

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sweeps Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Evidence for Dewey

Governor Dewey is not making speeches now, for obvious reasons. If he were he could find in the Biddle-Littell controversy fresh material to support his text about the quarrelsomeness within this administration. As soon as the ballots were counted, almost, Attorney General Biddle calls on his assistant, Norman Littell, to resign. Littell refuses to comply; instead he issues a screed attacking Biddle, telling tales out of school, one to the effect that Biddle had intervened in behalf of Thomas E. Corcoran (Tommy the Cork), one-time presidential favorite, now a corporation lawyer in Washington. Littell held office by presidential appointment, and when the flare-up became a subject of senatorial inquiry the president Thursday fired Littell on grounds of insubordination.

This isn't the first intra-department row. Secretary of War Harry Woodring and Undersecretary Louis Johnson had serious difficulties and finally both left government service. Secretary of State Hull got rid of two of his undersecretaries, Raymond Moley and Sumner Welles. In the Biddle-Littell case it evidently was a case of clash of personalities, perhaps of ambitions. Littell was an ardent new dealer, dyed much more deeply than Biddle.

Rows like these are bound to develop, especially where persons are named for political reasons. The assortment of individuals is often wierd. But Roosevelt seems to have had a running-fire of quarreling within his official family. It is interesting that he has for once fired a man instead of shifting him to some other position.

Doctors Convicted

It is a very serious matter when two physicians long engaged in practice in a city, like Medford are found guilty of violating the Harrison law against sale of narcotics and sentenced to prison terms. Yet that is what has occurred. Judge James Alger Fee in pronouncing sentence said it was one of the heaviest responsibilities he had ever had to discharge.

Perhaps it was a case where the men themselves had become victims of the drug habit; but in any event they violated not only the law but the ethics of their profession. Imposing the penalty was the natural consequence.

Doctors are under heavy strain, and occasionally one takes the short cut of a shot of drug to keep him going. It is dangerous practice, because ready access to drugs gives him constant temptation. Yet the risks to society are so great from such a practice that the law must act with positiveness when offenses against the narcotic act are discovered; and doctors suffering from the drug habit must either be given treatment to break them of it or deprived of their license to practice their profession.

Lest We Forget

With all the war appeals we mustn't forget the Christmas seals, those bright bearers of goodwill at this season of the year. They are messengers of hope against a plague which has beset mankind for untold ages, the plague of tuberculosis.

Since the seal sale began great strides have been made in reducing the number of cases of TB and in bringing about recoveries of those stricken with it. But the campaign of education, prevention and cure must be kept up, ceaselessly. That's why we must keep on buying seals to finance the program of prevention and detection conducted by the health associations.

While the industrial payroll covered by the state industrial accident commission showed a drop of \$3,000,000 for October compared with the same month a year ago, this report, however, is not as complete as that for the unemployment compensation commission because the latter includes plants which are not under the state industrial accident system. However, the signs point to our passing the peak of industrial employment for the present. And doubtless it will be many years before normal operations reach these wartime peaks.

The Yanks may be pulled out of India and Burma. We hope the report is true. Sending them there was questionable. That is Britain's sphere, and the job of driving the Japs out of Burma should be left to the British. What are all the Indian troops good for if not to use in that area?

Editorial Comment

ATROCITY REPORT

The report on wholesale German atrocities has congress up in arms, determined that the Germans must have no more guns and weapons of war, ever. We believe congress should take a longer-range view than that based on the atrocity report alone. What the report states has been told piecemeal over a long time and from many and various places. The report now brings the whole thing together, authenticated by officials who accept it as factual.

With so much testimony from so many sources of widely different national temperaments and widely separated locations it should not take this report to arouse congress to declare that Germany must be disarmed.

For 50 to 75 years German generations have been educated into the pathological state of mind that they are supermen and that all others are subhuman, insensitive and outside humane considerations. There has been no secret about this, nor has there been any secret for years that they were preparing to march against a world that preferred better to guns.

Hitler merely set the crown of Nazi definition on the pathology created by patient, methodical philosophy that makes a people callous and brutal enough to inflict or be aware of inflicted cruelty and death to some Polish Jew and be insensitive to the suffering of a subhuman being.

This is the reason that Germany must be disarmed and it has been apparent for a far longer period than that in which the atrocities covered by the present report were committed. If only a half, or a tenth, or a smaller fraction of the millions covered by the report had been tortured and murdered the need for effective restraint would be equally evident. — San Francisco Chronicle.

Churchill Erases "Early"

Prime Minister's erasing of "early" before "summer" in his forecast of probable length of the war does not mean necessarily that the war will last that long. He gave himself an "out" when he remarked that any large and effective break-through in the region of Cologne and to the north would have the highest strategic consequences. That has been the opinion of this paper too. If the pressure of the allied British and American armies in this sector can crush the German resistance the possibilities of exploiting the success to achieve the final victory are great.

Churchill does well, however, to acquaint us with cold realities—including mud, which he talked about at some length in addressing parliament Wednesday. The other great factor which the prime minister mentioned was the very natural determination of the German people to protect their own soil which now is being invaded.

Truth is that no one can set the date for the German capitulation or collapse. But we must keep steady with our attack, and with the flow of supplies to sustain that attack. If only we can punch through and get into Germany this month we can save months of fighting. For Germany then would be prevented from building new lines of defense and from training fresh levies for its armies.

Tax Freeze

The house ways and means committee voted to freeze the social security payroll tax at the present rate of one per cent each on employer and employee. At the same time the committee approved a resolution calling for a comprehensive study of the social security setup.

This inquiry is badly needed. Figures show that the income is now far in excess of the outgo; but anyone with knowledge of how annuity plans operate know that the initial outgo is small but that it increases to huge sums. Mr. Altmyer of the social security board says the increases are needed to provide funds for future demands.

We are afraid that further deferment of the payroll increase will make the fund inadequate in the future so the obligation would have to be met out of the treasury. The fund ought to be self-supporting. Business better can assume the added cost now if only for the reason that much of what may be saved by the freeze goes out for federal taxes anyway.

Why Not Coronado?

Ernest Thompson Seton, famed author and naturalist, bobs up with the suggestion that the name of the state of New Mexico be changed to Cibola, meaning, in Spanish, "land where we find buffalo." Having had one lesson in Spanish however we question whether that choice would be wise. The Spanish pronunciation would be Thibola, but Americans would persist in calling it Sibola or Seebola. Why not call the state Coronado, after its discoverer, a name pronounced the same in both languages.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON

With its triple bastions, Julich, Linlich and Duran, closely American invested, the Nazi Roer river defense line in the Aachen sector is beginning to crumble.

Crash there would open the way to the Cologne plain. It would be the first major break against the foe in the allied winter offensive aimed at reaching or passing the Rhine in the north on the short road to Berlin.

German resort to blowing Roer flood gates, adding impounded waters to the already rain flood stream, was a move of desperation. It might slow up the allied advance temporarily but must also deny the defenders opportunity of effective counterattack. And counterattack has been the main German reliance to fend off both Russian and allied forward sweeps during gigantic Nazi retreats both in the east and the west.

Front line reports from the Aachen theater reflect allied expectation of early decisive puncture of the Roer line despite the German effort to turn it into a mile-wide moat. Meanwhile the first heavy frosts of winter are hardening the ground along the north and north central sectors of the west front. That means better tank going, and easier take-offs and landings for allied air power using close-behind-the-front extemporized air fields. It means easier going for supply trucks bringing up ammunition for allied guns now firing, by Washington official estimate, 10 shells to every one from Nazi forward batteries.

There is little probability even in the event of a complete allied break-through on the Roer of any such swift development west of the lower stretches of the Rhine as followed the Avranches breakthrough in Normandy. The west bank of the Rhine from Aachen northward to the termination of the Siegfried line proper near the Dutch border is too cluttered with stone built manufacturing towns and cities, too rain sodden yet for a repetition of General Patton's third army and run in Normandy to the Loire and the Seine.

Nevertheless allied passage of the Roer in strength at any point would force enemy evacuation of the Roermond bulge just north of the present scene of main allied action along the Roer. And even the main Siegfried line defense inside German frontiers all the way to the lower corner of the Nijmegen-Arnhem salient on the Neder Rhine might be unhinged by a Roer break-through.

Frosty weather is apt to prove even more favorable for allied purposes on the Saar sector than on the Roer. The chances for wide-sweeping and fast-paced tank maneuvers in the Blitz pattern look to be better in the Saar Basin terrain, once the Siegfried line defenses-in-depth are reached and passed by American armies than in the Cologne plain which receives the whole run-off of the Rhine watershed on its way to the sea.

There is still no sign of the opening of the expected main Russian offensive in Poland to exploit Vistula and Narew river bridgeheads; but south of Budapest in Hungary the enemy Danube line, Moscow says, now has been widely breached. Red forces have gained a substantial foothold west of the river in Hungary and Yugoslavia in what seems to be the opening of a campaign to invest Vienna from the southeast, virtually by-passing besieged Budapest.



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Tokyo Forecast: Cloudy and Warm

The Literary Guidepost

By John Selby

"MASTERCPIECES OF PAINTING FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART," edited by Huntington Cairns and John Walker (Random; \$3.50).

People who laugh gaily at the Victorian habit of stuffing birds to exhibit them under glass bells must have forgotten that we alleged moderns have several habits as quaint. One is the publication and purchase of elaborate gift books such as "Masterpieces of Painting from the National Gallery of Art," surely a perfect example of what not to call a book.

This is an enormous book some 11 by 15 inches which must weigh more than "Anthony Adverse" and is so extensive in area that it can scarcely be held in the usual reading position. It would be most easily handled on a marble-topped "center table" and in spite of the book's beauty and the rather wonderful fact of its appearance in a war economy, it is destined for display rather than for intimate use. It is, in short, the modern equivalent of the brown thrasher under glass.

The National Gallery was established nearly a century and a half too late, by act of Congress on March 24, 1837. Even then, the building was not paid for by the nation, but by Andrew Mellon. It was opened by President Roosevelt on St. Patrick's Day, 1911, and in spite of the distressing events of the last few years it already houses one of the world's important collections of painting. This is due to no brilliance of Congress but to the charitable gifts of a number of millionaires, and there are a great many persons who have expressed emotions ranging from annoyance to nausea at the thought that the United States of America's one national gallery should thus be a memorial to a few estimable gentlemen, rather than to the nation.

For the only 4-acre book I have seen this Christmas season Huntington Cairns and John Walker have selected 85 paintings, and have dug out comment to accompany them from sources as diverse as T. S. Eliot and Leonardo da Vinci. The comment is apt, the selection first rate, and the color reproduction is as good as we are likely to have for a long while.

Syria, a former province of the old Turkish empire, was made an independent state in 1920.

Kenneth L. Dixon
AT THE FRONT

Tank Riding Yanks Tell How It Feels Going Into Battle

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Nov. 28—(Delayed)—(P)—You have read stories and seen pictures of troop-carrying tanks going into battle. Do you ever wonder why those guys stop the armored monsters think, feel and say as they lie up there exposed to all that shooting?

Here is how four combat engineers de-Kenneth L. Dixon scribbed it:

Sgt. De Witt C. Gilpin, Chicago, Ill.: "The tanks and the doughboys on top of them are to bypass a little town near the German border. Four of us are to drop off and blow up a bridge the Germans might use for counter-attack. We load 'beehives,' 60-pound demolition bombs, on the platoon commander's tank."

Pfc. Marco Bellasalo, Long Island City, NY: "When we get on the tanks, the Germans are shooting airbursts. I feel like a clay pigeon. The best spot is right behind the turret. It is in front of you and five soldiers are around you."

Pfc. Michael Basiewicz, Jersey City, NJ: "All you hear is the motor. You never hear a shell whistle. When we move, they throw 88's at us."

Pvt. Thomas P. Pyzik, New York City: "I am a replacement and this is all new. I am ducking all the time. Scared. The sergeant says 'who in hell isn't?' I feel better after the first shells miss."

Gilpin: "The 88's lose us and as we grind along I ask 'Bellasalo how he feels. He says 'same as you do. Sometimes I like that big Italian. Then I spot the first Jerry so close I can spot the surprised look on his face as he dives into a hole. Then Basiewicz spots Jerries out front."

Bellasalo: "We are about 100 yards from a line of trees along a stream. A bazooka bangs at us. I empty a clip at the bazooka man. We yell at the tank commander and

the tanks cut loose with machineguns and 75's. As the tank-er swings the turret around it catches the pack of a doughboy behind it, hooking him over the side. He hangs there still trying to shoot his carbine until we reach out and unhook him. Some of us cuss and some laugh, but nobody really thinks it's funny."

Basiewicz: "A burp gun opens up from a tree. It is knocked out quick but first it gets some of the boys. A man on the next tank is hit but they don't notice he's dead until after the fight. He's an unarmed medic and they wouldn't notice like they would if he had been shooting and quit."

Pyzik: "The Germans are trying to get away, now. Our shells are going right into the creek after them. It took 30 minutes but it seems longer."

Gilpin: "Something is wrong with my carbine. Pyzik is so crowded up he can't shoot, so I borrow his. Bellasalo keeps firing so close to my ear it sounds like a 240. Basiewicz keeps yelling that we'll push him off the tank. It isn't far to fall but it is dangerous. He might get crushed."

Bellasalo: "Basiewicz starts beeping and all of a sudden I decide we are going to be okay. It comes like that. The bridge we are supposed to blow up is a couple of hundred yards away. But the tank commander says we will let it go. The town is taken. It is getting dark. I think I got that bazooka man. His shell scared me but he must have been scared worse or he wouldn't have missed."

Basiewicz: "We get away from the trees. They evacuate the wounded and dead. Except for them we feel good. We've made it again."

Arnold Says Nip Industry Will Get It

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30—(P)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces, told a veterans of foreign wars meeting last night that "we're going to bomb Japanese industry into a state of paralysis—just as we're doing in Germany."

"First with our B-29s, then, as we get bases closer to Japan, with our Fortresses and Liberators, we're going to destroy the heart and the nerve centers of Japan's war machine," he said in a prepared talk. "Japan will have little industry left when our army and navy air forces complete their tasks of destruction."

"They've asked for and they're going to get it."

Cautioning that the war is far from over, the general asserted the air battle against Japan "is in its earliest phase."

Bank, Land Divisions Given New Quarters

The state banking department, for several years located on the first floor of the state capitol building, Friday will move into offices on the third floor of the state library structure now occupied by the state land division.

Camp Fire Girl Organization Forms Large Area Council

Two years of work on the part of Camp Fire Girls' councils in this part of Oregon was culminated this week with the formation of an area council to be known as the Willamette Area Council of Camp Fire Girls, Inc. Area headquarters will be in Salem.

Covering the work in Polk, Marion and Benton counties and taking in the two existing councils, the Dallas-Corvallis and Chemeketa at Salem, the area has thirteen hundred adults and girls already enrolled exceeded only by councils at Portland, Seattle and Spokane in district VI.

A meeting of the representatives to the new area board was held in Salem Tuesday night and the officers for the year 1945 elected.

President Named
Dr. Sanford Zeller of Corvallis will serve as president. He brings to the organization many years of experience in helping with Camp Fire, both in town and in Camp Kilowan at Falls City.

The first vice-president, Charles Huggins of Salem, has served in various capacities during his years in Camp Fire. President of the Chemeketa council and camp chairman, he will help to guide the policies of the area during the next year.

Mrs. Blackley Elected
The second vice-president is Mrs. William Blackley from Dallas, where she has been guardian and is now serving as president of the Dallas board.

Mrs. Paul Morse of Salem, elected to serve as secretary-treasurer, has worked with and for girls for 12 years in Salem and vicinity. It was through her interest that the



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tourist travel after the war: The delayed vacation trips will be put off no longer, once gas and tires are available; people will want a release from the tensions of war and of staying-at-home. The tens of thousands of soldiers and sailors and war workers who have been temporarily domiciled in the west will want to come back for a short visit or a longer stay. Also, more people are being granted regular vacations. This privilege is being written into many labor union contracts. It will release whole armies of people for one or two weeks of travel, and thousands of them will want to see the northwest.

When we hear talk of 60,000-000 jobs, that means 60,000,000 vacations, more or less. And the jobholders vacation also means in many, many cases a family vacation, by automobile. One can get out his pencil and do just a little figuring and he will conclude that there just will be no way of keeping tourists out of Oregon, if we wanted to—which decidedly we do not.

Very well, what are we doing to get ready for an enlarged tourist trade? Of course new construction is practically out. But what planning is being done, aside from highway work? Who see the vision and opportunity and are planning to erect modern hostleries for tourist accommodations, convenient, with good beds, AND good dining service? In the great fishing region of the McKenzie and Deschutes is there any resort of size that has been built within the last 20 years? Or any planned? Timberline lodge on Mt. Hood is the only important venture of the kind in decades, and that was a WPA undertaking.

I agree fully with Art Kirkham that Oregon can stand plenty of tourist promotion; but before we beat too many tom-toms we'd best be sure we can give our visitors good treatment when they do come, as come they will. The opportunity is great. Manufacturing and trade will not absorb all the released war workers and discharged service men. The field which will permit wide expansion is the service occupations. Catering to tourists is one of these. We will have the manpower, we have the scenic resources; we need venture capital with brains and experience to move into the field. Will it all have to come from California?

Aiken, for 28 years publisher of the Argus, was for an amber of years a member of the state game commission and was mayor of Ontario from 1929 to 1941, coming to Salem in 1942 when he was appointed state budget director.

Curly assumes charge of the newspaper Saturday, December 2. Coming to The Statesman in 1917, he was at various times reporter, sports editor, city editor and managing editor and during the years Publisher Charles A. Sprague was governor of the state he served as assistant publisher and editorial writer.

In February of this year he left Salem to become editor of the St. Helens Sentinel Mist, leaving that paper this fall when he went to Alaska planning to buy an interest in the Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle with William L. Baker, former Statesman news staff member, but he sold his option to Baker and returned to Oregon a few weeks ago.

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Oregon Cane Fruits Group Meets Dec. 9

The Oregon Cane Fruits association has been called to meet here Saturday, December 9, when directors will be elected. Numerous problems, including plans for next year's production of cane fruits, also will be discussed.

The Hubbard cooperative fruit growers and Woodburn fruit growers, affiliated with the statewide association, elect their own directors.

Stevens

Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry

A BIRTHSTONE RING!

An Exquisite Christmas Gift for "Her"

Select a colorful birthstone ring for "Her" Christmas... always in excellent taste... you are certain to make a big "hit!"

Free of Charge! We will wrap, insure and mail gifts purchased here!

We Engrave Gifts In Our Store

Credit If Desired

Stevens & Son

Credit If Desired

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"If this keeps up you may realize your dreams of me dashing up on a snow-white steed!"