

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Prisoners in the Dock

Caesars of a day, who strutted and puffed out their chests for a decade as though they were supermen, turn out to be quite ordinary specimens of humanity, now that they are lined up in the prisoners' dock at the Nuernberg trials. The men whose frown sent shivers through nations and whose leering laugh chilled thousands to the very marrow of the bone are, in captivity, so manifestly common that the wonder grows they ever were able to dominate the scene in Germany, even with Hitler as front.

David Low, famed English cartoonist, visited the trial scene recently, and with pencil to sketch and pen to describe he set down his impressions of these arch-fiends come to book. Here in part is the word picture he gives for the New York Times magazine:

"Goering turns out to be about 5 feet 8 inches, still fat despite weight lost in prison; jolly, you would say, until you noticed the cruel cut of his mouth; vital, with periods of ruminant when the countenance is sickled over with desperate worry. Goering stands out by a mile as the boss in this company.

"The appearance of Hess took me back down to skin and bones, going bald, wild eyes set in deep-sunken cavities, he has a nervous twitch and jerky movements.

"Streicher, the obscene Jew-baiter, Good Lord! Is that him? No loathsome ape, but another little man with another nervous twitch. He has a trick of throwing his head right back and contemplating the ceiling with an air of preoccupation with higher things.

"In London we once used to know as German ambassador a bouncing bouncer named Ribbentrop. Here he is now, changed surprisingly into a meek person like a family solicitor, with disordered hair, pursed lips and large spectacles, fusing shakily with a sheaf of papers.

"The most pitiful figure in the company is Funk. Funk is the picture of funk. With the earphones clamped like horns to the fat, sick face sagging into the small dumpy body, he is the perfect model for a gargoyle.

"Opinions might differ about the award for the 'nauseated person present' but I should choose unhesitatingly Frank, the butcher of Warsaw. He wears a fixed sneer and mutters. A dirty piece of work."

So these are the remnants of the super-genuses of the master race! What a contrast from the days of the great party rallies in this same old city of Nuernberg! The same small men with the same wizened, poisoned minds. The change comes through the deflation of their power. Stripped of the prestige and uniform of office and of the weapon of terror with which they held millions in bondage, they scale down to the level of common criminals.

Bush's Pasture, Again

The one proposition on the city ballot at Friday's special election is the resubmission of the proposal to authorize issuance of city bonds in the amount of \$125,000 for purchase of the 43 acres of upland in Bush's pasture for city park purposes. This was approved in the voting of last summer, but because of failure to advertise notice of election the vote was held invalid. The question is now resubmitted. It should receive the same verdict of approval by the people.

In the deal, Willamette university will acquire for \$25,000 ten acres of lowland to be used for its athletic field. This money will be added to the \$125,000 proceeds of the bond issue and turned over to the Pioneer Trust company, representing Mr. A. N. Bush, in payment for the upland.

Thus the full 100 acre tract will be retained for park and recreational purposes. The university will have a good field for its athletic department and will make its facilities there available for other local use.

The investment is one in Salem's future, and is made primarily for the benefit of coming generations. In years to come if the land is acquired now it will bring happiness and good health and beauty to residents of and visitors to Salem. Let us reaffirm the decision of last summer to acquire the upland of Bush's pasture for park purposes.

Two Leave Commission

Admiral Enory S. Land has resigned as chairman of the maritime commission to become president of an air transport trade group. Vice Chairman Admiral Howard Vickery also has resigned, because of ill health. These men have served their country through a most critical period and made a most important contribution to military victory. Before war could be carried to the distant enemy, shipping had to be provided. That was primarily the task of the maritime commission. Because it did its job well and got ships built, the problem of ocean transportation for our armies overseas and our allies was solved. The big job done, it is understandable why Land and Vickery would like to retire.

Work on the maritime commission is still highly important. Disposition of the government's merchant fleet, development of policies for our postwar merchant marine will call for fine intelligence and plenty of fortitude in the face of conflicting pressures. The country has been well served by Land and Vickery; others of equal competence must be found to take their places.

If there is a bright side to the sugar situation, it is the fact that a new ration stamp became valid so soon after holiday fruit cakes and egg noggs had depleted the 1945 supply.

What Good is it Doing?

No one, much less the American public, can add two and two and get anywhere near four in this buck passing free-for-all familiarly known as the Pearl Harbor investigation. It has turned into nothing more than a time-wasting, money-wasting field day for the airing—not even the washing—of dirty linen, and opinions are five cents a hundred.

Latest "disclosure" has Capt. E. M. Zacharias claiming to have warned that an attack was coming, months before Dec. 7, 1941. Another has navy planes scouting for Japs on the fateful day—but in the wrong direction.

If the investigation has boiled itself out to such testimony as this, it should end. Captain Zacharias, commander of a cruiser in the early days of war and an expert on Japanese affairs by virtue of long study in the Orient, is an able man. But in 1941 he was just another naval officer and why his opinions have a bearing on the guilt or innocence of General Short or Admiral Kimmel is beyond understanding.

As for the naval scouting planes—several carriers and smaller elements of the fleet fortunately were at sea on Pearl Harbor day and it would have been startling, indeed, if some sort of a "cover" was not provided. But as for actual "scouting" for Japs—who was it that had to inaugurate the so-called Hawaiian dawn patrol which radiated to all points of the compass from Hickam field after December 7? It was the army, in B17s which skimmed the Pacific for hundreds of miles. No comparable navy equipment was available.

If there is not sufficient documentary evidence in plain English regarding the orders, directives and replies in connection with the army's and navy's pre-war preparedness, the chiefs of staff should be held to account for it.

If there is such evidence, it shouldn't take too much interpretation to analyze it, and to question those with whom it is immediately concerned. It is high time the Pearl Harbor investigation stopped being a sounding board for recrimination.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(AP)—China has no occupation troops in Korea, but geography dictates a vital Chinese interest in what happens there. Chinese Manchuria lies to the west, and Korea dominates the shipping of the Yellow sea and the gulf of Chihli. From the Russian standpoint, Korea flanks the sea of Japan, and from northern Korea you can see the sometime soviet naval base at Posiet bay, and the mountainous coast leading up to Vladivostok, Russia's principal Pacific port.

This week there has been quite a show in Seoul, the Korean capital, with certain Koreans agitating for independence. This agitation follows the big three decision in Moscow to place Korea under a four-power trusteeship of Russia, China, America and Britain. After five years Korea will become independent under a government which is to be established on a provisional basis in the meantime.

Yelling for Independence
But this week in Seoul some Koreans yelled for independence right away. To make the point clear they brandished knives and persuaded other Koreans to march in parades and demonstrations. They heaved rocks at American occupation troops and scared Korean servants away from American jobs.

Behind this reaction is the Korean political picture. It contains these elements, at least:
1. The "provisional government" of Kim Koo, who recently was flown back to Korea in an American plane from Chungking, where his unrecognized regime had developed in the war-time capital of China's national government.

Kim Koo, now called the "president" of this group, presumably succeeds (without explanation) Dr. Syngman Rhee, exiled Korean leader who spent many years in American until he returned to Korea shortly before Kim Koo got there. Shortly after Rhee arrived he startled many people by declaring that in some respects he sided with communists and others who wanted land reform. Since then little has been heard of him, and the talk is mostly of Kim Koo.

Kim Koo took this stand: if his provisional government is recognized, and if opposition arises (such as from the leftist "people's republic" group), Kim said he would deal with them "just as Chiang Kai-shek is suppressing the Yenan government" (of communist China).

Moscow Support Promised
This brings us to (2) the "people's republic," which says it isn't a government but which the Americans found already set up when they got into their half of Korea after Japan surrendered. It is made up of local Koreans who stayed throughout the Japanese occupation and who say they want to redistribute the land to peasants at the expense of wealthy Koreans who worked with the Japanese.

Reports from Seoul say this group supports the Moscow decisions on a trusteeship and that it had nothing to do with the strong-arm demonstrations this week in Seoul which are laid to Kim Koo's group.

3. The unknown factor is what group, if any, the Russians are supporting. Kim Koo says Korean communists are not organized. The northern half of Korea remains sealed off under Russian occupation. The Moscow agreement stipulates that a Russo-American military commission shall be established soon to coordinate the two halves of the country. It now is seriously separated with little contact between the agricultural south under the Americans and the industrial north held by Russia.

China has no troops in Korea. But Kim Koo, fresh from Chungking, looms large in Seoul as Korean factions try to get together to set up the provisional government agreed upon at Moscow.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"One of our scouts got ashore!—he reports a landing might be tougher than Saipan!"

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The imagination of Jules Verne could hardly encompass the practical, official concepts of the next war, which lie behind the current debate on unification of the army and navy, the atomic bomb issue and youth draft.



Paul Mallon

It is not a fully accepted theory of what the next war will be like, but rather the practical vision of the unshodded and thinking men of the military trade.

It seems to me to be so sound that I unhesitatingly present it as authentic, even though it has not been offered publicly beyond the limited reports of air corps General Arnold. Furthermore, it furnishes the key to the congressional issues under debate, to wit:

Be On Our Own Soil
Point 1. The next war will be fought on our own soil. This is a logical expectation because this nation has no mental capacity for aggression, but only for defense, and science has destroyed the value of our geographical ramparts (the two broad oceans and two vast, weak and sympathetic adjoining nations).

Point 2. The invasion will come from Europe or Asia or both simultaneously. This is certain because the only nations which could conceivably oppose us politically and who might have the military resources to challenge us are in those two continents.

Point 3. Practical military theory would require an invader to lay down a bombardment of directed missiles across the great circle route of Arctic waste upon our larger cities. The logical point of attack would not be New York or San Francisco, but Chicago, through which all the great arteries of east-west travel run, and the Detroit area, origin of motor production.

Use of Atom Probable
These conceivably could be severed and destroyed by missiles much larger than the V-2, probably including the atomic bomb. The prospect of attack no doubt would contemplate leveling the big auto plants and Chicago and its vast rail yards as flat and thoroughly as Nagasaki was destroyed. It could be followed by direct bombing attacks from airplanes.

No doubt both methods would be used in any thorough scheme. From a military standpoint, these ventures would have the nature of an artillery bombardment, a preparation for attack.

Point 4. The invading army would come entirely by air. An initial force of 10,000 to 20,000 planes carrying 40 or more men each could seize the destroyed area. Their weapons and tanks would come by air, as would their supplies. Daily reinforcements could build up their forces conceivably within a week's time to the power of a substantial army.

Fields En Route Needed
Greatest enemy hazard of the attack no doubt would be to secure air cover for the landed army, but this could be provided if fields along the route across the Arctic were seized simultaneously by the invaders and stocked with fighter planes and supplies.

Our problem would be to muster greater military air and land power at the points of invasion and build it up faster than the invaders could build up their

forces, pushing planes, tanks and men in to annihilate the invading forces. The speed with which this defense could be put into action would decide the outcome of the invasion.

This, at any rate, is the bare nucleus of the next war's prospects as of today. It seems to say primarily that unification of the armed forces is essential. Complete coordination and immediate use of every weapon would be necessary. The navy would protect commercial sea and air lanes and bases in the oceans, but the primary responsibility would rest upon the air, land and supply forces of both branches of the service.

Speed Is Critical Factor
It would seem to require also the maintenance of a scientific and substantial air and land force equipped and ready to move at a moment, since speed is the critical point. The youth draft would be of little consequence in such a war. The war could well be over before such reserves could be mustered.

Now science, terrified at its own discovery of atomic destruction, wants to prepare our defense on that score by outlawing the use of their weapon.

This no doubt will be done, but unless all the natural laws of war and human beings are simultaneously repealed, and men become angels all of a sudden, every effective weapon will be used in the next war as in all past wars.

Gas Not Effective Weapon
Scientists say poison gas was outlawed and not used in this past war. It was not used because it was not an effective weapon—and only for that reason. It required perfect weather conditions, and the slightest deviation in weather could make the gas more destructive toward users than to their enemy.

But gas has been used in violation of treaties. Mussolini used it in Ethiopia when his hard-pressed Italians could not clear out the barefoot natives any other way. His planes sprayed mustard gas upon the ground to burn their feet. A nation at war for its life naturally will use any effective weapon at its command, regardless of treaties.

If this concept of war is correct, it answers clearly the military problems we are debating. I submit it for that reason only.

No one here believes any nation is in a position today to carry out such an attack. It cannot reasonably be expected next week, next month or perhaps next year. It is merely the next war problem with which we are faced and for which we must in all common sense make new, revolutionary arrangements to face.

Practical Religion

—By Rev. John L. Knight, Jr.,
Counselor on Religious Life,
Willamette University.

In days when majority opinion and majority action are too often glibly accepted as right, we would do well to remind ourselves of a maxim stated by Wendell Phillips in a speech of 1859: "One on God's side is a majority."

We need to feel this strongly if our religious living is to have vitality and efficacy. A man of real faith should know that when he stands for truth, righteousness, love, justice, peace, and all eternal values he does not stand alone, but rather God is with him. There is no greater strength, no greater support, no greater majority than that!

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page 1)

in 1944 amounted to \$16,600,000, but the average number of polio cases in a year is only 6500. For combating heart disease, however, the annual collection is only \$100,000 while there are 3,700,000 cases. There was raised in 1944 about \$15,000,000 to be spent in the campaign against tuberculosis, but the number of cases is down to 680,000. There are 660,000 cases of diabetes but the annual collection for battling this disease is only \$30,000. In the study referred to, Gunn and Platt, noting this disparity, say:

"It is not irrelevant to raise the question: Can the whole private health movement be well served when two voluntary health movements, fighting two diseases, obtain from the public \$26,000,000 in one year, while very many other public health dangers of greater individual or collective importance must be combated by all the other voluntary health movements with only a fraction of this amount?"

There is, moreover, no diminution of the appeal even when the need may be tapering off, as in the case of tuberculosis, where remarkable progress has been made in reducing the number of cases and the mortality rate. The U. S. public health service has added a tuberculosis division with a budget of \$10,000,000, and publicly supported treatment hospitals are far more numerous than before. Yet the private appeal is continued at high pressure until, to quote from Dr. Dublin's article in the SURVEY Midmonthly for October: "The present problem confronting tuberculosis agencies is not so much how to raise money as how to spend it usefully."

Years ago I urged that the seal sale campaign should be broadened for support of general health programs, and the share of money retained locally does help support the Marion county health work and is by no means confined to work against tuberculosis. But this broadening should be national and publicly recognized.

The huge sums which are raised now to help the victims of infantile paralysis ought to be spread to include treatment for all crippled children. The sentimental appeal is the same, and the response is a generous gesture on behalf of all stricken children.

These are temporary and partial cures for the present bad situation. A more permanent remedy may be proposed by the committee of the National Health Council now being set up. If it follows the suggestions made in the Gunn-Platt report it will recommend a pooling of fund-raising efforts with some improved means of apportioning the proceeds, which now follows the rule of every man for himself and devil take the hindmost.

It means no disloyalty to the cause of public health to criticize the methods now in vogue and to demand reforms. And perhaps one way to quicken the step for reform would be for contributors to insist that the organizations begin to cooperate if they expect continued public support.

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

MEN WITHOUT GUNS, by DeWitt Mackenzie, introduction by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk (Blakiston, \$2).

The author, who is AP war analyst, is the first to acknowledge that he wrote hardly half the text, and that anyway the book consists mainly of reproductions of paintings, 118 of them in color, telling dramatically the story of army medicine.

John Stuart Curry, Fred Shane, Manuel Tolegian, Ernest Fiene, Franklin Boggs, Robert Benney, Joseph Hirsch, Lawrence Beall Smith, Howard Baer, Francis Criss, Peter Blume and Marion Greenwood visited our hospitals, watched doctors and nurses, saw medical corpsmen on maneuvers or in the front lines.

They returned with remarkable paintings now in the U.S.-owned Abbott collection, from which 137 plates were made for this book. Some of them aren't pretty, but seem unusually authentic. On the other hand, many are vivid and gripping; they give you the feel as well as the look of war.

Captions are by Maj. Clarence Worden. Mackenzie interviewed the artists and wisely lets them tell their own stories.

69 color plates and 32 two-tone lithographs excellent mechanically but distressingly uneven in esthetic quality.

While DeVoto calls this no more than a "visual report," the reporters have very varied abilities. To put Benton, Binford, Peirce, Burchfield, Corbino between the same covers with illustrators like Dale Nichols, Norman Rockwell or even Bernard Lamotte is to make ill-assorted bedfellows; to expect that illustrators can interpret the quality of America is to assume that if you see the surface you see all; and to say in the preface that "abstract and experimental paintings are (this is DeVoto's grammar) left out of account" is to leave out of account Criss, Spagna, Pippin, represented here.

It's bad, also, to omit the size and medium of the original.

The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

Discipline Required
To the Editor:

Apparently the Woodburn case has created a golden opportunity for sob sisters to beat their breasts and flood Oregon with emotionalism verging on hysteria. In the interests of fair play I should like to call your attention to a few facts that can easily be verified.

As supervisor Mr. H. L. Taylor has commanded the respect and in many instances the admiration of the boys. Two years ago when he planned on leaving the school the boys pleaded with him to stay because he had given them fairer treatment than they had ever known. Indeed, they presented him with a pen and pencil set, purchased voluntarily and spontaneously with savings from their small allowance. His continuing contact with many boys long after their release has contributed to genuine reform.

These factors combined with simple justice and idealism resulted in Mr. Taylor's decision to remain—a decision which he later had occasion to regret.

In January 1945 he was sent to Josephine county to pick up two incorrigibles who had escaped. On the return trip one of these handcuffed young gangsters kicked Mr. Taylor in the face when he turned to clean the rear window in the car. The other then slugged him unmercifully with a bar of soap in a sock. Between them they beat him up so badly that he suffered a brain concussion, required three stitches between the eyes, shattered his glasses and transformed his face into a mass of bloody battered flesh. One of these hoodlums was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; the other was not even tried for his part in the assault.

This little session of sadism rated one paragraph in the Portland papers. Contrast this with the reams of bathos that have been lavished on the Woodburn affair.

Clearly, some disciplinary system must be administered if the Oregon State Training school is not to degenerate into a prep school for Leavenworth or Alcatraz. Military discipline may be the answer; the Navy has means for coping with its malefactors.

Sincerely,
J. L. Roemer EYM 2/c USNR
Oakland, California.

Congressmen Leave On Investigation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Eight congressmen left for the east today, intent on investigating everything from silk worms to money.

The legislators represent four house committees—naval, agriculture, interstate and foreign commerce and appropriations.

Traveling in a navy plane, they expect to visit Japan, China, Korea and several island bases.

Most Oregon Roads Continue Improvement

New snow fell Saturday in sections of eastern and central Oregon, but most road conditions in the state continued to improve, R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer said. Only major highway now closed is the McKenzie pass. Approximately 22 inches of new snow had fallen by Saturday afternoon on Sun mountain and 11 inches of new snow was reported at Government camp.

Saturday's road report:
Government camp—Snowing hard with 42 inches of snow at summit. Packed snow throughout entire district. Temperature 25.

Santiam Junction—Broken overcast. High northwest wind. Ten inches new snow. Packed snow on roadway. Chains advised. Thirty-nine inches of snow at summit.

Odell lake—Snowing hard. Packed snow with 93 inches of snow at summit. Snow removal equipment in operation. Chains required. All traffic getting through.

Klamath Falls—Twenty-two inches new snow on Sun mountain. Total 103 inches. Snowing lightly. Eight inches new snow on Quartz mountain. All roads sand-ed.

Grants Pass—Broken overcast.

Astoria—One-way traffic east of Astoria because of slide on Columbia River highway. Closed at east city limits of Astoria with detour through Tongue Point naval base. Also one-way traffic at milepost 424 on Oregon Coast highway.

Pendleton—Rain.

Baker—Snowing. Temperature 32.

Bend—Snowing lightly in Bend. Packed snow and ice throughout this district.

John Day—Snowing lightly. One-half inch new snow. Still one way traffic north of Service creek but probably will be open late Saturday.

Wilsonville ferry—Closed by high water.

Crippled Ship Remains at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Heavy seas prevented the navy tug Bagaduce from getting a tow line aboard the crippled transport St. Mary's, so the heavy cruiser Nashville continued to assist the troop-laden ship in making port, the navy announced today.

The navy had announced earlier that the tug would take over the towing job, begun by the Nashville January 2.

The St. Mary's, with 1866 soldiers from Okinawa aboard, radioed for assistance when several bearings burned out during a storm several days ago.

Both vessels are expected to make port here at 6 a.m. tomorrow, the navy said. She had been due to dock today but towing delays prevented it.

Pastor New Portland Junior First Citizen

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Dr. Thompson L. Shannon, first Christian church pastor, today was named Portland's "junior first citizen" of 1945.

His selection was announced by the junior chamber of commerce. In here, Dr. Shannon was 1945 president of the Oregon mental hygiene society, vice chairman of the state liquor commission's advisory committee, and a member of the governor's veterans and Russian relief committees.

The battleship New York pounded shore emplacements at Okinawa for 78 consecutive days, the longest engagement any U. S. warship has ever been in.

A Lovely Diamond deserves a Modern Setting

The beauty of diamonds is often obscured by old-fashioned settings that interfere with the full reflecting powers of the stone. Let us strip off these unattractive settings, and remount your diamonds in modern style.

Captions are by Maj. Clarence Worden. Mackenzie interviewed the artists and wisely lets them tell their own stories.

Portrait or America, edited by Almer Crane, preface by Bernard DeVoto, (Hyperion Press, distributed by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$10).

A picture book or a travel book, rather than an art book, this is a hodge-podge of art, postcard scenes and illustrations with

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