

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Department of Defense

The experience in the recent war converted almost every authority to the principle of unity of command. Modern warfare calls for combined operations in which the navy, the air arms and ground forces must coordinate their efforts to wrest victory at a minimum of cost. We had such unity of command in North Africa and Europe, under General Eisenhower. It was largely an army show; but still the utmost unification was required for success at the various beachheads and on invasion routes. The European campaigns will long stand as an object lesson in the value of proper organization and unified command.

In the Pacific, commands were unified by areas, but in the end there was overlapping. Army planes bombed Japanese cities without correlating their attacks with air operations from the fleet air arm. Out of this experience General MacArthur made a strong plea for unification of authority in national defense.

The question becomes acute as congress considers measures to abolish the war and navy departments and create a single department of defense. The army favors this unity at the top; the navy is opposed. General Marshall regards it as vital to our future security. Secretary Forrestal and Admiral King want separate establishments with coordination through the joint chiefs of staff.

The navy fears that it would be "lost in the shuffle" if the identity of the navy department is destroyed. In the past the navy has always fared better than the army in appropriations and the admirals fear this advantage would be lost if the navy is made a bureau in a department. Secretary Forrestal expressed the fear that the single establishment would be too big for a single man to manage, and that originality in invention would be blanketed.

One dare not give an offhand verdict on a matter as vital as this. Unity would not wipe out service jealousies, nor would it guarantee cooperation in the field among the men of lesser rank. It should, however, establish the important principle of unity and coordination which has been woefully lacking in the past.

On the business side the argument for unity really wins. The two arms have gone their separate and costly ways with little attempt to synchronize their buying or to standardize their requirements. If good business methods could be employed, huge savings could be made which would go far to meet the demands the services are always making for additional funds.

On the showing thus far made the case for consolidation seems stronger. The imperative need for unity of effort makes necessary the subordination of local pride of the service arm. With war taking more of a third dimensional aspect the necessity for unity will increase rather than diminish.

"As Others See Us"

The homesick war brides from Australia who told on Americans when they got back home were refreshingly frank. They failed to find the United States as they had pictured it from the movies and magazine advertisements (thank the Lord). But what they resented most was the American "pace that kills." "Absolute bedlam" is the way one bride returning to Sydney described this country. Other comments: "Everyone rushes around like lightning;" "Everyone is fast and everyone is selfish."

So now we have a chance to see ourselves "as others see us." We get our quick-step living compared to the slow motion of Australian folkways. On the whole we may say the Australian womenfolk were both correct and gentle in their criticisms. After all, haven't we been hearing the comment of our own returning service men on the habits of living and characteristics of the people as they have seen them in Australia, in Italy, France, England and Germany?

The root disease, of course, is just homesickness. After all what a venture it was for these brides of wartime to cross a big ocean, land in cities or villages or countryside with "in-laws" whom they had never seen before, and try to adjust themselves with their husbands whom they had known but a few months still off at war. Love has to be pretty strong to

Editorial Comment

UNIVERSITY UNDERCURRENTS

This fall and the end of three and one-half years of war have brought to Oregon an undercurrent of restlessness and a questioning of the old conception of American college life. We hear it in the Side, in the living organizations, and on the steps of the library. There is a questioning of purpose and of future by those who are spending four years of their lives in pursuit of higher education. We are working toward some goal, the saying goes, but now perhaps we find that this goal has indefinitely changed.

We who have been at the university during the preceding years begin to wonder at times whether our studies and activities will take us to the things we had hoped for. And whether we still want the things we had hoped for.

Many of the returning servicemen have found this unrest too. "During the two years that I was overseas, I thought of nothing but getting back to the states and graduating from the university. Now that I'm here, and faced with 12 terms of studying and living on a campus, I wonder. Just can't seem to settle down to an objective," a discharged flier was heard to say.

Wars are naturally followed by a period of restlessness and readjustment. Present conditions result in a feeling of aimlessness for many of us which only time and circumstances will overcome.

Beneath these conditions, the idea of the university remains the same—gradually things will swing into a meaningful focus again and all of us on all campuses will know why we are here. The human desire for education, basically, does not change.—University of Oregon Emerald.

put up with the inevitable pangs of homesickness for old scenes and more familiar faces.

We do not hear from the hundreds of Australian war brides who are not going home. Probably they have experienced similar emotional reactions to their sisters who have returned to the homeland. But they are sticking it out, learning our "language," getting acquainted with American manners and catching the American pace which got on the nerves of their sisters. That only "more than 50" of the many hundreds of Australian girls who came to America are reported as returning on the one liner shows that the majority are sticking it out. And among the 50 there will surely be some who find the old life drab and dull and their affections really transplanted to the country across the Pacific.

Compulsory Training

Peacetime compulsory training is objectionable to the American people, and its endorsement by President Truman does not overcome those objections. While we will still need ground forces, they will become less important as warfare becomes more scientific. Japan's army was nearly intact and undefeated on the homeland, but naval blockade and aerial bombings brought Japan to the dust of defeat. We can do better for defense by training a small army, with a larger national guard and reserve force, and putting emphasis on specialized training and technical skills.

A year's drill would be of little value. After a few years what value it had would be pretty well lost. Demand for one year would soon be followed by demand for two years; then for three years. That was the record of conscription in France. We should avoid it here.

Interpreting The Day's News

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—(P)—There is a certain amount of eye-brow lifting in this country over a plebiscite in outer Mongolia.

This is because last Saturday, apparently without a dissenting vote, some 850,000 outer Mongolians (who live on an Asiatic plateau one-fifth as large as the United States) voted themselves permanently free of China and formally into the orbit of Russian-influenced nations.

The voting obviously was not the kind we do in this country. Every voter had to sign his name. He hardly would vote otherwise than he thought his "disinterested friend," Soviet Russia, wanted him to.

However, that is only part of the real question, which is whether or not a majority of these Mongolians, who have lived under Soviet protection since 1924, would not have voted the same way anyway, no matter how the election was conducted.

There is good reason to think they would have. In the furious conquests of Genghis Khan, the Mongols apparently burned themselves out, and reverted to their tribal life in the brief-blooming pastures of the Gobi uplands. They lived in felt tents in a society roughly approximating that of the bronze or early iron age, became converted to the lamaistic sect of Buddhism, and submitted to the authority of the rising Manchu dynasty which conquered China in 1644.

When this dynasty was overthrown by the Chinese revolution in 1911, the Mongols remained part of China, but, as the early republican governments of China grew weaker, the northern, or outer Mongols, split off in 1921 and formed an autonomous republic. They were influenced, of course, by the political changes taking place in Siberia just to the north.

Soviet Russia did not recognize this republic, but in 1924 signed a mutual assistance pact with it which the Chinese vigorously, but futilely, protested. The inner Mongolians—the ones who lived close to China—remained under Chinese control.

Inner Mongolia, aside from areas populated by Chinese colonists, remained a region of felt tents, housing disease ridden Mongols who are estimated to have given some 90 per cent of their young men to the Lama priesthood, which thereby controlled Mongol politics, education and society as well as religion.

However in outer Mongolia, most accounts agree that under the Russians the Mongols pared the priesthood down to about 10 per cent of the population, set up schools and health clinics, introduced better livestock, and even built a few factories around Ulan Bator, the capital, which was connected with Siberia by a railway. Inner Mongolia Invaded by Japs

Inner Mongolia, meanwhile, was invaded by the Japanese, and its tribal ruler, Prince Teh, headed a puppet government at Kalgan.

In the ten years that I lived in north China, not far from Mongolia, I never heard of a single Mongol, except an occasional Lama priest, leaving outer Mongolia in order to live in the inner or Chinese-dominated part.

When Japanese surrendered last August, outer Mongol troops made a 600-mile forced march across the desert into inner Mongolia, but did not occupy the capital of Kalgan. They stopped short of that, and Kalgan was occupied by nearby Chinese communist forces.

Prince Teh, the inner Mongolian puppet of the Japanese, got out in an airplane and flew to Chungking, where he is staying today.

The Mongolian question now comes to the fore because there is a Chungking report that the Chinese communists may move their capital from Yen-an, in Shensi province, to Kalgan. In that case they might be in a position to establish the political contact with outer Mongolia and Russia which was conspicuously lacking when Russia signed the recent treaties of friendship with Chungking, leaving the Chinese communist problem purely an internal affair to be settled without outside interference.



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Finis . . .

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

THE CURTAIN FALLS; LAST DAYS OF THE THIRD REICH, by Count Folke Bernadotte (Knopf; 82).

The last days of the crumbling German hierarchy, resorting in desperation to intrigue and showing itself petty and often despicable, are described in the first authentic account of its kind that I have read.

The Swedish author, in Germany to seek the release of Norwegians and Danes held in concentration camps worked through Himmler and eventually transmitted Himmler's offer of surrender.

Bernadotte denies most emphatically that Hitler died a hero's death, and warns against letting Germany make its leader a martyr. Hitler was so ill in the last months, said Schellenberg, head of the information service, that he was hardly able to walk across a room, and yielded more and more to uncontrollable rages. His mistress Eva Braun, two subordinate fuhrers, Kaltenbrunner and Fegelin, and Fegelin's wife, Eva's sister, were supposed to have dominated him. Schellenberg believes Hitler died of an injection administered by persons unknown on April 27.

JAPAN AND THE SON OF HEAVEN, by Willard Price (Duell, Sloan & Pearce; \$2.15).

Try Hirohito as war criminal and turn his uncounted riches back to the people, bar his son from the throne, occupy the defeated islands two to four decades, guide the Japanese toward democracy . . . this is in essence Price's prescription.

Similar recommendations are being repeated more and more urgently by other authors. But Price, who for five years lived in Hayama as Hirohito's neighbor, supports his case against the emperor cult with fresh arguments.

After some interesting and (to me) brand new information about what Gertrude Stein would call the Sun God's "daily island life," Price recalls Japan's deliberate, planned adoption, within three-quarters of a century, of the kind of religion, politics and economics which would prepare for the war she has lost. America and Britain even helped, Price says, to entrench the monarchy. That was a day, to

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

Issue I think the bar association would quickly get beyond its depth if it attempted to guide or control the instruction within law schools.

A law course is more than mere instruction in the rudiments of a trade, familiarizing the student with the terms and tools of law. It is a study of the great structure of regulation under which modern society exists. While the great body of law governing human relationships is of ancient origin, still law is not a frozen body of doctrine, but something with the flexibility of the vast human organism which it serves. It must relate itself to the present and the future as well as to the past; and so very properly finds place on a university campus where it bears some connection with the other segments of modern education.

It may be that universities and law schools are the breeding place for much "evil" doctrine. Most of the bright young minds who have set out to reform the world and the courts came out of law schools. But so, also, with less publicity, have come those of conservative ideas who cling to old forms and old conceptions of law and government. To attempt to build a mold within which legal education should be cast would be futile in the extreme. Mixing the metaphor—the wines of new doctrine inevitably burst old bottles.

As far as improving the quality of work done in law schools is concerned, the approach is far simpler than the difficult one of consolidation under pressure. That is to amend the law so that only graduates of accredited law schools are admitted to take the state bar examinations. The American Bar association has set up standards for law schools and has an accrediting committee. The state is mature enough that it can recognize the ABA standard, and schools which want to survive should qualify under that standard. Beyond that it does not seem that the state bar should go.

Goal Planned For Infantile Paralysis Fund

Setting a tentative goal for the infantile paralysis campaign for Marion county, selection of a county chairman for the annual drive for funds, and the introduction of Oregon's new director for the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, formed the business for the luncheon meeting of the Marion county committee for infantile paralysis on Tuesday.

The new regional director, Eugene Hall, with headquarters in Portland, gave a short talk pointing out the importance of continued contribution toward the cause of infantile paralysis victims. He suggested that a backlog of funds should be built up during the years when Marion county has only little call for funds, so that the money may be available in case a serious epidemic hits the county.

Dr. Lewis Clark, state director of the crippled children program, a new resident of Salem, and now on the county infantile paralysis committee urged continued interest in the cause of infantile paralysis.

Mrs. Grace Thielen, a former county chairman in Polk county Nebraska, and now living in Salem attended the meeting.

The Japanese farm unit averages 2.7 acres.

Famous Names Appeal Cases

Is there anything in a name?, state supreme court attaches were wondering here Tuesday.

Included among the defendants in cases now on appeal in the supreme court are a number of outstanding names. These include Milton Scott Anthony, Woodrow Wilson Newburn, George Washington Durham and Cornelius Price Long. Durham and Long were convicted under the habitual criminal law which carries a life sentence in the state penitentiary. Newburn is accused of a serious statutory offense.

Another man, George Raper, was convicted of selling liquor.

Speed Pledged In Decision on Forms for Tax

A decree with all possible speed, in the state income tax short form case now pending before him, was promised Tuesday by Circuit Judge George Duncan.

The case, brought by Frederic H. Young and Oregon Business & Tax Research against the tax commission, was heard Monday by Duncan and taken under advisement. The judge said he would study it and prepare his decree in comparatively short time so that the appeal to the state supreme court (assured no matter what the decision) might be made with dispatch.

However, another state case is in his files ahead of the income tax litigation, that of Consolidated Freightways vs the public utilities commission, centering about collection of mileage fees for trips allegedly made for purposes of inspection.

The Young-tax commission case attacks the validity of the statute providing for a short form income tax return, plaintiff alleging that the measure as signed and published is not identical with that passed by the legislature.

Salem Teen-Agers To Attend Rally

Reservations for 200 Salem teen-agers have been made at the Civic auditorium in Portland for next Saturday night's Youth rally, DeVern Fromke, director of the Salem Youth Center, announced Tuesday.

The 200 young persons will travel from the capital city in "modern hayride" fashion. Fromke said. Trucks loaded with straw have been secured for the trip.

Feature of next Saturday night's rally in Portland is the appearance of Dr. Torrey Johnson of Chicago, international director of the Youth For Christ rallies, now on a west coast tour.

Weather won't stop the jaunt, Fromke said, but should it rain the party will travel by bus.

Profits From Oyster Beds Over \$300,000

PORTLAND, Oct. 23.—(Special) Promoters charged with fraud in connection with oyster beds on Coos Bay received in excess of \$300,000 from their sales operations, U. S. District Attorney Mason Dillard has declared.

Three of the men, listed as E. Robert Errion, J. R. Barton and Glenn R. Munkers, all of Salem, were freed on \$10,000 bail each yesterday. A fourth man was indicted but his identity was not disclosed. He is understood to be in a hospital here.

Dillard said many rural residents of the Willamette valley and the coast counties, as well as other parts of Oregon and Washington, had been induced to invest in oyster beds, each comprising one-eighth of an acre, on representation the beds would be planted and cultivated, and the product marketed on a cooperative and share-cost basis.

False Claim Charged It was contended those indicated had made false claims of yields and dividend checks, with promises of \$130 to \$400 profit per bed each 18 months.

"These defendants ingratiated themselves with prominent and highly respectable members of the Farmers' union, arranged for oyster feeds to be given at meetings of the union's locals, furnished free oysters as an advertising attraction and served the same to large numbers of union members. Defendants represented that investments in oyster beds were available only to members of the union, intending thereby to create in the minds of investors a belief that activities of the promoters, in connection with their sales of interests in oyster beds, had the endorsement and approval of the union and its officials.

Reports Attacked "It was further part of said scheme," concludes the complaint, "that said defendants did mislead and lull said investors into inaction and a feeling of security in their investments after said investors had become obligated to pay and had paid their money and property to defendants, by making favorable reports to investors including references to investors' holdings at Coos bay and the progress being made by said defendants in the seeding, cultivating, harvesting and marketing of oysters, by representing to investors that profits were being made for investors from the operation of investors' oyster beds, and by distributing to investors a share of alleged profits therefrom; said defendants well knowing that said reports were false and fictitious and that there were no profits from oyster bed operations."

E. Robert Errion and J. R. Barton, who with Glenn R. Munkers were indicted by a federal grand jury charged with using the mails to defraud have no official connection with the Coos Bay Farmers' Cooperative, an oyster growing and marketing cooperative. In July, 1943, the cooperative was reorganized and Charles B. Davis was elected manager. A month later offices held by Errion and Barton were declared vacant.

The cooperative continues to operate and according to Manager Davis is making good progress. Warren Gray of Marion is president of the cooperative.

Leadership in Youth Work Cited as Need

The need for responsible leadership in regard to youth—"still our greatest asset"—was emphasized in an address before the Salem Kiwanis club Tuesday by Lyle Leighton, executive of the Cascade area Boy Scouts.

Scoring adults who accept positions of responsibility only to disappoint the youths who look up to them, Leighton said such incidents "leave a lasting and damaging impression with adolescents." He sought additional attention for the troop sponsored by the Kiwanis club in the Richmond district and said that area warranted every effort to serve its youth. Leighton also cited outstanding work of individuals and organizations in youth leadership. A talk in behalf of the current Safety Week campaign was given by Ralph Eyre.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I know they're what you called goldbricks in the army. Doctor—but in civilian practice think of them as a goldmine!"

Public Records

CITY OF SALEM vs Elizabeth Quintz and others; complaint to quiet title to specified real property.

Melitta Boyce vs Motion Boyce; cause dismissed on motion of plaintiff on grounds that a reconciliation has been accomplished.

Henry Palmer vs Earl Miller and Benicia Miller; demurrer.

Rosa Lee Lawrence vs Harold James Lawrence; amended complaint for annulment charges that defendant was married and had a wife living at time of alleged marriage to plaintiff June 3, 1936; ceremony performed at Eugene; complaint asks custody of two minor children; answer denies that defendant was already married at time of marriage to plaintiff.

Effie Gooden vs Arthur Gooden; answer admitting and denying.

Geraldine D. Cross vs Harley V. Cross; order of default.

State vs Dean Anderson, scheduled for jury trial Monday, October 29, at 9:30 a.m.

PROBATE COURT Ernest Busch guardianship estate; annual report by Ruth I. Busch, guardian, shows total receipts of \$1480.53 and expenditures of \$1313.48.

Ralph E. Barnes estate; final account by Majella Barnes, administratrix, shows receipts and expenditures of \$3234.98; hearing set for November 28.

Peter W. Ditchen estate; order setting final account.

Norman Kenneth Willig estate; order approving final account of Minnie M. Willig and closing estate.

Elmer J. Mauk estate; final account by Clair E. Mauk and Earla Smalley, joint administrators and administratrix shows expenditures of \$502.24, with claims totaling \$417.25 yet to be paid; hearing set for November 24.

Walter Louis Sprogis guardianship estate; order discharging Frederick B. Hiller as guardian, he having been appointed for sole purpose of assisting minor in executing a mortgage, which has been executed.

Gladys Lydy guardianship estate; petition for authority to spend not to exceed \$200 for ward's clothing.

Louis Lachmund estate; fourth semi-annual account by Margaret

F. Lachmund and Donald C. Roberts, executrix and executor shows receipts of \$17,860.38 and disbursements of \$37,050.06.

Albert J. Kaufman estate; Anna M. Kaufman appointed administratrix of son's estate.

Minnie M. Huff estate; appraised by Leo N. Childs, C. M. Byrd and Irene Roemhildt at \$5242.88.

William H. Mitchell estate; Ralph C. Zimmerman, administrator, discharged and estate closed.

Amy E. Roberts estate; final account of Oscar Lee Carpenter, executor, approved and distribution ordered; receipt for \$3.76 state inheritance tax.

Arthur Keil, jr.; Dorothy Keil, guardian, authorized to sell specified real property in Multnomah county.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS Alvin D. Edlin, 33, U. S. army, San Francisco, Calif., and Reatha H. Thiessen, 28, stenographer, Salem.

Arthur Braden, 33, mechanic, Jefferson, and Mary Brooks, 22, cannery worker, Salem.

Frank J. Tschida, 26, farmer, Ontario, and Elsie Hopfer, 22, Mt. Angel.

Francis E. Delaney, 27, shipping clerk, Philadelphia, Pa., and Georgia I. Tobey, 18, student, 827 Kent st., Silverton.

MUNICIPAL COURT Monty Weddle, Jefferson; violation of basic rule, bail \$10.

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