

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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## 'What's Russia Up To Now?'

Russia is summoned before the bar of world opinion to give an account of itself in these days.

Canada reports that espionage conducted by the military attaché in the Russian embassy at Montreal sought to learn the secrets of atomic bomb production and to get samples of material used to ascertain the identity of American divisions redeployed from Europe to the Pacific, and to get details of the electronic shells used by our navy.

Moscow itself admits that Russian troops are being retained in northern Iran in violation of the treaty with Britain agreeing for joint withdrawal on March 2.

Chinese report that Russian troops are pouring into Manchuria until now their number is about double that at the time of the Japanese surrender.

A Russian general in Mukden admits that Japanese prisoners of war captured in Manchuria have been shipped to Siberia instead of being repatriated.

Richard Cushing, AP correspondent who with two other newsmen got into Manchuria, were arrested by the Russians for a time, and then given a quick look-see before being ousted, reports "Dairen and environs are an armed Russian camp."

In truth the USSR has some explaining to do to stand in good graces with the rest of the world. We do not like to spend all our time pointing a finger at Russia, but the way Russia has reverted to a policy of isolation and nationalistic aggression inevitably creates alarm over the world. Cooperation is a two-way street. Unless Russia is willing to abide by its agreements and cooperate with other nations then the stage is set for continued "power politics" which in the past has always terminated in warfare. It is no time for Pollyanna thinking on our international policies.

Winston Churchill, speaking at Fulton, Mo., yesterday, spoke unofficially but plainly in charging the USSR with seeking "indecent expansion of her power and doctrines." His proposal of a virtual Anglo-American alliance may be interpreted as an appeal to us to safeguard Britain's interests in certain danger-spots. If we are doomed to some fateful Armageddon between rival ambitions and ideologies certainly we do not want to stand alone.

## Franco Stays On

The joint declaration by France, the United States and Great Britain relating to Spain was so much milk-and-water that Generalissimo Franco took the cue and thumbed his nose at it. Any positive action against Franco is much belated. He should have been given the silent treatment years ago when with the aid of Mussolini and Hitler he fought his way to Madrid and set up his own dictatorship. About the only thing left for the complaining powers to do is to withdraw recognition from Franco and extend it to the government-in-exile which is a continuation of the government Franco ousted.

The question is asked: "What business is it of ours? That question was asked in the original Spanish civil war. It turned out to be the opening phase of the world war, a practice field for Mussolini and Hitler. Spain under Franco is a stronghold for the fascist idea and leadership. Its falangist party connections infect Latin America. Argentina is an example of its spread. The victory of Peron in that country will be exploited with further fascist penetration of South America.

It is not our policy to interfere in the government of other countries but Franco exists by virtue of nazi-fascist interference while we stand on the sidelines. This country has no desire to plunge Spain into civil war or into the hands of the reds, but the existing government-in-exile is definitely non-communist. Some way should be found to let the Spanish people hold a free election and choose their own government. But Franco and his party will never willingly agree to such an election because the probability is they would be badly defeated.

## Sweden Aids

Considerable displeasure was expressed regarding Sweden during parts of World War II, but in retrospective analysis and in current activities it appears there is cause, too, for plaudits.

Apparently authenticated statistics show that Sweden has contributed around \$700,000,000 to relief work since the war began, part of it in credit to needy countries, and that since the close of hostilities nearly 9000 Norwegian, Dutch, French and Belgian children have found haven in the largest non-belligerent nation of Europe.

Seventy-five thousand Finnish children were taken in while war still raged. Food has been shipped from Sweden to Poland, Italy, France, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Croatia, Russia, Norway and Finland. Aid to German children also now is being extended under terms of an agreement with allied authorities, and 60 Swedes, divided into 12-man teams, are setting up relief centers in Berlin, Hamburg and the Ruhr where 50,000 to 100,000 young folk will receive medical treatment and food allowances. The "Save the Children" organization in Sweden has collected \$8,000,000 for relief work.

Whatever help the Nazis gained from Sweden, either voluntarily or by coercion, is being offset somewhat in world judgment now by the country's acknowledged efforts to aid in vitally-needed rehabilitation of the stricken continent.

## Notable Talk by Sen. Vandenberg

(Editor's Note—Following is the notable address delivered in the United States senate February 27 last by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, delegate to the assembly of the United Nations in London. Because of limits of space some portions of the address have been omitted.)

Mr. President, I say frankly, at the outset, that I return from London with mixed emotions. I return with no illusions that automatic peace awaits the world just because the machinery of the United Nations is now in gear. But I return also with an over-riding conviction, even more emphatic than before, that the world's only hope of organized peace and security is inseparably linked with the evolution and the destiny of this United Nations Organization. I return in the convinced belief that the more complex or ominous the world's international relations may become, in that same degree the greater becomes the critical need that the peace-loving peoples of the earth shall strive to make this enterprise succeed. I return in the belief that it can succeed unless Russia, Britain, and the United States, individually or collectively, make it impossible.

### Does Not Share Melancholy Pessimism

I can share your disappointments over some phases of the London record. I can share your anxieties over some of its disturbing trends. I can share your desires that the San Francisco Charter should be improved in certain aspects. I intend to speak frankly about some of these things. But I cannot—and I do not—share the melancholy pessimism, heard in some quarters, that the United Nations, as a result of this experience, will be unable to cope with world realities as disclosed in current history. It would be silly to ignore the hazards. It would be sillier to ignore, vindicated hopes. The amazing thing is not that at London there were areas of disagreement but that the areas of agreement were so vast and so significant.

Now, Mr. President, let us look at London. In 37 days the United Nations turned a blueprint into a going concern. It turned an ideal into a reality. On January 10, 1946, we had only a pious dream. On February 16, 1946, we had organized, in working detail, the complete machinery for the General Assembly, for the Security Council, for the Court of International Justice, for the Social and Economic Council, and for the functioning of every instrument of peace which the Senate envisioned when it underwrote this dream last July with but two dissenting votes. On January 10 we had a scrap of paper. In 37 days we gave it life. The supreme need, in the name of flesh and blood and human hearts and hopes, is that it shall not return to the status of a scrap of paper.

No Suspicion of Insincerity, Sabotage

There was sharp controversy and competition in some of these organizational decisions. But all of them were accepted in good spirit by all concerned. There was not a suspicion of insincerity or sabotage.

All this involved great labor and the composition of many differing points of view. For example, I was chairman of the subcommittee which dealt with administration and with budgets. Starting from zero, we had to create the framework for a tremendous institution. Fifty-one nations, spanning the gamut of race, color, language, and tradition, had to concur. They did—with ultimate unanimity. I venture to ask, with great respect, how long, and with what travail, it would have taken our own Congress to complete a comparable task. Obviously it was possible only with the highest degree of cooperation; with the best of mutual good will; and with a common dedication to a common purpose. And it is highly significant that there were no exceptions to this rule.

I should say, at this point, that UNO will be financed from a so-called working capital fund of \$25,000,000; and that its provisional budget for 1946, including the Court at The Hague, is \$21,500,000. Our provisional share is 25 per cent. In other words, the United States will spend for peace, on this account far less per annum than it spent per hour on war.

### Organizational Phase Huge Success

So, Mr. President, let us put this first big entry in the credit ledger. When we look at London and at the first General Assembly of the United Nations, let us remember that its organizational phase was a phenomenal success, and a vigorous omen of hope for the tolerant cooperations which are the lifeblood of this adventure in behalf of the collective security for which men and women pray, in a hundred different tongues, at the war-scarred hearthstones of the world.

Let us remember some other things about this first General Assembly.

Let us remember that it initiated the joint studies which should lead to the international control of atomic energy, on a basis requiring adequate and dependable security and inspection arrangements as a mandate prerequisite to any disclosures of any nature at any time. This is the way to save civilization from the use of atomic energy as a lethal curse to humankind.

Let us remember that this General Assembly—this town meeting of the world—sounded revellie against the famine which threatens countless peoples with pitiful extermination.

Let us remember that this General Assembly—this vocal conscience of the earth—unanimously offered new hope to dependent peoples everywhere through the expression of our mutual purpose to encourage their self-government.

### Assembly Pledged to Free Press

Let us remember that it pledged itself to encourage a world-wide free press through instrumentalities to be created at its next session in September. Blackouts and iron curtains are not the insignia of liberty nor the trade-marks of peace.

Let us remember, Mr. President, that this General Assembly has now put itself in full position to proceed hereafter to implement dynamic article XIV of the Charter. This means that it can recommend the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or to infringe upon equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

All this, and more, the General Assembly did in 37 days. Let us put this entry in the credit ledger.

(Continued tomorrow)



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Setting a Precedent

## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

CLOAK AND DAGGER: THE SECRET STORY OF O. S. S., by Lt. Col. Corey Ford and Maj. Alexander MacBain (Random House; \$2.50).

The Office of Strategic Services was as much a secret service to us as to our enemies, but now the secret is out.

Under "Wild Bill" Donovan, their boss, incredibly brave young men were dispatched to the four corners of the world to spy on the enemy, play havoc within his lines, plan for full-scale Allied advances.

Many paid with their lives; among them the brilliant young Pittsburgh-Harvard archaeologist Navy Lt. James Harvey Gaul. Others suffered such tortures as we shudder to read about.

But they delivered the goods. They helped arrange for the surrender of the Italian fleet, almost wangled an early capitulation of 1,000,000 Germans in Italy, turned Thailand into a pro-Allied hotbed, befriended the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

This glorious story briskly told is the stuff of which youngsters dream. The authors stick to exploits and eschew OSS politics.

THE CASE AGAINST THE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS, by Robert H. Jackson (Knopf; \$2).

A historical document of prime importance, Justice Jackson's opening statement for the U. S. at Nurnberg also happens to be concise, forceful, eloquent, beautifully phrased, in short, a model of English.

The wrongs he condemns were so abominable that "civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated." In claiming the international tribunal's right to pass judgment, he declares: "Civilization asks whether law is so lagged as to be utterly helpless to deal with crimes of this magnitude by criminals of this order of importance."

He traces the Nazi evil from its beginning through the war years, and his charge is helpfully, and repugnantly, detailed.

His address runs to some 90 pages. The book also contains a preface by Gordon Dean, of counsel for the U. S., the list of criminals, the indictment, the U. S.-French-British-Soviet agreement for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals, and photographs.

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, March 5—State Secretary Byrnes has been more friendly to the Soviets on the inside than in the public view. He has been active in off-the-record talks with newsmen to press the point that this government had nothing whatever to do with the atom-spy case against Russia, presented by Canada. Mr. Byrnes has claimed he and Mr. Truman did not in any way cooperate with Canada, and knew nothing of what was afoot, aside from a mention of the matter, months ago, when Prime Minister MacKenzie King suggested the evidence he had then at hand to the president.



Paul Mallon

This was during the Attlee visit to Washington last fall. The mere mention a few days ago that the Americans might have been involved in the investigation of possible loss of their own secret through Canada, sent him into spasms of off-the-record dismay and denial. The reporter who asked him the question upon the basis of information obtained from Canada, had to explain his source apologetically. Established as Neutral

In the world of diplomacy beyond the public eye then, Byrnes has firmly established himself in the position that he is a neutral as between Bevin and Moscow. He has been urging the press to "stop picking on Russia."

About a week ago, I heard rumblings from the Byrnes sanctum that a firming of American policy toward Russia was at hand. Since then, he has criticized Russian tactics in the far east—himself—publicly, thus causing newsmen to grumble that his policy now is to let no one criticize except himself.

But personally I believe a change is coming. Mr. Byrnes was not accomplishing anything the way he was going. His activities were not popular in congress where his appropriations are being cut. He built up this winter a new policy based largely on saying "yes" to Russia

and caused all America (indeed, the world) to start wondering what would happen the first time he would say "no." A world order built on yeses can last no longer than the first no.

### Rumors Ignore Facts

As the people could plainly see the flimsiness of the card-house of peace which Byrnes had been building, some currency of war by some people—once widely circulated holds Russia will invade Turkey and Britain will go to her assistance; another that communist fighting in China will bring us to her aid. These rumors wholly ignore the fact that we have demobilized and the British are not strong enough to fight anyone in the rumored zones of the near east and China.

If these suggestions of Russian aggression have any soundness at all—even remote possibilities—we are not only pursuing an ineffective foreign policy, but the wrong military policy. Pearl Harbor should have taught us to be less sleepy—or rather to be less self-centered in our own hopes, thoughts and problems, to the exclusion of what the other fellow is thinking and doing.

### Russia Still Mobilized

Russia has not demobilized. We do not know much of what is going on inside Russia herself, but our official eye has seen that the 2,000,000 Russian troops in the occupied zones, unlike our troops, do not wish to go home. Apparently they like it better outside. Also for many months, Russia has had a formidable army on the Manchurian border or in north China, and on the Turkish border. It is unthinkable that Moscow would embark upon Hitleresque aggressions. Like people generally, I resolve all doubts in favor of what I want, and do not feel it comfortable to expect war. Yet the plain inner and outer facts today show me that I must prepare or be ready for what I do not want. These facts of today can be simply summarized in two conclusions:

A satisfactory way of dealing

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Oh, them?—We rented them the recreation room for \$50 a month—Fignewton and I figure we can have more fun on \$50 than we could in the room!"

## Defense Tells Of Oyster Seed Sale to Errion

PORTLAND, Ore., March 5—(AP) A defense witness told a federal court today he had sold 20,000 strings of oyster seed to Edgar Robert Errion, Salem, one of four men charged with mail fraud in connection with a Coos Bay oyster farm.

Fred W. Wiegart, Ocean Park, said cost of planting an acre of oysters averages about \$300 and that the normal cash return from an acre should be about \$3000.

Glenn De Haven, Dallas, president of the Oyster Growers association formed to manage the Coos Bay holdings for worried oyster bed owners, reported the 1945 harvest netted about 24,000 bushels, valued at \$75,000. Under cross examination by Assistant U.S. Attorney Mason Dillard, De Haven said this would probably net \$6 to \$7 a bed.

Earlier the prosecution had rested its case after submitting articles of incorporation of seven corporations entered into by the four defendants.

The government accuses Errion and Glenn R. Munkers, of Salem, and P. E. Blackman and James R. Barton, of Portland, in 11 indictments of obtaining \$300,000 in fraudulently misrepresenting the oyster enterprise in sales to Oregon and Washington investors.

## Part of Umatilla Project Offered In Surplus Sale

A section of the Umatilla ordnance depot project, located on the Columbia river north of Hermiston, has been offered for sale as surplus property. Governor Earl Snell was advised Tuesday by the general land office, department of the interior.

The area, comprising about 627 acres, is provided with a permanent spring and government dug well. Information regarding the project may be obtained from the disposal cases, department of the interior, general land office, Portland.

Priorities on the sale will be in effect until April 24, with government agencies, former owners, tenants, veterans non-profit institutions and others receiving first call opportunities.

## Error Made in Kidnap Story; Father in Army

A recent Statesman story relating to a justice court case in which Mrs. Nadine Fitzhugh was charged with kidnaping her own son from his grandparents' home at Gold Beach, Curry county, erroneously said the boy's father was received at the Oregon state penitentiary a few days previously.

Subsequent investigation here indicated that the boy's father is Melvin Fitzhugh who is in military service. The man received at the penitentiary was Lloyd Fitzhugh, under sentence from Marion county.

The error was attributed to a misunderstanding on the part of an officer, a similarity of names and the fact that the cases involving Nadine Fitzhugh and Lloyd Fitzhugh originated here at about the same time.

Justice of the Peace Joseph Felton released the woman on her own recognizance, on condition that she return the child to the Curry county district attorney.



(Continued from page 1)

## Permits Total \$222,359 for Local Building

Building permits for the month of February in Salem totaled \$222,359 with permits numbering 97, according to the city engineer's office. Of this total, \$207,079 was for new construction and \$15,280 for alterations. This compares with a record January total of \$459,571, largest since the month construction started on the new capitol in 1938.

Largest permit issued Tuesday was to J. D. Bruce for a house at 2280 Mission st. at an estimated cost of \$6800. Other residence permits were issued to Marie Thompson for a \$6000 house at 988 Academy st. and to Ernest Eftstrom for a \$3000 residence at 2490 N. 4th st.

Permission was given to Earl Crom for a garage and utility room at 945 Norway st. for \$500; and to Adolph and Waters for \$50 alterations to an office at 331 1/2 State st. Other alteration permits were issued to Anna Tempier for \$100 repairs to a dwelling at 1127 Shipping st. and to Emma Tehelka for \$400 repairs to a dwelling at 1440 N. Church st.

## New Education Leader Assumes State Post

Elvin R. Urdahl, until recently of Bozeman, Mont., Tuesday assumed his new duties as state supervisor of distribution education in the state division of vocational education.

Urdahl has had 11 years experience in this work.

## BEHEADED BODIES FOUND

MANILA, Wednesday, March 6—(AP)—Bodies of five American missionaries, beheaded by Japanese military police Aug. 25, 1944, were discovered today in Manila's north cemetery. A Manila dentist identified the bodies.

with Russia has not yet been found. Until it is found, we can have no confidence in the peace.

Therefore, a reconsideration not only of foreign policy, but of related military and domestic tactics, would seem to be a primary order of pending government business.

## The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

### WEAK AND FOOLISH?

To the Editor:

Is history going to repeat itself again with two instead of 20 years between wars? Our government loaned (?) Germany money to help prepare for the war, sold Japan war materials until she was ready to attack us, meanwhile making almost no preparations ourselves. Russia now is being treated in the same manner. The president secretly gave his consent for her to seize Manchuria, (which they now are looting and fast making into a "soviet"). Meanwhile, Roosevelt and Churchill proclaimed their wonderful (but impractical) "Four Freedoms." They are like Wilson's "Self Determination of Nations," ideal in theory but impractical and each caused much world unrest and trouble.

Russia has recently twice fired on our planes. The last time we were not even within the three mile limit—an act of war. We, as usual, "protest" and offer her a billion dollar loan! Are they trying to provoke another war, for which they alone are preparing in order to give them a chance to seize the rest of the world? They now have a large part of it. There is no doubt in my mind, that Russian money and secret influence is

behind much of our strike trouble. It is well known that their workers are instructed to foment trouble in "capitalistic countries" and the Russian people are constantly being warned that we are trying to injure them and are their enemies, while we continue to promulgate and practice a one-sided "Golden Rule" policy—this to the Asiatic mind showing that we are weak and foolish. (And I wonder if we are not).

J. E. PUTNAM.

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