

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Published every morning, Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.

Jimmie Roosevelt and Evacuation

Jimmy Roosevelt is having rather hard going in his campaign for governor of California against popular Earl Warren. He has his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt out making speeches for him; but so far without stirring up much favorable comment for Jimmy. Old-line democrats are said to be inclined to sit on their hands, not being very happy over Jimmy's advent in California politics and remembering his run-out on Truman two years ago.

Jimmy's campaign against Warren has taken the line of civilian defense. He is all worked up over what to do when the atom bombs fall. His latest proposal is to prepare to evacuate the millions residing in coastal metropolitan areas to the hinterland. That has brought a great howl from Californians. They point out that there's no place to go except the deserts which lack water, and the granite high Sierras which in winter are snowbound. To prepare barracks for so many would take labor and materials not now available, and roads couldn't handle all the refugees fleeing by automobile.

It is easy to talk about evacuation, but when you get down to a practical study it presents a great problem. In the last war Oregon defense officials concluded that the only practical evacuation that could be carried out in case of invasion would be from the coastal areas to the Willamette valley. Careful plans were made to conduct such a movement if it became necessary. It was concluded after study that it would be unwise to try to move people from the valley and from Portland to the hinterland. Routes would not be adequate and the interior could not take care of big populations dumped there suddenly.

Civilians in California cities will just have to take what comes, as did Londoners during the blitz (many were evacuated from London but most of them returned to the city). Risky, to be sure; but all life is a risk nowadays.

We don't believe the California voters will evacuate Earl Warren from the governor's mansion in Sacramento; and Jimmy will probably have to stay in the insurance business in Los Angeles.

Losses from Car Shortage

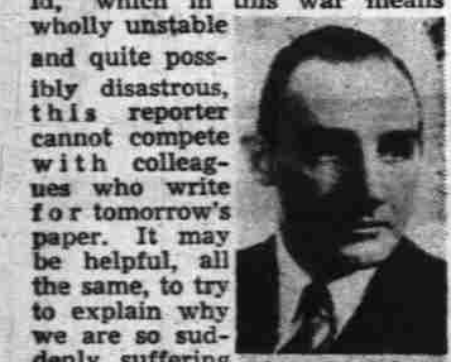
Suffering from the worst car shortage in many years lumbermen are complaining bitterly, though they realize that their complaints will not greatly affect the overall supply of cars to this area. Frequent reference is made to the losses which this car shortage is causing. Mills have had to shut down or run at slow bell; men have lost employment; wasteful methods for hauling lumber have been resorted to; users have been handicapped for lack of a steady flow of materials. One estimate we saw was \$40 million loss for the lumber industry of Oregon.

But how permanent is that loss? Demand not satisfied today will still be there tomorrow. Logs uncut today will be on hand for cutting later on. Houses uncut for lack of lumber still will be needed next month or next year. The

Red Victories In Korea Declared Possible Only Because of Shocking Betrayal of U. S. Defenses

By Joseph Alsop

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA—When the situation is "fluid," which in this war means wholly unstable and quite possibly disastrous, this reporter cannot compete with his colleagues who write for tomorrow's paper. It may be helpful, all the same, to try to explain why we are so suddenly suffering a fearful reverse here. It is a long, bitter and significant story, which ends with Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson.



Joseph Alsop

In brief, during the past week, the enemy managed to mount a primitive but massive offensive, using his limited stocks of heavy military equipment only in big areas, but lavishly expending man power everywhere. Although with shocking losses, this offensive was frustrated in the American sectors of the line, justifying the new American self-confidence lately reported in this space. In the long South Korean sector, however, a major breakthrough has been achieved. And as these words are written, the outcome is totally uncertain.

No doubt the Pentagon will now revive the silly canard of its first days of the war, that the South Koreans will not fight. But the plain truth is that the South Korean divisions had been fighting continuously in the line for anywhere from 60 to 70 days. They had sustained appalling casualties—one regiment known to the reporter has lost no less than 3,000 men, or three times the number on its muster rolls. And they had still held on although they were often ill-supplied with small arms ammunition, food, and even water, and although they frequently had trouble, because of poor communications, in securing needed artillery and air support.

In these circumstances, it is not necessary to ask why the South Koreans broke at last under heavy enemy attack. The question is, rather, why such an excessive burden was imposed upon them for so long. The answer is simple. Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker well knew the South Koreans' difficulties and did his best to remedy them. He also knew

well that the burden was excessive, and was forced to take the risk, because he did not have enough American troops to relieve our allies, by shortening the South Korean sector of the defense perimeter.

This may surprise people at home, who heard the President's recent announcement that we have five American divisions in Korea. Unfortunately, however, this announcement merely provoked the men in the line in Korea to grim, coarse laughter. Present troop strength cannot be discussed in detail, but the realities of the situation may be suggested by having a look at the past.

Using the word "division" in the same way, the president might have said a month ago that we had three divisions in Korea, the 24th, the 25th and the 1st cavalry. Since three divisions constitute a corps, any informed person would then have assumed that the usual strength and power of a corps were thus being brought to bear. But anyone making that assumption would have been sadly deluded.

The divisions themselves were condemned to feebleness in the first place, when Secretary of Defense Johnson, on taking office, arbitrarily gutted what the president had left of the late James V. Forrestal's American rearmament program. In order to retain the divisional structures, regiments were kept at two-thirds strength, without their third battalions; no divisional armors was provided except the light tanks, useful only for reconnaissance; and grave shortages were accepted in artillery, communications and other essential supplies.

In the second place, only a few months before the Korean war broke out, Secretary of Defense Johnson issued supplementary "economy" orders. The existing corps organizations, which are intermediate between division and army and serve as pools for heavy weapons, were therefore necessarily impressed. And this meant that there would be none of the vital corps tanks, no powerful corps artillery, no corps signals or administrative structures.

Such was the inner nature, in the army, of the famous process of "cutting fat but not muscle" and getting ready to "kick Joe Stalin." The result, according to an official estimate from the highest source, was to leave the first three divisions that entered

Korea with less than one-half the normal fire power of an equivalent grouping at war strength.

It is true that some of the worst gaps in our forces here have recently been filled, the expedient of committing the American strategic reserve in Korea in a time of universal peril in the world. But even so, the president must have been gravely misled by interested persons when he claimed we had five divisions in the field—unless a division is to mean a mere half empty shell with an official number. That is why the foxholes in the American line are still spaced at intervals of 60 yards, and why the American line could not be further extended.

Some may argue that Gen. Walker ought to have shortened the whole defense perimeter, American and South Korean, by further reducing the beachhead. Certainly he was strongly encouraged not to do so by the Pentagon, so hungry for blame-erasing victory, so fearful of the political repercussions of retreat. At any rate, in all fairness, even in this moment of crisis, it must be said that Gen. Walker has done wonderfully well to hold the Chindong-Taegu-Pohang defense line for so long with such poor resources.

One before, at Taejon, he barely saved his whole position from disintegration. A little later when the enemy first strongly threatened the approaches to Pusan, he blocked the threat with a single regiment, three tanks, and his own army headquarters security company. This brisk, stout unpretentious small man has never rattled, and has always made a little go a very long way. If he falls now, it will not be his fault.

In plain words, it will be the fault of those who defrauded the American people, claiming they were making America strong when they were making America weak. This evening, because of that weakness, all is chaotic. At worst, the present crisis could produce catastrophe. At best, it will end with the loss of vital positions, dearly bought with the blood of young Americans. When one has seen these young men, hopeful, brave and full of good gifts, fall thus in battle, it is hard not to demand a just and ruthless penalty from the guilty men, the tellers of untruths, the organizers of weakness and disaster.

Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

MacArthur Warned of Korea Clash

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(P)—Douglas MacArthur foresaw an American clash with Russia in Korea as early as October 1945.



Russia's efforts to obtain absolute rule in Korea had clashed over accidental violations of the 38th parallel by a American planes had convinced him of that, he told Albert Z. Carr, former White House adviser who tells the story in his latest book, "Truman, Stalin and Peace," published by Doubleday.

Carr was first an assistant to Donald Nelson in the war production board, shifting to the Roosevelt offices in 1944 as an economic adviser. He made two trips to China in connection with the American effort to reach a solution of the problem there before the communists took over, and later served two years in Germany as consultant to the inter-allied reparation agency.

Carr says he wrote the book primarily to tell some untold stories of the maneuvering of late war and early postwar days. Carr apparently is in major agreement with current American foreign policy, as far as it goes, but recommends going farther. He thinks western rearmament should be accompanied by direct notice to Moscow that aggression means war wherever it occurs. In this respect Carr seems a bit cloudy on the relationship of actual military strength to policy, and the need for rearmament before, not concurrently with, such a stand.

Carr traces much of our present Asian troubles to the American decision to withdraw her troops from China after the war, and to our public announcement that the defense of Korea was not considered vital in the American plan.

Carr thinks that American failure to supply a large postwar reconstruction loan caused Stalin to decide that Russia must make her own way alone, and set the spark to the cold war.

He attributes much of the tension to such personal and legalistic conflicts as that between former Secretary of State Byrnes and Molotov. He cites Truman's dispatch of Harry Hopkins to Moscow in search of a modus vivendi, and the abortive idea for a similar trip by Justice Vinson in 1948, as the reverse side of the personal diplomacy picture, and says the Hopkins trip eased a very dangerous situation.

Carr sticks pretty closely to things that he knew about or had something to do with, which may explain some of this apparent disregard of what now seems obvious. That Stalin Co. never had any real intention of cooperating for postwar recovery. Or the author may consider that his refusal to become overheated about Russia lends character to his book, which is less a thesis than a reporting job, anyway.

Literary . . . Guidepost . . .

By Bill Ryan
THE SECRET GAME, by Francois Boyer (Harcourt, Brace; \$2.50)

Francois Boyer, a 30-year-old Frenchman, has written a moving anecdote of World War II. "The Secret Game" is simply the story of what happened to one little girl who saw her parents killed during the Nazi blitz which drove thousands of panic-stricken refugees along the highways of the French countryside. It is a bitter little story, flecked here and there with what appears to be reluctant humor, out how the child wandered into a tiny village untouched by the war. The "secret game" is an invention of the child's tortured mind. In swiftly moving, panoramic style, the author develops a strangely morbid tale which leaves the reader with a shocked sense of horror.

There is fury in the tale, too—fury that such a thing as "the secret game" ever could have been conceived. While Boyer weeps for what happened to the child and the stolid peasants whose lives she affected, he weeps also for France.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I dislike these kind of oranges."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "bindery"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Soulful, soulless, sonorous, somnolence.
4. What does the word "alacrity" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with su that means "to yield"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I dislike this kind of oranges." 2. Pronounce bin-der-i, first i as in lee, and three syllables, not bind-ri. 3. Soulless. 4. A cheerful readiness or promptitude. "He obeyed his father with alacrity." 5. Succumb.



GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"No red hands, scraggly hair, bent back, raw knees . . . only thing I can figure is she got some secrets I don't know about! . . ."



An effort to bring Evangelist Billy Graham to the state fair Sunday has failed and Graham will not appear. The state fair board approached the Salem Gospel Crusade with the idea the popular young evangelist put on a program at the grounds Sunday morning. Admission to the services would be free and fee to the grounds cut in half. But the plan fell through when first of all Billy nixed the idea of a gate charge and secondly when he stipulated that all Salem pastors cancel church services Sunday morning. This latter in keeping with Graham's strict rule of nondenominationalism and his practice of never competing with other religious services. Graham has informed the local gospel crusade he will attempt to appear in Salem after the first of the year.



Fairoscope . . . A lone legless beggar soliciting with outstretched cap on the walk leading to the main west gate to fair grounds . . . crowds passing him by . . . finally along comes a spastic who halts in front of the legless cripple . . . spastic requires an agonizing three minutes, with helplessly-shaking hands, to search his pockets for a coin . . . finally drops the money into the beggar's cap and chats with him a few minutes . . .

Mel Lambert, rodeo announcer at horsemanship, is a five year veteran of the bucking saddle . . . Lambert lives in Salem and travels with the show . . . several years ago at a rodeo at Tri-Valley, Oregon, the regular announcer failed to show . . . Lambert lassoed the mike and has been talking instead of riding ever since.

Lambert explained mystery of how world's champion cowboy, bronco buster, bulldogger, etc. are picked . . . cowboys gain one point for every dollar of prize money won in competition at rodeos over the nation . . . results are forwarded to Fort Worth, Tex., (where else?) and tabulated once a year, and highest pointers in each division get the crown and titles . . . 4-H club's famous dollar dinner, which used to cost only a dollar for three persons now cost all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.20 to prepare . . . Tom Armstrong, fair official, says Golden Pheasant restaurant on grounds is the cleanest of any fair on the west coast . . . "I've seen 'em all," says Tom, "and no other fair restaurant in any other state has linen table cloths!"

L. E. Eastman of Silverton, retired metal worker, has one of the most interesting exhibits at the fair. It's a collection of miniature copper utensils. Eastman says it took him 400 hours to make just one set of the copperware in his hobby . . . finally found out what the painting, which shows several skeletons romping around, represents. The picture shows the results of atomic war—with what is left of the human race walking around with their bones showing . . . Mrs. Kate Cordon Raymond, sister of Sen. Guy Gordon, has entered a colored chalk drawing of two collie dogs—whichever she says, often pose 40 minutes at a stretch . . . Joe Porter of Roseburg, livestock exhibitor, went home from the fair early this year. Joe was showing off his milking short horn cow in the judging pen when the animal (probably showing off) knocked Joe down and then stepped him.

Howard Pyfer, health educator for Marion county health department stirred things up considerably for the state health mobile chest X-ray unit at the grounds Friday. It was the last day the unit was to appear and it was in need of customers. So Pyfer made a quick turn of the midways and soon had every barker, loudspeaker (and even a mentalist urging the crowds to have their chests X-rayed) . . . Grimes Brothers ranch of Harrisburg is used to fair calves by now. One of their Holstein cows at the fair had a calf Friday. The mother (doing well, thanks) was born at the Pacific International shows in 1947 and the father was born at the state fair here in 1948. Calves have been born to Grimes cows at every state fair since 1945 and in 1946 bovine babies were born at three fairs to their cows . . . Fair officials, judging from unofficial grandstand and gate receipts, believe this year's financial yield will top that of last year.

Norblad Asks Truman State Facts on Water Diversion Plan

President Truman has been asked to give the people of the northwest the facts concerning the proposal to divert waters from the Columbia river to California, it was disclosed Friday by copy of a letter sent the president by U. S. Rep. Walter Norblad, 1st Oregon district.

Particular mention was made by Norblad of a letter he received recently from President Truman in which the latter said "that the water will be diverted from the Columbia river at the point where it flows into the Pacific ocean."

"I wish to call your attention to the fact because of high tides at this point the water is very salty and would be useless for any purpose," Norblad wrote.

Norblad said he understood from statements of those in the reclamation service that the water would be taken from the first point in the river below where it is used for reclamation. "This particular point," Norblad averred, "would be near its confluence with the Yakima river, which is about 300 miles up-

Civilian to Head U. S. Economic Mobilization, Truman Declares

By D. Harold Oliver
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(P)—President Truman assured the nation Thursday that the home front economic mobilization program will be under civilian direction from start to finish.

There certainly won't be any military dictator, he told a questioner at his news conference.

The president said he will report to the nation by radio Saturday night on the "hard work and sacrifice" needed at home to back up American fighting forces in Korea. Previously the White House had indicated that this speech would not be made until early next week.

The address will be delivered at 7:30 p. m. (Pacific daylight time) Thursday from the president's oval office room in the White House. It will be carried by all major radio networks and also will be televised.

Before speaking, the president probably will sign the sweeping economic control legislation approved last week by congress. He said the measure still is being analyzed by interested federal agencies.

The bill gives him broad discretionary powers, including authority to impose either selective or general price and wage controls.

To Tighten Credit
First steps to be taken are expected to include tightening up on installment buying terms, priorities for scarce, essential materials to holders of military contracts, and limitation of investment in hoarding and assure wider distribution of supplies.

Asked today whether he still feels the time is not at hand for invoking any price and wage ceilings, Mr. Truman said he would answer a lot of questions about the program in his week-end talk.

(Bernard Baruch, the well known economic adviser, said in a letter to the Baltimore Evening Sun that it is important that all the controls be put into effect quickly. He said that a "drift as usual" course could be extremely costly.)

Independent Agency
A publisher report that the president plans an independent economic stabilization agency to handle wage and price controls when they might be needed brought a comment from Mr. Truman that he is not now considering such an agency.

Also, it was news to him that W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the national security resources board, would be over-all boss of the program.

Several senators who heard Symington testify before the senate appropriations committee had got that impression. Symington told the senators that although there is no present need for rationing and price-wage controls, \$400,000,000 of a pending \$1,000,000,000 appropriation requested would be used to build up a new agency to handle price controls if they are invoked.

Mr. Truman's statement that he has no present plans for any single agency to handle such economic controls could not be dovetailed immediately with Symington's testimony to the senators.

In reply to another news conference question, the president said he believes, although he does not consider himself a military strategist, that United Nations forces in Korea will regain this week ground lost in the last few days. He said his advisers are that the front line has advanced materially in Korea in ten days.

2,000 X-Rays Given at Fair

Over 2,000 free chest x-rays were given at the state fair this week.

The unit left the grounds last night after a five-day stay. Assisting in the operation of it here were members from the state board of health, the Marion county health department, the Marion County Tuberculosis and Health association and volunteer workers.

Biggest day for the unit was on Monday when Labor day crowds moved 924 persons through the unit.

Couple Cling to Boat 2 Hours Until Rescue Arrives

ASTORIA, Sept. 8—(P)—Jon Englund, 13, is credited with the rescue of a couple clinging to an overturned boat in the Columbia river here yesterday.

The boy noticed that a boat he had seen a few minutes before while watching from his house had disappeared. He notified his father, City Commissioner Axel Englund, who sent out a boat to rescue the couple, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor.

They had clung to the bottom of their 16-foot cabin boat for nearly two hours. They were not injured.

Korea Casualties Said Eligible for Wartime Benefits

American servicemen disabled in Korea are eligible for certain government benefits and membership in the Disabled American Veterans, Salem chapter 8 announced Friday.

The veterans administration has ruled that servicemen in Korea who are injured or become ill in line of duty are eligible for disability at wartime rates though the U. S. is not officially at war.

Dependents of servicemen who lose their lives in action in Korea are entitled to death compensation at full wartime rates.

other rivers in northern California?

Allotments for GI's Families Becomes Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(P)—A bill granting allowances of \$45 to \$85 a month to help care for the families of enlisted servicemen became law today with President Truman's signature.

To get such an allowance, an enlisted man will have to allot part of his regular pay to his family. The deduction from his own pay will range from \$40 to \$80 a month, depending on the man's pay grade.

Thus an army private, who gets \$30 a month, would allot \$40 to his wife and the government would grant — under the new legislation — \$45 more, for a total of \$85.

The allowance system is retroactive to Aug. 1. From that date to next June 30, the cost to the government will be an estimated \$300,000,000.

Enlisted men in the three lowest pay grades will get an allowance of \$45 for one dependent. Those in the four pay grades above will get \$67.50 for one dependent.

In all seven pay grades the allowance will be \$67.50 for two dependents and \$85 for three dependents.

Enlisted men in the three lowest pay grades must contribute \$40 from their monthly pay. Men in the next two higher grades (E-4 and E-5) will allot \$60. Those in the two top grades (E-6 and E-7) will allot \$85. The pay deductions remain the same regardless of the number of dependents.

Death of Youth In Korea Stirs Investigation

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 8—(P)—Rep. Smathers (D-Fla.) has been asked to investigate the death of a 17-year-old Miami (army) recruit in Korea only five months after he enlisted.

State Rep. George Ottell, acting for the boy's father, David Hawthorne, wrote Smathers the young soldier was sent into action after "only sketchy training."

"Certainly if this situation exists, our young men are not being properly protected," Ottell said. "I am as anxious as anyone to do nothing that would impede our war effort, but at the same time I do not feel that a group of 17-year olds are qualified to handle combat fighting unless they are well mixed with men of more age and more experience."

Hawthorne said his son, PFC Vernon A. Hawthorne, died of wounds on Aug. 13. He enlisted in the army March 14.

"When I signed the papers for his enlistment," said Hawthorne, "I had been led to believe he would have no less than a year's training in this country, and possibly three years."

2 Teachers on Way to France

Two "goodwill" teachers are en route from Salem to France today to instruct in French schools for a year. Both are 1950 graduates of Willamette university.

They are Henry Cooper, son of Mrs. Teresa C. Cooper, 873 N. Liberty st., and Gerald Lawrence of Westport. They will sail from New York Thursday on the second voyage of the La Liberté, refurbished French liner.

Cooper will instruct classes in English conversation at the Lycee de Garcons, Cherbourg. Lawrence will teach at Bordeaux. Both were selected for their assignments by the French government.

Civil Service Tests Slated

Civil service examinations for a number of positions with the U. S. department of agriculture have been scheduled for October, it was announced here.

Applications for the jobs in the Pacific northwest until October 5. They are for construction and maintenance supervisors in three categories. Interested persons may obtain blanks and information from John B. Ulrich at the Salem postoffice.

Insured Savings

SEE First Federal Savings First Current Dividend 2 1/2% 1st Federal Savings and Loan Ass'n. 142 So. Liberty