

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Aw"

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Congressional Reform

After a long interval of time congress has gotten round to investigating itself.

Major recommendations made by the committee are a reorganization of the committee system, better provision for forming party policy and study for legislation and relieving the member of many of his chores for his district or state.

Each member would have an executive assistant at \$8000 a year who would be expected to serve as the "business agent" for the member's constituency.

The recommendations are really very modest. Nothing is done to touch the power of the rules committees or the seniority system or the opportunity for filibuster in the senate.

For all our pride in our form of representative government and in congress as a law-making body we must admit that it is an exceedingly cumbersome form.

Senator LaFollette has given this subject very much study. The report of the joint committee ought not to be pigeon-holed but taken up and acted on.

Put That Cudgel Down

The announced plan to have local OPA committees adjudicate what building is necessary and what is not, in a move avowedly designed to provide an equitable distribution of material.

L. C. Stoll, Oregon director of the federal employment service, is quoted as having said Senator Morse informed him of the restrictive plan, although no indication was given that Morse was instigating it.

The OPA was formed to prevent price profiteering and to spread food and other supplies judiciously—during times of emergency.

If anyone has the money and can find the material and labor with which to build a house, let him build it. Lets don't have Washington promulgate another list of rules which a local committee would have to follow in setting itself up as judge.

The Glorias are in a family tiff. Gloria Vanderbilt Stowkowski has cut off the \$21,000-a-year stipend of her mother Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt and tells her she can go to work to support herself.

Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, says that production is held up by "fear and doubt and blind self-interest."

Gerhardt and the 29th

When the 91st division was activated at Camp White in 1942 its commander was Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt. It wasn't long before "torches" came seeping through on what a "tough guy" he was.

The story of the 29th and of Gerhardt makes quite a piece in the current Statepost. Because of its extensive practice in amphibious landings the division, originally a Maryland national guard outfit (the Blue-Grey division), was selected to participate in the initial landings in Normandy.

"The characteristics that gave the 29th individuality stemmed mainly, however, from Maj. Gen. Charles Hunter Gerhardt, who has been compared with General Patton, a similarity not inspired entirely by the fact that both were old cavalymen.

But others than Gerhardt brought fame to the division. Its assistant commander was Brig. Gen. Norman D. Cota who made the famous remark, when the blood of his men was reddening Omaha beach: "Hell, we're getting killed here. We might as well go in farther and get killed."

"Nuts" Gerhardt may have been, but the division under his command rolled up a great score for itself in the hard fighting in Europe.

The new housing administrator is going to crack down on commercial construction and hardest of all on amusement places.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—(P)—America has a hand in educating at least one out of every ten students in Chinese colleges and universities, according to a recent authoritative estimate.

This transplanting of Yankee ideas and methods continues in more than a dozen higher Chinese institutions of learning. All are supported at least partly by American funds and partly staffed by American teachers.

Most of these institutions (and others) now are making their way back to recently liberated campuses. A picture of the handicaps they face is provided by United China relief, which helped raise money for them during the war, and by other sources.

Nearly all have been looted. Neglect has continued where looting left off. Heating systems have frozen and burst. Machinery has been allowed to rust and wear out.

All this will cost millions to repair or replace. Moving back is a struggle. One refugee university now at Chengtu in west China must first move its faculty and students 200 miles in its single available bus to Chungking (which will take 70 days), and then down the Yangtze river a thousand miles to Nanking.

But to campus after campus, the trek back is beginning. Among the refugee universities, the University of Nanking, Ginling college, Cheeloo university, and Yenching university were at Chengtu, where west China university sheltered them in its permanent campus.

The first is returning to Nanking, where its campus was occupied by a puppet university. Ginling college had puppet troops quartered in its home campus at Nanking during the war.

Lingnan university at Canton has been reclaimed by its faculty, which moved three different times during the war.

Hua Chung university, of Hankow, faces a long trip home from its refugee site in western Yunnan province. Hwa Nan women's college is returning to Foochow from the interior, as is Fukien Christian university, which holed up in the Fukien mountains along with Hangchow Christian college.



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End of a Beautiful (Wartime) Friendship

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

TWO MIRRORS, by Peter de Polnay (Creative Age; \$2.75)

Half their parentage a mystery, Mary Edmett, dead, and her adoring brother, William, alive, dominate with a strange force this unusually adept novel.

Death, which could not under the almost pathological bond between William and Mary, prove less potent than green-eyed Anatlde, Derek's native wife. She is a novelist's find, a seductive woman who hasn't heard about the 20th century yet.

William has extended his childhood nearly to middle age. Half-brother Derek, a cool piece if there ever was one, deplores his obsession, then curses his release; for independence means nothing if you can't prove it in the teeth of the one who had denied it.

A couple of minor characters, rascally Achaval and promiscuous Marguerita, are worth meeting.

De Polnay sort of sidesteps into his story, guides it subtly, writes it as if he, like you, were reading it. It's an intelligent novel, though not a great one, but the one kind is as rare these days as the other.

MY TALON IN YOUR HEART, by Nancy Bruff (Dutton; \$3)

Forty-two poems compose this volume by the author of "The Manatee," which, though widely read, was one of the sorriest novels of 1945.

De Polnay sort of sidesteps into his story, guides it subtly, writes it as if he, like you, were reading it. It's an intelligent novel, though not a great one, but the one kind is as rare these days as the other.

GRIN AND BEAR IT



"I don't care how they accommodated you in Japan—you can scrub your own back!"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

presents its report. It would be much better for the city council to issue merely a revocable permit for use of the street, without the extension of a franchise for five or ten years.

It is foolish to insinuate that withholding this franchise will deny rail service to the industries of West Salem and the Dallas branch. Those desiring removal of the tracks from Union street have no such purpose or expectation. Other connections to the main line are possible at not prohibitive expense.

The layout of transportation facilities by rail and highway was one of the first tasks tackled by the long-range planning commission. Immediately apparent was the need to break the "iron ring" constricting the city. Studies are in progress for grade separation of the main line by means of a tunnel or by shifting the line eastward.

These changes can't be worked out in a matter of days or months, and necessarily will be a subject of negotiation between the commission, the city and the railroad company and perhaps the state. And the city should keep itself in the best position possible for bargaining.

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PAY BY THE WAISTLINE

15.—(P)—Ladies attending a PTA meeting here were served lunch and the charge was a cent for every inch of waistline. There was no announcement of proceeds from the lunch.

S. P. to Bring Industry West

Southern Pacific railroad has now in operation several plans to bring industry and commerce to the west coast area.

Eastern industrialists, manufacturers and financiers are being contacted by company men in an effort to shift a large share of the nation's industry westward.

Information on the available sites contiguous to the company's trackage is now being gathered and the realtors were told that they might obtain this information and keep it available for use.

Fireman Back After Injury

Walter Eberhard, city fireman, is back at work after suffering a severely cut hand while fighting a fire Thursday night at 1945 Berry st.

The bedroom fire was caused, firemen said, when paper covering an opening in the chimney was ignited and spread the fire to the bedroom of the Otto Mehlhoff home there.

The Berry street fire was one of four which firemen extinguish-

Public Records

CIRCUIT COURT

Charlotte June Bladgen vs Louise Hugh Bladgen: Default of defendant filed and motion to set for trial.

Emma Buechler vs Aaron Buechler: Default of defendant entered and motion to set for trial docketed of March 18.

Juanita Luella Bair vs Kenneth A. Bair: Defendant files answer admitting and denying.

Willo Mae Lawson vs Otha E. Lawson: Default of defendant entered.

Donald Walter Mott vs Virginia M. Mott: Default of defendant entered.

Eleanor L. Macintosh vs Samuel Macintosh: Default of defendant entered.

Harry P. Reid vs Maxene M. Reid: Default of defendant entered.

La Faye Currier vs Leonard Currier: Default of defendant entered and motion for hearing filed.

Evelyn Cokeley vs Archie Cokeley: Decree of divorce restores plaintiff's maiden name of Evelyn Moore.

William A. Gabbard vs Ella Gabbard: Default of defendant entered and application for place on divorce calendar filed.

Steve J. Marecek vs Opal Marecek: Default of defendant entered.

PROBATE COURT

Edward Adam Beach, estate: Petition to set aside homestead property denied.

Brook T. Hedges, estate: State denies certain allegations in answer of Mabel Sullivan, administratrix, to petition of state for finding and order of escheat.

Thomas Marsland, estate: M. H. Stuhr, executor and trustee, files annual account.

Marie S. Chambers, estate: April 23 date set for hearing on final account of Joseph W. Chambers, administrator.

Jarles G. Theodorian, guardianship estate: Annual report of Pio-

Nips Impotent But Problem Now is to Get Nation to Do What We Believe Essential

(Following is the last of a series of seven articles on Japan by Owen Lattimore, one of America's foremost authorities on the Far East, author of the best-selling "Solution in Asia," and director of the Walter Rines Page School of International Affairs. Mr. Lattimore has just returned from a first-hand survey of conditions in Japan as special advisor to the state department's reparations mission.)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(ONA)—We are now entering on a second stage in the occupation. In the first phase, carried out with a skill which everybody has admired, the Japanese were disarmed and made militarily powerless.

He has now established controls which make it impossible for the Japanese to do anything that he does not want them to do.

In the second phase, the problem is how to make the Japanese do what we do want them to do. The question here goes beyond General MacArthur. It concerns the directives sent out to MacArthur. He has very wide freedom of action, as the responsible man on the spot; but he has, all along, acted under directives from Washington.

U. S. Policy Paramount

MacArthur is the man who carries out a policy which is laid down for him by others. The steps taken by MacArthur are found to reveal to a certain extent whether the policy given him is vague and hesitant or precise and energetic.

There is no disagreement on the general proposition that the Japanese, after being deprived of the ability to make aggressive wars, should be encouraged to become, first, a peace-loving people and eventually, it is hoped, a democratic people.

Obviously, you can't. All you can do, in practice, is to issue directives intended to weaken the position and the effective operation of people whose past records or present tendencies are unpeaceful or undemocratic, and to strengthen the position and the ability to do things for people who look like hopeful prospects.

Of course, you can't. All you can do, in practice, is to issue directives intended to weaken the position and the effective operation of people whose past records or present tendencies are unpeaceful or undemocratic, and to strengthen the position and the ability to do things for people who look like hopeful prospects.

Those who are hurt will, of course, squeal. They will cook up every possible excuse for having the orders toned down.

But what about those whose interests are favored by the new directives? There are two ways of issuing such directives, and the difference between them is all-important. If they are worded and issued in one way, even those who are offered present or future advantages will be cautious.

"Wait until this has gone a little further," they will say. "We can't tell yet. And remember, the military occupation will end, some day. What if the people we have always feared are still strong at that time? They'll take it out of our hides, and we'll be worse off than we ever were."

The other way of issuing such directives is to word them so encouragingly, and issue them in such an assured manner, that both the people who get immediate benefits and those who see a hope of future benefits will say "Banzai MacArthur! Hurrah for the Americans! If we get behind this and shove, it'll work!"

By doing things in this way, we could create enough support for our policies in Japan to do the job of holding down the stubborn minority which will have to be held down anyway.

But to do things in this way we need policies that are more than mild and permissive. We need to go out openly for what we want, and to give open encouragement to Japanese who respond.

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