

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Swaps Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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State Dental College?

The state of Oregon is offered a dental college free of encumbrance if it will incorporate it in the state system of higher education and operate it. The board has at least for the present turned down the offer for fear that requests for appropriations for its operation would result in scaling down of funds urgently needed for other uses of the system.

The school is the old, well established North Pacific College of Dentistry, in Portland. It has been in successful operation for many years. Most of the dentists practicing in Oregon were educated at this school. It has been under private ownership, but has had recognition from the state dental association and the assistance of many leading dentists of Portland in its instruction. Under new standards of accrediting of such institutions it is necessary for dental schools to be affiliated with establish universities.

The school has filled such an important place in the professional training of the northwest's dentists that it would seem a real effort should be made to keep it in operation, preferably as part of the state system. No other dental college operates in the northwest as far east as Minneapolis. The need for dentists is not diminishing.

The school might very properly operate as part of the state system of higher education. In the past it has been self-supporting. While that would not be expected under state operation the state is justified in maintaining such an institution the same as it does for training of doctors and pharmacists.

The matter ought to be presented to the legislature for its review and action. Oregon should consider whether or not it does not have some obligation to preserve this school with its reputation and its instruction in a truly essential profession.

Scrap Iron to Japan

Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan who was recently named by the president for undersecretary of state, testified before a senate committee hearing that continuation of scrap iron and oil shipments to Japan in the years preceding our involvement in war was "common sense." He said that "nothing hurt us more" than seeing those shipments go through. It was his opinion, which previously he set forth in his book and in public addresses, that embargoes would precipitate war with Japan. And as Grew says:

Our country in the middle '30's was not prepared for war. The people didn't want war. It is true that our country was not prepared for war either psychologically or materially. But Japan was not as well prepared either as it was in 1941. It is by no means certain that our curtailment of oil and scrap iron shipments would have precipitated war; and it is certain that the materials Japan accumulated in those years have been used against us to our serious injury.

But this fact remains: Ambassador Grew was in the closest touch with the situation in Japan and watched it develop to the final breach of relations. He was fully aware of what the probable end would be; and it was his judgment that it was to our advantage to permit the shipments to continue, offensive and threatening though they were, than to risk immediate hostilities with Japan. Since there is no measuring stick by which to test his judgment the country should accept it as based on the fullest information, and stop talking about those shipments of scrap iron to Japan.

Engdahl for Senator

The election of Carl Engdahl, wheatgrower of Pendleton, as senator from Umatilla county to succeed Dr. J. A. Best, resigned, will meet with approval all over the state. Engdahl has been one of the most substantial members of the lower house where he has served for five terms. As a member of the ways and means committee he has proven a most industrious worker. On matters of general legislation his judgment is highly respected. He could have been elected speaker of the house in previous sessions if he had desired the position. As senator he will give Umatilla county and the state service of superior quality.

Editorial Comment

ALL THIS AND PELICANS
Every community, like every individual, has a good story back of it. You can take Pockanama, now a deserted logging camp in southwestern Klamath county, or you can take New York City, or any other community, and make a yarn that is well worth the telling.
That thought was brought to mind by the movie, "Klamath Falls at War" which was shown here last week at the Pelican, and was produced by a Hollywood firm after a few days of picture-taking here. The movie did not attempt to tell the real story of Klamath Falls. It was interesting local entertainment, but it only made a gesture in the direction of a true pictorial record of our town.
Leaving history, colorful and thrilling as it is, out of it, there is an absorbing current story in Klamath. It is, for instance, the home of two military installations—one the jumping off place for one group of Pacific fighters, the other the "coming back" place for another. It is the nearest big town to the history-making "Jap camp" and its adjacent military unit. It is the home of a busy crucial war industry—lumbering—and the trading center for an area that is doing a tremendous job of producing food for fighting. It is a key stopping place on the vital Pacific coast freight and passenger lines.

In addition to all the human interest that can be found in any city of this size, we have for instance, our marine veterans of the mosquito-ridden combat areas of the Pacific, who have brought their wives—the girls who have waited for them at home—crowded Klamath Falls for first or second honeymoons.

These are a few of the things that give an idea of the story of our town as it might be told in word or picture. Is there any local resident with his eyes open who does not know he is living in an interesting place?—Klamath Falls Herald.

Guam New Operations Base

Guam, which was reentered by American forces just four months ago, is being readied for headquarters for Admiral Nimitz in the prosecution of the war in the Pacific. Guam is 3500 miles farther west than Pearl Harbor which has been the principal base and the operating headquarters. It is only 1500 miles from Tokyo, the goal of the fighting. Pearl Harbor will doubtless remain the principal naval and military base, but the staff which is directing the fighting will be stationed on Guam.

One has only to look at the map to see how the war is being pressed home to the Japs. Two years ago we had a footing in the Solomons but had not begun the island-hopping across the central Pacific. Now Saipan is an air base for attacks on Japan proper and Guam is the operations base.

It is to be hoped that proper communications facilities will be provided at the new headquarters. Pearl Harbor had the facilities though the censors sometimes treated reporters' offering roughly. If good transmission is furnished at Guam news reports of operations in the western Pacific ought to come through faster than when they had to be moved back to Pearl Harbor and then cleared.

Crossing Fatality

Another fatal grade crossing accident is reported for this county, the latest occurring at Jefferson, an auto being struck by a train.

This is the time of year when such accidents are more likely to happen. Drivers close their cars to keep out the cold, and so do not hear whistle or noise of approaching train. Trains move so fast that a quick glance up or down the track may not give enough time to stop the car. Familiarity with a grade crossing is not adequate precaution because drivers easily get careless.

The country over grade crossing accidents account for probably the largest number of peace-time fatal accidents. Yet virtually every one is preventable. Greater caution in approaching a railroad track, keeping the car under control for an instant stop are needed to cut down the loss of life.

After the war there should be a renewed program of grade crossing elimination. In cities like Salem the answer is grade separation. In the country couldn't some radar be used to flash warning signals in the face of a driver who is intent on crossing a track on which a train is coming?

The Hood River post of the American Legion has only succeeded in giving itself bad advertising in erasing names of Japanese-Americans from its roster of service men. The Cheney, Wash., post adopted resolutions protesting the action. A New York City post has invited 16 soldiers of Japanese ancestry to become members—its form of rebuke to the Hood River post.

Congress has passed and sent to the president a bill to permit certain admirals and generals to wear five stars, which will give them visible rating on a level with foreign field marshals. Will this be Five Star Final?

The Pendleton East Oregon has a headline: EWOL Will Meet Here Next Year. The big reunion after the war would be one of the AWOL.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

A Russian threat to Budapest and Vienna is shaping up on the map.

It is even more ominous than that presented by the Red army's strong siege position before the doomed Hungarian capital which is complete from the west bank of the Danube below the city to its east bank above.

North of Budapest and above the great bend of the Danube, the Russians have driven a broad corridor virtually to Czechoslovakia. They have gained a substantial footing in the valley of the Ipoly river that flows westward to enter the Danube at the western end of the gorge-like canyon through the Danube passes before it bends sharply southward to reach Budapest.

That canyon and the Borzony mountain mass north of it form strong natural barriers to any Russian direct advance on Vienna up the Danube, bypassing Budapest. However, the Russians seem in a position to sweep north around the Borzony mountains and pour down into the great plain north of the Danube between Budapest and Vienna.

Whether that is the Russian plan remains to be seen.

The Red grip on the valley of the Ipoly is a threat to Nazi-Hungarian forces still clinging to the mountains of northeastern Hungary below the Slovakian border. Red forces are expanding eastward up the Ipoly as well as westward. Another Russian spearhead is driving northwestward above captured Miskolc up the Sajó and Rima valleys.

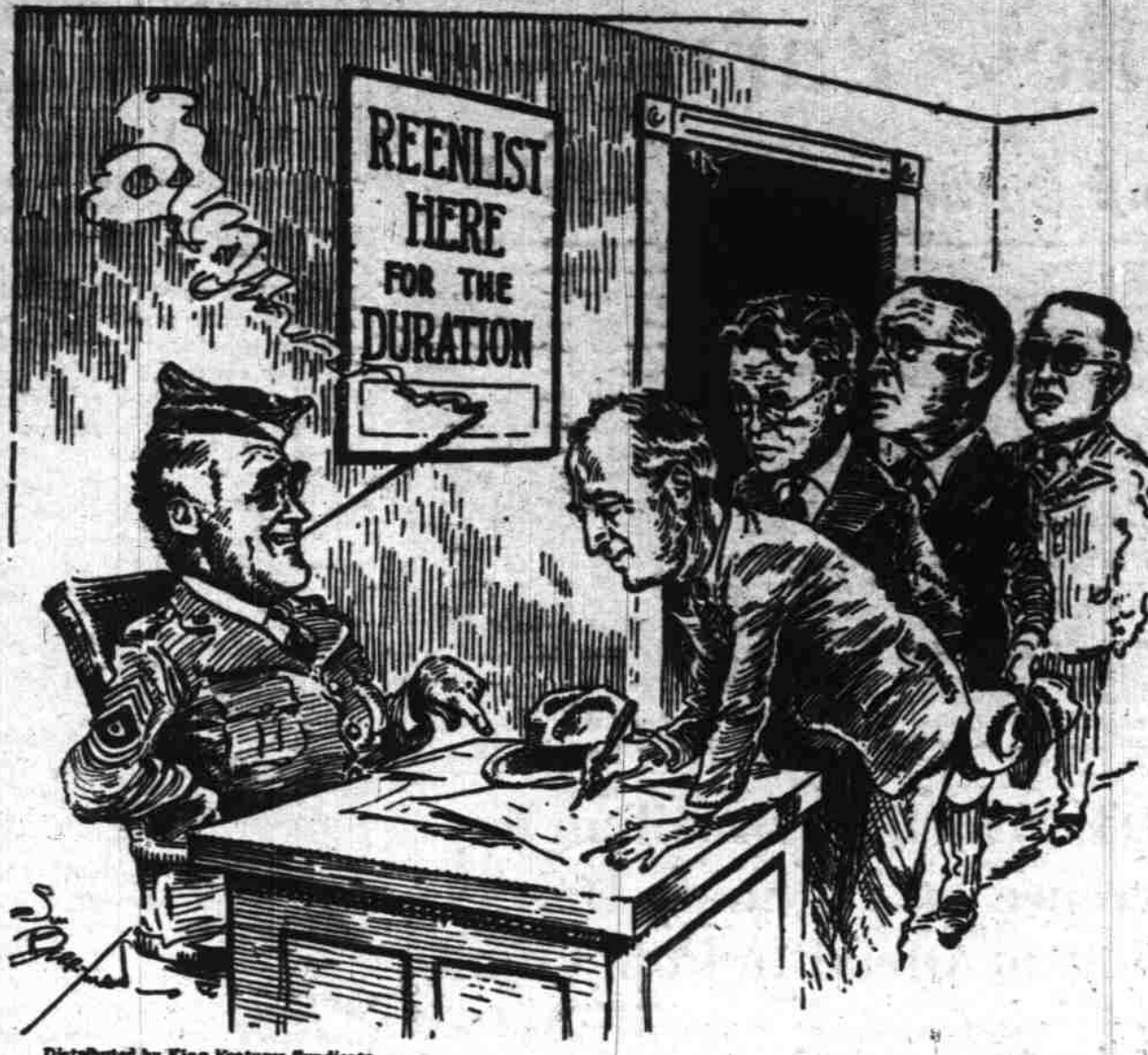
Both columns appear aiming at the important Hungarian-Slovakian frontier city of Losonc. Should they effect a junction, all enemy troops south of them would be trapped and the last Nazi hold on northeastern Hungary and southern Poland.

The threat to the whole Nazi defense line guarding Vienna from Lake Balaton in the southwest to the Borzony mountains in the northeast which the Russian drive down the Ipoly constitutes is clear. It seems to justify Moscow press assertions that the enemy is already critically outflanked.

Southwest of Budapest, where heavy Nazi reinforcements are reported from Russia to be massed to hold the gap between that city and Lake Balaton, there has been no significant change in front reported for several days. The Russian drive on Vienna by that short and direct route, bypassing Budapest to the south, has been slowed if not halted.

Invariable Russian practice in such circumstances has been to strike immediately at some other vulnerable point.

The Ipoly corridor attack that follows that accepted Red army techniques even if its real objectives are not yet revealed.



The Recruiting Sergeant

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

inch taller than their fathers were at the time of the first world war. Similarly, the proportion of six-footers among young selectees now is about one-third greater than in the generation before.

Supplementary information from records of school children shows that the increase in height for the past decades is largely a matter of more rapid growth in the childhood ages.

The conclusion of the Metropolitan statisticians is this: "The increase in stature reflects the improvement that has taken place over recent decades in general health and nutrition throughout the country. The seemingly high rejection rates for the armed services in the present war must be attributed rather to a rise in the required standards than to any lowering in level of physique among the country's youth. With continuing advances in our knowledge of nutrition, coming generations of Americans should show gains in physical condition beyond that attained by young adults of today."

This improvement in the health of youth is not surprising. It is a result of all that has been done in the way of prevention and better treatment of disease, nutrition of children, abolition of child labor, inculcation of health habits among children. If as a result of all this expenditure of money and effort there had been no improvement one might conclude it had been worthless. Such, clearly, is not the case.

While Miss Lenroff's statistics are doubtless correct they are not too discouraging. Of course many children have defective teeth and eyes and hearing, but very generally efforts are made to correct these defects or make provision to overcome them. The worst score is in congenital syphilis and tuberculosis which are eradicable, but certainly constructive attack is being made against these diseases.

I recall visiting with Crown Prince Olaf of Norway on the occasion of his second visit to Oregon some two and a half years ago. I asked him about how the children of Norway were faring and whether the lack of food would seriously injure this youthful generation. He replied that the people were getting a scant but apparently

sufficient amount of food for living. As to the impairment of this generation of children he said: "The Germans are fighting this war with the children who suffered from malnutrition in the last war."

In other words it is easy to exaggerate the ill effects of particular conditions.

Certainly we want to improve the health of our children; but it seems to me we have given more consideration to their health in late years than we have to their moral training—but that is something else again.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON
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WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—It is difficult for officials to say explicitly what caused the trouble in Greece, yet the inner evidence here plainly suggests the purpose of the revolt. It is reported through subterranean official avenues of communication that the increase in height for the past decades is largely a matter of more rapid growth in the childhood ages.

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"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"Listen, Tommy, let me hear it once more—how I got better endurance than any girl you ever danced with!"

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT! Five Tankers Get 30-Day Furloughs And Deserve 'Em

IN GERMANY, Dec. 7.—(Delayed)—Three years ago when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor all leaves and furloughs were cancelled for guys already in the army, including five second armored division tankers now in Germany.

On the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor in Kenneth L. Dixon 1942, these men had nothing more than thoughts of furlough, either. Four of the five were fighting in Africa. The fifth was on his way to join them.

Last December 7 their outfit had finished a whirlwind Sicilian campaign and these tankers were in Britain, training for the invasion.

Now they've fought through France, Belgium, Holland, and into Germany. Each has been wounded at least twice, and except for periods spent recuperating and time spent training in England, they've fought almost constantly for two years. Home had become a vague and distant place.

Today—on the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor—all five were notified they were getting 30-day furloughs back home. At first it seemed too much to believe, but finally they were convinced it was true—if they got fast transportation they

The Literary Guidepost

By John Selby

"THE BIBLE AND THE COMMON READER," by Mary Ellen Chase (Macmillan; \$2.50).

One of the most popular Smith college courses is given by Mary Ellen Chase, and is a study of the King James version of the Bible and its influence on other English literature. Smith girls grow starry-eyed over it; also, Miss Chase has learned much from it.

She has learned that the common reader knows almost nothing about the Bible as a work of literature, as a singularly perfect expression of the world in a reduced version, fitted to one small people. So she has written "The Bible and the Common Reader" out of her experience. It is a remarkably useful book for any reader because it really does show him what is great about the Bible (leaving aside all its religious significance and controversial interrelations) and why these things are great.

For me the most fascinating material of all is in the second chapter, which tells about the translations leading up to the King James version. All the English translators owe much to a certain William Tyndale, whose translation in the first quarter of the 16th century was one base for all those that followed. Wycliffe's manuscript translation from St. Jerome's Latin Vulgate had importance, Miss Chase says, but its influence was circumscribed because it was not printed. Tyndale was hounded out of England, published his New Testament and the Pentateuch from the Old Testament, and finally died at the stake in Belgium.

Miss Chase considers the King James version incomparable and its composition a miracle. It owes much to Tyndale, to the Geneva Bible, the Bishops' Bible, and all the others, but these sources and the intelligent scholarship of the 34 translators do not explain the quality of their work. It is this wonderful translation that makes it possible to enjoy the drama, poetry, historical writing, biography—all the incomparable content of this timeless book. The body of Miss Chase's book explains the location of the stories and evaluates them.

more than the words in the pacts that have been and will be written.

Stevens Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry A GIFT SHELL CHERISH ALWAYS... A FINE DIAMOND WRIST WATCH FROM OUR STOCK OF "FAMOUS" TIMEKEEPERS