

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Professional Delinquency

In its comments on the mysterious deaths of women during their association with A. L. Cline, now charged with murder, the Oregonian notes the seeming laxity of our laws covering the disposition of bodies. Cline apparently complied with our Oregon law to obtain a permit for cremation, and the mortician complied with his request for no publicity. The law does not require any publication of a death notice.

The chief deficiency, however, lies not in the laws dealing with disposal of bodies but with the medical profession for its demonstrated laxity in signing death certificates. In the long list of Cline's presumed victims there was only one case where an autopsy was ordered, and there it was on order of the police. That time, at Reno, Cline purportedly removed the body to California and escaped the Reno police. Apparently in all other cases physicians obligingly signed the death certificates without requiring an autopsy to determine cause of death.

These disclosures put the medical profession under a cloud. It is not presumed that the attending physicians were conspiring in any way with Cline; but their own laxity enabled him to carry out his reportedly evil purpose. The superficial knowledge the doctor gained during his call on the patient while ill was not enough for him to certify the cause of death, yet all the doctors seem to have filled out the necessary certificates and let it go at that. One would suppose that the physician would make a more thorough study of the body before setting down a definite cause of death. The profession ought to take notice of these numerous cases of professional failure and insist on higher standards of performance on the part of its members. In the reported cases they alone stood between the criminal and the law. Their failure shielded the suspected criminal, even when they were innocent of evil intent.

Vocational Education

During the war approximately 300,000 men and women were trained under the auspices of the state division of vocational education for work in war industries and to increase food production. It was by virtue of this instruction that green workers were taken and made ready for jobs in aircraft factories, shipyards and other plants. The program began long before Pearl Harbor, and continued until May 31, 1945 when the training task was completed.

While the federal government furnished the money and a great deal of the equipment required, the organization which directed the work in this state was the vocational division of the state department of education, O. I. Paulson, director, and local school districts over the state handled the local arrangements.

This training was necessarily hurry-up instruction, very limited in scope, teaching single skills as a rule and giving no general training in trades or crafts. Peacetime vocational instruction has to be much broader to be of real value. Such instruction is being provided through the continuing program of the schools. Again reliance is had on the federal government for the money.

Oregon ought to do much more for the financing of vocational education, and not be dependent on the generosity of the federal government. Strangely in all the talk about increased money for schools little consideration seems to be given to the special needs of vocational education. In any comprehensive plan for financing of education in the state the claims of vocational education merit early attention.

More Train Wrecks

Over the weekend occurred a bad wreck on the Seaboard Airline and another train smash on the Northwestern in the environs of Chicago. The Seaboard just a few years ago had another and worse wreck on its line, which is a favorite for the winter travel to and from the south. This last accident when a flyer southbound crashed into the rear cars of the northbound train before it had cleared the main line onto a siding could not have occurred if the proper signal system was in place and working. An automatic train stop would have brought the southbound train to a halt; and surely on routes as important as the Seaboard such a signal system should be required.

The war is over now, and excuses for deferring safety installations are no longer valid. What is the interstate commerce commission doing to enforce signal systems which the modern science of electronics makes practical and the long history of train wrecks makes necessary?

Frank Lonergan, appointed circuit judge for Multnomah county, has two of the qualifications for judge: a fine mind well stored with knowledge of the law, and high integrity. He is well known in Oregon for his long record of service in the legislature and in the organizations in which he has been active; and has a host of friends who wish for him the success which he is capable of achieving.

Bend, which derives much of its sustenance from the lumber industry, joins its neighbor Klamath Falls in the list of those with skimpy fuel rations. Relying largely on wood for fuel the supplies are inadequate. There's plenty of wood back in the hills but not enough hands to cut and haul it to town. The weather is too cold to cut wood in, so long as there are some war bonds that may be cashed.

Clothiers report that men will be about three shirts behind for another 12 months.

Cracking the Code

The army and navy were very apprehensive lest the Japanese learn that our intelligence had cracked their code. The emphasis on secrecy was so marked that General Marshall made a personal appeal to Governor Dewey as late as the 1944 campaign to have him refrain from delving deeply into the Pearl Harbor business lest the Japs realize that our experts were reading their most secret messages.

If the Japs did not know long before the 1944 campaign that we had cracked their codes they are even dumber than we had thought. For the battle of Midway in particular was one that would excite any alert intelligence division, as to how our big flattops, the Yorktown and Enterprise, came thundering up from deep down in the Pacific. If they hadn't become suspicious themselves the story was pretty well spilled by Stanley Johnson in the Chicago Tribune—the one that provoked Roosevelt into ordering an investigation by the department of justice.

Later on came the split-second timing by which Admiral Yamamoto was killed when his plane was intercepted and shot down over Bougainville. Even Jap intelligence should have figured that the presence of American planes there was not just an accident.

The PH investigation has of course advertised to the world what the secret "magic" was, and probably has set code experts at work rigging up new codes. The publicity also serves to inform the American public of the work done by our own "silent service"—the intelligence section, which fought a war within a war, the battle of espionage and counter-espionage. For the few exploits that have been publicized there were hundreds of others which probably will remain forever secret; and of course some failures the story of which likewise will remain in the secret files of the government.

Interpreting The Day's News

By Ray Cronin
Former Associated Press Bureau Chief in the Philippines
(Substituting for James D. White)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—(R)—Strutting, arrogant Japanese general Masaharu Homma has finally landed in a Manila jail, headed for military trial on war crimes charges.

One of the things he must answer for was the brutal, horrifying Bataan death march during which hundreds of helpless American soldiers died under circumstances that were inhuman to the 19th degree.

That major black mark of atrocity is the main link in a chain of inhumanities for which Homma can be held responsible. He already has "acknowledged," "I am ready to take responsibility for any act of my subordinates."

Homma led his invasion forces into the Philippines soon after Pearl Harbor. He was in command when Bataan fell. At that time I was held prisoner by the Japanese in Santo Tomas camp at Manila.

Two Filipino boys who worked for the Associated Press braved the Japanese guards at Santo Tomas to bring me eye witness accounts of the infamous death march. They told of wounded and sick Americans pinned to the ground with Japanese bayonets because they couldn't walk—others left to die of thirst in the burning tropical heat—of promiscuous killings of helpless men who had surrendered in honor.

At first the civilians of Santo Tomas appealed to the Japanese general staff—headed by Homma—to allow us to send medicine and food to the military prisoners. The reply to this was an order decreeing death to any person aiding a military prisoner in any way.

It was then that I appealed to Homma and his staff, through the American chairman of our camp, to permit me to raise a volunteer corps of able-bodied American civilians from the Santo Tomas population—a corps that would surrender itself into the military prison camp at Cabanatuan to nurse the wounded and the sick.

Several hundred volunteered in no time. The U. S. navy nurses, captured at Cavite, wanted to go along.

The Japanese command kicked the idea around for six weeks. First they sent me word the volunteers were crazy to want to leave a civilian internment camp for life in a military prison camp—an admission that Cabanatuan was a hell hole, as its skeleton-like inmates later confirmed.

The Japanese quickly rejected the suggestion that female nurses might be allowed to go. Japanese insistence that the volunteers were out of their minds in wanting to undertake such a mission caused me to send the high command word that we were ready to sign papers relieving the Nipponese of any responsibility for our well-being as civilians.

Proposal Rejected
After a month and a half came the final decision—the volunteers would not be permitted to go on an errand of mercy to Cabanatuan where, because of lack of attention, scores of American soldiers were dropping off daily.

Our answer to this refusal was the setting up of a ring through which we smuggled medicines and other necessities from Santo Tomas to Cabanatuan. At the head of this ring was Tony Escoda, Filipino newspaper man, graduate of Columbia, prewar city editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin. He was the outside man who smuggled directly into Cabanatuan camp the contraband we were able to move out of Santo Tomas.

This work cost Tony his life, as well as that of his wife, Josefa, also a graduate of Columbia. They were executed by the Japanese.

Of the eleven original smugglers in our setup, six are dead. Four died under Japanese swords. One was a victim of starvation. The other, suffering from malnutrition, failed to survive a surgical operation.



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The Literary News Behind the News

By W. G. Rogers

THE TROLLOPES: THE CHRONICLE OF A WRITING FAMILY, by Lucy Poate Stebbins and Richard Poate Stebbins (Columbia; \$4).

It was 100 years ago, in 1845, that Anthony Trollope, most distinguished member of this family, turned his first novel, "The Macdermots of Ballycloran," over to a publisher. He was living in Ireland, and 30; he would be 41 before "Barchester Towers" won him the reputation and following that will survive him for a long time.

His mother, Frances, had set the pace. "The Domestic Manners of the Americans," lauded by Tories but condemned by Americans and Whigs, was one of her three dozen published books.

Viewed abstractly, she failed as wife and mother, for she was a spendthrift, and she over-indulged some of her children while neglecting others. She wrote to make money. Her extravagances ate up the family fortunes, and then madly, like a gambler, she threw good money after bad in the effort to recoup her losses. She tried to spend her way to prosperity, as other authors have tried to do, and took the family on jaunts through England and to America, Australia and, repeatedly, to the continent. She lived in the style to which book sales would have entitled her if they had been somewhere near as large as she thought they ought to be.

The oldest son, Tom, her mainstay as she was his, took her as a model and combined globe trotting and writing. Anthony, so often left behind, was the ugly duckling. He worked for years in the postal service, which benefited by his abilities though he was hard to get along with.

Book after book came from his pen, though he was prouder of quantity than quality, the quality was there. He knew Dickens, Millais, the Thackerays, Wilkie Collins; he helped found Fortnightly Review and Pall Mall Gazette.

Mrs. Stebbins and her son deserve thanks for treating this subject, and treating it so well. Their book should have a wide reading, though it does not cater to the man in the street, who, however, as Anthony Trollope's subject, should become his reader. The Trollopes supply as much rich material as the Pre-Raphaelites; and personally I would gladly swap some of the recent Henry James reprints for a few of Anthony's novels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The written promises of the peace are unfulfilled. The yearnings of the people for a world unified in a democratic, freedom-loving organization to keep the peace in our time, have been put into treaties, and implemented with machinery. We have the Atlantic charter, Casablanca, Yalta, Potsdam agreements, and a United Nations organization.

But we do not have peace. The words are not being activated. The machinery is not working. Revolutions are continuing the killing around the world. There is free talk of a third world war for the future. It takes two to make peace; only one to make war. The private word of friends of State Secretary Byrnes is that he went to Moscow for a final effort to get Russia to cooperate with the United Nations ideal.

Crisis Seen As Near
Unless Molotov appears at the first UNO assembly meeting in London January 7—and works cooperatively there—the world will know Moscow has rejected our way for the post-war world. A crisis which will bring inevitable future events of grave world consequence has reached its underlying apex behind this trip. (A gossip-rumor among the congressmen is that Mr. Byrnes will be replaced if his mission proves unsatisfactory, which may or may not be true.)

Now, how did we get this way? If we are to extricate ourselves and the world from its dilemma, we must clear our eyes and look objectively and realistically at the facts, not as we would like to have them, but as they are.

Mismanagement Claimed
You can start with the passionate desire of this nation for an end of the killings. Mothers are outraged that their sons are not home from the foreign war for this Christmas.

Sons abroad are inclined to think army mismanagement is somehow to blame for their predicament. They thought all we had to do was to win this war, stamp out fascist aggression and there would be peace. Our war propaganda was exclusively framed that way; it was good war propaganda, but it was not realistic.

We really knew what these other nations represented, their ideals and ambitions; but we pretended we did not; we pretended victory in the field would bring victory for our earnest hopes for the peace. Our people have not yet reached the realization of this condition among our allies; they want to blame someone because their hopes have not been fulfilled. Popular public pressure is thus working against the tedious task of harmonizing what we all recognized before the war as hopeless conflicts, but we still yearn to achieve.

Basis Unrealistic
We got this way, furthermore, because of the manner in which we came into the war. It was a rather unrealistic basis. Mr. Roosevelt's working theory quite plainly clung to the belief that the people had to be led up, drawn reluctantly to what was their war duty.

The truth was there was no way we could possibly have remained out of the war. Personally I believe the Roosevelt tactics may have delayed our entry. The basic fact of the matter was that Hitler and Japan intended to conquer the world. We were in the world. We could not escape war.

When a force arises in this world with the announced and apparent purpose of conquering it, the only alternatives for the others is to fight or surrender. Propaganda Utilized
Instead of teaching our people these basic fundamentals, we went into a propaganda about world freedoms, individual liberty for all people, fair trade, free skies—things which never existed before, and about which our allies had their own ideas.

It was Mr. Churchill who first stopped this free-running line of war propaganda by announcing he had not become prime minister to preside over dismemberment of the British Empire. The Russians later resisted our propaganda tendency in conferences (They walked out on the Free Air conference, extracted unique concessions at Bretton Woods, and contested our basic propositions at San Francisco, as regards freedom for the smaller nations, etc., all along the line; later at London, they quit).

Now let us look at this thing plainly and honestly. There has been no evidence in events that Britain and Russia truly wanted the same thing out of this war that we did.

Concessions Made
Always Mr. Roosevelt had to go to them, make concessions, then come out with agreed words which bore the nature of something not entirely wholehearted, if voluntary. Churchill wished to get us into the war, but the Atlantic charter was not greatly imple-

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

nomination as illegal and a reversion to boss control, even going so far as to name the bosses. But when the assembly which was expected to nominate him failed to materialize his criticisms backfired, for he was left, at least temporarily, without status either as democrat or independent nominee.

As far as the legality of a committee nomination is concerned, the republicans are not relying solely on the ruling of the secretary of state. They plan to hold a nominating assembly in Astoria on December 26 when the committee nomination will be reaffirmed.

As far as the bossism charge is concerned, that is quite a joke. There was no "secret caucus" of the persons Spaulding mentions: Niel Allen, Farrell, Hoyt, Schenk, Farrell, as secretary of state, communicated with Niel Allen, republican state chairman, and with Lew Wallace, democratic national committeeman, on the same day, advising them of the substance of his ruling respecting nominations. The republican committee when it met proceeded to make its own nomination; and in its decision it certainly was not influenced by any of the "bosses."

The general assumption was that because of personal friendship Farrell and Hoyt and Schenk were interested in the candidacy of Eugene Marsh; but he was defeated. Spaulding may be correct in his interpretation of the law—only the court can give the final answer on this. The fact that there is confusion shows the necessity of amending the law to insure some satisfactory machinery for making nominations by political parties in the case of congressional vacancies. It is absurd to think that under our party system of government candidates for congress should not be designated by a political party and wear the party label.

ment by him at home (India, Burma, Egypt, etc.) For her part, Russia clearly never thought of Finland, the Baltic nations, Poland, the Balkans in the light of the Atlantic charter.

Britain Imperialistic
Britain was imperialistic in her way; Russia even more imperialistic in hers. The conquest of Berlin was delayed from the East until the Balkans were occupied, by Russia, and since then, our people can hardly get into those countries and cannot get a word out when they do.

Now as to Russia's part in the war. Our people are still under the spell of our propaganda on this also. Russia never excused the war to her own people on any other ground than that she was invaded by the fascist hordes and this was the time to kill fascism. They won, because of no superior military arrangement, but for two reasons only:

(A) Hitler's colossal blunder of casting his limited manpower into a vast area, the space of which had always been its safeguard from conquest throughout history; and (B) Russia's unlimited manpower; when five were killed, ten took their places.

Would Have Won Alone
Russian planes, weapons or politics were in no way superior, or even equal. They cared nothing for us, or our charters; they were anti-capitalistic, anti-democratic, and would have won on their own, without our assistance, although at the cost of more millions of men.

This is how we got this way. Stripped of pretense, these are the elements of our predicament, and the world's. From these considerations must future events spring.

25 Years in Meat Industry Recognized

Silver buttons representing 25 years in the meat packing industry were presented last week to 11 employees of the Valley Packing Co. Three of the men receiving the awards from the national Meat Institute have been with the Valley Packing company 25 years or more. Meat packing employment years of the others run from 25 to 42 years.

The 11 silver buttons are part of the 1900 given over the nation by the Meat Institute. Forty-two gold buttons, representing 50 years in the industry were awarded this year by the institute.

Recipients of the recognition at Valley Packing Co. and their years in the industry are: W. L. Kregg, 42; C. L. Hampshire, 35; Robert L. Pede, 27; G. L. Erickson, 26; C. Van Williams, 27; Asa Lee, 28; A. J. Mazac, 31; C. E. Hensley, 34; E. M. McKee, 28; A. R. Tartar, 26, and G. F. Chambers, 25.

Salem C. of C. Elects Board Of Directors

Salem Chamber of Commerce members named to their directorate Monday in the annual organization election:

R. S. (Spec) Keene, Maple's Sporting Goods, recently resigned; Williamette university head coach; Ed Majek, representative of the Equitable Life Insurance company; Lester Barr, accountant; Linn C. Smith, assistant vice president of the U. S. National bank; Grover Hillman, manager of the Cherry City Baking company; Guy Hickok, manager of the First National bank; Reynolds Allen, Allen Hardware company; Dorthea Steusloff, Valley Packing company director; E. Burr Miller, Valley Motor company sales manager; Frank Doerfler, nurseryman; Floyd Shepard, vice president and manager of Sicks' Brewing company; Ralph Campbell, attorney; W. L. Phillips, Valley Motor company, and Douglas McKay of the McKay Chevrolet company.

Counting of ballots occupied all of Monday afternoon for the election committee. New directors will meet within the next 10 days to select new officers for the chamber.

Council Grants Fraternities Added Quota

The Intfraternity council of Williamette university at its recent meeting decided that the three fraternities on the campus will be allowed to pledge five more men in addition to the quota of 15 set at the beginning of the semester. Open rushing is scheduled to continue all semester, with no definite plans set for pledging services.

Student members of the council are Jack Hedgecock, Kappa Gamma Rho; Bill Stortz and Vall Sloper, Sigma Tau; Gib Kister and Marv Humphreys, Alpha Psi Delta; with Dr. Robert M. Gatke as faculty member.

Fraternity officers are Kappa Gamma Rho, president, Jack Hedgecock, pledge captain, Clarence Edwards; Sigma Tau, president, Bill Stortz, vice president, Val Sloper, secretary, Bud Fairham, manager, Wes McWain; Alpha Psi Delta, president, Gib Kister, secretary, Paul Benage, manager, Marv Humphreys, social chairman, Irving Miller, rush chairman, Bob Marr.

Each of the three fraternities has planned a pledge party for Friday, December 14. An interfraternity formal dance is scheduled for February 2.

Canadian Pacific Rail Hotels Will Re-open

SEATTLE—(Special)—Closed since 1942 by the exigencies of war, summer hotels of the Canadian Pacific railway from the Atlantic coast to the Rockies will re-open next June, prepared to handle an all-time high in tourist traffic. It was announced here by Arthur J. Mahon, CPR general agent for the Pacific northwest.

Many Pupils Absent

SWEGLE—Pupils absent from school this past week because of illness with flu were Sammy Dibbon, Nola Jean Zobel, Emmett Robins, La Vonne Yost, Dolores Smeyers, Chris Van Luren, Goldie McDougal, Loretta Robins and Marilyn Kefner.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



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PUT THEIR NAMES IN

Silver and Gold

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