

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## USO Work Expands

Effort is being made to reopen full time the local USO to serve the greatly increased number of enlisted personnel now stationed in the area, chiefly at Camp Adair replacement depot, the navy hospital and the Corvallis air base. The Albany USO's reopening has already been approved. Prompt action is expected on the Salem application.

The public should realize the position in which the USO now finds itself. Whereas a year ago its load was diminishing fast as troops were moved out and camps closed, now, with the redeployment of the armed forces the burden on the USO organization is growing.

The USO travel aid stations are of course very active again, with so many troops in transit. Old clubs are being reopened as camps are being reopened. There is increased demand for the USO camp shows. With fighting in Europe over the army is calling for more entertainment, so the camp shows must put in more time there, until the evacuation is completed down to the garrison units. Then, with each new area captured in the Pacific come calls for USO entertainers which must be filled. Finally the army has asked the USO to open clubs in the Philippines which is expected to become the great staging base for the final assaults on Japan and China.

Because of these new appeals the USO had to go to the National War Fund and ask for an additional appropriation. The directors of the fund reached into their reserves and provided \$2,800,000 to meet this demand. This was made possible because of declines in need for some of the other agencies.

The goal set for the 1945 war fund campaign is \$115,000,000, the same as last year. While some relief agencies have withdrawn, such as British, Russian and Danish, the needs of the other agencies like the USO, Philippine relief, etc. have increased so the full amount will be required. Our local situation is an illustration of how the USO, the main beneficiary of the National War Fund, has had to enlarge its budget to meet the altered situation which has followed V-E day.

## Veterans and Unions

Congressman Rankin got his committee on veterans' affairs to endorse a measure that would make it unnecessary for a returned war veteran to join a union in order to hold a job. The plausible appeal in behalf of such legislation is simply: Why should a veteran pay tribute to a labor union to hold a job? Yet when one realizes that before many months there will be 10 or 11 million war veterans who will be doing most of the work in this country, it is clear that enactment of such legislation would be a virtual deathblow to labor unions. In view of Rankin's record it is safe to conclude that he aims at that target.

## Editorial Comment

### REHABILITATION

Eighty years ago the 11 Confederate states were a social, political, economic desert. Lee surrendered 267,655 men. Johnston and Kirby Smith brought the total to 174,233. The rest of the 800,000 who served had been killed or invalidated.

There were 8,000,000 people, slightly fewer than 5,000,000 white. Experienced, educated classes were disqualified. Suffrage was in control of the 3,000,000 newly freed Negroes, who had enjoyed no more opportunity for political experience than little children.

The fighting Union army went home. The political army moved in. There was military government, often vengeful, to aggravate desperate problems. Fanatics and rascals encouraged racial conflicts.

Banks were ruined, railroads torn up, factories and mills demolished, bridges wrecked, river channels blocked with debris. What Sherman did from Atlanta to the sea was duplicated in the Shenandoah and the Tennessee valleys. From Virginia to Louisiana cities and towns were gaunt relics of fire and bombardment. Confederate widows and orphans by thousands were hungry, reliant on neighbors little better fixed.

Slavery, the basis of economics and the social system, was abolished, with no substitute for it. Freedmen were told freedom meant no more work. Many stayed on or returned to the plantations, sometimes as tenant farmers. Others migrated and in mushroom communities endured dreadful hardships. Epidemics produced Negro infant mortality five times out of proportion. Distribution and marketing on a wholesale scale by plantations had to be suddenly reorganized to a system of small retailing.

Whitelaw Reid, touring the south, wrote that the destruction of character and courage was more saddening than the poverty and death. The Freedmen's Bureau did distribute 21,000,000 government rations in four years, 15,000,000 to needy Negroes, 6,000,000 to hungry white families. Otherwise relief was private philanthropy or enterprise for local resources.

But character and courage, beaten down, were not dead. The 8,000,000, white and Negro, were advised to work or starve. Lacking draft animals, men and women who had known better days, hitched themselves to the plows. A traveler shocked that a Confederate general allowed his plowman to be so ragged was more surprised to find it was the general himself tilling his Virginia acres. A North Carolina hill farmer freighted a wagon of tobacco to Albemarle, a week's journey, traded for salt fish, swapped that for fresh pork and peddled it. Out of his profits he took home \$1's worth of brown sugar, the greatest luxury his growing boys had enjoyed. One of the boys was James B. Duke. His daughter Doris was called the multi-million Tobacco Princess.

By their own bootstraps the 8,000,000 of the south, white and Negro, pulled themselves up. Seven years after Appomattox say the foundation of Hampton Institute, to educate the children of slaves. Booker T. Washington said there was a mania for Latin and Greek, but they got over that.—San Francisco Chronicle.

quite as much as trying to help the veterans.

Rankin may think he is doing veterans a service to give them exemption from union dues and affiliation. But since it is pretty well established that workers require organization for self-protection under the present industrial system, reflection will convince one that this undermining of unions ultimately would operate to injure the worker-veteran himself. He again would be merely an individual helpless in bargaining with his huge corporate employer.

What evils there are in unionism should be attacked directly, by legislation if necessary, by direct pressure if that method is indicated, and not by indirect attack to destroy the union.

Legislation ostensibly in the interest of war veterans needs to be scrutinized to see if it has collateral effects that might be injurious. In general it may be said that veterans will have to adapt themselves to the prevailing pattern of our living. The majority of them expect this and realize that interference by law with long established practices would be unwise from the standpoint of the whole country. We are all anxious to give the veteran a good break, but not to the extent of breaking down the social and economic mechanism. We do not believe the veterans want us to do that.

## Chennault to Retire

Retirement of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault takes one of the saviors of China out of the war. It was Chennault who, having retired from the army in 1936 because of ill health, went to China and there organized the Chinese air force. In the period before we got into the war he organized the famous Flying Tigers, volunteer American pilots who sought to stem the tide of Japanese conquest. By his leadership and his organizing ability General Chennault did much to keep China fighting. He has made a great contribution to the victory now in the making.

What Chennault's men did with the few planes and parts at their disposal will become legend. With the most meagre equipment they were able to fend off the Jap squadrons which previously had sprayed Chungking with bombs and bullets. The men learned how to maintain their planes, and how to get home with planes held together as it were by adhesive tape.

Now Chennault is through. He is leaving China and leaving the army—he was recalled to duty in 1942 but assigned to China. Another commander takes over. Victory in China seems just a matter of time. Chennault is through, but his name will live long in China, and should live long in the annals of American war and aviation.

Barbara (Babe) Hutton is seeking a divorce from her husband, Cary Grant, movie actor. Barbara has run through with three husbands, a Georgian prince, a Danish count, and now a movie star. While some of the husbands have come high, no one intimates that she has run through with her fortune.

"Women to Buy Clothes for Less" says a headline. Must be a mistake. From appearances they are buying fewer clothes, but for more money.

The army plans to release 7000 doctors within the next ten months. It's still a long time before doctors will need to get themselves paged at movie houses.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
Associated Press War Analyst

Overshadowing all other world events this July weekend is the impending first meeting of Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, Premier Stalin of Russia and President Truman of the United States in conquered Germany.

Out of it could come conceivably not alone basic United Nations agreements to implement the peace in Europe, but reorientation of the war against Japan.

There is no official word from any source to that effect. Discussion of the war in Asia is notably absent from speculative "big three" agendas compiled in London and Washington. Yet the circumstances under which Churchill, Stalin and Truman foregather make it all but inevitable that an interchange of views both as to ways and means of bringing Japan to her knees and as to conditions to be imposed upon her after unconditional surrender should occur incidental to the meeting in Potsdam.

At the moment the only formal statement of Chinese-allied intentions as to Japan goes back to the Cairo meeting of Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in November, 1943. That preceded the Teheran conference where allied strategic plans for overwhelming Germany were drawn up.

Aside from unconditional surrender, the Cairo announcement included certain specific undertakings like restoration to China of such Japanese "stolen" territory as Formosa, Manchuria and the Pescadores islands, and "in due course" return of "enslaved" Korea to a free and independent state. It also specifically pledged that the participating nations "convert no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion at Japan's expense."

In all of those matters Russia has a natural interest. She, too, like China, has Japanese "stolen" territory to regain, southern Sakalin for example. And when Stalin arrives in Potsdam for the "big three" session, he will come fresh from his prolonged Moscow conversations with Premier Soong of China.

That Japanese officialdom is watching approaching Potsdam meeting with keen apprehension goes without saying. Desperate efforts to stir dissension in United Nations ranks at this eleventh hour with doom overhanging Japan has marked every recent Japanese move.



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**Getting Down to Terms**

## The Literary News Behind the News

By W. G. ROGERS

THE CITY IS THE PEOPLE, by Henry S. Churchill (Reynal & Hitchcock, \$3).

Why boys leave home... that is really the subject of this little book, well illustrated and entertainingly phrased, probing deeply into one of our most urgent problems.

The author is an architect who has been a leader in several phases of housing problems.

Our great cities, he charges, were not built for the purpose of providing the right sort of community to live in, but in order to make money out of increased land values. It was the automobile which aided in rapid metropolitan expansion, he says; it is now the automobile upon which we depend to escape from monstrous warrens like New York, laid out on the gridiron principle which allows for indefinite growth even if the growth stifles the inhabitants.

Churchill has the ability to make his proposals sound fresh even when they are not brand new. After scouring the world, past and present, for examples of good and bad city planning, he calls for a clearer vision on our part of the ideal city.

Since only a small percentage of Americans can actually foot the many bills for an adequate home, he concludes the government must intervene. His recommendation is "continued ownership of land by government." This would bring such specific benefits as "complete control of land, of (population) density, of use-distribution, and eventually, of the disposition of the structures."

If you really want to know what sort of a place you live in, check it with Churchill.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EARNING A LIVING, by John F. Wharlow (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50).

Here's a book that should make you wealthier as well as wiser. There are no get-rich-quick schemes here, but merely a sober appraisal of this country's money-making potentialities and the restrictions placed around them by tradition and law. It's more for the prospective employer than the employe.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Berlin conference, of Messrs. Truman, Churchill and Stalin at the head of substantial entourage, will be long and thorough.

Those who left here early, including Joseph Davies (who seems to be a sort of new Harry Hopkins on Russia) made plans to be away a month. Inner plans call for Mr. Truman's return about August 15.

What will be the subjects for discussion is a matter of common popular speculation, the commonest and most popular running to international diplomatic crises on the front pages. Last week's crisis was Turkey, this week added Tangiers and Berlin food. A few weeks earlier it was Syria, and so on.

For many generations Britain has been accustomed to a diplomatic crisis a week, sometimes two in good weeks. Our venture into world leadership has, for the first apparent result, plunged us into the realm of succeeding, endless crises in one part of the world or another.

My guess is that the handling of whatever crises are uppermost in the news of the moment may dominate the reports from the conference, but not the conference. But that to be successful, the meeting itself must deal inevitably with what causes all these crises, and eliminate the causes.

The new president, Mr. Truman, and his new State Secretary Byrnes are being sent on their way with the private senatorial comment that they are not men "accustomed to giving things away." To this observation, one senator has rejoined: "Yes, but we have nothing to give away."

This may be somewhat true in a territorial sense, but in a more accurate consideration we have the entire world to give away. We can give away other nations quite freely. The truth

is we have leadership to assert. The cause of these crises is a developing imperialist policy by Russia. Her army occupation of European territory was blocked off from all news, by Moscow, for several weeks after the surrender, until a few days ago.

The commonly ascribed reason for our exclusion, as offered authoritatively, but privately, here, is that Russia wished to liquidate all her enemies in those nations before letting us even into Berlin.

Along with this development, Russia has pursued a policy of extension of her borders, starting before her invasion by Hitler, by taking half of Poland, then afterward taking it all into her sphere of influence, completely liquidating Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, getting back Carpatho-Ukraine from Czechoslovakia, slicing off a piece of Finland, demanding provinces from neutral Turkey, and so on.

This aggrandizement of territory has been based on the policy of taking any loose adjoining territory for which a historical justification of old time Russian ownership might be offered. (Hitler, you may remember, did it that way for a while—Rhineland, Austria, Danzig, etc.)

Where does this stop? If Russia turns next to Asia, despite any temporary or tentative understandings with T. V. Soong on joining us as an ally, will she demand territory formerly lost to Japan, and go back into history far enough to find grounds for encroaching upon Asia, step by step, crisis by crisis, in coming months or years?

Is the holy Russian empire coming back into the world under new management? With no noticeable expansion in holiness?

Along with this visible extension of actual empire, Russia also is proceeding to extend her hegemony over other states, inserting friendly presidents, cabinet ministers and otherwise gaining control which is visible only in results—trade preferences, special interests, alliances, etc.

Messrs. Truman and Byrnes will have to develop and present a new American foreign policy to deal with this basic matter, now the most important underlying question of the world, and assert affirmative American leadership in the world. I do not believe they favor war to stop Russia—or appeasement.

No popular sentiment for war exists in this country, but an inconsequential minority is loudly promoting appeasement. In past diplomacy we have tried both war and appeasement. Neither method is popular as a course now.

If Russia forces us we could be required to adopt pressure politics in self-defense, but this would be popular only if Russia does not stop her present course.

What our people plainly want is above-board dealing and justice for all people (not more dictatorship, empire and hegemony), and they want our officials to pursue this without fearful apprehension on the one hand or belligerency on the other.

"They want us now, I believe, to assume the leadership responsibility which we profess. I think this will be the Truman-Byrnes course in Berlin."

The first newspaper to be published in Canada was the Quebec "Gazette." It was printed in alternating columns of English and French.

Search for Storm Troopers Still on In Austrian Hills

OCCUPIED GERMANY—(P)—It still doesn't seem as though the war is over for a few 3rd division doughboys who continue to probe the wooded mountain slopes southeast of Werfen, Austria, seeking SS troopers reported hidden high in the snow spotted Alps.

The 15th regiment's intelligence and reconnaissance platoon keeps steadily at it. Patrols ride jeeps as high as they will go and walk on from there. Sometimes they get into snowy terrain where it is plenty cold, even in July.

"You don't notice it much until you stop," said Pfc. Edward M. Mann, Hoboken, N.J., "then you feel it plenty."

He laughed ruefully, and then added: "You know, this mountain climbing would be fun if you didn't have to do it. But with a gun and all your equipment, not so good."

But it pays dividends. The other day they took an SS captain with five troopers and two women.

Other members of Mann's patrol included Lt. Stanley C. Waldner, Cleveland; Cpl. Emil C. Halerz, Chicago; Pfc. George F. Foy, Chicago; Pfc. David R. Humphreys, Seekong, Mass.; Pfc. Kenneth D. Schoolcraft, Highland Park, Mich., and Pvt. Abraham B. Schein, New York.

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gone. Only a few family picnics are reported. Most of the them have been suspended for the duration.

This casualty does break some of the old ties. There isn't the annual check-up of family news, the welcoming of new "in-laws" and of infant offspring. Among the older members of the clan, the ones who feel most closely the obligations of the family, there must be a real sense of vacuum—something missing from their lives—not to have the annual reunion to look forward to and back upon.

We may be sure that the reunions are only suspended, that when the war really ends and the valley settles back to normal (though many fear it never will be quite normal again) the family picnics will be resumed. Silverton park and Dallas park and Corvallis park and Hazel Green and Silver Creek falls again will be the scenes of the gathering of clans of the valley.

And what reunions they will be, when Bill comes home wearing a DSM, and Joe a Purple Heart; when freckle-faced Jim shows up as a grim, bronzed captain of infantry and Roger shows the Jap flag he took off a dead Jap major on Honsbult. And don't forget Genevieve, who fought heat and insects and disease as an army nurse in New Guinea, or Mildred who joined the WAVES and served at Pearl Harbor.

In past reunions Grandfather Brown was always the center of interest as he related once more how he fit the Indians in the Cayuse war and then fit the government for 40 years trying to get a pension for his service. And there was Great Aunt Jenny who, at the age of three, crossed the plains in an ox-drawn wagon, remembers the time the Snake river Indians peered into their covered wagon and frightened her out of a year's growth, though all they did was to say "Skookum pappoose."

When the postwar reunions are held no one will be interested in Grandpappy Brown's well-worn tale or Aunt Jenny's shivering recital of that episode in her childhood. The crowd will gather around ex-private first class Henry who went in with the marines on Iwa Jima, and ex-lieutenant John whose platoon was all but wiped out in the battle of the Ardennes, and ex-ardor technician Albert who was dumped into the sea when his carrier took a beating from Jap suicide planes.

What exchanges of tall tales will occur when the youth come home again, home from the Aleutians and Iran, home from Australia and Italy, from Natal and Manila, from Berlin and Tokyo and Nanking. Then bring on your family reunions, with a few new wives from Australia and new husbands from Texas and Indiana.

Yours for bigger and better Willamette valley family reunions when there are plenty of gasoline and fried chicken and baked ham and homemade cakes and pies, when soldiers and sailors and marines are home from the war!

IT SEEMS TO ME

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"And our new employment policy give preference to overseas veterans—who won't be tempted to run off to some sort of the war-carnier of the world!"

To the 3rd division, incidentally, has gone the credit for one of the most successful experiments in re-educating German prisoners of war, eliminating dangerous militaristic tendencies and ferreting out war criminals hidden in the ranks of the Wehrmacht.

Due to administrative exigencies at the end of the war, some 6000 prisoners were on the division's hands. They were organized along their own army lines with their own officers in charge. For a while they were intimidating their men and discriminating against non-Germans who had been drafted into the Wehrmacht. Also they were using sticks as rifles and giving drills and lectures on guerrilla warfare.

Much of this was due to the fact that the prisoner rank contained many hidden war criminals. Already four skin graftings had been performed secretly to remove blood-type identification tattoos found under the arm of all troopers.

The Americans promptly dissolved all non-commissioned officer grades among the prisoners, isolated commissioned officers from enlisted men, and put one American enlisted man in charge of each battalion of prisoners.

The groups were given labor punishment and all their discharges were held up whenever they were found to be harboring war criminals—and the cause for the penalties was carefully explained. GI commanders set aside an hour a day to hear each individual story the German soldiers might have to tell, with the understanding that the story would be held in complete confidence, at least until the criminals were identified and their cases handled.

With this going on, the GI's gave the Germans a taste of democracy in action by permitting them to print their own daily paper with German editors, giving the camp complete world news. They also set up sports competition.

Units smaller than a battalion were permitted to have their own commanders, but they were carefully screened to see they were anti-Nazi, or at least, not ardent party operators. Thus, even while prisoners were being penalized for hiding war criminals and engaging in militaristic activities, they were given a sort of supervised self-government—and their physical energies were being released through normal sports.

Results appeared swiftly, first in semi-intangible ways such as camps' atmosphere which promptly became more wholesome and healthful. The old feeling of undercurrents, resistance and resentment gradually ebbed.

But of more immediate importance were the tangible results:

Out of 6700 prisoners, the first ten days brought the identification of more than 1500 Waffen SS and Allgemeine SS troops hidden within the ranks of the regular Wehrmacht.

In addition, 53 dangerous Allgemeine political SS operators were discovered—many of them with notorious backgrounds as guards in such places as Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps.

The division has followed a blunt and simple recipe: "We don't push them around but we don't coddle them. We simply give them a straight forward deal. When they quit acting like individuals, we treat each case on an individual basis."

Mountings of Stevens

Diamonds Recut While You Wait.

Terms Gladly Arranged. STEVENS & SON