

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Indictment of War Effort

Contrary to ordinary procedure which calls for a series of deliberate steps preceding definite action, President Roosevelt suddenly announced that he was going to have a one-man war production executive and that Donald M. Nelson was the man. The president didn't even prepare a formal order to that effect; he let Nelson write it and admonished him to "make it good"—to draft his own powers in such manner that they would in any eventuality prove adequate.

It would be rather inaccurate to say that this action came "out of a clear sky." Anyone taking the trouble might have observed a few clouds overhead. One, as we have mentioned heretofore, was the impending demand by Wendell Willkie. Certainly another was the impending Truman committee report to the senate. The president forestalled both. Willkie had to change his speech but the Truman committee went ahead and submitted its report.

The committee included ten democrats, but not all of them staunch new dealers: Truman, Connally, Mead, Wallgren, Hatch, Herring and Kilgore; and three republicans, Ball, Brewster and Bridges.

The committee's report is a document of some 140 printed pages. When it was submitted, naturally the reporters even for the large metropolitan papers could only summarize its conclusions; could not even sample the definite findings—other than a few production statistics—upon which these conclusions were based. Copies of the report itself have not reached the west coast. We are still in the dark as to how conclusively and accurately the detailed findings support the conclusions.

In referring to this report as a "cloud" we spoke advisedly. It is an indictment of the war production effort to date—an indictment of the total results, qualitative and quantitative, plus special indictments of virtually every agency and factor involved; the war department, the navy department, OPM and particularly its "dollar-a-year" men, industrial management, labor.

In a way the report is a "dead horse" because the principal fault, lack of authoritative leadership, has been corrected. In another sense it should serve as a chart for the reorganization steps which the newly-designated authoritative leader is initiating. But there is still another side to the picture. Regrettably we need to recognize that this report indicts not only the war production effort's lack of adequate organization and its failure to achieve maximum results; it indicts also the motives of persons and groups concerned.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the sketchy summaries available—sketchy even though one at our elbow runs to more than three columns of solid type—condemnation was dealt out with a degree of impartiality. Certainly capital and labor both came in for their share. As for that, in fairness it should be noted that the committee, on the job for many months, got most of its material while the nation was merely the "arsenal of democracy" and not yet an actual belligerent. Some recent groups have since repented and any which have not are, we trust, in such position that Donald Nelson will be able to spank them. After all, management and labor are expected, in peacetime, to be selfish.

We are more concerned about the accusations of actual graft and venality. Inevitably they involve persons within government, whose loyalty is owed to the public. Whether the report "names names" and recites definite acts, is a question we intend to explore further. These are facts that must be laid bare. Appropriate action must follow, without regard to personality or rank.

How Many Freedoms?

President Roosevelt's reference to the "four freedoms" last summer was in our opinion too opportunistic to rank as an historic declaration—especially since one was "freedom of the seas" which never has meaning in peacetime, whereas there was that widely-noted omission of "freedom of religion."

Yet the phrase "four freedoms" has survived long enough to serve as a peg on which some-what comparable ideas may be hung. Chancellor F. M. Hunter mentioned it and added a couple more in his thoughtful address at the chamber of commerce here this week; freedom to share in the world's resources and freedom against discrimination.

The national resources and planning board, looking at domestic post-war problems, lists on the other hand "nine freedoms" which must be kept in mind as objectives: The right to work; the right to fair play; the right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care; the right to security against old age, dependency, sickness, injury and unemployment; the right to live in a system of free enterprise; the right to come and go, to speak or be silent, without spying by political police; the right to equality before the law; the right to education; the right to rest and enjoy life.

It's a good list though we're still dubious about the successful coexistence of social security and free enterprise. But of course if one sets his mind to the serious contemplation of desirable freedoms, a much more extended list, all desirable, may be compiled. One, rather pertinent, is freedom to make mistakes without facing a firing squad.

"Keep your shirt on" was the eye-catching caption over a brief item in the latest issue of "Netherlands News." Perusal of the item revealed that the advice, though worded with intent to command attention in America through use of the vernacular, was meant literally. A Hollander who visited a department store in quest of a shirt found none to his taste, but before he left, one of the clerks tried to buy the shirt he had on. Later on in a railway station waiting room a stranger offered to pay 200 guilders for the leather jacket which had cost the native 45 guilders back in 1937. Items of clothing must be as precious in The Netherlands as tires are here.

Auto Salesmen's Plight

"What America needs is to be made more conscious of the war," remarks our esteemed afternoon contemporary, and adds: "Nothing can convince us more effectively than a stiff blow in the pocketbook." If the editor is in search of war-conscious folk he might hunt up a couple of automobile salesmen and if he doesn't know where to find them, he might try the employment office.

Another Oregon editor has observed, appropriately even though it sounds a bit hard-hearted, that automobile salesmen, having no cars to sell, are now facing the necessity of selling themselves—to new employers. They are equipped for that initial job, whether or not they are suited to the employment they seek; and the chances are that most of them will alight on their feet in short order.

Auto salesmen are among the first serious casualties of war's economic upheaval. About all we can offer them is sympathy and best wishes for early recovery. Think of it—an entire occupation wiped out in one sweeping governmental order! Almost the only parallel we can think of is one we hesitate to mention—bootleggers, when repeal went into effect.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—There is grumbling because Donald Nelson has no act of congress upon which to stand and do the biggest job of the war—generalissimo of production on the home front.

The related facts of the appointment are these:

Mr. Roosevelt promised to let Mr. Nelson write his own White House law. The president kept that promise. The executive order was written by Mr. Nelson and his OPM attorney, Milton Katz, formerly with the securities and exchange commission and justice department. Friends told Nelson that he had better make it good, or some day he might wish he had. Mr. Roosevelt signed it without changing a word.

No one needs a law around this town ordinarily if Mr. Roosevelt is for him. This order gives Nelson the president's firm backing to direct the OPM, army and navy procurement and even Jesse Jones (first time the commerce secretary ever let anyone get authority to tell him what to do.)

The difference between this and the old order is clearly presented on the point of the supply priorities and allocations board. Formerly the board made decisions and Nelson was only the executive officer designated to carry out the decisions. Now Nelson will act with "the advice and assistance" (but not the consent) of the board. He has a free directing hand.

Mr. Roosevelt, of course, still holds loose reins. Nelson is to be his agent. The president may prescribe "added duties" for Nelson. Yet the very nature of the order (plus Nelson's independent personality) makes it clear FDR is handing the whole matter over to Nelson with only a few inconsequential legal strings attached.

This, then, is a genuine reorganization, the first one so far. It is a reorganization to end all reorganizations on our most important battle line in the factories. Mr. Roosevelt jumped to it only 24 hours ahead of the bayonet in the Truman committee report, exposing gross deficiencies of the old setup.

If another reorganization ever becomes necessary, the continuing Truman committee will no doubt take hold of it for congress.

But there is no reason for expecting that Nelson has a terrific will to win. He is not a fuddy-duddy kow-tower to the great invisible god of drag behind all swivel chairs in Washington—the influence of connections in the new deal family, the august aloofness of army and navy which no civilian has ever penetrated, "who" went to college with "whom," etc.

How far the president went in this respect is disclosed in his designation of William Knudsen as a lieutenant general. FDR had to reach for a lot of stars for that lofty title, but it was necessary so Knudsen could outrank some of the generals of the war department and be able to overrule them.

Mr. Roosevelt could only have been thinking of army ordnance (procurement and munitions boards) upon whom criticism has long been centered. Knudsen is supposed to be sent into the field, right into the production plants, where his genius for mass production can best be used. Yet it is possible he or Nelson will direct some long needed administrative changes—such as requiring one officer of ordnance to be responsible for each project, rather than allowing the whole bureau to be responsible for everything.

Centralization of authority, now at long last accepted at the top, may yet be made the dominant theme of our war effort all the way down the line.

Nelson himself certainly knows he is to take the rap, the whole rap and nothing but the rap for victory or defeat. When friends congratulated him, he said he really deserved their commiserations.

His first job is to cut through what Sorokin might call the "quantitative colonialism" of the old regime and get himself an efficient setup. He probably will put his own procurement experts into the war and navy alongside present officers to show them how to move fast.

OPM will no doubt decline and evolve into a Nelson staff, and a comfortable bench for all the industrialists and labor leaders not otherwise occupied. Priorities will probably go into the army-navy munitions board. A Nelson board may be appointed to advise him on plant conversion. Someone has suggested Sidney Hillman should be made an admiral (screams of anguish from the navy department.)

Initial tough knot for Nelson will be the situation in the motors industry. Most government authorities are ready to shoot motor industrialists at sunrise for suggesting private car production be carried beyond January. They say auto shops are still working only half time—half time on a front far more vital to victory than the Philippines, Singapore and Libya combined.



War Production "Gunpointer" Elevates His Sights!

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Celebrate 1943 as a 1-21-42 centennial year, but do not commemorate in doing it a plain, barefaced lie:

(Continuing from yesterday:)

The first great covered wagon immigration came to the Oregon country in 1843, and, moreover, it brought, as one of its leaders, and as one of the ablest and most far seeing statesmen of the early comes to this mother of states, Oregon, Jesse Applegate.

He and his family, and his two brothers, Charles and Lindsay, and their families, spent their first winter in Oregon at the then abandoned Lee Mission, 10 miles by water below the site of Salem.

The next year (1844) they moved across the river into what was Yamhill county, then extending from the mouth of the Yamhill river on a line west to the Pacific ocean and south to the Mexican (California) line.

At the election of 1845 Jesse Applegate was chosen one of the two members from Yamhill county of the unicameral council or legislature of the Provisional Government, of 13 members.

The first legislature (legislative committee) of the Provisional Government of eight members had been elected the second Tuesday in May, 1844, and it had as a member Peter H. Burnett of the 1843 immigration, who was a lawyer and statesman; became the first governor of California; was largely instrumental in breaking California into the Union.

Burnett, in that legislature, led a movement to straighten out a lot of things in the Provisional Government; that body fixed the capital at Oregon City (then called Willamette Falls); changed the opening date of the legislature (legislative committee) to the fourth Tuesday in June; made a new district

Your Federal Income Tax

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS AND CREDIT FOR DEPENDENTS

Domestic relations enter into the making of an income tax return. This shows itself in the matter of personal exemptions. Too many taxpayers do not understand who is legally the head of a family, or what is a dependent. As a consequence, they overpay the government by not claiming their proper exemptions and credits. Of course, the audit of their returns discloses most of these errors, but not all of them, that are due to negligence or lack of understanding of the income tax law and regulations.

Care is taken in drafting the instructions for filling out the forms to make them simple and easily understood. The taxpayer should study these instructions before making out his or her return.

The head of a family, as defined by the income tax regulations, is an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected to him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation. As such, he or she is entitled to a personal exemption of \$1500. A credit of \$400 is allowed for each dependent. A depend-

(county), that of Clatsop; limited the north line of the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government to the south line of the Columbia river; changed marriage law to allow males of 16 and females of 12 to marry, with consent of parents; passed a law prohibiting sale of intoxicants; also prohibiting colored men or women or mulattoes to reside in Oregon (never enforced); but stood as law many years.

Also passed a law to build a jail at Oregon City with the money of Ewing Young; still without an heir to claim it. Granted several men franchises to operate ferries. There was a second session of the 1844 legislature, December 16 to 24. There was a good deal of politics, mostly concerning the hatreds against the British government, then represented by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Now for the 1845 Provisional

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

HELP BAG A JAP

Tokyo, ah Tokyo, you are slow to start; Wait and see, a month from now we won't be far apart.

Tokyo, ah Tokyo, you feel mighty big and stout But when the Yanks come over they'll wipe little Tokyo out. You know you are yellow, and mean as well; When Old Glory arrives the Japs can tell.

You spilled our blood, we know you are wrong; We'll stop in Tokyo, via Hong Kong.

You started this war and we took the rap; Let's every red-blooded American—help bag a Jap. J. M. REYNOLDS, Silvertown, Ore.

After the little unicameral legislature of 13 members of the 1845 legislature resumed its sessions, August 5, the question of apportionment came up, especially related to the country north of the Columbia river.

This was done by proposing to set off the district (hereafter to be called county) of Vancouver, which embraced all of the country north of the Columbia river, clear to fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north latitude; the 54-40 fighting term.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

F. E. asks if gladiolus thrup live out-of-doors. She says she has heard they did not and wants to know why we have so many of them each summer.

If normal outside temperatures are supposed to kill thrips, they should certainly be gone this season, shouldn't they? Yes, we are told that the winter does away with the pests remaining out-of-doors. Some will tell you, however, that the eggs live over on plant materials out-of-doors, but the great fear of the continuation of the pest comes from those which winter over in the bulbs. If you have not placed naphthalene flakes with your bulbs, you might check them over now.

Place the bulbs in a tight paper bag and put a handful of naphthalene flakes or crushed mothballs inside the bag, scattering it over the top of the bulbs. Be sure to fasten the opening of the bag tightly. Again I am having complaints of buds dropping from Christmas cacti. Usually the fault lies in over-watering at flowering time. Keep the soil just short of the dry side.

'Hutch' of the R.A.F.

By PETER MUIR

CHAPTER ONE

The plane circled low, its single engine roaring and sputtering uneasily. The struts and fast turning propeller cut the air with a sound, half whistle, half hiss. It seemed to be in trouble, but the pilot maneuvered to a three point landing and cut the contact. Quickly he jumped to the wing, then to the ground, and began examining his motor.

"Wizard!" he exclaimed, after a moment. "Absolutely wizard!" While the Royal Air Force expression, meaning that everything was fine, seemed familiar on his lips, there was the shadow of a southern drawl and a softness of voice that suggested Virginia rather than England as his home.

One side of his face was spattered with oil, as was his flying suit and the leather helmet which he had thrown to the ground nearby. The reason for his enthusiasm was the sleek, shiny Spitfire pursuit plane which he had brought down in a forced landing on the fairway of a convenient golf links. He had feared that the oil leak might be serious, but careful examination showed that it was

not. "I'll fix you in half a shake," he said, addressing the plane. "Where's my—"

The sentence remained unfinished. From a zipper-fastened pocket he drew a small wrench. "There you are, little fellow. Now—"

As he worked, dark, slightly curled hair dropped over his forehead and into his eyes. Now and again he stopped to push it into place with the back of his hand, and once or twice he swore at it mildly. He spoke aloud to both the plane and to the wrench, quite as though they understood and might answer back. "There, little fellow . . . tighter, please . . . between us we'll get the old tin can rolling. Eh, old tin can! Now one more turn here . . ."

His tall, slender body was bent over and his head was practically in the motor. "There . . . hum . . . almost got it, little fellow." So intent was he on the job that he did not see a golf ball roll directly under the right wing. Nor did he see the girl, carrying only a mid-iron, follow the ball and stop beside him.

(To Be Continued)

Radio Programs

KSLM—WEDNESDAY—1200 Kc.

- 6:30—Rise 'N' Shine.
- 7:00—News.
- 7:30—Rise 'N' Shine.
- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Oldtimers.
- 8:00—County Agent.
- 8:15—Harry Bremer.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:30—New Fields.
- 9:00—Pastor's Call.
- 9:15—The Quintones.
- 9:45—Castles in the Air.
- 10:00—The World This Morning.
- 10:15—Songs of Erin.
- 10:30—Women in the News.
- 10:35—Morning Classic.
- 10:40—Lew White.
- 10:45—Dr. R. F. Thompson.
- 11:00—Spotlight on Rythm.
- 11:30—WU Chapel.
- 11:45—Whispering Strings.
- 12:00—Ivan Dittmars.
- 12:15—News.
- 12:30—Billieby Serenade.
- 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
- 12:50—Song Shop.
- 1:00—Market Reports.
- 1:10—Isle of Paradise.
- 1:30—Western Serenade.
- 1:45—Vocal Varieties.
- 2:00—Pipes of Melody.
- 2:15—U.S. Marines.
- 2:30—Latin American Rhythm.
- 3:00—Concert Gems.
- 4:15—News.
- 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
- 5:00—Popularity Row.
- 5:30—The Women.
- 5:35—Dinner Hour Melodies.
- 6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
- 6:15—War Commentary.
- 6:20—Martha Tilton.
- 7:00—News in Brief.
- 7:30—Interesting Facts.
- 7:45—Russian Cathedral Choir.
- 8:00—Sky Over Britain.
- 8:30—Melody Lane.
- 8:30—Wee McWain.
- 8:45—Speaking of Sports.
- 8:50—Sweet Sixteen.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:15—Sweet Sixteen.
- 9:40—Salem Fire Cadets.
- 10:00—Across the Footlights.
- 10:30—News.
- 10:45—Dreamtime.
- 11:00—Jamboree.

KOIN—CBS—WEDNESDAY—970 Kc.

- 6:00—Northwest Farm Reporter.
- 6:15—Breakfast Bulletin.
- 6:30—Koin Klock.
- 7:15—Headlines.
- 7:30—Bob Garred Reporting.
- 7:45—Nelson Principle News.
- 8:00—Treat Time.
- 8:15—Tonight's Best News.
- 8:30—Betty Crocker.
- 8:45—Stories America Loves.
- 9:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
- 9:15—Big Sister.
- 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
- 9:45—Our Gas Sunday.
- 10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
- 10:15—Woman in 'n'ite.
- 10:30—Vic & Sade.
- 10:45—Songs of a Dreamer.
- 11:00—Bright Horizon.
- 11:15—Aunt Jenny.
- 11:30—Fletcher Wiley.
- 11:45—Kate Hopkins.
- 12:00—Man I Married.
- 12:15—Knoel's Making News.
- 12:30—Singin Sam.
- 12:45—Woman of Courage.
- 1:00—Stepmother.
- 1:15—Myrt and Stange.
- 1:30—American School of the Air.
- 2:00—News.
- 2:15—William Winter, News.
- 2:30—The O'Neill's.
- 2:45—Good Good Baines.
- 3:00—Joyce Jordan.
- 3:15—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood.
- 3:30—News.
- 3:45—News.
- 4:00—Second Mrs. Burton.
- 4:15—Young Dr. Malone.
- 4:30—Newspaper of the Air.
- 4:45—State Traffic.
- 5:00—News of the World.
- 5:15—Bob Garred, News.
- 5:30—Elmer Davis, News.
- 5:45—Tonight's Best News.
- 6:00—Leon F. Drews.
- 6:30—Wilbur Hatch Orchestra.
- 7:00—Glenn Miller, News.
- 7:15—Great Moments in Music.
- 7:45—News.
- 8:00—Lanny on Andy.
- 8:15—Annoy Rom.
- 8:30—Dr. Christian.
- 8:45—News.
- 9:00—Fred Allen.
- 9:15—Five Star 'nait.
- 9:30—Dance Time.
- 10:00—10:10 Pm.
- 10:30—The World Today.
- 10:45—Defense Today.
- 11:00—Ed Glavin.
- 11:30—Manny Strand.
- 11:35—News.

KGW—NBC—WEDNESDAY—620 Kc.

- 6:30—Quack of Dawn.
- 6:45—News Headlines and Highlights.
- 7:15—Music of Vienna.
- 7:30—Reveille Roundup.
- 7:45—Sam Hayes' Story.
- 8:00—Stars of Today.
- 8:15—Symphonic Swing.
- 8:30—Secret Code.
- 8:45—Rolie Truitt Time.
- 9:00—American Melody Hour.
- 9:30—Modern Music Box.
- 9:45—Miracles of Faith.
- 10:00—News Headlines and Highlights.
- 10:15—Quiz Kids.
- 10:30—Manhattan at Midnight.
- 10:45—Easy Aces.
- 11:00—Armed Campy News.
- 11:15—Moonlight Sonata.
- 11:30—Basin St. Chamber Music.
- 11:45—Broadway Handwaggon.
- 12:00—Sir Francis Drake Hotel.
- 12:15—This Moving World.
- 12:30—Organ.
- 12:45—War News Round-Up.

KALE—NBC—WEDNESDAY—1330 Kc.

- 6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
- 7:00—News.
- 7:15—Memory 'N' Shine.
- 7:30—Memory Timekeeper.
- 8:00—Breakfast Club.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:45—As the Twig is Bent.
- 9:00—John B. Hughes.
- 9:15—Women's Council of the News.
- 9:30—This & That.
- 10:00—News.
- 10:15—Helen Holden.
- 10:30—Front Page Farrell.
- 10:45—Joe Frascino Orchestra.
- 11:00—Evelyn Knight.
- 11:15—Colonial Orchestra.
- 11:30—Concert Gems.
- 11:45—Luncheon Concert.
- 12:00—News.
- 12:15—The Bookworm.
- 12:30—Concert Calling.
- 1:00—Johnson Fam'y.
- 1:15—Boake Carter.
- 1:30—John Sturgis.
- 1:45—Take It Easy.
- 2:00—News.
- 2:15—Gene of Melody.
- 2:30—Fred Piper.
- 2:45—Hello Again.
- 3:00—Hilton Lewis, Jr.
- 3:15—News.
- 3:30—Frank Cuchi, Batavia.
- 3:45—Shaffer Parlier's Circus.
- 4:00—Jimmie Allen.
- 4:15—Orphan Annie.
- 4:30—Captain Midnight.
- 4:45—Jack Armstrong.
- 5:00—Gabriel Reiter.

KOAC—WEDNESDAY—430 Kc.

- 10:30—Review of the Day.
- 11:00—News.
- 11:15—The Homesteaders Hour.
- 11:30—School of the Air.
- 11:45—Artists and Orchestra.
- 12:00—News.
- 12:15—Farm Hour.
- 1:00—Favorite Classics.
- 1:15—Variety Time.
- 1:30—Organ.
- 1:45—Literature Masterpieces.
- 2:00—Living Literature.
- 2:30—String Ensemble.
- 3:15—In an American.
- 3:30—Modern Music.
- 3:45—News.
- 4:00—Choral Music.
- 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girl.
- 5:00—Campus Swing.
- 5:30—Melodies for Strings.
- 6:00—Evelyn Knight's Service.
- 6:30—Dinner Concert.
- 6:45—News.
- 7:00—The Hour.
- 7:30—Shortland Contest.
- 8:00—Business Hour.
- 8:30—Evelyn Knight Speaks.
- 9:00—Pacific College.
- 9:30—Music of the Masters.