

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Food Needs of Russia

Just returned from Russia, Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead reports that the food situation in that country is "unbelievably difficult." Most of the people of Russia subsist on a diet of black bread, boiled potatoes and cabbage. He thinks the United States will need to ship food to Russia for the next three years. For over a year that country will need all the food for which shipping space can be provided.

This might afford some outlet for the surplus that will show up in this country when the war ends. The business may need to be done on credit for a time, but Russia can make payment eventually. It is reported that Russia expects to pay for all the lend-lease supplies now being furnished.

It is true that Russia suffered most severely of any nation in the extent of its territory being overrun and damaged by the Germans. The rich Ukraine was all occupied, though the Germans failed to get much good out of it. Shortage of manpower and machinery delays the restoration of full production in the recovered areas.

Russia has always been on the margin of subsistence. With all its fine power plants and new subways in Moscow the people generally have been hungry or with a very narrow margin of sufficiency in foodstuffs. The land lies far in the north, and the climate makes crops uncertain. Perhaps irrigation and other developments in Soviet Asia may increase food supplies, but the population keeps on growing and transportation is still inadequate.

For decades Russia will be fully occupied within its own borders, rebuilding its plant, restoring its farms, extending its transportation system by rail, road and air, and developing its mineral resources. As it reaches economic security the country should be more hospitable and its internal politics more relaxed. Until that time our country can be of real assistance to Russia, without sacrifice to itself.

How the "Winner" May Lose

Several persons have asked The Statesman to explain how a presidential candidate could poll more popular votes than his rival and still lose the electoral vote and therefore the election. This is because we do not vote for president directly but for electors by states. (Such has happened twice in United States history.)

The answer lies in the margins candidates might poll in various states. For instance: assume there are four states, each with a voting registration of 1,000,000 and each with an electoral vote of 10.

One candidate wins three states, polling 600,000 votes in each, and loses one, polling but 100,000 votes in the latter. By winning three states, he wins 30 electoral votes and, therefore, the election. And his total popular vote is 1,900,000.

The other candidate would poll 400,000 votes in each of the three states he lost, and 900,000 votes in the state he won. He got but 10 electoral votes, but his total popular vote was 2,100,000.

It is through variations of this exigency that it is possible for a presidential winner to have fewer popular votes than the loser.

A Japanese Domei broadcast announces the death of another Japanese admiral of "complications of the liver." This is a variation from the recent deaths in airplane accidents. The "complications" may have been due to the admiral's sticking his sword into his liver in the traditional hari-kari manner.

The British will have more to eat this Christmas. The food administration there is tapping secret larders with 20,000 tons of food that had been held in reserve against invasion.

As predicted the pollsters are not laying anything on the line themselves in this election. They don't want to be caught off base like the late Lit. Dig.

Jim Fly has resigned from the federal communications commission. That will please a lot of radio owners who have been saying "Shoo Fly" only in worse language.

We have reached the point in the national campaign when both sides "hope for the best and fear for the worst."

Editorial Comment

FAR EAST
Rumored differences between General Stilwell and Admiral Louis Mountbatten, if they existed, were not personal, but clashes of national policy which on our side at least is not very precisely defined.

We cannot say, as the rumors have it, that the British are not so keen for a strong post-war China as the United States would like to have established. But it is not disputable that the British have colonial interests in Asia and we have not.

Due to whatever cause, the British high strategy evidently does not press for a strong move in the Bengal area. This and other circumstances indicate there is not complete accord in British and American objectives here except the main purpose that the Japanese must be completely defeated and expelled from the territories into which they have forced entry. It is not even remotely a reflection on the entire sincerity of the British on this point to observe that in the methods of achieving it there seems to be a lack of accord with American conceptions.

Divergences on side issues are doing the main enterprise no good. It is not to be expected that conflicts of opinion or interests will be eliminated. But it is practical to urge that where such differences do exist they be open disagreements, frankly stated and frankly dealt with.

There are areas of opinion in which there can be mutual recognition of practical issues. Mr. Roosevelt or other American policy makers and the British long-range strategists should get to a common understanding on policies in the Far East, at least, so far as they affect the present joint effort. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Election Pre-Mortem

This is the day the voters are saving the country, but they will not know until tomorrow what or whom, they are saving it from.

In a day or two now we will get our tax statements. They will not show the tax reductions promised by candidates but will show the increases voted by the taxpayers, when in an expansive mood.

Besides the luxury of a national and state campaign Klamath Falls has the thrill of a municipal election with four candidates for mayor.

The failure of straw ballots this year to show "which way the wind is blowing" wasn't due to any lack of wind.

In Stanford university's mock election Dewey won over Roosevelt 857 to 385. The democrats will probably taunt "Hooverville."

This being election day, The Statesman suspends political comment. Will be on business at this stand tomorrow, however.

And now 40 shopping days till Christmas.

Second Front

It's about time we agitated for a second front in the Pacific war, say one by the British based on India and down to Singapore. The long-range bombings of Singapore and Sumatra may be a cue. It would seem more practical to swing an amphibious operation along the Malay peninsula or on Java than to try to drive through Burma into China.

The British fleet is now massing in the Indian ocean; India has millions of troops; Australia has men and machines. Why not a stroke in the area between the Pacific and Indian oceans while MacArthur and Halsey keep the Japs occupied farther south?

"Out of Bounds"

Bend's Bob Sawyer calls attention to Salem being put "out of bounds" for Corvallis marines. We shall expect Chas. Sprague to say they absorbed a bit too much of that old time Salem "culture."

—Eugene Register-Guard

We have been waiting for the boys up the creek to poke a little fun at Salem.

Just why Salem was declared "out of bounds" for marines from Corvallis remains the No. one marine secret. The marine (colonel) landed (on Salem), but he doesn't seem to have the local situation very well in hand.

The only thing we know happened was that a few marines got in a fight in the local Shanghai restaurant. But then we thought they were preparing to fight in China, and this would be only a practice game. Evidently the colonel doesn't want his boys to breathe any air less pure than that of Corvallis. (Now Claude, you carry the ball.)

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

With another German army driven finally north of the Maas in Holland, blowing bridges to delay allied pursuit, there is full warrant for Nazi expectation of a new British assault on the Arnhem pivot of lower Rhine defenses. However Berlin reports that it has started still lack confirmation.

There seems small reason to expect an allied attempt to force the Maas itself. Beyond it lie the Waal and the Dutch Rhine to give the offensive moated fronts on which to stand. But in the Arnhem sector only the western branch of the Neder Rhine stands in the way of snapping shut a trap on the battered German divisions still in north central Holland.

It remains to be seen whether allied strategy that dictated the task of clearing the approaches to Antwerp is aimed at isolating what is left of the broken Nazi 15th army, or was designed to pave the way for a new push eastward via the Arnhem-Emmerich gateway to the north German plains.

The Nazi high command seems in no doubt, however, that the most powerful and concentrated allied offensive since the break-through in Normandy is close at hand in Holland. The Germans apparently feel the American first army saw-saw drive in the Hurtgen forest sector below Aachen is an element of that impending major assault.

The fury of German resistance to the American attempt to outflank the Duren roadblock on the way to Cologne or to a deployment northeastward into the Cologne plain west of the Rhine indicates the significance the Germans attach to that operation. They were obviously caught off balance at first, permitting first army units to dig a four mile deep dent. Heavy Nazi reserves have been poured in since then with tiny German villages changing hands repeatedly in the ebb and flow of the fight.

Berlin reports that allied air troops had again been dropped in the Arnhem region in another effort to seize the all important bridge over the Neder Rhine find no reflection in allied bulletins. It seems doubtful that it would be attempted again in view of the known strength of German forces there. Field Marshal Montgomery needs more width of front for an eastward drive than he has yet gained in the Arnhem corner and the most likely place to secure it at the moment would be northward, across the Dutch Rhine west of Arnhem.

A successful drive to close the corridor north of Arnhem to the shores of the Zuider Zee would forestall aid to the Nazi garrison on the east bank of the Neder Rhine. It would also pave the way for allied outflanking of the Arnhem pivot from the north.

Whatever allied plans may be, there is every reason to expect them to be put into effect promptly now that the south bank of the Maas has been cleared for practically its entire length and the northern flank of the Arnhem salient been fully secured against counter attack.

'The Indispensable Man'

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"JOHN C. CALHOUN, NATIONALIST," by Charles M. Wiltsie (Bobbs-Merrill; \$3.75).

Just as Hamilton Basso settles down in his new Connecticut house to begin his Calhoun project, which includes a 2-volume biography of John C. Calhoun and four related novels covering the same period, another biography of the great Carolinian appears. This is by Charles M. Wiltsie, and bears the title, "John C. Calhoun, Nationalist." It carries the story down to the beginning of Jackson's presidency in time, and down to the day when Calhoun at last had decided upon his own remedy for the difficulties of the United States. This was, of course, a belief in the sovereignty of the states. Calhoun would use this principle as a means of preserving the Union.

Evidently, this is the first of two volumes by Mr. Wiltsie. It will also be a surprise for those who think of Calhoun as a rather desiccated old gentleman. He was that in his later years, but except for the burning eyes of the Covenantor he was a romantic figure in the period of Mr. Wiltsie's first volume.

He was the first really great figure out of the South Carolina Piedmont, a man whose forebears had arrived in the Piedmont from Scotland by way of Ireland, Pennsylvania, and Southern Virginia. John Calhoun's father Patrick fought the plantation aristocracy of the lowlands with considerable success, and became prominent as a leader of the small-farmer class in its long battle for equal representation with the rice and indigo growers. Patrick Calhoun was a tough nut, too tough for the average lowland jaw. His son was tough, too, but more supple.

John Calhoun's first work in the House of Representatives was to help Clay bring on a useless war, that of 1812. His service as Monroe's secretary of war was valuable and as vice-president he was a founder of Jacksonian democracy. He was also one of the first men to try to use his understanding of the industrial revolution in the creation of a political program. Mr. Wiltsie has made good use of fine material.

The newsmen here who follow such things closely say the best campaign speech was made by a movie actor, but newsmen are accustomed to overemphasis. They make a living at it.

I always had thought movie actors were like Orson Welles, who conducts himself preposterously, as if he did not expect anyone to think he was genuine, and behaves generally as a latter day John Barrymore, in a more childlike sort of way.

The mere sight of his cherubic countenance enrages me more than anything except possibly

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"Has it ever occurred to you that there may be someone else?"

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON
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WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—This is the day when everyone starts laying down the adjectives quietly and begins acting nice.

There is less cause for the quadrennial metamorphosis this time than usual. It has been an unusually clean campaign.

Of course, the frenzied few managed to call each other liars, but not many proved it, and after all anyone in politics is supposed to be a liar these days, so the charge is hardly sensational.

As a matter of fact I achieve the distinction of being called a liar by four or five of my 20,000,000 readers (circulation being up) for having quoted Mr. R. as saying in his Boston speech that he would never send our boys abroad in foreign wars (the same as now raging).

They thought he added the words "unless attacked." He didn't. Not in the Boston speech, although he may have added it in some other remarks. I just told those readers to apply to a New York newspaper which offered some thousands of dollars to anyone who could prove the president contrived an out for himself carefully and slyly in the Boston address, and as far as I know no money has changed hands.

The newsmen here who follow such things closely say the best campaign speech was made by a movie actor, but newsmen are accustomed to overemphasis. They make a living at it.

I always had thought movie actors were like Orson Welles, who conducts himself preposterously, as if he did not expect anyone to think he was genuine, and behaves generally as a latter day John Barrymore, in a more childlike sort of way.

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Although these facts were recounted in the newsreels so any eye could see, the newspapers never mentioned the facts to my knowledge, although these facts had nothing to do with his permanent disability as he always had stood before his speeches. The Republicans were certainly more than gracious to him in this respect, and so was the press.

For Governor Dewey I would say he conducted the cleanest campaign of my generation. I think he got in a little too much of the "me-too," but so did Roosevelt. (He seized the Dewey platform—free enterprise, incentive capitalism, etc.)

It seems that if either of them found a good idea, the other would come out for it immediately. Dewey even got around to endorsing the fair employment practices committee which has not practised what its name implies, but has followed muscling-in methods on the political line of the Marshall Field publications. (I understand PM's true circulation is only 40,000 which may indicate how unpopular that line really is.)

But Dewey got all his facts straight and showed himself to be the careful investigator which he is. No one tossed him around. (The methods of the licks crowd of frenzied few being obviously less popular this time.) In general Dewey narrowed the campaign down with his "me-toos" to the point where he presented the cast that—everything else being about equal, he proposed an honest government without revolutionary changes. If you vote for that today, I think you will get it.



Kenneth L. Dixon
Dixon
AT THE FRONT!

'Combat Fatigue' is Almost Entirely a Physical Condition.

WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, Oct. 29—(Delayed)—(P)—Up to now, there seems to have been no general understanding of the battle conditions which was termed "shell-shock" in World War I and is being defined as "exhaustion" or "combat fatigue" in World War II.

There does seem to be a danger, however, that just Kenneth L. Dixon as thousands of lives were wrecked by shame during and after

the last war, the same thing may happen again.

Certainly, the men are not to be blamed. Most have done far more than their duty on the combat line.

For over a year, I have studied the exhaustion cases that I happened to come in contact with—from the combat line as far back as station and general hospitals. At psychoneurotic centers, specialists discussed cases that have developed since Pearl Harbor. Out of it all has come this conclusion:

Exhaustion is not a camouflage term to cover cowardice or some dreadful mental illness.

Exhaustion means just what it says. It is almost entirely a physical condition. It is true that there are some mental causes, but the best way to describe them is to say that if they indicate lack of courage, so does plain ordinary worry.

Thus, if exhaustion itself represents cowardice, so do stomach ulcers.

Some of the most extreme cases of exhaustion are the bravest soldiers.

They are men decorated with silver stars and distinguished service crosses and other evidence of their outstanding heroism. The final proof that there is nothing shameful about it, that none are immune to it, is shown in the manner in which it attacks the average person.

War is full of varied fear-breeding conditions to which the human body has certain standard reactions. These include palpitations of the heart, difficulty in breathing, profuse sweating, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep and many similar symptoms.

Normally, when the cause of fear is removed—when the artillery barrage is lifted or the bombing raid ends—the symptoms disappear. But this is true only so long as the body is strong enough to throw them off.

If you still talk in terms of courage in such cases, you can say that a well fed, warmly clothed and fully rested healthy soldier almost always is the "bravest."

But when the soldier's body becomes cold, wet and utterly worn out due to lack of sleep and food, it weakens. The limbs lose their strength and the mind becomes

(Continued on page 5)

IT SEEMS TO ME
(Continued from page 1)

made for the development of the 53 acres of the Bush Pasture to which the city now holds title.

The survey might also review possibilities for a riverside park, the beautification of the acreage on the river road where the sewage disposal plant will be located, and for an adequate recreational field in north Salem.

We have been accustomed to think of parks merely as open spaces with trees, grass and flowers. Cities with progressive park programs however are developing facilities for the wider public use of these open spaces: playfields, picnicking spots, bridge paths, water sports, floral plots and nurseries, music pavilions, stadia. Salem certainly can't get these all at once; but we do need to get a vision of what we ought to have as the city grows. This calls for a competent local authority, which the city already has in its park board, and expert advice which can be had if the city will pay for it.

The urgency about the Bush Pasture tract is that, that unless the city acts now the lands will soon be sold for residential purposes, which means they would probably be lost forever as far as a public park is concerned.

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The Safety Valve
LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

IMPEDERS VS. PROGRESSIVES
To the Editor:
In your issue of Sunday, October 29, my attention has been called to an article on page six, P. G. E. vs. Bonneville. Several years ago the city had the opportunity of buying the Salem Water Co. for about \$375,000, thereby a chance of a saving of over \$2,000,000 compared to the amount eventually paid, but the objectors to Salem's progress voted down the offer. Impeders to Salem's progress are in evidence again. All business enterprises old and new are looking for lower power rates.

Cheaper power would mean progress and future prosperity for Salem and vicinity.

Now it comes to light that the city council did about four years ago grant the Bonneville Power Co. the right to set a measly number of 20 poles. Again it

comes to light that a committee of three councilmen was appointed some time ago to iron out or conduct an investigation as to the facts between the P. G. E. and Bonneville. But somehow or other this move or report has been pigeonholed for or by some influential reason or otherwise.

The impeders of progress in Salem are still running at large and have the idea that one business establishment must or can have a life lease or franchise, everlastingly and eternally (others keep out). Why?

With this spirit paramount, many business concerns have been driven out of Salem and progress in the future of Salem has the least and last consideration.

Bonneville power was installed at great cost for the future development, not for Salem
(Continued on page 7)

Veterans' Rights and Benefits

(This is a portion of an official pamphlet giving information on the rights and privileges of war veterans under federal laws.)

Benefits for Dependents
GOVERNMENT INSURANCE
When a veteran dies, the Director of Insurance, Veterans' Administration, should be notified immediately so that all questions of insurance can be settled promptly.

Upon the death of a person who carried Government insurance, the Veterans' Administration when notified will forward the necessary blanks to the beneficiary. In the case of National Service Life Insurance, payments will be made by the Veterans' Administration, not in one lump sum but in 240 equal monthly payments if the beneficiary is under 30 years of age, or in equal monthly installments for life if beneficiary is 30 or over.

DEPENDENTS OF VETERANS RECEIVING VOCATIONAL TRAINING
The pension of a disabled veteran who is receiving vocational training may, in some cases, be increased on account of a wife, husband, children or dependent parents.

DISABLED DEPENDENTS
Any disabled dependent of employable age with a vocational handicap may secure through the State Rehabilitation Agency special training and other services necessary to prepare him for a job. Apply to your State Board of Vocational Education, or inquire at the nearest United States Employment Service office as to the location of the State Rehabilitation Agency.

Stevens
Jewelry—Manufactured and Repaired

We are equipped to remodel or repair antique or modern jewelry of all kinds. We also design and manufacture jewelry right here in our own shop. Yes, we do engraving, too.

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Salem, Oregon