

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Carrier Planes

The twin keys to our sweep in the Pacific are the submarine and the carrier plane. The former has been busy at its silent work ever since Pearl Harbor. It has steadily whittled down the Japanese fleet, both its warships and its cargo vessels. This steady attrition is paying dividends now.

But it has been the carrier plane which has made the more spectacular destruction of enemy military power and has really made possible our late successes in the Philippines. It was carrier planes, chiefly, which won the battle of Midway. Carrier planes have done the preliminary bombing of enemy positions along the stepping stones of the Pacific. In particular they have knocked the Japanese planes out of the air and have destroyed them on the ground. Carrier planes did all of the damage in the first battle of the Philippine sea and much of it in the second naval battle in the Philippine waters.

Without these carrier-borne planes our fleet could not have ranged so widely. It would have been exposed to Jap land-based planes, which have done a lot more damage than has been admitted. Landings would have been seriously interfered with if our carrier planes had not cleaned out the enemy roosts and then been at hand to provide air cover.

It is evident too that aircraft carriers were one of the real limiting factors in setting the timetable for the Pacific offensive. Months ago there was criticism because MacArthur was not "getting the stuff." What he required was not just men and rifles, but a fleet with ample capital warships to blast out of the water any enemy opposition, transports and supply ships (especially tankers), landing craft, and then the carriers, big and little, the floating airbases for navy lanes. These carriers had to be built. MacArthur's leadership on the return to Luzon has been excellent; but he owes a lot to the navy for carrying his advance from island to island, to the submarines for torpedoing enemy supply ships, and to carrier planes for screening his operations.

Carrier planes though are useless without trained pilots; and to the navy pilots—men like our own Lieut. Bruce Williams—goes credit for brilliant performance. A pilot of a navy plane runs the extra hazard of a water landing, with limited chances of rescue. So in hauling carrier planes as keys to success in the Pacific prize must be given to the pilots who fly them.

Ship Damage

In support of national service legislation it is disclosed that among other things, "the stepped-up tempo of Pacific warfare has brought heavy damage to naval vessels," many of which require major repairs. This discloses what is known at every navy base along the coast, that our ships do suffer damage which, for security reasons are not reported at the time. Much of it is by enemy action (the Jap broadcasts are not all false), but there is a great deal of damage from accidents. When convoys of hundreds of ships are moving at night in darkness in strange waters there are collisions. Other accidents occur from explosions, fires, etc.

Shipyards have been busy ever since Pearl Harbor patching up ships as fast as possible to get them back on duty. Only when the war ends can the volume be made public so the people may know just what our fleet has suffered and how competently our repair crews have done their job.

British commandos have finally captured Akyab on the west coast of Burma, the Japs withdrawing without putting up a fight. With the Japanese fully engaged in the Philippines and China and with their southern outposts cut off from reinforcement, now is the time for the British to strike in Burma and Malaya. Something like that may be in store, judging from the statement of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific fleet who said "you'll see us in action in the near future with a large-sized fleet." He will have plenty to work on: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Singapore, Rangoon.

Coos Bay hopes the navy will take over its white elephant uncompleted hotel building and finish it for use of navy personnel. If the navy does that we'll say, "Yes, Virginia, there IS a Santa Claus."

Editorial Comment

TO WRITE'S RIGHT
Washington has just been watching congress get under way. For the seventy-ninth time since 1789, the representatives of the people are assembled for legislative purposes.

More than three million persons now receive federal salaries for civilian services. Of all these, only 533 are directly chosen by the people. They are the president, and vice-president (elected every four years), the 96 members of the senate (of whom one-third are elected every two years), and the 435 members of the house (all elected every two years).

Therefore these members of congress are important. They also are interesting people. Most of those we know put in longer hours than they would spend in their private professions and businesses. They are far better informed than the average intelligent citizen. By and large they endeavor earnestly to produce legislation that will advance the national interest. They are industrious in efforts to reflect popular wishes in the districts and states they represent.

Have you ever written to your representative? Most members are genuinely attentive to their mail—particularly to letters from constituents who, with no personal axes to grind, honestly set down their opinions on pending questions.

We have little respect for the widespread disposition to "smear" congress. Of course, inferior men occasionally are elected. But that is the fault of those who send them to Washington. Congress as a whole is a body of responsible, conscientious patriots—531 representatives of 138,000,000 Americans. The 138,000,000 are duty-bound to take an interest in the individual activities of the 531 and to keep them informed on the true currents of opinion "back home."—Fathfinder Magazine.

Bread on the Waters

Some years ago citizens in Pendleton raised \$10,000 to assist the Harris box factory to move from Milton to Pendleton. The move was made and the factory enjoyed a remarkable expansion in business. This week it was announced at the Pendleton annual chamber of commerce banquet that the Harris mills desired to pay the \$10,000 back to Pendleton. Clyde Harris, an executive of the mills, expressed gratitude to Pendleton and said he thought the community should have the money. He added that the plant payroll last year was about \$400,000.

In doing this, it is probable that the Harris factory sets a precedent. The money returned will go, with approval of the contributors, to help complete the Roundup grandstand.

While rarely or never is money returned directly, as in the Pendleton case, communities do prosper from the local development. In Salem for example, our great canning industry began with locally raised capital. That was true of woolen and linen mills and paper mill. Not all locally financed enterprises have prospered. We recall the plant built to manufacture trunk board from flax and papermill waste. The process was not a success, but the plant later was taken over by the Willamette Cherrygrowers association and is serving it well, and giving good returns to the community if not to the original investors.

In our efforts to attract outside capital for new ventures we should not overlook the need to encourage local enterprise. Often it proves to be bread cast on the waters which will return in one form or another.

Fall of Warsaw

Warsaw has fallen so many times in its long history (always to rise again) that another fall merely puts another notch in its counting stick. This time it is a dead shell of a city, its buildings shattered, its streets nearly lifeless. In all its long history it never suffered so much of death and destruction and utter desolation as in the past five and a half years. Never has a city of such size been the setting for so much of cruelty.

When the Russians began their real winter drive the city was soon encircled and seized. The Germans, their Polish defense line broken, had evidently withdrawn from its environs.

In a way however, the recovery of Warsaw from the nazis is anti-climax. The failure of the Warsaw Poles under General Bor to effect their liberation, jointly with the advancing Russian army, is a sad chapter in this war's history. That failure, or rather the failure of the then conquering Russian armies to cross the Vistula, has robbed the present capture of its thrill. Whether it was German strength or Russian politics that produced the long pause or something of each, we cannot say with positiveness.

The allies can however take satisfaction in the pushing back of the Germans and in the proximity of Russian armies to vital industrial areas of Silesia. The long period of rest and recuperation for Russia has ended with these hammer blows at Nazi strength, blows that will speed the end of Hitler's devilish dominion.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Omens of a total military disaster in the east are stalking shattered Nazi armies in flight across the Polish plains with massive Russian armies at their heels.

Within less than a week that 600-mile wide Red army winter offensive has ripped the whole critical center of the German east front to shreds from the Carpathians to the southern border of East Prussia.

The Russians took Warsaw in their stride to lunge on down both banks of the Vistula. They threatened to isolate all East Prussia from the reich and menace Berlin itself at close range. There remain no formidable natural barriers across the wide breadth of the lower Vistula valley behind which tottering Nazi troops could rally short of German 1938 frontiers a bare 100 miles from Berlin.

Southward Krakow was credibly reported seized and Moscow announced capture of Czestochowa. Between them the Silesian hub of German war industries, the Gleiwitz-Hindenburg-Beuthen-Katowice-Sosnowiec cluster of factory cities that rivals the Ruhr in the west, lay exposed to the 60-mile wide Russian southern advance. Just beyond lies the Oder valley leading into the heart of north central Germany and to Berlin.

The dazing speed with which the main Russian winter offensive has been driven home invalidates every current estimate of how long the war in Europe will endure. It fully justifies its German characterization as Stalin's end-the-war campaign because huge segments of the German armies defensively deployed in East Prussia are under heavy pressure.

Far southward the once powerful Carpathian defense bulwark of the Nazi east front is fast becoming untenable. At Krakow Red forces are already astride some of its main communication routes with Germany. North of the great bend of the Danube above Budapest other Red forces closely menace supply and escape channels into Austria.

Still another dangerous pocket in Poland is indicated. Its exact shape is not yet clear, but as the Russians fan out southwestward toward Lodz and the northern rim of the lower Russian attack front expands northward above Szestochowa, German forces east of Lodz and west of captured Radom are in grave peril.

The Russian objective of the attack in Poland which can be deduced from their pattern is to cut the Nazi army to pieces and if possible destroy much of it in the field. To that end triple pockets in East Prussia, west of Radom and in the Carpathians apparently are being forged to match relentless Red pressure up the Danube toward the Vienna-Braşilavia guarded southern gateway to central Germany.

Successful closing of any of the three traps on the foe could tear so wide a hole in Nazi defenses to man reich defenses on the old German eastern frontier that any protracted stand there could be impossible.



Too Late to Help Henry

Your Federal Income Tax

Income Exempt From Tax
The tax laws specifically exempt certain items from the income tax. These items are excluded from the definition of "gross income" and should not be reported in your income tax return.

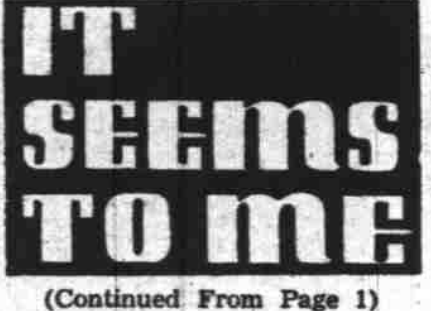
The principal items exempted by law are as follows:

Life insurance.—The proceeds of a life insurance policy, if paid to you upon the death of the insured person, are exempt from tax. However, life insurance paid to you as a policyholder on the maturity of an endowment contract (not a death payment) is not exempt and represents income, which must be reported, to the extent that the amount received is greater than the premiums or consideration paid for the policy.

Gifts, bequests, inheritances, etc.—Where you receive property as a gift, or by bequest, devise, or inheritance, the value of the property is exempt from income tax, but any income later derived from such property is subject to the tax. If, instead of receiving the property as a gift, you only receive the income from it in a lump sum as a gift, or inheritance, it is not taxable to you but is taxable to the donor-owner. If, however, the terms of the gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance require that the income be paid, credited or distributed to you at intervals, the law regards it as income to you instead of the donor-owner, and hence it is subject to tax in your return.

Tax-free interest.—Interest on obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States is exempt from Federal tax, and also, the interest on obligations of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, to the extent provided in the acts authorizing their issue. The same applies to interest on obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941, of a corporation organized under an Act of Congress if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States.

Sickness and injury benefits.—Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness, are tax exempt and need



(Continued From Page 1)

many hind quarters as fore quarters, and that somebody must eat the hind quarters or soon the market coolers will be overflowing with hind quarters.

Looking at a steer or a cow it is plain to see that the hind quarters stand higher than the fore quarters; but the butchers insist that OPA has put the hind quarters on stilts, as far as point value goes, which makes the animal very grotesque, market-wise.

At any rate the local market proprietors when they added up their hind quarters Monday morning decided they should do something. So they wrote OPA a letter, telling of their predicament. C. S. Orwig wrote the letter and got a reply from the Portland OPA district rationing executive, who indicated understanding and sympathy with the butchers, and said he had recommended a change, but that nothing could be done prior to the next rationing period, starting Feb. 1. He did say that butchers might lower point values on meat "in danger of spoilage" but first they had to label it so and then sell it at 25 per cent discount. That gives no practical relief because the market doesn't want to label meat "about to spoil" and it can't afford to sell hind quarter beef at 25 per cent off.

Ordinarily the butcher watches his stock and shades the price a bit on slow-moving items or ups it a bit on stuff that is selling too fast, in order to keep his stock in balance. Now it isn't money price that counts so much as the point prices, and he can't shift those; nor can he up money prices above ceilings.

What to do? What to do? Well, it will tax the ingenuity of the butcher to work off his hind quarters. He may have to be fresh out of fore quarters for a

not be reported as income. However, reimbursements on account of medical and dental expenses which were claimed as a deduction in a prior year should be reported as income up to the amount of such deduction. (More on this subject Friday)

spell. Or he might put cuts from them under the counter for his steady customers (like stooped cigarettes.) Maybe the housewives, when they get adjusted to the point-increase on meats, will call for more of the choicer hind quarter cuts. At least consumers can take comfort in the fact that the butcher still has meat to sell.

I relate this not to scold the OPA. It must be a terrific job to appraise meat cuts and affix exactly the correct point values for the whole USA. I tell the story to illustrate the difficulty yes the impossibility of success in the full regimentation of our economy. We submit to partial regimentation in wartime as the lesser of two evils, the alternate being skyrocketing of prices and maldistribution of supplies of essential foods. The virtue of the free economy is that through the operations of silently working laws these difficulties are readily adjusted. As many hind quarters are sold as fore quarters of beef. Calves' brains are priced where they sell; and lambs go to market in season. When it comes to these ordinary transactions Jefferson's dictum was certainly doubly true: "The best-governed country is the least governed."

The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

LOOKING FORWARD
To the Editor:

In these days when we are all looking forward to postwar enterprises, would it not be a good idea to consider some of the developments we could work out for the city of Salem, and surrounding territory.

One of these it seems to me would be to harness some of the unlimited power that could be developed from the Santiam river, one of the flood control dams I understand has been authorized by the government; if this one could not be used for power purposes, others could be built without too much cost.

If this could be kept under the city's supervision and control, it could furnish power for industries and heat for our homes at a very moderate cost.

Besides the power, heat and lights Salem could furnish her patrons, she would save thousands of dollars annually for street lighting, which we all have been very proud of.

One would think this a very opportune time to consider such a project, when money is so easy and we are planning for postwar jobs for our workers.

C. J. JACKSON
Route One, Box 34
Salem, Ore.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE MADSEN

C. D. F. asks if gooseberries should be fertilized.

Ans.: If the soil is very acid apply a little lime. Early in spring a complete fertilizer spread beneath the bushes at the rate of two to four pounds for each 100 square feet is advised.

Mrs. C. L. writes that she wants one gooseberry bush for "home preserves" but doesn't know where to plant it as she has no vegetable or fruit plot but has a nice shrubbery border.

Ans.: Not knowing more about her place than this, it is difficult to advise. However, one bush might be arranged for in the shrubbery border. But to do well, a gooseberry bush must have space to develop and air circulation enough to prevent mildew. If properly cared for, one gooseberry bush will give quite a bit of fruit.

Kenneth L. Dixon
AT THE FRONT!
Night Flying Pilots
Learn to Distinguish
Distant Targets

By Romney Wheeler (Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)
AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, Jan. 12. (Delayed)—(P)—To look at Capt. Victor Mozersky, flight surgeon, you would never think his interest was bowling duckpins in a pitch-dark room, or rolling white medicine balls across a darkened floor.

It sounds a bit screwy, as Mozersky is the first to admit—but it produces night-flying American aerial gunners, pilots and bombardiers who can see like cats.

They are members of the Eighth air force "newsboy squadron," the only American unit flying nocturnal missions exclusively. It was originally organized to carry on a leaflet war against Germany and German-occupied areas.

Mozersky, a peacetime surgeon whose home is at San Antonio, Tex., set up the training for night flying when the squadron first began leaflet missions 18 months ago. American air force officers believe it is superior even to the RAF system on which it was based.

"Our job," said Mozersky, "is to send 'em out so well trained that eventually we send 'em home."

With the aid of three enlisted assistants—Staff Sgt. Jesse H. Bonn, of Beeville, Tex.; Staff Sgt. Lloyd W. Ude, Dearborn, Mich.; and Corp. Clifford G. Emerson, Blue Mounds, Wis.—Mozersky processes in two-week courses every officer and enlist-

Literary Guidepost
By W. C. Rapp

"TOMORROW'S BUSINESS," by Bardsley Ruml (Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.50); "DEMOCRACY UNDER PRESSURE," by Stuart Chase (Twentieth Century Fund; \$1).

Economist Chase's book is fourth in a series prepared under the general title, "When the War Ends," and like business-man Ruml's, it concerns the productive and financial structure of this country when the axis is whipped. No doubt the stories from the Philippines and the Rhineland make dramatic reading, but the battles for full production and full employment will be with us longer; we won't get the greatest benefits from victory abroad today unless we win victory at home tomorrow.

As a matter of fact, however, Chase has a light touch, and wit, and can even make you enjoy reading dry-as-dust statistics. For him, columns of figures add up accommodatingly to a laugh.

He sees the familiar military squeeze play being worked in this country by pressure groups, and particularly by the three Big B's... the bad, busy B's, he would call them, too: Big Business, Big Labor and Big Agriculture. He wants these "Me First" boys to let up and consider America first.

Ruml's book is a sort of manual, a Bible for businessmen, most of whom will read and like it. He and Chase are by no means so far apart as might be expected, though the pay-as-you-go tax plan author advocates fiscal policies on the conservative side.

Here for instance are some typical Rumlings: "Taxes on corporation profits have three principal consequences—all of them bad." Labor unions "exist because of the unequal position of the worker under business rule-making." "The word 'cartel' is an elegant name for a simple idea: . . . that there is more profit to be made in monopolizing a small market than in competing for a large one." Under certain circumstances "the higher the profit the better interests of all are served." "The need of tariffs for revenue purposes has long since passed."

The production is the first major one of the year and under the direction of Dr. H. E. Rahe, professor of speech on the campus. Special liberty has been granted navy men to attend the performance.

Seventh War Loan to Open in Four Months

PORTLAND, Jan. 17.—(P)—Ted R. Gamble, national director of the US treasury war finance division, today said the seventh war loan drive probably will open in May. He will leave Friday for Washington, DC.

★ DIAMONDS ★ WATCHES ★ JEWELRY

DIAMOND BRIDAL DUES

Stevens & Son beautifully matched rings will prove a lifetime source of pride and pleasure. Brilliant diamonds in distinctive mountings . . . you choose with confidence when you make your selections at Stevens & Son!

Diamonds Re-set While You Wait

Stevens & Son
Manufacturers of Jewels

Credit If Desired