

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

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Compulsory Military Training

American troops have fought for the most part valiantly against heavy odds in Korea. Thrust into a war in behalf of a cause they didn't fully understand, into wholly unfamiliar terrain amid a strange people speaking a strange tongue and facing a horde of the well prepared and equipped enemy the GIs were in a hard situation. Yet they yielded ground slowly.

Reports do indicate that many Americans were not trained for the kind of fighting they had to do, and some officers were not really competent. They had been an army of occupation which usually invites slothfulness. Many were young men without very much training for taking part in the kind of warfare they were plunged into. They paid a heavy toll for ignorance, and so did our country.

If we are now in a "century of wars" we must make readjustment to meet demands for trained troops, and that may mean compulsory military training. We have fought against it, for it ought to have no place in a modern world. But our modern world is subject to throwbacks to primitive practices of warfare, and the untrained soldier and the poorly prepared nation suffer.

In 1947 the president's advisory commission on universal military training recommended such training. The army tried hard to sell it to the country and even set up a model camp to show how wholesome army life could be; but the country, ourselves included, would have none of it. In view of what is happening in Korea perhaps we should confess our error. The New York Times gives a pretty accurate summary of the situation when it refers back to the UMT report:

Many of those who felt the report was unduly pessimistic when it was issued in 1947 must now regret the lack of more effective implementation of its eight-point program for a balanced national security structure. There can be no doubt, in the light of world developments, that the United States would have been well advised to institute a system of universal military training in the period immediately following the Second World War, as repeatedly recommended by the President and the armed forces.

Such a program would have increased our readiness for military mobilization and for civilian defense. Even more important, it would have served as a powerful deterrent to aggressive action on the part of Communist forces anywhere in the world. The Korean conflict might never have developed had we taken more concrete steps three years ago to demonstrate our ability to back up the authority of the United Nations in checking Soviet imperialism.

Musgrave Leaves Council

We trust that the resignation of Walter Musgrave from the city council does not mean he is to bury himself in private business. We do not believe it does. He will take a full share of the load of civic chores even if he holds no political office. And before too long we hope he gets back into public life in city, county or state.

Musgrave made a notable record as mayor of West Salem, obtaining quick relief for thirty households by getting an added water supply from Salem. Then he guided West Salem into consolidation with Salem to give an enlarged and unified city. He has stood up to a lot of

pressure, some abuse; but he has the satisfaction of real and lasting achievement.

Earl Burk, who was a good backstop for Musgrave through West Salem's recent years, was a good choice as the latter's successor, and the logical one since he had been elected to the post of councilman from ward eight already.

Reds in the State Department

The recent senatorial investigation of charges of communists being in the state department brought forth two reports, a majority report (democratic) denying the charges and harshly condemning Sen. Joe McCarthy who made them. Also a minority report by Senator Lodge, republican, who criticized the methods of the subcommittee as not being thorough. But Lodge offered no substantiation to the McCarthy charges.

The Congressional Record contains the following interchange between Senator Magnuson of Washington and Senator Lodge on the simple question of whether he found any reds in the state department. Here it is:

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have read both reports—both the minority views of the Senator from Massachusetts and the majority report.

When I reach home tomorrow morning, I shall be asked a question by the people of the State of Washington, and I think perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts can answer it for me now; at least, I should like to take his answer back with me. It is a very simple question: Did the Senator from Massachusetts in his investigation find any Communists in the State Department?

Mr. LODGE. No; I did not.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is the answer.

Mr. LODGE. No; I did not.

I should like to go a little further.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate the Senator's position, in that he does not think the inquiry is complete.

Mr. LODGE. Let me answer the Senator's question in a little more detail, please.

I did not find any Communists in the State Department, but I went to all the lengths to which I think any man could go, in that I personally interviewed the State Department agents and special agents covering a large part of the United States, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, and I asked every one of them whether they knew of any Communists in the State Department. All of them said they did not.

A house committee has approved a bill recommended by Attorney General McGrath. It would prohibit the interstate shipment of slot machines and pay-off pinball machines. McGrath thinks it would help smash the nationwide gambling syndicates. If so, it should be welcomed. However such legislation will not put the slot devices out of business. There will be bootlegging and alteration of machines after their entry into a state. The best cure is simply to knock them over whenever they show up.

President Truman is unwilling to invoke price and wage controls at this time, but sentiment in favor is growing in congress, encouraged by the testimony of Bernard Baruch. Attitudes now are reversed. Two years ago the president wanted OPA continued; congress didn't. There is strength in the argument that price inflation will get out of hand if controls are not imposed. Profiteers always "follow the flag" into war, but not for the same purpose.

Chinese Communist 'Liberation Day' Slogans Indicate Possible Delay of Formosa Invasion

By James D. White

AP Foreign News Analyst

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (AP)

It is commonly assumed that Russia is relaxing her boycott of the United Nations Tuesday

because the Korean war has

gone too hot.

This, in a

double, has

something to do with it, but

the boycott began in the first place

because the U.N. would not

admit red China.

As China,

with her latent threat of

isolationism, is still just as

important to Russia as

ever, it is probable that the

original cause of the boycott

also has something to do with its

ending. It's well to remember

that the Korean question

reached the U.N. level long before

the China question did, and that

Russia's boycott of proceedings

on Korea was restricted.

Furthermore, Russia's return

to the security council does not

necessarily mean that she will

drop her claims that red China

must be admitted and that

everything the security council

does without red China is ille-

gal.

One more thing needs to be

recalled. From the beginning,

the Korean war threatened to

cost red China heavily in domes-

tic political prestige because the

reds had made definite promises

to "liberate" Formosa in 1950.

The Korean diversion made it

impossible to live up to those

promises unless the reds were

prepared to tangle with the

U.S. Seventh fleet and thus

bring on a world war.

In the light of these factors,

a broadcast made Saturday by

4. Red China will go on supporting Moscow in words, at least.

...

If the broadcast is a blind to

disguise an imminent invasion of

Formosa and a further outbreak

of hostilities, it is an intricate

and convincing blind. Instead, it

appears to bear out the wide-

spread assumption that the com-

munist world does not now want

a world war.

The broadcast was built around

a list of 35 slogans for the cele-

bration of "Liberation Army

Day" on August 1. Such lists of

slogans are an old Soviet device

which the Chinese have used

upon occasion.

However, this is the first peep

the radio has made about the

celebration, and it seems likely

that an occasion has been hastily

contrived to make the govern-

ment's position clear.

The slogans call for the usual

celebration of victory (the new

"security force" is ranked equal-

ity with the army, navy, and air

force) and for full support and

unity to make the new China

succeed.

However, the slogans for the

"liberation" of Formosa and

Tibet now merely call for Chinese

to "prepare for" these events.

There is a mere "salute" to the

North Korean communists—the

same as for Ho Shi Min's com-

munist in Indochina. There is

no exhortation to "support" ei-

ther group, nor any hint of sell-

ing a program to the Chinese

people to support them.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

KOREA TODAY, by George M.

McCune, with the collaboration

of Arthur L. Grey, Jr. (Insti-

tute of Pacific Relations—

Harvard University; \$5.)

At this very moment, with

Southern Korea invaded by

Northern forces, "Korea Yester-

day" might be a more accurate

title for a book in which it is

said (though the opinion may

have been written six months or

year ago) that "open conflict

did not seem to be an immediate

prospect."

It was a year and a half ago

that Russia announced the with-

drawal of its troops from the

peninsula, and a year ago that

the U.S. did likewise. They left

a country divided at the 38th

parallel, with the respective gov-

ernments patterned on the home

models, though McCune says the

North Korea rule was much more

like that in Moscow than the

South Korean like that in Wash-

ington.

Korea will be free and inde-

pendent "in due course," it was

decided at Cairo; and Russia

later agreed. It's a country with

a long and distinguished history.

Seoul has been capital since 100

years before Columbus discover-

ed America. In modern times,

however, it has had trouble with

its bigger neighbors; the Jap-

anese ended the Chinese influ-

ence, then the Czarist Russian,

and finally annexed the land in

1910. For 35 years it had no ex-

perience of self-government that

could prepare it adequately for

liberation in the summer and fall

of 1945 by Russian and Ameri-

can soldiers.

McCune believes, insofar as his

sources of information are de-

pendable, that North Korea

natives were allowed consid-

erable real authority, though the

Russians kept breathing down

their backs; and that the lot of

northern laboring classes has

Misguided Mac Lost in Volendam

By Henry McLemore

AMSTERDAM, Holland, July

30—If you ever go to Volendam

which is a fishing village on the

Zuyder Zee

near here, don't

fret about whether

or not you'll run into

some people

who speak Ameri-

can. You are

almost sure to.

But don't

mention my

name to them,

because the

chances are

they are

remnants of the group of tourists

which, with me as a volunteer

guide, became as lost as if we

had been wandering in the track-

less Sahara.

It all came about when our

guide told me that he had some

business to attend to in another

part of Volendam and asked if I

would lead our party to where

the bus was parked, some eight

or ten blocks away.

"You'll find the bus in an open

field," he said. "You see, it is

too big to get through the nar-

row, winding streets of Volen-

dam."

Flattered that he would choose

me from the 35 or 40 folk in the

party I agreed, and he gave me

what I am sure were explicit di-

rections.

Go down there, cross a bridge,

turn left, go two blocks, cross

another canal, turn right, go

straight ahead until you can go

no farther, turn right again, cross

two bridges and there you'll be.

"I have it," I said, with all the

assurance of a homing pigeon

telling his parents he could find

his way to school.

With a jolly "Come on, folks!"

I struck out in the lead, the oth-

ers following with right good

will.

For the first half hour every-

one was in high spirits, and sev-

eral of my flock complimented

me on the unerring way I seem-

ed to find my way through the

maze of streets. We wound and

turned and twisted through the

little village, but never stopped

to shop or take in the sights, be-

cause the guide had told me we

could make the bus in ten min-

utes, easy, and now almost an

hour had gone by.

I thought I detected rumblings

if discontent when the sun began

to get low in the heavens, but I

moved on with the step of a nat-

ural leader. One bit of hesita-

tion on my part, I knew, and my

followers would be likely to

panic.

To cheer them up I called

back, "We're almost there," and

quicken my pace. Heartened,

they all broke into a trot and

caught up with me.

"It's just around this corner,"

I told them.

We turned the corner and

found ourselves in a tiny little

blind street, scarcely long enough

and wide enough to hold all of

us.

It was at this point that Mr. M.

McHeriot, principal of Lafayette

Junior High School, Los An-

geles, confronted me with a half

grin, half scowl on his face and

said:

"You're a Judas goat, Mc-

Lemore. Now that you have led

us to the slaughter, what do you

propose to do with us?"

It was now a full hour past

bus departure time.

I admitted that I must have

lost my way slightly somewhere

along the line, and this statement

brought forth an "Amen!" from

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKinnig

of Orlando, Fla., and Pomona,

Calif.

There was nothing to do but

send out a scout in search of the

bus or the guide. Either would