"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

## THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Member of the Associated Press

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Home on Furlough

It is a pleasure indeed to welcome home the seven soldiers from Salem who have been serving with the 41st division in the Southwest Pacific. They have been gone from the homeland for 29 months, but it is four years since they went into summer maneuvers which were followed on Sept. 15, 1940, by full mobilization for war. These men left as young, green soldiers; they return as seasoned veterans.

The 41st and 32nd dvisions were the only infantry troops Gen. MacArthur had for months. They landed in Australia shortly after the general established his headquarters there, in early 1942. Since then they have covered themselves with glory. They served in various campaigns on New Guinea, fighting at Buna, landing at Nassau bay and participating in the battles of Lae and Salamaua. After a rest interval in Australia, they took part in the landings at Hollandia. Some of them are now fighting around Aitape and some are stationed on Biak. The latter was a costly endeavor, for the Japs turned and lashed at the Americans, clawing like a mad she-bear, and the casualty reports in Oregon towns showed that our troops had a price

Gen. MacArthur has publicly praised the 41st; and probably counts on it to spearhead the return to the Philippines, for a division seasoned to fighting the Japs is much to be preferred to green troops no matter how well

The men who have returned are the first under the rotating furlough system. It will take a long time for the rotation to be completedwe hope the war will be over long before that and they can all return home. We want those who come to know that the northwest is proud of its own 41st division and realizes the great debt owed to these men who have fought and won on so many battlefields that our Pacific coast may be secure from Japan's threat.

Word Coinage

Some words are manufactured, like "kodak", which is without etymological ancestry. But others seem to spring up spontaneously, grow into common usage and survive.

In the first world war the Germans were called "boche" or "Huns". This time the American soldiers have adapted a familiar word to designate the Germans-"krauts." Presumably it comes from the good old edible sauer-kraut, a popular German dish. At any rate, the Yanks took the kraut part and applied it to the Germans. Another familiar designation is "Heinies."

American soldiers themselves, who were "doughboys" in the last war are "Yanks" in this, or "GI Joes."

It is out of the give and take of conversation that words come into usage, and soon spread over the country. We wonder how different the slang of those fighting the Pacific war will be from those fighting in Europe. Terms will be different, that may be expected.

## **Editorial Comment**

From Other Papers

THE DEWEY CAMPAIGN

In the field of domestic policy Governor Dewey will be able to say with much truth that the New Deal, after producing a series of necessary social reforms, has about spent itself; that in the technique of administration new ideas and new blood are needed; and that the inability of the democratic party to produce a new leader after nearly 12 years in power is a proof of weakness in the party itself. His argument will be strengthened by a growing and not wholly partisan conviction that the early presidents were wise in establishing the precedent of eight-year limitation on presidential terms.

In the field of foreign policy Governor Dewey can prove some inconsistency in the man who campaigned for the League of Nations in 1920 and against it in 1932; who proposed a quarantine of aggressor nations in 1937 and in the same year signed the Neutrality act, which in effect quarantined the victims of aggression; who has generally stood for international cooperation but who struck it a body blow when he torpedoed the London economic conference. Unhappily for Mr. Dewey, the record of the republican party in congress is weaker than that of President Roosevelt, for the republicans not only supported Mr. Roosevelt in his errors but opposed very largely such constructive measures-on which the security of this nation now depends-as the repeal of the arms embargo, selective service and lend-lease.

We believe that if Governor Dewey is to be successful or to merit success he must do something better than rake among the chips and litter of a dozen historic years. He has emphasized his own youth and the youth of those whom he means to associate with him if elected. Youth looks forward, not back. What, beyond the all-out pursuit of victory to which both parties are committed, does Mr. Dewey promise? What are his plans for keeping the peace? What are his plans for putting ten million returned soldiers to work without displacing ten million civilians already at work? What are his ideas about international economic cooperation? President Roosevelt has to answer these questions too, but it is Mr. Dewey's task to offer something better, not more of the same. He must be precise and he must be bold if he is to advance the argument that the next four years will be better republican led than democratic led.

THE FARMER'S JEEP

Postwar planning for the jeep has turned into quite a lively discussion. The department of commerce has come out with the flat assertion that the little war vehicle will be no good for farmingthat its chassis is too low and its gear ratio too high. Others have leaped to its defense as if the jeep were old faithful Dobbin instead of a buggy almost untried in agriculture.

Now comes a definitive word from the jeep's manufacturers. They've toned down earlier predictions to the extent of admitting that the military jeep is not the farmer's perfect vehicle, but that there will be a postwar bantam with lower gear

ratio which ought to fill the bill.

And that probably ends the argument. For even if the present jeeps were perfectly fitted for farming, most of them will have taken an awful beating in battle. Having leaped, bumped, slithered and waded over all sorts of terrain and under all conditions, the GI jeep will probably be ready for

Capt. Wiedemann Again

Remember Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, friend of Hitler's and one-time German consul general in San Francisco? He was kicked out of the country in July of 1941, later to bob up in the Argentine and in Tokio. His name got back in the news with the report that a German soldier captured in Normandy, identified himself as a graduate of high school in Yakima, Wash. He told that an agent of Wiedemann's visited him, invited him to San Francisco and that there Wiedemann recruited him for service in the German army. The youth had been born in Germany, but came to this country with his parents at the age of three. He said that other young men of German antecedents were likewise recruited for the German army.

This was just one of the activities of Capt. Wiedemann. He also tried to "sell his line" of Hitlerism to the people of San Francisco. A man in the diplomatic service, with his foreign accent and his title and his air, always attracts a following in the city where he is stationed. The Finnish minister recently handed his walking papers in Washington, had made quite a social following during his stay here. Americans need to learn to treat foreign diplomats deferentially, but not to fall for their story, and be influenced by their intrigue which usually is in behalf of their home country, not our own.

### American End Run

The bleacher fans which were commencing to grumble over the lack of yardage gain in Normandy are on their feet cheering as Gen. Bradley's men are racing around America's right end for a 65-mile gain. The Yanks have carried the ball nearly to St. Nazaire. When they reach that they have sealed off the Breton peninsula and can then work back toward Brest which they can use as a landing port, as in the first world war.

The talk about timetable is not being heard much right now, because the allies, once they broke through the nazi line, threw the timetable away as they advanced as high as 40 miles in a single day—a veritable Russian day's stride.

A few more end runs, a few heavy punches off tackle, and a few good old American razzledazzle plays and the Yanks and their British and Canadian allies will be right up to the Rhine river, and they won't stop there to translate the fourth book of Caesar telling how he built bridges across the Rhine. And if the Germans look over to the American sidelines they will find we have plenty of reserves just as good as those in the first team, and they are

Art Perry, Smudge Pot columnist of the Medford Mail-Tribune, is laid up with a sprained leg and unable to turn out his daily grist of witticisms of the folk on the Rogue, the Applegate and the Main stem. The M-T doesn't disclose what caused his accident. We imagine he tripped over a headline.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Roaring across the base of the Breton peninsula at express speed, American armored forces may bring about its isolation by the week end.

That the Brittany break-through has thrown the nazi defense organization in France into confusion cannot be doubted. Roving almost at will, several powerful and largely self-contained American columns including truck-borne infantry and self-propelled heavy field guns are loose far in the enemy rear. They have broken into the vast Loire valley maneuver ground as well as virtually lopping off the Breton foreland to convert it into a death trap for the indicated small force of German garrison troops caught there.

Given fuel and ammunition to keep going, that American force could 70 far to bring the battle of France itself to a quick issue.

It is not impossible that sea-borne convoys of reinforcements and supplies are already waiting somewhere off the mouth of the Loire to pour their cargoes ashore. London dispatches hint that such is the case of the St. Malo estuary on the north Brittany shore as one American column closes in from Dinan on that ancient town.

There is no authoritative intimation of allied plans to exploit the glittering opportunity presented to throw the enemy back behind the Seine by a fast surge up the Loire. What is clear is that the foe has been desperately moving forces from south of Caen in the Ornea Vire sector westward in hope of stemming the allied tide.

That is reported by front line observers; but it is too late. The only German alternative short of throwing into action in France heavy forces that obviously are not available to the nazi high command there is a sweeping retreat. Over night, virtually, the invaders' grip on the whole Seine-Loire bounded segment of northwestern France, his hold on Paris itself, has been badly shaken.

The blow fell in the west for Hitler, too, before his effort to purge his own military house at home and in the field of disaffected high-ranking commanders at whose hands he narrowly escaped death was complete. There can be small doubt that east, west and south alike, German field forces are seething internally with suspicion and recriminations, almost as much in fear of nazi vengeance as of Russian and allied power strokes they have nowhere been able to beat back or evade.

Typical of those strokes was the Russian breakthrough to the Baltic below Riga.

There is evidence that the Russians utterly outuessed as well as out-fought the foe to complete that Baltic trap. It is clear now that just enough pressure was kept up against the Narva isthmus and below Pskov to pin the German northern flank forces in place while the drive to the Baltic below them went through.

If Gen. Lindemann falls into nazi hands his head probably would pay the price of defeat, whatever his actual role. That is a warning to other German field commanders and a hint of near panic at nazi supreme headquarters. It is a ghastly situation in which German field commanders appear to find themselves with catastrophe rolling in upon th



Wanted Shatterproof Glass

# Inside Washington

Special to Central Press WASHINGTON-In the view of political observers, the deep schism in the Democratic party caused by the vice presidential fight at the Chicago convention is a mistake in political strategy which may cost dearly at the polls in November.

It is the considered opinion of these experts, that the president has lost more votes by permitting an "open" race for the vice presidential nomination than would have been the case had he dictated his choice to the convention as he did in 1940.

Although the 1940 demand for Wallace by the president was a bitter pill for the Democratic convention to swallow, it is pointed out that the result of this course left no deep scars, as the 1944 procedure undoubtedly has

President Roosevelt in following the course he did, undoubtedly had in mind the fact that his control over the Democratic party is nowhere near as complete as it was four years ago, and his action was motivated by an attempt to assuage the factions which have fallen away from him during his third term in office.

However, it is apparent that he has failed in this objective, and the "open" race for the nomination has served to accentuate the many breaches in the party ranks rather than to heal them.

It is now believed that it will take four months more to complete the government's case in Washington's mass sedition trial. Prosecution O. John Rogge

confided to reporters as the 13th week closed that, on the basis of the original "timetable," he had submitted two weeks' evidence. About two months had been devoted to it. When the trial opened, Rogge had predicted that his evidence would take about six weeks.

The trial, now in its fourth month, has moved along with virtually no "overt act" testimony to date. Seven of the government's 200 witnesses have been on the stand. Only a fraction of the list of some 4,000 documents have been introduced. Three defendants have been severed from the case, and one died.

ARNIC MOSSIER

hedgerows, known as bocage, are giving the Allied high command sleepless nights in France.

The reason is that Gen. Erwin Rommel and his Nazis have used these small, grassy plots as individual fortifications to hold up the Allied advance. They make excellent anti-tank points.

Except for the plains southeast of Caen, bocage dot virtually the entire Normandy landscape now occupied by the British-Canadian-American forces. All this lends special importance to the break-through by Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery's British Second Army on to the flat plain country southeast of Caen, where tanks and other mobile units can deploy to considerable advan-

Reports from the Dutch underground reaching Washington disclose an ever increasing number of professors are refusing to continue teaching in Holland and are going into hiding.

Eleven more professors, according to the reports, recently joined those who refuse to work under the Nazi yoke. Three of the 11 professors were from the University of Utrecht, five from Amsterdam university and three from Wageningen Agricultural college.

Military men returning from the Central Pacific say that the numerous atols spread over the tropic sea look like Holland because of the countless windmills that can be seen on the flat patches of coral sand.

Returning Marine officers say the crude windmills have been constructed from spare parts and scrap material and the power provided by the turning blades is being used by ingenious Yanks to wash their clothes.

Most of the "washing machines" consist of a steel drum and a plunger with the latter attached by gears to the rod on the windmill. The trade winds whirl the blades to provide power for the crude but useful machines.

These officers say that crews of bombing planes operating in that area dump clothes, soap suds and water into the tanks; go off on bombing missions, and return Small clumps of grass or to find their clothes clean.

By Mossler

What are the facts regarding job prospects for the immediate postwar period?

As good a discussion of this as I have seen appears in the report of the hearings of Sen. George's committee on postwar economic policy and planning, in the testimony of Dr. Harold G. Moulton of Brookings Institution. According to his estimate the present total labor force is 50 million persons or a little more in the busy season of the year. In addition there are around 11 million persons in the armed forces Suppo in Europe ends this year and in Japan a year later, Dr. Moulton estimates that within two and one-half years from the end of the war in Europe there will be demobilized from the service and from war industry about

The army will remain much larger than before this war, probably around 11/2 million for some time to come. What are the employment prospects for these 17,800,000? Dr. Moulton estimates there will be about 57 million employables for the postwar period, which excludes those aged persons, children, women who are working now largely for patri-

17,800,000 persons. This will take

place gradually, not all at once.

otic reasons as substitutes for those gone to war. He considers that a safe margin of unemployment is three million persons. By that he means that always there is shifting of men in jobs, but they are taken care of in the interval of unemployment by their own savings or by unemployment compensation. When unemployment rises

above the three million mark then there may be trouble. So he sets as a postwar goal for employment 54,000,000. Those are the situations in jobs or self-employment which are required to sustain our population. The attainment in 1940 was 46 million, which leaves a gap of 8,000,000 additional situations which must be provided in the period right after demobiliza-

It is Dr. Moulton's opinion that the demand for goods and services in the immediate postwar period will be so large, in view of the stoppage of much civilian production, that the provision of employment for eight million persons is not at all impossible. To quote:

"What I am trying to emphasize here is that, as we have analyzed this problem, without having in advance any assumption in our own minds as to where we would come out on this, we have reached the conclusion that the magnitude of this unemployment problem has been very greatly exaggerated by virtue of the inclusion of a lot of people who aren't going to be discharged from their jobs at all, but will continue to work where they are, and secondly, that the volume of industrial production, assuming a fairly healthy climate, is very likely to be large enough to make our unemployment problem in this transition period much less serious than it has been during most of the thirties.

There will be pinches in given areas. Dr. Moulton admits, as in shipyard communities; and he four or five years hence when

(Continued from Page 1)

man," replied the doc, "I'd say you had a fair heart-just fair." Then he proceeded to order him out of combat, told him to take it easy and not work too hard and above all not to get excited. He was reclassified for limited service only and sent to a replacement depot, which is where another amazing factor But after a week there he found a loophole in the law and left. Red tape followed him to the front where his battalionding officer, a blunt jor with a short temper sent word back that if they wanted

Lt. Degman they would have to come and get him. "Furthermore," he told the replacement depot people, "you won't find him here at the battalion CP because I won't send a runner up there where he is now on anything but essential business. If you want him go up

the pent-up demand for consumer goods is filled.

It should be added that A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner, bureau of labor statistics, who followed Dr. Moulton, was more conservative than Moulton. He expressed the view that there might be as many as 59,000,000 persons in the total labor force, or two million more than Moulton estimated; and further thought that the safe margin for unemployed was around two million persons, instead of three. But both agreed that success depended on how promptly private employment was made available as demobilization from war and industries occurs.

Labor groups favor the Kilgore bill which provides unemployment compensation at the rate of \$35 a week for war workers and for their retraining. But that rate is higher than the GI bill provides (\$20 a seem that the huge sums accrued (Oregon has \$50 billion) in the regular unemployment compensation funds would be during the transition period from war to peace industry.

While these grants or compenbelieve it can be done provided lots." in industry, trade and agricul-

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, to the combat line and get him July 29-(delayed) - (A')-Neither yourself."

AT THE FRONT

military nor medical men can

quite figure out why Lt. Jack

Degman of Piedmont, Wyo., is

ter going through the Tunisian and Italy campaigns.

Platoon leader in a tank de-

stroyer outfit, the ex-cowboy has

been wounded five times, consid-

erably above par for any combat

corps, and it has earned him the

battalion nickname, "screen-

door," indicating he is full of

And the five wounds don't

count a couple of extra ones

which he didn't even bother to

All this fighting was done with

It's a strange story. Jack's

mother died when he was in his

early teens. So he headed east,

got as far as Wyoming. There

his grandparents persuaded him

to stop his wandering, work for

money vacations and continue

Four years ago, after two years

in a pre-med course in the Uni-

versity of Wyoming, Jack joined

the army. It was natural that

this lean, bronzed, sunburned

youth of medium stature would

get in some motorized outfit.

How he got in with his heart

amazes the medics over here but

he did, and he landed with the

invasion in North Africa. He

started accumulating his wounds

in the Tunisian campaign, but

the boys were busy and nobody

happened to check his heart

It was only a few months ago

during the heat of the Cassino

campaign that he got shot up

again and was evacuated back

to Naples. There the doc checked

his heart and blinked his eyes.

"What's the matter Doc?"

"If you were a 70-year old

asked Jack, "Haven't I got a

while patching him up.

good heart?'

Cowboys don't like to walk.

his schooling in the winter.

what is known as a 70-year old-

heart in his 23-year-old body.

take to the hospital.

In Combat Despite 70-Year-Old-Heart

Shortly thereafter "Screendoor" Degman's papers came through officially reassigning still alive and still in combat afhim to his old outfit, ancient heart, battle scarred frame and

> People do not like to go up to the combat lines to get other people. Since Jack had been away his platoon lost two lieutenants who succeeded him in command - which provides a sketchy idea of how sizzling it was in that sector at the time. He had no difficulty getting his old job back.

After the war he aims to return to college.

"Strikes me that's the best way to get rehabilitated-to learn how to earn a living in civilian life again," he said quite seriously. "After all, you forget how in the army, because you lead such a sheltered life."

## The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY The Navy in print-

The Navy continues to be the best publicized of our armed services, on Publishers' Row. More books seem to be written about the Navy than about the Army or even the Air Force; the books are as a rule better written, and technical problems, such as organization of the text and censorship, seem to be less bothersome. What's more, most of the books

sell very well. One of them was called "The Navy Reader," and was published last year by Lt. William Harrison Fetridge, USNR. Lieutenant Fetridge's "Reader" was popular enough to cause his publisher to demand another volume; this the Lieutenant calls chastely, "The Second Navy Reader." Like the first of these books, it serves a double purpose. It is the sort of book a Navy man could read with great profit in his first weeks of service, and it is unquestionably one of the best sources of information about the Navy the general public could find. The material is assembled from every type of source service manuals to the slick magazines. It has been chosen for readability, but not altogether. Its accuracy has been checked

carefully, illustrations really il-

lustrate, and there are a good

many diagrams as well as a lot

of exciting prose. (Bobbs-Mer-

rill; \$3.75). The Marines have a share in Lieutenant Fetridge's book; they also have a book of their own called "The Marine Corps Reader." The title may make the good lieutenant chuckle a bit, too, "The Marine Corps Reader" is also an assembly job, taken from publications of the corps, from magazines and from the work of correspondents who have served with the corps. It looks like a small book, but it runs to exactly 600 pages, and Col. Clyde H. Metcalf of the corps, its editor, has thoughtfully provided a good (and brief) history of his organiza-

tion. (Putnam; \$3). And there is a handsome book called "Navy Yearbook" which is not unlike Jane's famous manual, except that it includes naval aircraft, and does not go into such elaborate detail. Phillip Andrews and Leonard Engel are the editors. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce; \$4.50).

# Demos Urge Snell to Call Special Meet

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4-(A)week) for service men. It would Gov. Snell was asked today by Democratic groups to call a special legislative session to amend the absent voters' law "to make ceradequate to care for workers tain our servicemen and women will have opportunity to vote."

State Sen. Lew Wallace also released copies of a resolution apsation will help bridge the gap proved by the Portland Elks lodge they provide only temporary asking Snell to "immediately call relief. The real solution lies in a session to enact legislation to real jobs at living wages. Mak- change the independent filing date ing the change will provide a from September 23 to August 15, real test of the flexibility of our to give soldiers additional time to whole economic system, but I receive and return November bal-

there is intelligent legislation in | Snell has approved use of the Washington and full cooperation Federal ballots by absent Oregon servicemen, and he indicated a belief these will be adequate.





YOUNG IDEA"

pasture, and willing to let a new rural relative take from without and vengeance stalking them at home "Here I'm not cating or sleeping since I broke up with Wilbur, and makes no forecast for the period over.—Albany Democrat-Herald. to make them the scapegoats for defeat. you go and have STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE!" four or five years hence when