

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## MacArthur to Tokyo

General MacArthur will be a good one to boss Hirohito around. But who will boss MacArthur?

The great MacArthur (his superior talents as a military leader must be respected) has not been one to wear a bridle gently. At the beginning of the war he assumed something of an injured air, being openly critical of his lack of men and materials. It must have been explained to him that the overall strategy was one of holding in the Pacific and concentrating on defeat of Hitler, but MacArthur could not get his eye off himself and his march back to Corregidor. This strategy has proven wise: Japan folded, as was anticipated, soon after Germany's collapse. MacArthur finally got the tools to work with and handled them expertly though not without a liberal measure of flamboyant rhetoric.

How well will MacArthur carry out the general policy of the allied governments? What political intelligence does he have for the wise redirection of Japanese policy? Critics from the Philippines accuse him of rigid censorship. Will he be similarly high-handed in Tokyo?

While MacArthur is senior in years of military service and of the highest rank of any officer in the Pacific, we can't conceal our admiration for Admiral Nimitz who took over a blasted navy right after Pearl Harbor, used its remnants and accretions so expertly that the vast 70,000,000 square miles of ocean became virtually an American lake. It was the navy that cleared the way so that MacArthur could get back to the Philippines. Nimitz might make a better administrator for Japan than MacArthur.

## Death Sentence for Petain

The French have a reputation for being emotional and sentimental, but no Gallic emotionalism marked the verdict of the jury which tried the venerable Henri Petain, marshal of France. He was found guilty as charged, with treasonable collaboration with Germany, and sentenced to death. The court expressed the hope that the sentence would not be executed, which would require extension of clemency from General DeGaulle, president of the provisional government.

At this distance many were inclined to treat the old marshal with a degree of mercy. After all he had not been the arch-culprit of Vichy—that role was accorded Pierre Laval. But he had officially proclaimed a new order, a Nazi order for France. He failed to uphold French honor in the time of crisis. For this public sentiment in France has condemned him. The jurors merely recorded the popular verdict.

It was probably necessary to condemn Petain to death. Otherwise the lesser lights of the Vichy regime would escape their just penalties. With characteristic nimbleness they would again get hold of reins of power, conniving for their personal ends rather than toiling for France's restoration. A purge is needed to cleanse the soul of France. Even if it partakes of the hot fury of 1793 it should do good. The new France must stand on sound, clean foundations. To let the compromising politicians, the fickle collaborators live in security and in authority would weaken the base of a new France. Petain's conviction is proof that there is sound stuff in the heart of La Belle France.

Watch for an increase in the marketing of beef cattle. There is only one place for the 80-odd million head of cattle on the range and in the feedlots to go and that is to market. The war's ending will discourage holding cattle for speculative profits. Growers will be more inclined to lighten their investment by moving stuff to market as fast as it is ready—or earlier if signs of market weakness appear. They do not want to get caught as they were in 1920 when the market dropped out from under them.

## Editorial Comment

### MUST WE SUBSIDIZE FOREIGN SOCIALISM?

Dorothy Thompson, the one time girl wonder of American journalism who has gotten a good deal older without getting correspondingly wiser in the years since, contributes as sloppy a piece of thinking as anyone would ever care to see to the current discussion of the recent British election.

In a piece printed by the numerous dailies that use her syndicated column the thrice wed Miss Thompson warned the United States government the other day that it must keep on financing Britain regardless of what it thinks of: 1. The socialist government over there, or 2. The prospects of repayment, which admittedly are not bright, regardless of what kind of government Britain has.

Said Miss Thompson in effect: If the U. S. starves British socialism by withholding generous loans the experiment may fail and the British people will blame us for it, probably jumping the rest of the way to communism. International bitterness will result. The same reasoning applies of course to Russia, which insists on several billion dollars worth of American goods, on the cuff, though we are still fighting a war and Russia isn't, and though Russia has always told her people they already had a higher living standard than we had.

According to this reasoning socialism can't stand on its own pins, but must be subsidized by capitalism. If it is, on a lavish enough scale, it can make good its promise of more abundant life to its people, whereupon our people will note that and abandon capitalism for the socialism it has made possible.

Not mentioned by Miss Thompson or anyone else of this persuasion is the name of the country that will subsidize us if we go socialistic and all start living off the government.

It looks to us like there will always have to be one capitalistic country to subsidize the "comrades" in this brave new world coming up—and maybe we'd better be it—at least till we can see whether the other fellows are going to be able to feed themselves.—Baker Democrat-Herald.

## Emperor Myth

It's hard for Americans to stomach the guff broadcast by Domei agency to the people of Japan. Describing how weeping people gathered in front of the palace grounds which were "quiet beneath dark clouds" the broadcast said "the mob of loyal people are bowed to the very ground in front of the Miju-Bashi" bridge.

"Their tears flow unchecked. Alas! In their shame how can the people raise their heads? With the words, 'Forgive us, O Emperor, our efforts were not enough,' the heads bow lower and lower as the tears run unchecked."

This sounds much like propaganda to keep the millions of Japanese people subservient to the emperor and to the bosses of Japan. The bosses and the emperor are the guilty ones, who deceived the people and led them to their ruin. Now the bosses would make it appear that the people assume responsibility for the colossal failure and humiliation. Bunk!

We sincerely trust that letting the emperor hold his job doesn't mean that we have this fraud on the Japanese people. Some one ought to tell them the truth so they could clean out the rascals.

"British clothes low," says a London dispatch. Top or bottom? — Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Since they are British clothes, we'd say bottom; if they were French, we'd say top.

## Interpreting The War News

By JAMES D. WHITE  
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—(AP)—As usual, the Japanese are blaming everything but themselves for what has happened to them.

Practically all Tokyo statements since the surrender, including the emperor's rescript, take the line that Japan has been defeated by such western tricks as the atomic bomb and that the only thing to do now is to rebuild the country by all pulling together.

Typical is the quavering voice of a Tokyo propagandist telling troops to surrender:

"We do not think the way we have thought has been wrong. . . . We have lost, but this is temporary." He added that Japan's big mistake was her failure to build up enough resources, and that this must be amended. No hint there that it might have been wrong to conquer the world if Japan could have got away with it.

So Japan is still "poor but proud," as before.

The Asahi Shimbun comes next nearest to facing the issue: "What the Japanese nation is confronted with is not a negotiated peace but one-sided defeat. The Japanese should fully realize this stark reality and unite themselves under the guidance of his majesty in order that they may survive the great trials."

Premier Kantaro Suzuki, in resigning, says "bloody and tearful life will begin for the people, beginning today. . . . This day has become the day that will never, never be forgotten by the Japanese people." He offers the Japanese, in other words, something to remember which to them is much bigger than a Pearl Harbor.

This is ominous because Suzuki can see ahead—and look back.

He knows the Japanese people have not been adequately prepared for the occupation that is coming, that they have not been led to expect or visualize the shock and humiliation which any occupation brings.

There may be a wide difference between what the Japanese people think the peace will mean to them and what we know it will mean. Consequently, when occupation comes, many Japanese may regard its more humiliating aspects as breaches of allied faith and exceeding what they have been allowed to understand are the terms of surrender.

They are likely to regard what the emperor has to do to carry out surrender terms as violations of their stipulation that his sovereignty not be impaired. The fact that the allies replied that he would have to take orders from the allied commander in chief, and that Japan subsequently assented, is unlikely to impress them very much because the imperial rescript mentioned only the Potsdam terms and these did not say anything about the emperor.

To the Japanese, the emperor is still inviolable. Critics will say that this situation could have been avoided if the allied terms had insisted that the emperor be eliminated. Such criticism is out of date now, because we have the emperor to deal with and will deal with him.

Whether you like it or not, if we didn't have him the military in Japan might be completely out of hand by now and the whole place in chaos, which it still can become if the military decide to use the guns which they still have.

Hours after the surrender, Japanese planes were still being shot down as they approached the American fleet.

General MacArthur, the designated allied supreme commander, appears to be concerned about this. His orders to the Japanese have been worded mildly, and he used such expressions as "it is desired" that the Japanese do so and so rather than telling them outright to do it, period. Such orders are less likely to provoke the unstable military who now may be seething with indecision as to whether to submit, commit hara kari, or keep on fighting.

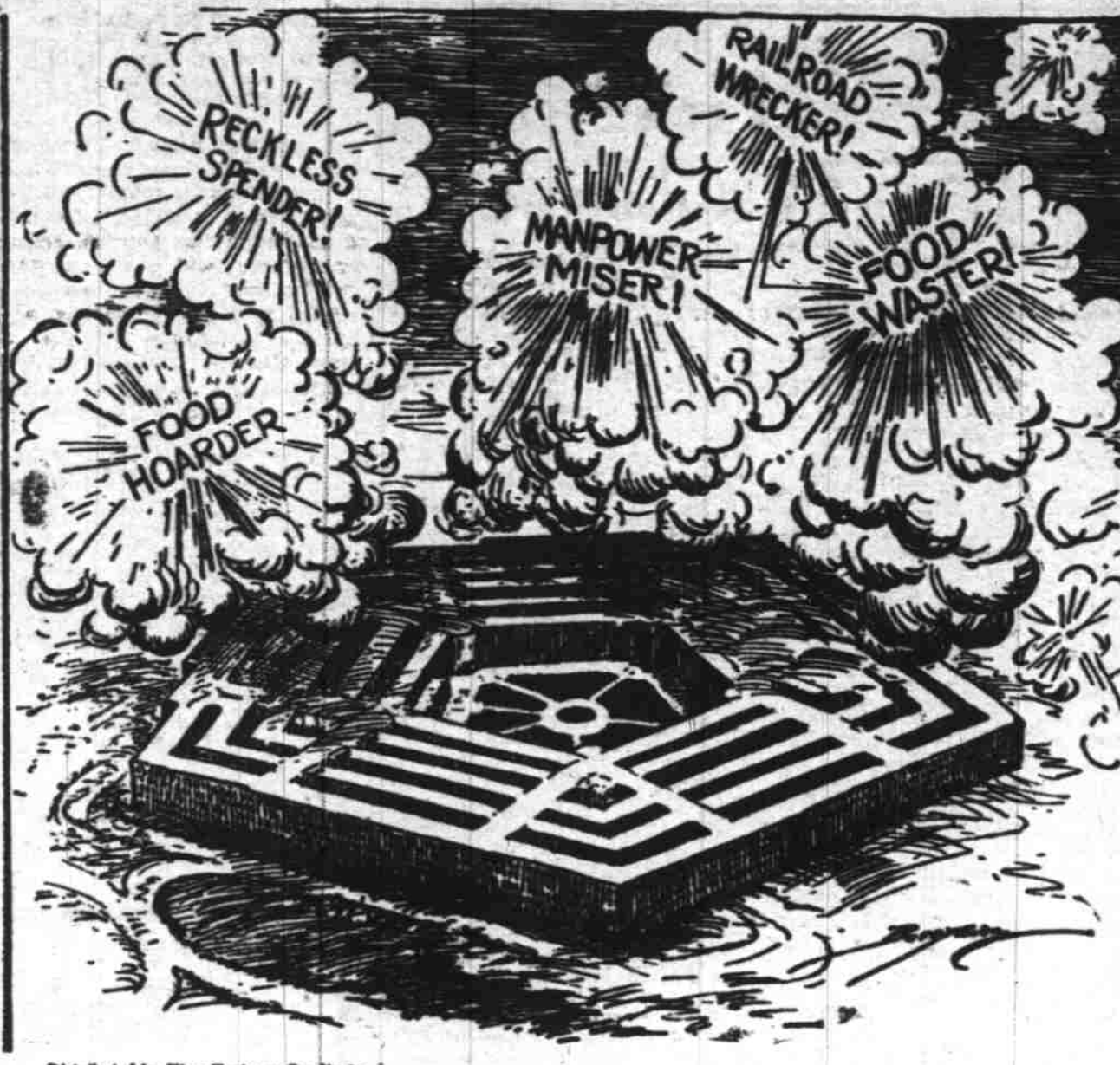
Meanwhile, it appears a fact that the Japanese have, by preserving their emperor, preserved the core of their tradition, and that tradition may be strengthened with every high Japanese militarist who follows the example of war minister Anami and kills himself.

This looks formidable now and will require the most adroit and effective handling if it is not to be turned against us.

Occupation and disarmament may teach the Japanese the falseness of their beliefs. They will regard it as unjust, certainly at first.

After world war I the Germans didn't learn. They didn't want to.

The Japanese don't want to either.



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## The Last Remaining Target

### The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

FLIGHT FROM CHINA, by Edna Lee Booker, in collaboration with John S. Potter (Macmillan; \$2.50).

Two Chinas, old and new, the one at peace and the other at war, fill this book with sharp contrasts.

Miss Booker, who has lived in the Orient 20 years and been an International News Service correspondent, recalls on nostalgic pages the China that used to be, or the China she used to know, an impoverished country with indubitable advantages for well-to-do, resident Americans.

Against the ancient idyl she sets the bleak facts of Japanese aggression and war. Potter, her husband, an "old China hand," stayed after she had returned to the U.S. to look after their children. His part of the book covers internment in Shanghai and repatriation on the Gripsholm when it also brought back Emily Hahn, Carl Mydans and his novelist wife and Russell Brines of the AP.

It's a fair to middling book. It won't hurt you to read it, nor help you much. Few of us doubt any longer that living in China used to be a junket, or that the Chinese are suffering, or that Japanese are brutal. The Nipponese robbed our expatriates, apparently, of everything except manuscripts, and for every refugee to return on the Gripsholm, there has been at least one book.

There are, however, excellent decorations by Peggy Bacon.

TWILIGHT BAY, by Arthur Koestler (Macmillan; \$2).

His first and last play, this is defined by the author as an "escape in four acts." An island republic is warned by strangers from another planet that unless in three days happiness is achieved in our world, we shall all be wiped out to make room for better people. Reactionaries, liberals and Reds fall to redeem us, but a gossip columnist succeeds. Then when fear of extinction is removed, we lapse again into quarreling.

Though a neutral observer might decide this world was far from perfect, I would not expect a gossip-columnist govern-



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others to thank that their liberties have been preserved. They share in the gain, but they did not share in the sacrifice. If wars come to an end it will not be because of the febrile protest of the conscientious objectors but to the cohesion of nations in a world order backed by adequate force to suppress aggression.

There is another idea that some of these conscientious objectors have, that the war kills off great numbers of the most virile youth, so there should be some "seed stock" left to provide leadership for the country. Of all the presumptuous self-conceit that is about the limit. Tell that one to the marines. The leadership of the future will not come from those who for this cause hid behind the cloak of conscientious objection, but to those who bared their bodies to meet the enemy in battle—and thank the Lord enough of them have survived to provide the seed stock for a virile civilization.

I regard objection to participation in war on grounds of conscience as screwy thinking. This war was waged in a just cause. And so long as political gangsters seek to destroy the principles of human freedom which gives vitality to the human experiment this country should be ready to resist by force. The lives we have sacrificed in this war were precious lives; but they live in the more precious immortality of victory over forces of evil.

Yet, enjoying the fruits of these sacrifices a handful of CO's say they will quit mopping up a forest fire because it will help the war effort!

ment to improve us. But it's certainly a boost for a section of the press, and all very ingenious.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"The way I figure it, we'd better make hay while the sun shines — we may never get another opportunity to be incompetent."

## Estimated 7,500,000 Men To Be Given Discharges Soon

(See story on page 1)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The release of 7,500,000 men in the next 12 to 18 months is the goal of the army, navy and marine corps demobilization plans as announced today.

Secretary of War Stimson said in a statement the army will revise its point system to make additional personnel eligible for discharge after it was made certain the Japanese "have accepted the surrender terms in good faith."

Male personnel are now eligible for release with 85 points and WACs with 44.

The army said it is stepping up the demobilization of the high point men now eligible for discharge and 78,000 already in this country are to be processed through separation centers not later than Aug. 31.

Including the 78,000, there are 521,000 who have 85 points and are eligible for release.

Inductions to Continue  
In fairness to the men overseas, Stimson said, army inductions must continue even though at a reduced rate of 50,000 monthly.

"In no other way can we provide men to replace gradually the soldiers now forming our occupation forces and garrisons in Alaska, Hawaii and the Caribbean," Stimson said. "In no other way can the overseas find relief, since the numbers are too large to hope to replace them with volunteers."

Maj. Gen. S. G. Henry, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, disclosed, however, that the army is starting a recruiting drive to enlist 280,000 volunteers to serve three-year enlistments.

Immediate Release  
The navy estimated that about 327,000 were eligible for immediate release under its new point system.

Navy strength on June 30 was 3,388,556 officers and men.

The demobilization formula applies to all personnel of the naval reserve, to inductees, and to those in the regular navy who are serving beyond the expiration of their enlistment. The coast guard has adopted the same plan.

The navy formula allows one half point credit for each year of age figured to the nearest birthday; a half point for each full month of active duty since September 1, 1939, and 10 points for dependency without regard to number of dependents. Dependents are those who receive dependency allowances from the government at the time the plan goes into effect. Men whose wives are in the armed forces also are entitled to 10 points.

Critical Scores  
Critical scores, or minimum points necessary for release, were fixed at 44 for enlisted men, 29 for enlisted WAVES, 49 for male officers, and 35 for WAVE officers.

Commanding officers have been directed to give preference to men who have been longest at sea or overseas among those eligible for discharge.

The navy said critical scores would be adjusted downward whenever military commitments permitted.

Regardless of critical scores, any navy man who has received one of the higher combat decorations of the armed services is entitled to release on his own request. These awards are the medal of honor, navy cross, legion of merit, silver star medal and distinguished flying cross.

MOSCOW, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Edwin S. Smith, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet friendship, said today he had seen "a great many German prisoners working in Leningrad and Stalingrad" during a two-months visit in the Soviet Union.

The Germans are employed in tractor and metallurgical factories in Stalingrad, some on skilled work, and are laboring side by side with soviet workmen, he said.

The Germans receive the same wages as soviet workers, he added, but all money is turned over to improving the camps in which they live.

In other parts of the Soviet Union, Germans are working on road, street, and municipal construction, Smith said.

An automatic SOS alarm for vessels not having a radio operator on constant watch was introduced in 1935.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Most of Oregon's 17,700 federal employees are working for war agencies—including the army and navy—a civil service commission count revealed upon release today.

Total federal employment in the nation was 2,920,400.

PORTLAND, Aug. 15.—(AP)—New airplane tires and tubes will be sold to essential users for off-the-road use, the office of surplus property, department of commerce said today.

A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE Identification Bracelet HE WEARS!

Sterling - - Others Gold and Gold Plated

EXTENDED PAYMENTS

STEVENS & SON

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

339 Court St.

## BLOOD DONATIONS CONTINUE

PORTLAND, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Five west coast Red Cross blood donor centers will continue to collect whole blood from O-type donors, officials said today. All other centers throughout the nation have been ordered to close.

## Clothes Production Will Meet Civilian Demand, 4 to 6 Months

By Dorothy Garow

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The long-awaited day after the war when stores will have plenty of suits and shirts, girdles and sheets is still four to six months away, industry sources said today.

"The consuming public should not be misled into the false belief that the end of the war means immediate relief from shortages," warned Benjamin H. Namm, president of the national retail dry goods association.

Industry spokesmen, stating that there still were many uncertain production problems to be worked out, said this is how the clothing and domestic situation looks at present:

Men's wear:  
Suits and overcoats will continue scarce this fall, but increases in civilian woolen and worsted production now in view will assure the consumer of improved supplies early in 1946.

Shorts will be more plentiful from October on.

White shirts should begin to appear as navy requirements are lessened, and important improvement is expected in the overall supply of shirts after Jan. 1.

Women's wear:  
Rayon clothing supplies will improve somewhat when nylon is released for hosiery, freeing 13 per cent of civilian rayon now set aside for stocking manufacture.

Curtailed of heavy government rayon requirements providing greatly improved supplies of dress and lingerie fabrics will be reflected at the retail level about six months after contracts are cancelled.

Nylon hose are expected by Christmas.

Elasticized girdles will not be plentiful until 1946.

Sheets and pillowcases:  
Slightly better supplies are expected as early as September, with considerable improvement during the last three months of the year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Japan's man in the street likely will greet American occupation troops with a mixture of hostility, fear and bewilderment.

Hirohito has given the "great command" that the invader is to be accepted. Outwardly it will be a controlled but sullen populace that will greet America's occupying forces.

Our occupation forces will be among a fanatical and emotional people. The Japanese masses, victims of ultra-national propaganda, are unprepared for defeat. This failure to face facts will heighten the shock of foreign soldiery patrolling their streets.

Cold, stony silence likely will be the first reaction of the Japanese after the Americans go ashore. That it may be punctuated by rash acts of "super-patriots" out to take a foreign life and then die in the name of the emperor, despite the "grand command," must be expected.

Such the world over and likely no place appearing more foreign to the average American than Japan could be found. The utter strangeness will bring difficulties from the moment of contact.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(AP)—One local grocery store celebrated the victory holiday today and yet managed to accommodate its customers at the same time.

Bread and rolls were placed in front of the store with this sign: "Help yourself—pay us later."

"Help yourself—pay us later."