# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Member of the Associated Press

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#### Few Unknown Dead

One major reason why there will be a minimum number of unknown dead in World War II is the identification division of the FBI in Washington. The division this year completes 21 years of service, during which time the file of fingerprints has grown to 97,200,000 cards. All these are drawn into use to aid in service and civilian identification.

There have been many arguments pro and con regarding the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its methods. That it serves a vital purpose is unquestioned. That it might have served even more had it been allowed free rein to combat the "underground" in Hawaii with wire tapping and other means prior to Pearl Harbor also is claimed.

Its fingerprint division is the largest of its kind in the world. Through it, nearly 15,000 fugitives are located each year, and many amnesia victims are identified. Past criminal records of persons seeking responsible jobs also are discovered through its use.

Working in the national field and in cooperation with local enforcement agencies the FBI fills an indispenable place in the police system of the country.

#### Final Drive in Mighty Seventh

Today we swing into July and the closing days of the Mighty Seventh War Loan. While the county has subscribed its total of corporation and individual bonds it still lags by half a million dollars on its E bond quota. The war finance committee is exerting every effort to sell the remaining block of bonds by the end of the big celebration on July 4th That is the day Americans traditionally make the eagle scream. This year they have a chance to make the eagle on their dollars scream as they hand them over in exchange for E bonds.

There is no hesitancy in urging the purchase of E bonds because bank reports show that savings accounts are bulging with money earning only about one per cent. Banks urge customers to convert substantial portions of their savings into E bonds.

Don't wait for a solicitor; don't wait to be bribed with side attractions. Step up tomorrow or Tuesday and invest as heavily as your funds permit in E bonds of the USA.

Unique display of frankness: The Pennsylvania railroad's dining car menu reads: "Meat entree, if available; poultry entree, if avail-

Three hundred and fifty-eight new laws now are effective in Oregon, we're told. If you can name just the eight, you're at the head of the

The Aussies are doing a good job of cleaning up the Japs on Borneo. Just give them time and some equipment and they will rid the Asiatic islands of the Nips.

Plenty of news pictures of returning generals kissing their wives. Too bad they can't have privacy in these intimate greetings. Maybe the wives like the publicity, though. They have had to live in the background for a long time.

Poultry breeders are going to compete in developing a strain of broad-breasted chickens. If successful they then might try putting more meat on a White Leghorn drumstick.

## **Editorial Comment**

2600 YEARS OF IT

A Belgrade dispatch reports increasing tension between Yugoslavia and Greece over Macedonia. That bit of territory, which could be comfortably lost in California, has been the cause of plenty of tension. Nothing the modern propaganda mills can pour forth has anything in heat or eloquence on the Philippics Demosthenes delivered nearly 2200 years ago in Athens. Philip of Macedon was finding his opportunity

in the clash between the Persian and Greek philosophies of Oriental empire and the city state. Phillip's first move was absorption of the Greek city-states, by conquest and propaganda. According to the warnings of Demosthenes, Philip emplayed the tactic of infiltration. We recognize that now as Hitlerian. Maybe that is where Hitler got idea. We know Philip didn't get it from

Philip's son Alexander—on the glory road to sighs because he had no more worlds to conquerinvented the encircling attack on the enemy's rear which, with modern attachments, Hitler used against the Maginot Wall.

The seat of the world-empire Alexander created, Macedonia gradually decayed into a province as it passed through the rise and fall of Greek and Roman imperial power; then the Byzantine and Ottoman eras and now modern Greek by World War I title to Macedonia except that part designated as South Serbia. Whatever its title, Macedonia still has a status for tensions. It is a sort of Sudetenland for either Greece or Yugoslavia, with the Bulgarians wistfully eying it as some time theirs.-San Francisco Chronicle,

## HOME FROM WARS ON DISEASE

The Klamath Falls marine barracks, in contributing mightily to the defeat of malaria and "mumu" bugs among the veterans of the Pacific fighting, has steadily shed its personnel to the point where there are now approximately 1500 officers and men on the post.

The great success of the program is shown by the fact that total personnel stationed here since activation is 4851.

Most of these men came here with what were widely supposed to be incurable tropical diseases Virtually all who have gone out have returned

In the midst of a bitter war, where every man sounts and where the marine corps is playing a of weakn vital part in the fighting, this is a significant achievement for the Klamath installation and all

who have had a part in its program. It has won deserved recognition throughout the country. Medical authorities, military leaders, eduestional leaders, and public officials have lauded the outstanding training and medical program headed by Colonel George O. Van Orden of the marines and Captain Lowell T. Coggeshall of the navy.—Malcolm Epley in Kiamath Falls Herald

#### Life Isn't Cheap

There is cheer, hope, a just cause for pride, in the skill and courage which found their fruition in the saving of the three plane-crash survivors in the jungles of New Guinea.

So great an effort in the saving of so few may seem anomalous, in some ways, to these days when thousands are being killed or maimed. But in this spirit of mercy lies the secret of strength.

The winning of the war, with all its cost, could not be worth while if in winning we lost sight of the value of human lives. It's a long way, in thought as well as distance, from the lime-eaten bodies of Nazi murder camps to the daring rescue in New Guinea.

Death in inevitable in war. Life at times seems cheap. But is should not be thrown away. And we see many, many signs of the continuing recognition of that fact on the part of the nation for which our men fight. It is no secret that our ships have dared to halt and help, in the most submarine-infested waters of the Pacific, when "man overboard" is sounded. Destroyers follow aircraft carriers just so they can pick up survivors of the inevitable crashes incident to the takeoffs and landings of the flat-top crews.

It is that way because Americans would have it no other way. Men must die for their country; they also

must be kept alive for it.

Our evening contemporary scolds over the use of an army transport plane for a joyride for army personnel stationed in New Guinea, which cost the lives of 20 when the plane crashed against a mountain. Perhaps if the critic had spent months in the fetid heat of New Guinea he would be less critical of those who sought some relief from the heat and routines of army life by a flight over the high and cool mountains of that great island. That the flight ended in tragedy, does not give ground to condemn it as warranted recreation, assuming that the trip had the necessary official sanction. The wreck was a tragedy: the rescue of the three survivors a thrilling episode of the war. The experience should teach caution, but we hope it does not condemn those stationed in places with abominable climate from some taste of variation and wholesome

No one has questioned the intrinsic ability of the personnel in charge of Salem's outdoor swimming pools, but it appears that a more strict surveillance is mandatory if serious injury is to be averted. Too many reports of roughness, discourtesy and minor injuries already have been received. Unless older children can be kept somewhat in line, it may be essential to set special hours by ages. The danger of tragedy should be cut to a minimum.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON Associated Press War Analyst

First American fleet penetration of the sea of Okhotsk, Japan's far northeastern water frontier, has stirred apprehension in Tokyo that the invasion of the home islands when it comes will be from the north as well as the south.

Other things being equal, that is sound strategy as a diversionary measure if nothing else. It also is true that prevailing fogs in north Pacific latitudes would provide good cover for an amphibious approach to desirable sites in the Kurile for advance air bases in the north to match Okinawa's busy air strips in the southwest.

For the present, however, operations in the Oksotsk sea look more like the completion of another segment of the blockade ring being tightly woven around the Japanese home islands by air and sea than an invasion preliminary, it matches up with American search plane forays into the sea of Japan itself whittling at enemy shop communications with the Korean peninsula.

Actually none of the seas that wash Japanese shores north, south, east or west is now forbidden ground to American naval or air forces. Even the Yellow sea that lies between Korea and the Chinese mainland north of the east China sea is subject to American penetration at will but it is of relatively small value to Japan in maintaining contact between the home islands and armies in northern China. There is little doubt that American submarines prowl in waters and GRIN AND BEAR IT or that any sign of important sea traffic between Korea and China would bring American planes down upon it.

Far to the south isolation of the great oil rich island of Borneo is in progress. Official confirmation from General MacArthur of the presence of an American fleet in Makassar strait confirms similar Japanese reports of the last week or two. Borneo is being cut off from by-passed Japanese garrisons in other Dutch island as well as mopped up in the north by Australian elements of MacArthur's armies.

British sources estimate the total enemy strength on Borneo at 30,000 men or less. It is spread "too thin" in so vast a space to offer effective resistance in the opinion of General Sewell, official British war commentator. Since Australian troops took over from American forces in Melanesia, he said, they have killed some 10,000

General Sewell also notes, hwever, that in recent perations between Burma and Singapore British East Indies fleet elements have raided air fields and rolling stock on Sumatra and stabbed at Japanese shipping deep in Malacca strait between Sumatra and the Malay peninsula "unchallenged by the Japanese." Enemy failure to react against these incursions "is an admissi

"It amounts of virtual surrender of the western Obviously a tightening allied net is being woven about the Malay peninsula as about Japan's home islands in the north. Meanwhile British redenle ment in the Bay of Bengal theater of action proceeds with every indication that the end of the wet monsoon season there will see the trap finally closed on Tokyo abandoned Japanese garrisons in Malaya and the great Dutch islands to



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Good-Bye to All That-

#### The Literary Guidepost By W. G. Rogers

"LEFT TURN, CANADA," by M. J. Coldwell (Duell, Sloan & Pearce; \$2.75); "CANADA: NEW WORLD POWER," by Louisa W. Peat (Mc-

Bound in blue, with red and white jackets stamped with the symbolic maple leaf, these two volumes look as much alike as Ike and Mike, but they're about as different inside as black and

Mrs. Peat, wearing rose-colored spectacles, traveled through Canada and she's all for it. Though she writes carelessly, she is chatty and informative and above all enthusiastic. She sees trouble spots, for instance, in an unwieldly form of federation, in religion, in political matters and in labor questions, but she's confident they'll be solved. Canada, ginning."

Coldwell writes without benefit of spectacles. "It is impossible not to view with grave misgiving the future of Canada," asserts this leader of our northern neighbor's Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, the political party which has been growing rapidly despite severe attacks from left and right.

Coldwell, one of Canada's repsentatives at San Francisco, describes the beginning of CCF in the early years of the depression, discusses the conditions out of which it grew and defines its program. It's a kind of New Deal plus; it is precisely what it claims to be, both democratic and socialist; it aims frankly to replace the capitalist system.

Both writers note Canada's extraordinary war contribution: both appreciate the fact that the U. S. could help but might hamper Canada's development.

"PRACTICAL MARKSMANSHIP THE TECHNIQUE OF FIELD FIR-ING," by Capt. M. M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, intro-duction by Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps (Mor-

A manual about shoulder weapons, for sportsmen and sol-

"CINCHONA IN JAVA: THE STORY OF QUININE," by (Greenberg; \$2.50).

This is the story of malaria. . . "no disease has killed so many." says the author . . . and antimalarial quinine; illustrated with drawings and photographs.

DES MAINES-(P)-Prof. Allen Crafton of the University of Kansas described his home state at an ad club meeting today. He said; "I give you Kansas. The state where there are more rivers and less water, more dry voting and less dry living . . .

## **News Behind the News**

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WASHINGTON, June 30 .-Two senators were talking over the San Francisco peace form-One wondered what steps the

administration would take to sell it to the people, observing that if Mr. Roosevelt were alive there would no doubt be a great pressure propaganda drive organized to herald the document

as the greatest advancement of man since the ten commandmens - + and perhaps even

greater. The second senator correctly concluded that Messrs. Truman and Stettinius are modestly putting forward their program, laying no great claims for it, and allowing it to speak for it-

Indeed, the inner congressional sentiment seems generally to run to the theory that while this formula certainly does not guaranteed either peace or security, no alternative improvement is possible now. Thus, the majority opinion concludes the document might as well be ratified to see what Mr. Stettinius and the other world organization leaders can work out of it.

The San Francisco conference did not materially alter the Dumbarton Oaks scheme. Its main work was the building up of the economic and social council and adoption of the trusteeship system. Basically the peacekeeping project was left with-

out change, to wit: The security council, backed by the chiefs of staff of the five big United Nations, will not have an international police force. To stop an aggressor, it will order nations to take military measures.

The council itself may take economic steps to isplate an of-fender, but the big five nations specifically retain the right to veto any action and an objection by any one of them can break down the whole peace

This veto fight was retained at San Francisco over the protest of small nations, because the big three (Russia, Britain

where you can look farther and see less than any place in the world except Texas."

## By Lichty



"-And with the shortage cosing, shall we continue to buck the big name brands, or so back to making upholetery staffing?"

## By PAUL MALLON

and the United States) have the

only formidable sea, air and land forces and they did not want the other eight smaller natheir armies around.

> The formula, then, is purely tentative, and how much it will amount to remains for future events to determine. Surely it should stop little wars, but it does not even pretend anything more than hope for avoiding big Indeed, it recognizes realistic-

> ally the facts of international life and is far away from the fancy projects advanced earlier in the war by some officials of this government to promote "one world," a-quart-of-milk-a-The idealism of the document

is centered largely in the economic and social council, but even there, restraint is noticeable. The charter gives this council the obligation of promoting "human rights and fundamental freedoms for, and without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." It does not mention freedom

of press, which certainly is a fundamental freedom. Of what good is freedom of language without freedom to use it? It seems a full pledge for our constitutional liberties was avoided, possibly for fear of embarrassing contrasts with the Russian system of political use of its press under dictatorship.

The navy seems to have caused Mr. Stettinius to moderate his trusteeship notions to some vague extent not clear in the text. It appears a special category for bases in "strategic areas" has been created, but whether he will get ownership of the Jap islands for ourselves is not plainly settled. There are many other apparent defects in the scheme which may lead to future trouble.

A possibility of conflict between the general assembly of all the nations and the security council is apparent, although the council will dominate and can force any important action. Most of the voting is to be done by two-thirds, which raises the prospect that action desired by the majority conceivably could fail and no decision may be reached in some cases. Gertainly action is likely to be limited

o what everyone wants. This is not a particularly new world envisioned by the charter. It is merely a continuance of the war world cooperation policy of the United Nations into the peace, providing them with a very loose working arrange-

The really important influence for peace or war will be wielded by the big three in the development of their future foreign policies, inside or outside this organization.

## Practical Religion

-by Rev. John L. Knight, fr., Counselor on Religious Life, Willamette intersity

One night last week I was setting in some new plants in my small garden. The following morning when I looked over the dozen or so plants I found that two or three of them were bent nd wilted and should be propped up by a small stake. With the help of these "crutches" I now find that the flowers are tanding as strongly as any of the others in the garden. If they had not had the support of those small stakes, however, they would have been beaten into the sand and would have disap-Life is somewhat like that.

Circumstances sometimes bend peoples' spirits and wilt their aspirations, but if through us a helpful word of encouragement or act of assistance is offered we find that those same peo

## Eric W. Allen Memorial Fund Of Depressions Set Up, ONPA

EUGENE, June 30-(A)-A mejournalism school, was set up by O. Douglas said here today.

Research in newspaper prac-

school, editor of the EMERALD, absent from our national life." student newspaper, and one trustee each from the OPC and ONPA. ONPA trustee will be New Zealand Pays William M. Tugman of the Eu- Back "Lend-Lease" gene Register-Guard. Tom Purcell, editor of the

Gresham Outlook, was elected ONPA president succeeding E. Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Oregonian. Other officers: Charles A. Sprague, Salem Statesman, Heppner Gazette-Times, treasurer: Carl C. Webb, Eugene, reelected 'secretary-manager. Directors: Merle Chessman, Astoria; Stockman Votes Walter W. R. May, Oregon City; Giles French, Moro; R. M. Hay- To Discontinue OPA den, Lebanon; Frank Jenkins, Klamath Falls, and Frank Schiro, La Grande.

Hoyt and George Turnbull, actnalism school, were named ex officio directors.

Admiral H. M. Miller, head of

Douglas Warns Young Democrats

PORTLAND, Ore., June 30-(AP) America's foreign policy of disdain for conquest and belief in morial fund honoring the late freedom for the rest of the world Eric W. Allen, founder and dean offers the greatest hope for peace of the University of Oregon in future years, Justice William

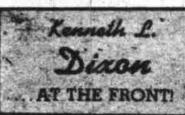
the Oregon Newspaper Publish- The U.S. supreme court justice ers' association today at closing told the annual convention of the of the 58th annual convention. Young Democrats of Oregon that "our oceans are no longer bartices, scholarships, and purchase riers against a possible enemy." of equipment for the School of He warned America's only pro-Journalism will be financed tection is the wisdom and imagithrough an endowment fund to nation with which we meet the be known as the Eric W. Allen "inevitable problems that will plague us.'

A board which will accept "We cannot be strong abroad voluntary contributions to the if our economy is weakened by fund will include the ONPA depression and unemployment," president, the university's presi- he said, "Equally, we cannot be dent, Oregon press conference's strong abroad if our ideals of president, dean of the journalism justice and understanding are

WASHINGTON, June 30-(AP)-The United States has provided \$204,693,000 to New Zealand in lend-lease aid and that country has reciprocated with about the vice-president; E. G. Crawford, same amount of help to American

WASHINGTON, June 30-(AP)-The roll call vote by which the house passed legislation extending ing dean of the university's jour- price control for another year included: for, Angel, Ellsworth, Mott; against, Stockman.

navy public relations, told dele- a blanket of absolute secrecy was tions on the council ordering gates last night Oregon publish- required early in the war, the alers can expect a not-too-far-dis- lies are now so strong that the tant day when all news of Pa- Japanese could do little even cific theatre operations will be though they knew about a plan of released for publication. Although attack, he said.



By Robert N. Sturdevant (Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)a

BODOE, Norway-(AP)-In this community 60 miles north of the arctic circle, a handful of Norwegian members of the British liberation army, assisted by home guardsmen and police, are disarming the entire 14th luftwaffe division of 12,000 men. Some 60,000 rifles, pistols, machineguns and small arms of all descriptions lie in a Norwegian weapon depot at Fauske, 20 miles east of Bodoe on a mag-

nificent salt water fjord. German camps speckle this rugged countryside. From this area the Germans based their offensive against the allied convoys bound around the north cape to Murmansk. The huge airfield at Bodoe, with superb runways of timber, served as headquarters.

Today this airfield is being used by American transport planes which daily ferry medical supplies and other needed materials from Sweden to succor an estimated 80,000 Russian prisoners of war who were used by the nazis as slave laborers

# (Continued From Page 1)

putting up hay by hand methods must be excessive. Dairymen cannot justify operating costs based on antiquated methods, and milk prices should not be fixed on a basis of extra costs due to such methods.

This feed cost is a limiting factor in the expansion of dairy production in western Oregon. Our summers are long and generally dry after the last of June. Pastures dry up and dry feed must be used. Hence the necessity of low cost hay, and the great value of irrigation to keep up green pasture. (Grazing is still the cheapest means of producing meat and milk). There is more to the hay prob-

lem than machinery for harvesting, however. The state college has done some experimenting with artificial drying. This does away with the risk of showers when the hay is down. It also offers the possibility of controls which will improve the quality of the cured hay. Feeders know there is a big difference in feed value of hay depending on when it was cut and how well it was cured, and whether it got rained on after being cut. The experiments made so far are not very satisfactory from a cost standpoint, but they have not been abandoned

by any means.

Looking ahead to postwar agriculture I believe farmers will have to sharpen their wits and their pencils in order to bring down production costs. Use of power machinery to substitute for so much hand labor in haying presents plainly visible op-portunity for cost-cutting.

can then go on to effective an

Nazis Disarmed By Norwegians: Many Russians Die

in northern Norway.

The huge labor force was a scheme to extend Norway's single west coast railway from its present terminus at Mo to Narvik and eventually all the way to Kirkenes on the Barents sea. The primary purpose was military, but such an extension also would have increased the Germans' ability to loot the rich sulphur deposits, iron ore and

coal fields in northern Norway. Norwegian authorities said that thousands of Russian slave laborers died of starvation and other privations as a result of the brutal nazi treatment. Mass whom were shot after digging their own graves, are liberally sprinkled throughout the coun-

tryside. Norwegian and Russian authorities, assisted by the Swedish Red Cross under Count Folke Bernadotte, are ministering to the sick in numerous small hos-

pitals. A Swedish doctor said that 40 per cent of the Russians are suffering from tuberculosis and reported that he had encountered many hopeless cases. Others were recovering from malnutrition and beri beri.

Meanwhile the transfer of Russians homeward by way of Sweden was reported to be progressing rapidly. One shipload of 1,500 singing, happy former prisoners sailed from Fauske for Narvik June 28 aboard a German vessel with a German crew. They will travel by train from Narvik through Sweden and Finland to Russia.

Norwegian civilians are very friendly with the released prisoners and attend Russian camp shows with great delight.

