

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of the Associated Press

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

Report on Pearl Harbor

Judging by the published summary of the report of the army and navy investigators on the surprise of Pearl Harbor, the high officials at Washington let Admiral Kimmel and General Short take the rap while they themselves escaped all censure. While Kimmel and Short are severely criticized in this report, which has been kept secret for many months, the army report holds that General Marshall was at least partially responsible and the naval board criticizes Admiral Harold R. Stark. Marshall, however, went on and proved himself the brilliant general that he is as chief of the army staff, and Admiral Stark went on and made a fine war record as commander of the fleet in European waters. Kimmel and Short could probably have redeemed their reputation, at least in part, had they been given the opportunity. They and they alone have suffered the blight of their reputations from the disaster of Dec. 7, 1941.

As to Marshall, Secretary Stimson rejects the conclusions of the army board and President Truman upholds the secretary. As to Stark, Secretary Forrestal has directed that neither he nor Admiral Kimmel hold any position in the United States navy "which requires the exercise of superior judgment." The order has no direct result because Admiral Stark has returned home to retire from the service, but it does stand as a mark on his record.

Court martial proceedings are not warranted, in the opinion of both army and navy investigators, so it is probable that these and the Justice Roberts reports will be the only official and judicial review of the incident to be made. Historians will probe into the records and argue the case for the indefinite future. Others will do plenty of arguing merely on the basis of these published reports.

It seems apparent that responsibility for the surprise was not confined to the two officers at Pearl Harbor. Military intelligence failed to give the correct report on movements of Japanese carriers. The view was held in Hawaii and doubtless in Washington, too, that Japan would not strike there first; and Admiral Kimmel, the day before the strike, expressed the view that Japan would not attack at all because of the failure of Germany before Moscow. Of course, wrong guesses do not go in wartime; and those who make them have to go. But it does seem that punishment for deficiency in the case of Pearl Harbor was not fairly apportioned; that Kimmel and Short should not have been the sole scapegoats for the episode.

It is fortunate, we think, that General Marshall was continued in command and he has certainly proven his great capacity as general of the armies. But Kimmel and Short might very well have been returned to duty without having to bear alone the onus of the surprise of Pearl Harbor.

"Understanding" Japan

One of the "lines" Japanese leaders are putting out now is a renewal of the appeal to Americans to "understand" Japan. That leaves us cold. We heard that line in the long period from 1931 (invasion of Manchuria) clear up to the eve of Pearl Harbor. Japan's propagandists were continually asking Americans to "understand" the peaceful and beneficent purposes of Japan in the orient, how Japan was bullied by the Chinese, how Japan wanted peace throughout east Asia. Involvement in China was not a war, only the "Chinese incident."

The American people should not fall for this appeal to "understand" Japan. We have gained knowledge of the Japanese in a costly manner. We learned their treachery at Pearl Harbor, their cruelty in the treatment of the prisoners of Bataan. We are not impressed with their present politeness nor their apparent readiness to say "Let's make up and be friends and forget the past," as though it was just a baseball game they had lost. We are not going to fall for Japanese art in flower arrangements or let our guard down on receipt of pictures of Mt. Fujiyama or the emperor's palace.

When Japan senses defeat of its imperialist aims and genuinely sets about to become a decent member of the society of nations, and prove repentance by good works, then we may consider restoring the country to favor with the American people.

Just when we finally get ourselves talked into thinking that butter is fattening and oleo just as good, along comes OPA cutting the red points. But no complaint, no sir.

Editorial Comment

RELIEF VERSUS LENDING

Part of the thick confusion in which the matter of American foreign loans is being discussed results from an unconscious mingling of two ideas, that of the lending of recoverable capital and that of relieving war-caused distress. Somewhere between lies a third, rather loosely called rehabilitation. The very title of the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration illustrates the confusion in our thinking on international finance.

Advocates of American loans to the peoples of Europe and Asia, loans on such a scale that (we are told) only the government itself could make them, play up the distress needs of the would-be borrowers. The needs and the suffering that creates them are real; there is no room for doubt about that. But if it is distress that we wish to relieve, we should be considering relief contributions, not loans. When we talk of "loans" we are talking about ultimate repayment, if words have any meaning.

In the longer run it will be far better for all concerned if our people and our public officials distinguish sharply between what we give for relief and what we propose to invest in the economic recovery prospects of other peoples. If this means for us more relief giving and less of dubious lending, so be it.—Wall Street Journal

Wainwright a Hero

What a fine spirit General Wainwright shows as he emerges from a Jap prison camp. Apparently all these long years of his imprisonment he has worried over his surrender of Corregidor and concerned over the attitude of his commander-in-chief and the American public toward that surrender. How sincerely grateful he is that he and his brave band are not held in scorn for their failure to hold that fortress. He is quoted as saying on arrival at Chungking:

"My heart goes out to President Roosevelt, to the war department and to the American people for their kind understanding of the misfortune that befell me on Bataan and Corregidor. I am most sorry that I cannot thank President Roosevelt in person. To the American people I say—thank you with all my heart."

To which the American people, with their hearts in their throats, respond: "Our thanks to you, sir, and to your comrades-in-arms, for the gallant defense they made at Bataan and Corregidor. You were fighting against overwhelming odds. The hoped-for support failed to come; we hold you in no blame at all that at the end of your resources you found it necessary to surrender. That was a proper act under the circumstances, to conserve the lives of men and women in your command. We number you among the war's heroes and regret that our forces of rescue have been so long in coming."

The nation is happy that General Wainwright, his chief of staff and aides and personal orderly will get to see the formal surrender of Japan on the battleship Missouri. It was a graceful gesture from General MacArthur to invite Wainwright and his party to the ceremonies. But for the orders of Washington, MacArthur himself might have had to sign the surrender document in Corregidor and spend the years in prison camp.

The whole United States hopes that General Wainwright may speedily regain his strength and that he may visit all parts of this country to receive the acclaim which is his due and which the people are eager to give him.

Interpreting The War News

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—(AP)—American fighting men, treading the sacred soil of Japan today for the first time in force, are in for some surprises. The beaten-down civilian population of Japan is a far cry from the frenzied stubborn fighters most of them have been up against in the Pacific.

The illusion of peace in Japan is nearly always overwhelming. The littleness of everything—the crowded fields, tiny houses, narrow gauge railways, stunted factory workers, dwarf trees—is most difficult to associate with the sweep and swagger of Japan's armies in the field.

The people themselves, at home, are among the world's easiest to feel sorry for—and Americans nearly always wind up sympathizing with their apparently abject submission to rigid police control, their obvious poverty, and their determination to work and live despite it.

And to western eyes there is such an utter difference between the ordinary Japanese women—either beautiful or homely—and the cultivated toughness of most Japanese men.

When I was last in Japan, a few months before Pearl Harbor, the people had been living and eating on a war basis for nearly eight years. They showed it. Their clothes were shabby, their faces pinched and sullen. Yet they were still polite, despite envious glances at the foreigners' leather shoes and woolen clothing.

Although for years I had known exactly what their armies had been doing in China, my chief feeling was one of the great tragedy which had befallen these people, deluded and oppressed by their own rulers, and herded into a rapacious war effort which it was literally against the law to comprehend.

It is the tragedy of Japan that will hit G. I. Joe full in the face. He will see a naturally beautiful land scarred with the ugliness and human wastage of war. Pacific correspondents report that the American soldier has been a thorough Japhater until he captures one—then he gives him a cigarette. Now he'll see his captive's family, and will wonder how a nation of beaten-down civilians like the Japanese ever managed to get themselves mixed up in a war of conquest.

This has nothing to do with whether American occupation policy is to be severe or lenient. It's simply a human problem that will rise up and hit each soldier square in the heart.

The Japanese people, partly because of wartime propaganda, are thoroughly scared about how Americans are going to behave. Even before the war, they had the idea that Americans were wild and undisciplined. Their own discipline is that of the serf; as a London newspaper points out, they do not understand the discipline of free men.

So they will be fearful, and will react in many ways. And the G. I., accustomed to thinking simply of "Japs" and "Nips" will find that each Japanese is very much an individual person, especially those who speak English and who know something of the west. These, of course, will be thrust forward to absorb the first impact of the invading foreigners.

They will be polished, accomplished men who have been around. They will know us better, on the whole, than we know them. Some of them at least will press every advantage.

Few, apparently, are going to be servile. Nearly all will be polite—for in Japan politeness is almost a reflex—and any deviation from politeness is usually a foolhardy insult. Over-politeness, too, is insulting.

Probably the thing the Japanese will feel best about in the occupation is the non-fraternization order for American troops.

For the Japanese are very proud, and their pride is still with them.



Distributed by King Features Syndicate by arrangement with The Washington Star

Turned Off

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

commitment to provide jobs for all."

Yet in the same statement, in his analysis of the Murray bill, he says:

"And finally, the bill provides that the government itself, through direct action, shall create useful and productive jobs, but only for those who have the right to work and who cannot otherwise exercise that right."

How can these statements be reconciled? Senator Wagner says that "the right to work is synonymous with the right to live." Then by his own interpretation of the bill does it not commit the government to provide jobs for all?

Senator Wagner goes on to say: "Thus the bill firmly rejects the proposition that public employment is the main avenue toward full employment. It rejects the proposition that full employment requires continued deficit spending."

On the contrary I think its sponsors assume that private enterprise will not be able to provide full employment and that public employment must be provided for all who can't get jobs in industry. Further, the advocates of this measure assume that deficit spending will continue and is justified in order to provide full employment. They say: "We spent for war; shall we not spend for peace?" And they invoke the threat of more direct action if something like the Murray bill is not passed.

The language of the bill itself confirms this view for it states that "the president shall transmit a general program for such federal investment and expenditure as will be sufficient to bring the aggregate volume of investment and expenditure by private business, consumers, state and local government, and the federal government up to the level required to assure a full employment volume of production."

That leads up to the crucial question: How will the program be financed? Are we to keep on piling up the national debt? If so, what will the end be, or

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — Pressure from mothers who want their sons back home—and servicemen—is playing havoc with the discharge and draft programs. More irate mail from them has been received in congress, and therefore presumably also at the White House and war departments, than upon all other subjects combined since V-J day.

At that time, you will recall, the government came forward with the program retaining about two-thirds of the armed strength for the present peace-time, and planned a gradual demobilization over the long period of 12 to 18 months.

Well, the navy changed its tune and figures two weeks later, announcing what was called "a speedy step-up" in demobilization—and it was all of that, and more. It more than doubled its earlier demobilization plan.

The army announced its retreat through Mr. Truman's draft message to congress. Whereas on V-J day the army had proclaimed intention of keeping an occupation force of 2,700,000, it came down to 1,200,000 in the Truman recommendation.

But the army covered its retreat with a flanking maneuver. It inspired Mr. Truman to propose the first peacetime draft in all history of youths 18 to 25. To me this looks like a sort of universal military training program—the youth draft—in a disguise of demobilization requirements. The training would presumably be mostly in police work in foreign lands, its scope limited to 500,000 men, and the age limit of course runs a little high-

er than the youth draft plan, but the basic idea is not dissimilar. It would be a peacetime draft of youth for two years of army service.

As I said, congress has been hearing from mothers also—the mothers of youth to be drafted—and showed public signs of resistance to the Truman message to the house and senate military affairs committee as soon as it arrived. Adding volume and substance to their resistance was a growing suspicion of army figures, already once altered in two weeks. A strong movement is developing behind the position taken by chairman May of the house committee who wants to wait three months before doing anything. That is the course likely to be taken by congress.

The argument now all runs down into the simple question of how many men will want to remain as volunteers in the service. The proposition Mr. Truman submitted was based on the assumption there will only be 300,000. He figured 500,000 men would be produced by continuing the draft "at its present rate," so you would think only 400,000 men would have to be retained in the army to make the needed 1,200,000 for the occupational force. But he left this last part of it open, saying additional supporting forces would be needed in this country, but he did not know how many. (If the army can figure how many it needs for occupation abroad, why can it not figure a home supporting force precisely?)

These considerations leave the figures a little fuzzy. You can pull the fuzz from them all day long and you can only come to the conclusion that the army does not know:

(A) How many will volunteer to remain in, until it asks them, and

(B) Cannot calculate anything else until this is proved conclusively.

The change in the demobilization plan, however, may upset the Truman economic calculations somewhat. A swifter demobilization will release men for civilian employment faster and complicate that problem if it develops severely.

To date there are far more jobs calling for workers in my community than any army releases can fill, and the want-ads in the newspapers I read contain 10 to 1000 more applications for workers, than for work.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"It won't be much fun for us to be civilians again—we aren't supposed to have battle fatigue or neuroses!"

Salem's Planning Engineer Speaks to Hollywood Lions

C. A. McClure, engineer with the Salem long range planning commission, was the speaker at the meeting of the Hollywood Lions club Wednesday.

McClure, who gave a general discussion of various phases of planning, told the Lions that Salem has really two planing commissions, one is a part and a function of the city council—the city planning and zoning commission and the other is a non-official and without authority, retained by the Chamber of Commerce and sponsored by public subscription.

Both commissions, he said, are vital to the ultimate growth of such a community as Salem is and will be.

Planning Urged

"Most cities just grow and the result is usually dead end streets, narrow and twisted with dangerous intersections. Such vital problems such as arterial streets, residential districts and industrial areas with their special problems of heavy traffic, recreation spots and through highways, can bring about difficult problems of reconversion unless sufficient planning is given to their construction," he stated.

Problems Listed

Some of Salem's particular problems that he listed were relocation of Highway 99, relocation of Southern Pacific railroad to eliminate so many grade crossings, a new bus depot, new bridge across the Willamette, and new civic affairs center to contain both city and county offices.

McClure reported that in 1940 the center of Salem's population was located near the bridge across Mill Creek on 14th street and that the shift was going to the north and east where the new industries have been located.

Salem Rotary Club Initiates Daughter Day

Daughters and granddaughters of members were guests at the Rotary club luncheon Wednesday noon in the Mirror room at the Marion hotel. The club hopes to make this an annual affair, Tinkham Gilbert, program chairman said in welcoming the guests.

Youth and age need one another in solving the problems of the post war world. Dr. James Millar told the Rotarians and their guests. The speaker is doing field work now for the University of Oregon.

People should know what liberty has cost the nation, the speaker said in reciting the parts won with succeeding wars.

"We talk glibly about liberty and we sing about it joyously, but do we know what it has cost and what it really means?", the speaker asked.

The school and the home must be responsible for building attitudes among the future citizens which will shape their lives, the speaker said.

Rosemary Geiser, a Rotary daughter, played two piano solos as a special program number. Dean Melvin Geist led members and guests in singing several songs specially selected for the occasion.

Bible, Egyptian Pyramids Aid Case for Bull

In a lengthy opinion in which he quoted Biblical literature and ancient history Justice of the Peace Joseph Felton Wednesday held that Joseph A. Herber was not guilty of permitting a bull to run at large. The case was tried early in July and submitted on briefs.

"The ancestry and social standing of the bull antedates the pyramids of Egypt and the written record reveals that in the first civilization along the Nile a bull was a god," Felton wrote. "He was an emblem and symbol of vitality and the Egyptians worshipped vitality."

"A persevering bull that conquered a barbed wire fence of five wires, two of them charged with electricity, so that he might enjoy the company of a nameless heifer, did not make the owner guilty of the crime charged."

Morse J. Hall was the complainant.

Bernice Farr Named to Cosmetic Therapy Body

Appointment of Bernice B. Farr, Oregon City, as a member of the state board of cosmetic therapy examining board to succeed Mrs. Gladys E. Innes, was announced by Gov. Earl Snell here Wednesday. She will assume her new duties September 30.

Mrs. Farr has been engaged in the cosmetic therapy business for 20 years and during 14 years of that time has operated her own shop in Oregon City.

BUILDING SPACE GIVEN

The state board of control on Wednesday approved a request of the public employes retirement association for headquarters space in the park building in Portland.

This function was created by the 1945 legislature and two meetings already have been held.

love and honor, but his gentlemanly intentions run smack into dat of debit sex.

A graduate of Harvard, with one love affair already consummated and ended, he finds himself in a Carolina camp for a six-week stay prior to sailing for the European battlefield. On a weekend leave he picks up a girl, Jeanie Storrs, in a hotel bar. He misses her on the first try, accepts a substitute, but succeeds the next time.

He does not stop at making love to Jeanie; he must go on and tell her, and himself, and even a friend in camp, that he loves her. His trouble is to reconcile eternal love, which he believes stir him, with the prospective six weekends. He is "nuts" and "screwy," says his soldier friend; "silly" and "strange," Jeanie decides.

The moral seems to be that Harvard men learn some facts of life if they risk exposure to them.

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

SOWING THE WIND, by Martha Dodd (Harcourt, Brace; \$2.50). How to turn a good guy into a Nazi is the subject of this novel by the daughter of a pre-war American ambassador to Germany.

The book is perhaps a diplomatic event, but it's not a literary one. Miss Dodd's material is excellent, there are numerous dramatic incidents with an authentic ring, and the climax holds the reader's interest.

But as fiction it seems mechanical and contrived. In being informative rather than creative, Miss Dodd reminds me a little of Upton Sinclair. These are the notes for a novel rather than the novel itself; if this is the first draft, I should prefer the fifth, or if the fifth, give me the tenth.

The hero—disintegrating-into-villain is Eric Landt. His loves are Lina and Kathie. At the end, in Nazi fashion, he carries destruction with him.

INTERVAL IN CAROLINA, by William Abrabams (Simon & Schuster; \$2). Sgt. Wallace Young believes in

STEVENS
Quality that never varies

COSTUME JEWELRY
Always a large selection for your approval.

PEARLS
Nationally advertised brands. Single, double, triple.

Open an Account
STEVENS & SON
329 Court Street