

Stalin Extends Congratulations To New Nation

Letter Regarded as Important Document

MOSCOW — (U.P.) — Premier Josef Stalin's letter hailing formation of the new East German state is regarded by diplomatic observers as one of the most important Soviet documents of recent times. Stalin's letter said that the "organization of a German democratic peace-loving republic is the turning point in European history."

It was addressed jointly to President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grotewohl of the new East German government. The message expressed confidence that the neighboring co-existence of Germany and the Soviet Union "would exclude the possibility of new wars in Europe."

Foreign commentators call particular attention to the premier's statement that the German and Soviet peoples bore the heaviest sacrifices of the late war and that jointly these two nations possess the greatest potential for peace.

"If these two peoples manifest a resolution to struggle for peace with the same exertion and strength as they waged war, peace in Europe can be considered secured," Stalin said in his message.

"Allow me to congratulate you, and in your person the German people, on occasion of establishment of the German Democratic Republic and on your election as president and minister-president (premier) of the German Democratic Republic," Stalin's message said.

"There is no doubt that existence of a peace-loving Germany side by side with existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, makes an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the subjugation of European nations by world imperialism."

"The experience of the last war has shown that the German and Soviet peoples had the greatest casualties in this war, that the two nations possess the greatest power in Europe for the accomplishment of great actions of world significance."

"If these two nations will show a determination to fight for peace with the same vigor they showed in war, one can consider the peace of Europe secured."

"If you in this way lay the foundation for a unified democratic and peace-loving Germany, at the same time you fulfill the work of all Europe by granting it a firm peace."



Ship Docks from Shanghai Port

SAN FRANCISCO — (U.P.) — The SS General Gordon, with a capacity load of passengers escaping from Communist-occupied Shanghai, docked here Friday.

Reminiscent of war times, a huge American flag was painted on the side of the American flag was painted on the side of the American President Lines' ship—the first U.S. ship to enter Shanghai through the Nationalist blockade since the Communists took over.

Refugees Held
Hundreds of the 1441 passengers aboard crowded the rails as the Gen. Gordon was maneuvered to the dock. Most of them left the ship Friday but 181 Jewish refugees were allowed only to watch San Francisco from the boat. They will be kept on board until they board a special train to Canada where most of them will be settled.

Among the many diplomats aboard was the Hon. T. C. Davis, Canadian ambassador to China.

Capt. John Inch, a colorful 73-year-old Yangtze River pilot, heading for Vancouver, B.C. to live, was among the most outspoken of the passengers.

Inch, who has been in Shanghai since 1898, said he left China

Whitecollars To Come In Out of Rain

SALEM — (U.P.) — More than 1,500,000 state income tax returns will be microfilmed to make a lot of space available for tax commission employees, the commission said Thursday.

In the future, all returns will be kept four years before they are put on microfilm. The 1,500,000 returns to be filmed immediately are more than four years old.

The film will be sent to Portland for developing, and then returned to the Salem office.

because "the place is not fit for anyone to live."

Business Dead
He said business is at a standstill. He said the number one and number two men of the Chase National Bank are being held as hostages. He explained that they are not being given visas to return to their native countries.

Charles F. Martin, a member of the Chase National Bank staff, had a different opinion of why the top officials of the bank were remaining in Shanghai. He said it was true they hadn't been issued visas. But, he added, "a labor dispute with the bank union makes it impossible for them to leave now."

Girl Reports Seeing Actress

LOS ANGELES — (U.P.) — A 13-year-old schoolgirl said Friday that she saw missing showgirl Jean Spangler, looking "nervous and frightened," in a car driven by a man Thursday.

Police, baffled by the mystery since Miss Spangler disappeared Friday, were tracking down that and similar rumors from the San Fernando Valley to Monterey, Cal.

The girl who turned in the report was Shirley Ann Morse, a personal friend of Miss Spangler. She said she was on a school bus Thursday morning in the North Hollywood district when a big sedan drove alongside.

"I could see Jean plainly inside, and I recognized her positively," the girl said. "She was nervous, and frightened looking. The man driving the car seemed to be older."

Meanwhile, three waitresses at a drive-in restaurant just north of Monterey in Northern California said they were "nearly positive" the screen and television beauty lunched there last Tuesday.

They said the girl "looked like an actress" and they recognized her from newspaper pictures of Miss Spangler. The girl was accompanied by a dark, heavy-set man, and the couple headed north toward San Francisco after eating lunch, the carhops said.

Police were laboriously checking out every one of the scores of Hollywood personages listed in Miss Spangler's datebook, in search of a lead.

Attorney Albert Pearson, the 27-year-old actress' former lawyer, said "a million and one things could have happened to her" since she left home Friday evening.

"She was trying to get into motion pictures and she danced at Earl Carroll's, the Florentine Gardens, Ciro's, the Mocambo and even at El Rancho Vegas in Nevada," Pearson declared. "She must have dated 50 men in three months."

Clark Upped To Lieutenant

On the basis of civil service written and oral examinations, Donald H. Clark has been raised from the rank of detective to that of a lieutenant in the Eugene Police Department.

Also promoted according to the outcome of the civil service competitions are Dwight Nichols and Edward G. Bunch. Nichols moves from the rank of uniformed officer to that of a plain clothes officer, and Bunch from officer to detective.

As these promotions were announced Friday, the hiring of three new members of the Eugene Police Department was made public by Chief Keith L. Jones. Their appointments, too, are based on civil service qualification tests. The new officers are Lester C. Weber and W. G. Anderson, both of Eugene, and George W. Drowley, and ex-Lebanon police officer now living in Eugene.

Sterzell Ludwig

Sterzell Ludwig, 81, died Oct. 11 at the Sunset Home in Eugene. He was born in Germany in July, 1868, and lived in Eugene the past 22 years. He has no known survivors.

Services were conducted Thursday at Westlawn Cemetery with Father Basil officiating. Pooler-Larsen Mortuary had charge.

Soviet Bomb Program Outline

Interview Reveals One Report of Development

By Yves Delbars

Diplomatic Correspondent Paris Presse

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PARIS — (U.P.) — The first atomic explosion in Russia occurred in the Ust-Urt Desert July 10, 1949, with Generalissimo Josef Stalin an eyewitness, and Russia does not yet have a stockpile of atomic bombs, Major Boris Silov, a former officer in the Soviet Army, told me before sailing for South America.

Before Silov and two Russian companions sailed from Antwerp they answered a series of questions for me about atomic bombs in the USSR.

Soviet Explosion Held Unlikely In July of '49

WASHINGTON — (U.P.) — Well-informed circles here said Friday they thought it unlikely Russia exploded an atom bomb as early as last July, as reported in a copyrighted Paris interview with former Soviet officer in Germany.

The Atomic Energy Commission and Chairman Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) of the congressional atomic committee refused any comment whatsoever on the Paris interview, which said the Russians exploded two bombs on July 10 and July 17.

But well-informed sources who follow atomic developments closely speculated that President Truman referred to a later date when he announced Sept. 23 that the U.S. had evidence the Soviet had produced an atomic explosion "in recent weeks."

These quarters believed that any other interpretation would mean the President was not being honest when he said the American people are "entitled to be informed of all developments in the field of atomic energy" as far as security permits.

It was the general belief here that the United States possesses instruments capable of detecting an atomic explosion anywhere in the world within a few hours.

Experts were puzzled about the Russian major's reference to a second, less powerful Soviet A-bomb made from "thorium plus brevim."

They said it was public knowledge that Uranium 233, which can be derived from thorium by bombardment with nuclear particles, is a "fissionable" material which could be used in an atom bomb.

But they said they had not heard of "brevim," and knew of no way that bombs could be made directly from thorium.

It was Silov who told me last July that Russia did have the atomic bomb — a dispatch which was published in the July 30 issue of Samedi Soir.

Silov and his companions said they left eastern Germany in June after deciding to join Silov's relatives in South America.

"We were just tired of the continual nervous tension and great fatigue caused by the constant feeling of insecurity that results from the severity of penalties which constantly menace those who hold high positions," Silov said.

Here are my questions and Silov's answers:

1. What were the conditions of the first atomic explosion in the USSR?

Answer — The first explosion took place July 10, 1949. It was a matter in any event of verifying and bringing to a head the first "normal" prototype of the atomic bomb. This prototype, to which was given the name Molnia (lightning), gave satisfying results. During the week which followed this explosion experiments were made with two other prototypes, furnished with what can be called "dispositive delay detonator." These explosions took place in the southeastern extremity of the Ust-Urt Desert east of the Caspian Sea in the Soviet republics of Kazakh and Uzbek, where there exists a "zapovednik" (forbidden reservation), a hexagon of 60,000 square kilometers (23,168 square miles).

2. Was Stalin present at the explosion of the first bomb?

Answer — Yes. He insisted on it in spite of the long trip by railroad. He never takes a plane anymore. Several members of the Politburo were present, notably L. P. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan and Nikolai Bulganin.

3. Who directed the experiment?

Answer — The vice-president of the Atomic Research Commission, Professor Abran Federovitch Joffe. He was assisted by Vavilov, Khlovin, Frenkel, Soubotina, Skobelzyne, Zaitzev. Also several German scholars, among whom the most well known are: Gustave Hertz, nephew of Heinrich Michelberg; Alfred Schmitt and Baron Manfred Von Ardenne, former chief of the experimental station of Penemuende, Germany.

4. Does there exist a stockpile

of atomic bombs in the Soviet Union?

Answer — Certainly not. In order to begin mass manufacture it was first necessary to perfect a prototype. Consequently they could only start this manufacturing after the experiments of July 1949.

5. Have the Russians experimented with radioactive clouds in the USSR?

Answer — Yes, several times. But it is believed that a defense against these can be very easily organized. Their danger is not taken very seriously.

6. How did the United States get confirmation of the explosion of the bomb of July, 1949?

Answer — They certainly got wind of the explosion through those people who had left the USSR, among whom were persons in the know.

At the time of my last stay in central Asia and in Siberia, I had learned that our counter-espionage services, with their central headquarters attachment, had noticed several times the appearance of unknown airplanes flying over the regions which had "atomic installations. These airplanes were flying at a very high altitude, and they were modern, super-fast types. It was believed at first that they were flights of super-sonic jet planes from the seventh corps stationed at Orenbourg. But it was learned that the planes came from the direction of the Iranian frontier, and that their passage followed very closely all stages of the experiments.

7. Do you have an idea where these planes, which you think American, came from?

Answer — They may have taken

off from an airfield located in Iran unless they came from the Bahrain islands, where an extremely powerful American air-base exists.

8. Who is the big atomic boss in Soviet Russia?

Answer — It is Stalin in his capacity as president of the Commission for Atomic Research. In actual fact it is his two assistants — political and administrative — the persons of Lavrenti Beria and the man of science, Professor Joffe.

9. What is Stalin's personal interest in atomic questions?

Answer — Stalin is literally hypnotized by it. He continually reads brochures in popular language prepared specially for him dealing with the question of nuclear energy.

He sends for specialists to ask them for detailed reports on the

progress of the work, very vividly to witness the Russian scientific man's scientific work in the Soviet Union.

Answer — It seems that from the moment that the German work in the Soviet Union equal to that of the German scientists, the more true become the scientific like Einstein. But the German scientists who are practicing great value, have contributed to the progress of atomic science in the years. Their experience far advanced work contributed to this

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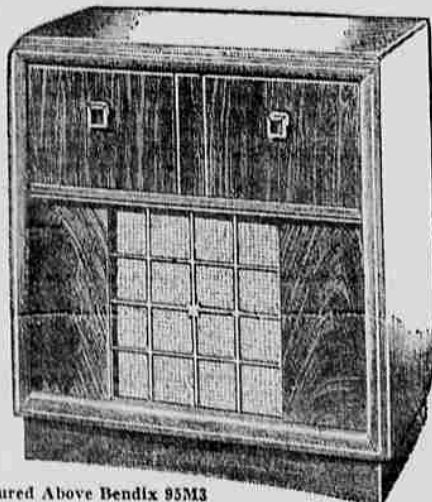
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