender in "little red schoolhouse" ends European war.
- May 8—Truman, Churchill proclaim V-E day, pledge victory over Japan; surrender "ratified" in Berlin.
- May 9—Air Marshal Hermann Goering, No. 2 on war criminal docket, surrenders to Americans.
- May 10—Partial demobilization plans announced for U. S. troops; transition to peacetime economy under way.

## Time for New Meeting

The return of Molotov to Russia and Anthony Eden to London puts emphasis on the need for an early meeting of the heads of the principal powers of the United Nations: Great Britain, Russia, the United States, perhaps China and France. Although the conference at San Francisco dealt chiefly with problems of a new organization for peace, while these men were in this country it was possible to hold conversations on subjects relating to the peace settlement, like Poland. These men have returned to their capitals, and many grave issues arising out of the war remain unsettled. Yalta's agreements have been bogged down. Trieste lifts its head like another Danzig.

Churchill and Truman have expressed themselves as eager for a new conference with Stalin. The latter can have no excuse about his duty as chief of staff in fighting a war to prevent his attendance. Statesmen of the secondary level (foreign ministers) have been unable to compose differences over Poland. Perhaps the heads of the state can. At least they ought to try to do so.

The Polish question involves not only the composition of the government at Warsaw, but also the lot of the 16 members of Polish resistance who were arrested, and the future boundaries of Poland. The new Austrian government is not recognized by Great Britain and the United States, but is by Russia. How can this difference be adjusted? When will American news-writers be permitted to have access to liberated or enemy territories now occupied by Russia? How nearly uniform will be the administrations of the several portions of Germany?

Here are topics for the leads to discuss and if at all possible to agree on. The immediate peace of the world depends greatly on how well the victors do the job of handling their victory.

A new company has been formed to drill for oil over around Burns. Hope springs eternal... perhaps on the theory that the desert land ought to be good for something.

This war loan is the "Mighty Seventh." We hope it doesn't prove as spurious as "Mighty Oregon" sometimes in a USC game.

## Editorial Comment

### WORLD CARTEL FOR COTTON

Our cotton export subsidy, which in essence is the "dumping" so long abominable in our eyes, is bearing its natural fruit. It first provoked a price war between the United States and Brazil in the world cotton market. Now it is incubating a plan for an international government cartel in cotton, which representatives of the principal cotton growing and spinning countries will offer their governments for adoption. As our Washington bureau related last week, Brazilians have ready a draft of the cartel plan. It includes production and export quotas, agreed selling prices, acreage limitations on planting and purchases by the government of each producing country of its excess production, if any. A specially intriguing feature of the plan is that cotton surplus purchases by the government of any producing country are to be financed through loans from our Export-Import Bank for three years at 3% interest. The world's needs would be estimated by the cartel's governors every six months and yearly export quotas might be revised accordingly. It is a beautiful plan and yet our countrymen cannot but feel a little hurt by the loan provision. It is too like an intimation that we are a bit mercenary in our world outlook. Why shouldn't we be allowed to give them the money.—Wall Street Journal.

## 'Oh, Oh, What's This?'

Speaking before the Washington Advertising club, Robert E. Hannegan, postmaster general and chairman of the democratic national committee said that the program for the future would be government cooperation with business rather than control. He said that once the threat of inflation ends, government controls will be lifted, adding:

I hope that in those years, under President Truman, old uncertainties that plagued our nation's business and those who managed it will disappear. Read that again; it's a new word out of Washington. And it comes from the man who made Truman vice president (and hence president) and whose apparent assignment is to make him president again. The administration, via Bob Hannegan, is starting out to woo business and business management.

There was a time a decade ago when President Roosevelt made overtures to business, and had a group of business leaders set up as an advisory council in the commerce department. It soon became evident however that their advice was not sought; that the new deal was determined to flail banking, utilities, and other business scapegoats. Since then business has been skittish of government at Washington.

"Old uncertainties," indeed; how eagerly business awaits their disappearance. Hannegan's bow is clearly to the right, like Senator Harding's bid for return to "normalcy" in the 1920 campaign. A new prophet has arisen in Israel. The days of the scourge are at an end. The president aims at an era of good feeling, with an end of the political plagues which have irritated and annoyed business executives for a dozen years. This indeed marks a change of direction, and one which was not first "cleared with Sidney."

## British Election

Prior to Prime Minister Churchill's speech of Sunday it was predicted he would set a date for a general election in Great Britain. July or October were the dates favored by the prophets, leaving August and September out for vacations and harvesting. But the prime minister gave no intimation he was considering an early call for an election. Instead he talked in a vein as though the present government would continue. An election will be held; it seems certain, at a date not very far off. There has been no election for ten years, and now, that the great weight of fear and of effort has been lifted with Germany's defeat the British will want a fresh expression of public opinion. Held soon, the conservative party would probably receive a fresh mandate and Churchill be retained as head of the government. Even so he would prefer a coalition government until the Jap war is concluded and the country well on the way to peace. The labor party lacks the leadership and the public confidence, though it has contributed mightily to the common task of winning the war. If the election should be deferred very long, the opposition might gather strength and gain power. The differences are not very great however; the conservatives are standpatters who legislate along very liberal lines, while the labor party talks radical and legislates very conservatively. Britain will still be Britain no matter when an election is held.

Vidkun Quisling, held under arrest at Oslo pending trial for treason, has been given the job of cleaning toilets at the prison where he is confined. The Norwegians are setting a good example of how to treat traitors and war criminals. Some one should pass Herman Goering a brush and a water bucket.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
Associated Press War Analyst

Grim notice that his name is on the first priority list of Nazi war criminals has been served on Hermann Goering, Hitler's onetime successor designate. It was placed there last November by the United Nations war crimes commission in London. And with Hitler presumably beyond reach of human vengeance and Himmler missing, the plump and strutting air marshal seems destined to the place he once coveted. He looms as the No. 1 Nazi under the criminal accusation brought against him by the commission.

Realization of Goering's unique place on the long roll of Nazi war criminals yet to be completed probably inspired in part General Eisenhower's repudiation of any tendency to treat Goering as an ordinary war prisoner of high rank. It certainly stirred the crimes commission to formal announcement that his name had stood for months in "the first list" of those Nazi charged with war crimes. In the absence of the specific indictments, however, it is impossible to say how Goering will be tried.

The war crimes commission had its birth under the joint "statement on atrocities" issued at Moscow in November, 1943, and signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. It provides that "those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities... will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be erected there-in."

At the moment that United Nations purpose was promulgated Goering was the No. 2 Nazi. At that moment, too, Nazi crimes in Poland and Russia were still being uncovered and were especially stressed in the Moscow statement of atrocities. It was made public in order that Nazi war criminals "will know they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the people whom they have outraged."

Goering's "consenting part" in atrocity charges can hardly be questioned. There seems every probability of a Russian demand that he be committed to Russian custody for trial on Russian soil, under Russian law and by Russian judges.



Eclipse of the Rising Sun  
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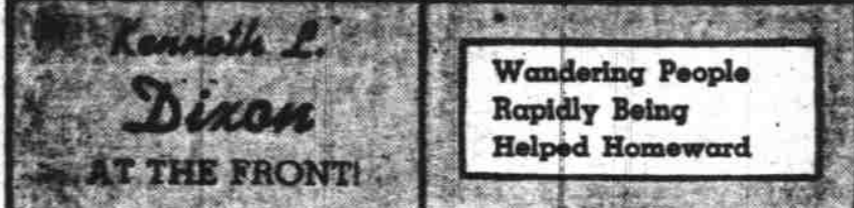


(Continued from page 1)

diaphragm fall and almost visibly settles back in indifference. Did you ever study the anatomy of a radio joke? Often its incubation and its skeleton are so plain you can see the joke coming even before the comedian utters it or the audience perceives it. There are, in succession, the build-up (whose tailoring is sometimes painfully obvious), the clinch and the breakthrough, with a pause for audience perception. Sometimes the pause is prolonged because either the audience or the joke is dull. Sometimes the recovery is fast as the audience "fields the ball" quickly. And sometimes it's a plain dud.

You can classify radio jokes by the way the audience reacts. Some are firecracker gags, which often are spontaneous and genuine (Phil Baker and Bob Hope and Fred Allen are good at that); and the audience is kept popping in continuous if not noisy mirth. Then there are "fuse" jokes, the kind where the mirth fizzes like a fuse and finally ends in a sputter with no special effect. Also there are delayed action jokes, time bombs you might call them, not because they were built that way but because of the difference in time of seeing the point of the joke by various members of the audience. You can feel the laughter roll along and grow in volume as the point of the gag registers with the listeners.

Here is a good example of this type, from the Jack Benny program of Sunday night: Benny: "I see they have ended the midnight curfew."  
Mary L.: "Yes, and they have lifted the ban against horse racing."  
Benny: "That's fine; now Crosby can race his horses again."  
Mary L.: "Yes, and they won't have to get in by midnight."  
It took several seconds for Mary's cute line finally to register among the duller-witted. The radio listener noted the response of the audience was in the form of a rolling crescendo. A little laughter now and then



IN GERMANY—(P)—With the war over, the long trek home—or to places where homes used to be—is being shortened for Europe's wandering peoples who became political prisoners, slave laborers, or simply part of a frightened horde fleeing before the storm of conflict.

The energies of American armies have been turned toward getting these displaced persons back where they came from and results have come swiftly.

The Ninth army alone has repatriated 120,000 French, Dutch, Belgian and Luxembourgish bourgeois nationals from east of the Rhine in recent days. During the last week the average daily turnover has reached 10,000.

"That means that by early next week the entire army area should be largely cleared of western Europeans who desire to be repatriated," said Capt. George Morgan, of Durham, N. C., former Duke university professor who now serves as a military government officer.

For the first time since I returned to this gator a month ago, roads no longer are clogged with footsore wanderers. By trucks and railroads they are being shipped out as swiftly as possible. Those still waiting to go are being fed and clothed more adequately and housed whenever possible in various army "DP" camps. Once they avoided these camps because, unable then to help transport them homeward, the army only impeded their progress with red tape.

Now word has spread like a virus and the wanderers eagerly seek out such camps in order to take advantage of their quicker transportation.

The majority of those repatriated have been western Europeans since the military situation

is relaxed by the best of men and women. And the study of radio programs and what makes them click (or fail to click) is interesting and sometimes funny. Try listening to the radio audience next time you tune in on radio comedy.

not to mention political problems, has prevented the mass repatriation of eastern and southern Europeans.

"However, arrangements are now being made with the Russians to handle the transfer of those displaced personnel who have to pass through territory the Soviet army now occupies, in order to reach their homes," said Capt. Morgan. "There is no reason to believe they won't be under way in a few days."

That will be another sizeable job. In addition to 154,000 western Europeans uncovered in this sector, the Ninth army military government officials have tallied 280,000 Russians, 115,000 Poles and great numbers of southern Europeans of varied nationalities. Although it may seem strange at first, not all of the western Europeans displaced by war wish to be repatriated, Morgan said. This is due to several factors, but the most likely reason is fear of the attitude the folks back home may take.

Those who want to go and whose homes or communities are within reach of American army transportation facilities are getting on their way swiftly.

There's something pretty wonderful about watching their delight at this long-awaited opportunity to ride after walking so many hundreds of miles. Their eyes practically worship American trucks as they pile their meager belongings aboard and clamor up breathlessly for the last ride home.

It was the same with the battered old "forty and eight" railroad cars. The people tacked green branches and fresh flowers on cars before the trains pulled out. If they had any remnants of their national flags, those too were pinned up.

And as trainload after trainload of wanderers pulled out, above the sounds of puffing engines and clanking cars came the music of accordions and guitars and the strains of patriotic songs.

Interspersed with such stirring anthems would come occasionally the "Beer Barrel Polka" or "Tye Been Working on the Railroad"—the best they could do in a gay musical way to thank the Americans for the long lift home.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I really don't have time to play with the children, but I do scream and threaten them, and that seems like a game to them"

## Salem Scouts Get High Rating; Valley Troops, Patrols Also Share Council's Top Honors

Cobra patrol of troop 8, Salem, won the highest patrol rating at the Boy Scout circus and camporee in Salem last week end, with a total of 3270 points, a recapitulation of the competition disclosed Tuesday.

Eagle patrol of troop 9, Salem, was runnerup with 3080, and honorable mention went to CXO patrol of troop 6, Salem, Owl patrol of troop 11 Salem, Flying Eagle patrol of troop 20 Salem, Flying Eagle patrol of troop 52 Silverton, and Crow patrol of troop 14 deaf school.

Top troop was troop 9 Salem, with troop 14 of the deaf school a close second. Honorable mention troops included troops 11 Salem, 42 Keizer, 52 Silverton.

Troop 31 of Sweet Home was voted to have made the greatest contribution to the circus, and troop 25 of Jefferson the greatest contribution to both the circus and camporee.

Ratings of troops and patrols were based on camping, cooking, citizenship, neatness, resourcefulness and general all-around scouting.

Patrol ratings by letters, as given out by the area scout office Tuesday, included:

- "A" plus—Cobra, troop 8, Salem; all patrols, 9 Salem.
- "A"—Flying Eagle, 52, Silverton; Peewee, 53, Woodburn; Crow, 14, deaf school; all patrols, 42, Keizer; Flying Eagle, 20, Salem; Owl 11, Salem; CXO, 6, Salem.
- "A" minus—Pine Tree, 52, Silverton; Flaming Arrow, 52, Silverton; Wolf, 54, Gervais; all other patrols, 14, deaf school; all patrols, 66, Pratum; Wolf and Pirate patrols, 1, Salem; all other patrols, 11, Salem; Flying Eagle, 3, Salem; Rattlesnake, 4, Salem.
- "B" plus—Flaming Arrow, 22, Albany; Comanche, 28, Albany; all patrols, 25, Jefferson; Panther, 56, Mt. Angel; Flaming Arrow, 56, Mt. Angel; Stag, 54, Gervais; Fox, 59, Brooks; all patrols except Eagle, 24, Dallas; all patrols, 31, Sweet Home; Panther, 20, Salem; Black Bear, 1, Salem; Wolf, 3, Salem; Lion, 6, Salem; all patrols, 16, Salem.
- "B"—Beaver, 22, Albany; Tiger, 38, Albany; Cobra, 52, Silverton; all patrols, 53, Woodburn; all patrols, 44, Grande Ronde; all patrols, 50, Stayton; Eagle, 24, Dallas; all patrols, 41, Keizer; all patrols, 6, Salem; Beaver, 4, Salem.
- "B" minus—Tiger 22, Albany; Pine Tree, 28, Albany; Beaver, 3, Salem; all other patrols, 4, Salem.
- "C" plus—Owl 55, Stayton.
- "C"—Flaming Arrow, 30, Lebanon; all patrols, 46, Turner; all patrols, 51, Lebanon; Stayton Explorers, 55; Covered Wagon, 53, Woodburn.
- "C" minus—Eagle, 12, Salem.
- "D"—all patrols, 17, Salem; Panther, 4, Salem.
- "F"—all patrols, 10, Salem.

## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

"FIGHTING LIBERAL: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE W. NORRIS" (Macmillan; \$2.50)

"I have thought conscience was the guide," Norris says of a vote he cast in disregard of the stand of his party and the opinions of his constituents. He continues:

"Otherwise, a member of Congress giving weight to expressed public sentiment becomes only an automatic machine. If that is the line of duty of a member, then Congress requires no patriotism, no education, and no courage."

This is the key to his distinguished career, which included 40 years in Washington, or five terms in the house and five in the senate. He made many enemies. But he made very many more friends; his defeat and retirement in 1943; and his death the following year, brought a nationwide acknowledgment of the depth and honesty of his mind and the benefits bestowed on the country by his independent course.

He ended the domination of Speaker Cannon, led in the fight for the anti-injunction act, the TVA and the REA, and fathered the 20th "Lame Duck" amendment. He also opposed U. S. entry in World War I and, after Versailles, the League of Nations, though not teamed up with Lodge. He backed America's present wartime role, however.

In early life, following the example of his mother, he was a party regular. But as he learned, he says, that the evil of machine politics was as great among Republicans as Democrats, and as he realized that in his adopted state of Nebraska he was supported by voters of both parties, he began to kick over the traces.

He went along with T. R. and the Bull Moose; campaigned for a democrat against Vire of Pennsylvania in 1926; bolted the GOP to work for "Al" Smith against Hoover, who would follow Coolidge in vetoing TVA; and in 1936 ran as an independent.

The book makes stirring reading. It is an essential document in American history. The "fighting liberal" was persuaded to write it by J. E. Lawrence who helped arrange and edit the material and who, as editor of the Lincoln (Neb.) Star, backed Norris politically.

## The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

REVISING HOUSE JOURNAL

To the Editor: The Oregon Journal (Portland) May 12, has the following story from its Salem bureau and we think its reproduction in your valuable newspaper will be of interest to the taxpayers of the county:

"Revision of the house and senate journals of the recent legislative session cost the taxpayers a total of \$4920, according to records in the secretary of state's office. Of this amount \$2004 went to desk clerks of the senate for their services and \$2920 to house clerks. The higher cost of the house committee is accounted for in part by the presence of two representatives, H. R. Jones and John Steelhammer, both of Marion county, each of whom drew \$320 for their 'services' at the rate of \$8 a day for the 40 days allowed for this post-session task."

Inquiry at the state office reveals that no two senators were appointed to supervise the correction of the senate journals. Hence \$640 went to increase cost of house journal. Was the house journal in such a mess that it required services so-called of two local assemblage to straighten it out? Why this extra load on the taxpayers? Why this sinecure? What did these two lawmakers do who were

elected in the first place to protect taxpayers and eliminate useless waste of money?

Yours truly,  
HENRY HALL

KANSAS CITY, May 14—(P)—Ernest Young probably found few sympathizers among the schoolboy set when he complained that thieves had raided his "place of business."

Young is the city's dog pound keeper. Thirty-seven of the canines have disappeared the past week.

### Graduation

Time at Stevens  
The Best Buy  
A War Bond

For Him	1. Tie Chains	1. Bracelets
	2. Key Clasp	2. Lockets
	3. Watch Chain	3. Caskets
	4. Money Clips	4. Dresser Sets
	5. Buttons	5. Earrings, Pins
	6. Birthstone Rings	6. Birthstone Rings
	7. Watches	7. Watches

Diamond Rings 239 Court Diamond Rings