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The 'Crisis' Is Stark War

A retreat in war is a temporarily discouraging move. The forces in the field find a set-back bitter to take—even those not wounded or killed. The folks at home, likewise, are upset by the long-distance effect of news from the front that isn't optimistic.

Reaction to the trapping of a small advance force of American soldiers in the Osan area in the North Korean war followed the expected pattern. The Yanks were forced to fall back. General MacArthur discounted the effect of this initial setback to the GIs. He described it as merely a forced withdrawal of a small unit which was on a scouting mission to check the enemy strength.

The technicalities of the withdrawal are not so important as the significance of the retreat itself.

Schooled in the long, unconquered history of the American people, the average person in this country is disturbed to find that GIs are even forced to fall back, instead of moving ahead in combat. This is especially so, considering that this was the first contact regular ground forces of the United States made with the enemy.

Too many in this country felt that a few American soldiers could be thrown into the Korean war, and then suddenly the advance of the North Korean communist force would be turned into a rout. That, too, was the expectation in the early days of World War II.

But it doesn't happen that way in war. It takes time to move a formidable force of ground troops into any battle, and that assumes troops are readily available—which they're not. The supply lines are long and slow. Then when the soldier gets into position to fight, he needs adequate arms and support and a constant, continuing flow of arms, ammunition and food. That takes many more men behind the lines to handle those supplies than will be found in the front lines. Then there have to be replacements for the men at the front. That takes more men.

Instead of being shocked or discouraged by an initial setback for American forces in Korea, the people of this nation and the others among the United Nations force to stop the aggressors had better take this time of withdrawal to realize that the Korean war will not be one that is won overnight. It is not a skirmish with some "guerillas" or "bandits." It is a war. It is a war of an unknown size with a well trained enemy.

The immediate demands of the fighting become greater with each passing day. As all will recall, only the air force and the navy were called first. Then the ground forces. Then the marines. Yesterday it was definitely stated in Washington that no ships would be taken out of the "mothball" fleet at this time. But today the swift pace and growing impact of the war have demanded that ships be taken out of mothballs.

Now is no time to be discouraged by events in Korea. Now is the time, instead, for an awakening to the American mission in the Far East: The people of this nation, united with those of the non-communist world, must throw back the Red aggressors. That mission will take time. And it will bring disappointments. It will gradually effect more and more people in the actual effort of defeating the Soviet-inspired drive. And it must end in victory for the United States.

Flying Saucer Mystery

Mystery surrounding the latest "flying saucer" found July 4 grounded near Dillon, Montana, and reported to federal authorities and the FBI has been solved as a weather gadget. It was developed by the General Mills laboratory at Minneapolis and sent aloft from White Sands, N. Mex. to measure stratospheric conditions.

The huge airborne device was a balloon made of silver colored plastic material over an aluminum hoop, weighed 250 pounds and measured 100 feet in length and 50 feet in circumference. The rancher who found it grounded reported that it contained a "sickening" gas. White Sands officials however, said the gas was odorless, and if it smelled bad it was because "the plastic bag got hot."

The aluminum hoop, the clock and the wiring contrivance have been demanded back by the weather observers and Mills laboratory—the balance will probably be utilized as souvenirs by the residents of the locality where found.

Probably most of the "flying saucer," disks and "cigar-shapes" have the same origin, and are harmless scientific gadgets, and not as some lurid imaginations have conjured up, warplanes from Mars.

However, the July Readers Digest contains an article by Henry J. Taylor, journalist and radio commentator, entitled "The Flying Saucer Is Good News," and states that they really do exist.

Taylor said there are several types, varying in size from 20 inches in diameter and 6 inches thick to big ones 250 feet in diameter. There are several shapes, round, some flat and edged up like saucers, others raised in the center like a pie. Some are guided, others not. Some are cigar shaped.

Taylor's information is evidently based on reports of those who allege they saw the flying saucers, some of which he accepts as authentic. His conclusion follows:

"The flying saucers are a part of a big and expanding experimental project which has been progressing in the United States for nearly three years. It has gone through several phases of development, reaching peaks in public observation in July, 1947; January, 1948, and April, 1950. Meanwhile, the 'saucers' have grown bigger with each phase. They fly at altitudes from 1,000 to 30,000 feet, and even higher."

Taylor says he knows what these so-called flying saucers are used for but they are an "important military secret." When the U. S. airforce releases the information it will "be good news—wonderful news for Americans." Meanwhile its "nobody's business."

Taylor states that stenciled on the back of the original flying saucer found in Texas, was a legend, stamped upon all of them, reading:

"Military secret of the United States of America air forces (and a number). Anyone damaging or revealing description or whereabouts of this missile is subject to prosecution by the United States government. Call collect at once. (Then a telephone number, and the address of a U. S. air base). Non-explosive."

BY BECK

Parental Problems



KRISS-KROSS

Wonder If Bing Crosby Was Ever Like This . . .

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

Remember the time you took baby's first picture . . . the struggle you encountered in doing so? . . . Brother, you don't know how easy it was, unless you, too, have tried to get baby to make his or her first voice recording.

I tackled such a task last night . . . had to borrow both baby (age two) and recording machine for the job . . . baby's big sister came along to assist.

Here's what I learned about baby recordings:

First of all, baby won't sit idly by as you set the machine for recording . . . baby will insist on helping you twist dials, press buttons, flip switches, etc.

Which means you're lucky if your first two or three attempts record anything at all . . . finally you manage to get machine set properly, and start cutting record.

Meanwhile, your assistant has got baby into a talkative mood . . . a cinch, you say to yourself, a cinch . . . just hold the mike before baby and sit back while words flow into it.

That's where your subject fools you . . . You ask yourself how in the world a two-year-old kid knows enough to experience mike fright . . . but baby just



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

India's Nehru Finds Cold War Permits No Middle Course

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(OF Foreign Affairs Analyst)

India's switch from neutrality to support of the United Nations policy for stopping the Korean conflict with allied armed force may presage a development of immeasurable international importance.

There has been no indication whether India would offer material aid to Korea, but the moral support is there. That means much, coming as it does from the biggest non-communist power in Asia.

It is difficult to escape the belief that this likely represents a striking change in the views of Prime Minister Nehru, who has been pursuing a neutral line in the cold war.

This thought is strengthened by the fact that only a few days ago Nehru, enroute home from a tour of Red-plagued Indonesia, paused in Burma to make a speech in which he charged that Indian communists were attempting to "destroy our country and our younger generation."

That calls for consideration, coming as it does from the man who may become the dominant leader of Asia's non-communist nations.

It seemed to indicate at least a change in his method of dealing with the Red ism.

In days not long past Nehru has found some virtue in communism, and has appeared to be pursuing a rather non-committal attitude in his public utterances.

Recently, however, he has voiced some very outspoken criticism of communism.

Whether his trip to Indonesia has had anything to do with this change isn't apparent, but it's interesting to note that he condemned methods of communism in a speech before a committee of the Indonesian parliament.

The Prime Minister declared that "communist methods in India lead not to building up anything but to disrupting things and creating chaotic conditions."

He cautioned the Indonesians to bolster their freedom, lest outside forces "come to sweep them away like a broom." He added that the communists, after finding it impossible to make prog-

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Pres. Truman and MacArthur Co-operate in Korean Crisis

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Considering the fact that they are members of opposite political parties and once rival candidates for the presidency, General MacArthur and President Truman have co-operated on the Korean crisis exceptionally well. In fact, they get along better than some of MacArthur's fellow generals in the Pentagon building, whom "Doug" sometimes treats with high-handed disdain.

Two historic telecommunication conversations were held between MacArthur and the White House in the first stages of the Korean war. The first was the night before Truman issued his world-shaking announcement that American forces would intervene. The second was four days later when MacArthur gave an extremely gloomy picture of the Korean military rout and asked for permission to land ground troops.

When MacArthur made this proposal, Pentagon officials teletyped back the suggestion that he make a formal request. MacArthur replied crisply: "Consider it made." Permission was immediately granted.

MacArthur talked on the telephone in somewhat the same stilted language he uses in his now famous communiques. He did not speak disparagingly of the South Koreans but used such phrases as "the Koreans in their efforts to resist communism" must be helped.

Secretary of the Army Frank Pace stayed in the communication room in the Pentagon building during the second conversation with MacArthur and phoned the White House direct for decisions that were over his head.

In his first conversation with the White House, MacArthur was full of optimism, and informed Truman that he could "guarantee" success whether Russia intervened in Korea or not.

MacARTHUR PESSIMISTIC

In his second conversation held just after MacArthur had flown to Korea, he was quite pessimistic; in fact, much more so than the official communiques issued in Tokyo. MacArthur had already proceeded to bomb North Korea before asking Washington for permission to land ground troops.

It also caused worry in the state department because of the understandable desire to operate in close coordination with the United Nations.

However, in the second telecommunication conversation, MacArthur was given complete authority, including the use of ground forces and the right to bomb North Korea, in order to win the war as quickly as possible.

Note—MacArthur also demanded that more divisions be rushed to Japan from the United States plus heavy equipment.

PENTAGON CRISIS

As grim-faced military leaders waited gravely for the latest news from embattled Korea, a dismayed screech echoed down the corridors of the Pentagon building.

A moment later, a girl rushed out of an office, shouting mournfully:

"Rosen just hit a homer with the bases full!"

This was the play by which Cleveland defeated Washington that day.

FRANK GRAHAM'S FRIENDS

The post office department is investigating the anti-Negro organizations that mailed inflammatory racial propaganda from New York designed to defeat liberal Frank Graham of North Carolina.

Graham himself, however, doesn't want any post-election investigation—not even by Senator Gillette's senate campaign committee, which is interested in the reported \$1,000,000 spent by Yankee republicans and Dixiecrats.

What really hurts Graham way deep down is the fact that the millworkers and other poorer people whose cause he has always championed, turned their backs on him on election day.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Scoutmasters Kidded-But Are Key to Entire Scout Movement

By HAL BOYLE

Valley Forge, Pa. (P)—The average scoutmaster isn't a very heroic looking figure.

But he is the real hero of the biggest youth movement in America—scouting. There are thousands of scoutmasters here to supervise the activities of the 47,000 Boy Scouts attending their second national jubilee.

Some are bronzed and muscled young veterans of the last World War. Some are elderly. But I suppose a composite picture of them all would produce this typical scoutmaster:

He is short, middle-aged, balding, and puffs going up a hill on a hike. He is good-natured and long-suffering. He either owns a small business or holds a minor executive post in someone else's business. He probably has a kid or two of his own. His scouts don't pay him much open deference. They torment him often, but they obey him at the right time—and they like him.

He works voluntarily and without pay. He gives up his weekends—and often his vacations—to take a group of other men's boys tramping through the woods to learn the ways of nature.

Since he works with boys ranging from 11 to 18, this means he must be a mixture of mother, father, older brother, priest, judge, advisor and teacher. That's a lot to ask from a guy who gives his time for nothing.

As a top scout executive said: "It is easy to poke fun at scoutmasters, and the cartoonists do. But they are the backbone of the scouting movement. Without them it would fail. You couldn't raise the money to pay



Hal Boyle

these men for what they do of their own free will."

A balding, sunburned, paunch-heavy man in shorts may look a bit ridiculous plowing through a forest with a pack of agile yapping boys at his heels. He may look like a fussy hen trying to police its wayward chicks.

But he probably knows that, too. The thing is, he also has a feeling of considerable satisfaction that what he is doing is worth-while—his fun is in seeing that his boys have some fun and grow up healthy, strong and idealistic. They help him stay young in heart himself.

It is a pleasant thing at this jamboree to note the wonderful relationship between a good scoutmaster and his troop. The key word is—informality.

A Prussian scoutmaster might maintain better discipline by exercising the authority of age and rank. That would work in Germany, but it wouldn't work well in America.

For American boys resent being bossed, but do want and accept guidance. They expect their scoutmaster above all to be "a good Joe." And if he is they may call him by his first name and play pranks on him, but when he says, "Follows, this is what we have to do"—well, they do it. Nobody ever got any real respect from a boy by insisting on being called "Sir."

A real scoutmaster bridges that twilight gap between the child and the adult, helps ferry the growing boy safely on the perilous voyage from adolescence to manhood.

And anyone who can do that knows a reward greater than a paycheck.

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