



KRISS-KROSS

'Willkie for President' Buttons Answer Emergency

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

Attendance at the recently-completed Albany Timber carnival was huge... larger, in fact, than even the optimistic-minded carnival committee had anticipated... at least 130,000 persons from nearly every state in the union saw the sixth annual timber affair... sponsoring Junior Chamber of Commerce members were hard-pressed to furnish admittance buttons to such a mob... they had what they considered a surplus of buttons made but the crowds were so tremendous that on the final day of the three-day carnival they ran out of buttons... no time to make any new ones... what to do for admittance buttons?... then came a relief... someone dug up 700 "Willkie for President" buttons which were put to use for the occasion... which ought to be a grand finale to all the Willkie button jokes.



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

Marriage license applications, which have suffered a decline, on a nation-wide scale, this year, have suddenly taken a spurt... and the Korean war may be the reason... at least so thinks Margaret Klees, Multnomah county marriage license clerk... Mrs. Klees says the situation parallels the days following the Pearl Harbor attack... she explains that "lots of young men, some already engaged, want to get married before they have to go into uniform. There has been enough of an increase in business volume in the last few days to make us believe the threat of war is responsible."

Chain reaction: A lavender pom-pom dahlia at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Stearns, 256 West Miller, started as a single blossom... another bud formed and bloomed... and so forth, until there are now six blossoms, five of them single and one double... result: flower that is almost perfectly round.

Sign in East Salem reads, "Slow Children at Play."... maybe they're warning motorists to be careful... the kids can't run to get out of the way.

In His Hey-Day Over Hay Day

Spokane, July 7 (AP)—Because his neighbors held a hay day, Earl Reinbold's in his hey-day. Reinbold was hospitalized last week when pinned against a fence by a lunging bull. He returned home to contemplate sadly on his inability to bale the hay on his 125-acre farm. But a neighborhood invasion force—armed with tractors, rakes, balers and field kitchens—changed all that yesterday. Led by Dwight Beach, master of the Central Grange, and a neighbor, Wendell Johnson, the 40-man army baled up the entire hay crop.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Would a Red Victory in Korea Mean World War?

By DeWITT MacKENZIE
(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Britain's former Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the house of commons a couple of days ago that a communist victory in Korea might result in World War III.

Such a statement by this war-wise statesman demands respectful consideration, especially in these days when all the hills are echoing the anxious query: "Must we have another world war?"



DeWitt MacKenzie

This column has discussed the point before, but it is worth looking at again. Mr. Churchill didn't mean literally, of course, that the loss of Korea in itself would immediately produce a global upheaval. However, a Red victory in Korea certainly could set in motion a chain of reactions which inevitably would lead to another world conflict. This is indeed a dangerous moment.

The domination of all Korea by Russia would be a hard blow to the democracies.

The mountainous peninsula is of great value strategically—a base of much importance to supremacy in the Far East. And because of this circumstance its control has come to be universally regarded as a mark of strength. Thus its complete domination by Russia would be a serious blow to the democracies—militarily, in prestige and in the matter of morale. It would have a great influence on the rest of Asia.

Now just to keep the records straight let it be stated here that the action in Korea sponsored by the United Nations is not for the purpose of putting the democracies into "control" of the peninsula. It is to establish the independence of the peninsula, and that would tend to nullify its importance as a military base.

American forces in Korea have continued to encounter tough going in these early stages of

Soviet's Korean Strategy Was Secret Even to China Commies

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—U. S. observers had picked up word, prior to the Korean invasion, that the cominform had worked out an over-all plan of attacks and revolts by satellite countries, but such an attack was not expected in Korea.

In fact, Moscow's Korean strategy was kept so secret that not even the communist government of Mao Tse-tung in Peiping was told about it. Since then Mao has sent a stiff protest to Moscow that the action was in his sphere and he should have been informed.



Drew Pearson

On the other hand the Chinese communist general staff was twice alerted for an invasion of Formosa, one by June 15, the other by June 20. This information leaked to U. S. intelligence in order to divert U. S. attention away from Korea to Formosa. If on purpose, the strategy was successful, for the chief thing MacArthur hammered at Secretary of Defense Johnson about during their Tokyo conference was Formosa. Korea was not mentioned.

Other areas which, according to this advance information, were ready for the cominform master-squeeze were:

1. The Yugoslav-Bulgarian border—border skirmishes had increased; Bulgarian troops were massing; and it looked as if Moscow were preparing a Bulgarian attack on Tito.

2. Iran—a "revolt" by the Tudeh pro-communist party was either planned or else was purposely leaked to U. S. intelligence in order to divert our attention to Iran instead of Korea. In this case, Azerbaijan troops would have been used instead of the Russian army.

3. Germany—The east German army armed by Russia went on maneuvers in east Germany and Poland.

Satellites Shield Moscow

In all these cases, the cominform planned to use satellite troops to do the fighting, while Moscow pushed the button.

The fact that the United States reacted so quickly and emphatically to block the Korean coup definitely surprised Moscow and may have thrown cominform calculations off schedule.

It is obvious from various reactions picked up in Moscow that the Kremlin expected us to operate as the old league of Nations—debate, procrastinate, and do nothing.

The fact that we moved as we did, and under the United Nations may have thrown a monkey wrench into the whole series of satellite moves. Or, on the other hand, the cominform may now be more determined than ever to save face by carrying the schedule out.

Capital News Capsules

Hate Lobby—Forthright Congressman Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania may have to retire as chairman of the committee investigating lobbying. The big corporation lobbies are planning to pour big money into his district to defeat him. It was Congressman Buchanan who recently discovered that the Du Ponts gave thousands of dollars to Merwin K. Hart's hate lobby.

Top GOP Candidates—More and more republican leaders are watching Governors Warren of California and Duff of Pennsylvania as the best republican bets for 1952—for one simple reason. They are two republicans who know how to win democratic votes.

Uranium at South Pole—U. S. Ambassador Kirk has cabled from Moscow that 14 Russian ships are leaving for the South Pole to stake out a claim for Russia. Real reason of the trip is to locate uranium. Back in 1930 under a republican administration, Maryland's Senator Tydings, a democrat, introduced a resolution urging that the U. S. claim the Antarctic on the basis of Admiral Byrd's expedition. The state department, however, never moved.

Byrd's Nonessentials—Senator Byrd of Virginia, chairman of the senate committee on non-essential expenditures, is now investigating mail pay rates. The only trouble is, the same investigation has just been completed by the senate post office committee. Yet exactly the same witnesses are being called by Byrd and the same facts dug up—despite the fact that the purpose of Senator Byrd's committee is to stop duplication in order to save the taxpayers' money. Maybe the committee on nonessential expenditures should investigate itself to see whether it is making a nonessential expenditure.

Impossible Korean Boundary—A lot of people have blamed Roosevelt and Churchill for the impossible 38th parallel by which Korea was divided into two unwieldy communist and non-communist parts. Thanks to political ballyhoo the impression has got out that this line was fixed at Yalta.

Actually, however, this was a military decision, made by General MacArthur under circumstances which he could not control.

The line was fixed in 1945 in order to prevent the Red army from moving farther south and taking all of Korea.

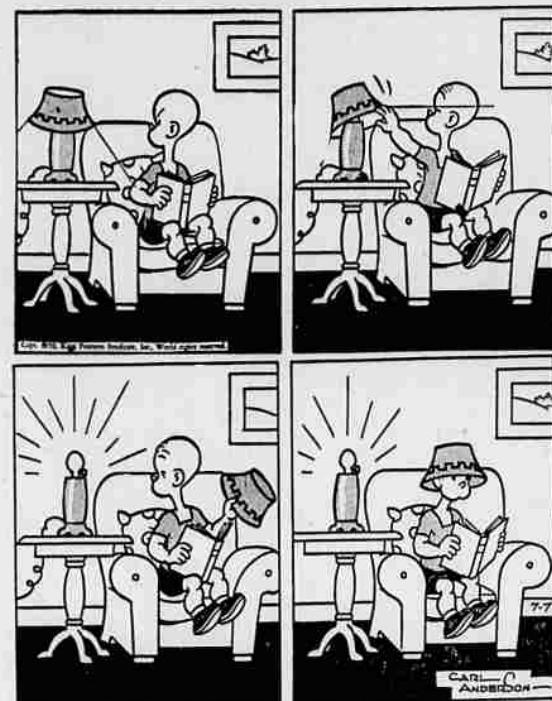
It was on Aug. 12, 1945, that the Red army moved into Korea. This was before the 38th parallel was drawn and before Japan surrendered. At that time it looked as if the Reds would sweep over all Korea, after which it would be impossible for the United States to get them out. Nearest U. S. forces at that time were on Okinawa, 600 miles away, and it was impossible to get U. S. troops to Korea in time to intervene. In fact, they did not get to Korea until September 8.

In order to prevent the Russians from occupying all Korea, therefore, the U. S. army got an agreement from Russia to fix the 38th parallel as a line south of which the Red army would not penetrate.

By the time American troops arrived in Korea one month later, the Red army actually had moved south of the 38th parallel, but was finally persuaded to move back.

Later the United States started a series of conferences to remove the barrier and make Korea one united country, but Moscow refused. The United Nations also took a try at it and sent a commission to study the situation. Arriving in south Korea in January, 1948, however, the commission was barred from north Korea, and the Soviet commander even refused to accept delivery of a letter suggesting a courtesy call.

Note—The U. N. commission prepared for free elections in southern Korea, in which the Korean people, long denied the right to vote, made an excellent record. Approximately 75 per cent registered, of which more than 95 per cent voted—despite a communist terror campaign.



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Hardest Thing About War Is You Hate to Hurt Beginners

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Americans have pulled back in Korea, leaving their own wounded behind.

This is what front-line dispatches say. I can tell you how this makes you feel. It makes you feel like you aren't an American. You don't even feel like a man.

It takes away your dignity. You need a shower.

How the wounded feel I don't know. I was lucky. I wasn't hit. But I sure ran like hell in the two major retreats that United States forces made in the second World War.



Hal Boyle

The first time was in the battle which the home folks call Kasserine gap. Actually, we stood pretty well at Kasserine gap. The real retreat was a few days before at a place called Faid Pass—pronounced Feh-dee—in a continent called Africa and a country named Tunisia.

This is where General George S. Patton's son-in-law was captured, trying to hold one of two hills outside Faid Pass. Just about two years later Gen. Patton freed his son-in-law by a bold thrust of his Third Army, once renewed, in a push beyond the Rhine. He was in one of several prisoners-of-war camps the Patton army brought release to in its march through Germany.

But to go back to Tunisia: Then they blamed the breakthrough of Rommel's Africa Korps on the grounds that the American troops, both infantry and armor, were green and inexperienced.

Having come out alive from this retreat myself and having seen men go bravely forward to die there, I cannot accept this canard against their memory.

I said then, have said more than once since then, and still say today, this—they were outgunned and outmaneuvered on the ground and in the air, and no troops I have ever seen fought better with less.

Their great country just didn't have what these great men needed—when they needed it. Later the supplies did come, and if I rake over this old story today it is only because I know how the outmaneuvered, outgunned American outposts in Korea feel.

They feel that at the moment, just as the boys felt in Tunisia more than eight years ago, that death is near. Mama isn't here—and Uncle Sam isn't here—and Uncle Sam only has promised to come. He did come in time, of course, in Tunisia. And he came in power. But naturally, some of the battle pioneers weren't left by then. I remember a few of their faces... It was so long ago... and the graves registration unit has their serial numbers.

Most of those boys are by now back home, sleeping besides relatives who died of kidney disease and other local ailments.

I started out to tell about two retreats I had made with the American forces. The second one was the Battle of the Bulge, and the same terror wasn't there. Fear can't make you as helpless twice over. You swallow it or go crazy.

What makes me feel sad right now about the American troops being knocked back in Korea—and you don't have to tell me that they are outgunned and outnumbered, because, naturally, they don't walk on their heels for fun—is that the stories from the front indicate they are young.

It may be treachery to memory, but somehow I wish they were all veterans, guys who had had it happen to them before.

The hardest thing about war is you hate to hurt beginners. A fellow ought to be old enough to vote once before he dies.

A Look at Three and One-half Years

Three and one-half years are a long-enough time for an appraisal of the effect of the city manager form of government in Salem. So the Capital Journal made a study of what had been accomplished in this city during that time under the manager-council system. The results of that study confirmed this newspaper's belief that the managerial system has brought great benefits to Salem and should be continued for the city's good.

It is interesting to recall the circumstances under which the people voted the city manager system. Ten years of depression followed by four of war had meant that Salem was confronted with almost a staggering load of problems when the city manager took over at the start of 1947. Little development of the city could be done during those 14 years. And yet Salem had grown in population so much in that time that improvements were sorely needed.

Mayor Elfstrom and members of the city council laid out a policy of improvements, with the advice of City Manager Franzen, and then Franzen carried out the council's decisions.

The fire department was reorganized. Fire hydrants were put into newly-annexed areas that had no hydrants. A water supply truck was built, and only last May the voters approved the purchase of two new pieces of fire-fighting equipment.

The sewage and drainage problem was tackled. An interceptor sewer was built to collect sewage from the trunk and extension lines and carry it to the sewage disposal plant which is being built now in the northwest section of the city. The figures of sewer and storm line construction are impressive: 10.3 miles of sewers, 9.7 miles of storm lines.

The three and one-half years saw 11.5 miles of streets paved, along with 23 miles of curbing. The city hall was improved, with better quarters for the firemen and the addition of a council chamber, along with department accommodation improvements.

The list goes on. The airport was developed along a master plan arrangement, and a new administration building was completed only a week ago. The water system was enlarged and service to the west side of the river was boosted with the addition of a 12-inch line across the bridge. The police department was reorganized and new equipment and men added.

There are still improvements that must be made in Salem. The record of the first three and one-half years of the city manager system has shown that those improvements will continue to be accomplished by the new system of government. The city manager form of government has proved its worth to Salem.

Galvanized by the Korean Crisis

The swift action of the United States in behalf of the United Nations in combatting aggression in South Korea with military forces has saved the latter from the fate of the League of Nations which had no armed forces to back its decisions.

Byron Price, assistant attorney general of the UN, said in San Francisco that the Korean crisis presented the peace organization with the most severe test in the few years of its existence. He said:

"During the anxious hours of decision, it has had before its eyes that grim vision of Geneva, when the league lost its great opportunities irrevocably because its members failed to impose the sanctions imposed by the covenant to stop the Japanese raid on Manchuria and the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. If the UN had failed to approve sanctions against North Korea, then it might well have become as helpless as many of its critics supposed it to be. Instead, it has demonstrated a possibility of strength for good far greater than history has ever known."

President Truman's prompt reversal of the administration's hands off policy in Asia has not only vitalized the United Nations but also the United States and restored at once the respect and prestige lost by appeasement, and showed there is still health in us, and revived our national morale. "Action was substituted for inaction, decision for indecision, moving for waiting," and in a righteous cause.

We think that former President Herbert Hoover expressed the sentiments of the vast majority of Americans when he said:

"Like others, I have opposed many of our foreign policies, but now is not the time to argue origins, mistakes, responsibilities or consequences. There is only one way out of such a situation as this: that is to win. To win we must have unity of purpose and action."

Airplane Forest Spraying

The Civil Aeronautics board has started an investigation as to the cause of 10 plane crashes in the past 10 days in spraying budworm in Umatilla National forest. Seven pilots have been killed in the Blue Mountain area.

Conflicting opinions have been expressed by officials and pilots participating in the program. Bob Johnson, chief pilot of the Johnson Flying Service, Missoula, Montana, blames improper equipment and pilots inexperienced in spraying mountainous country, which requires a special technique and training.

L. G. Ryan of the Harris & Ryan Flying Service, Lowell, Wyo., charges the U. S. Forest Service with imposing unsafe flying restrictions on pilots "in an effort to save a little spray," which made crashes inevitable under conditions in the mountains.

It will be remembered that the inauguration of using planes to combat forest fires was attended by even greater fatalities of pilots. Special training for a branch of aviation different from all others, has solved the safety problem. Similar training should also be required for forest spraying.

Don't Let Names Throw You; They're Just Monkey Business

Birmingham, Ala., July 7 (AP)—The city of Birmingham completed a trade of 20 Macacus Cynomolgus, who are guaranteed to have insomnia, for 18 sleepy-eyed Macacus Rhesus.

Visitors at the city's fair park had complained that the Macacus Rhesus went to sleep by 6 p.m. each day and refused to perform after that hour as monkeys should.

R. H. McIntosh studied up on his monkeys and found that Macacus Cynomolgus, or Java monkeys, practically never sleep. He negotiated a trade with Trefflick's Bird and Animal Co. in New York.

Twenty Java monkeys were rounded up in Siam and flown to New York. After a few days of orientation in New York they were sent here by train, arriving yesterday.

But at 9 p.m. McIntosh made this report on the Java monkeys, who were supposed to have insomnia.

"The little beggars are sound asleep."