

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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War Maps

People are learning more geography than they have since they left grade school. If nothing else, locating the spots where their own boys are drives them to atlases and war maps. Airplane operation has instructed them in the global shape of the earth, so they have paid more attention to globes and great-circle air routes. Maps in newspapers and news magazines are a constant accompaniment to the text descriptive of battle zones.

How are these maps produced so quickly and so accurately? That is a trade in itself, but not in any sense a military secret. Most of the maps now used by daily papers are produced in the principal offices of the press associations and then distributed by wirephoto or teletype service. Thus the illustrations keep pace with the text of dispatches. A few of the big papers have their own map-drawing department furnishing them with exclusive maps.

Take the Associated Press map service which The Statesman uses. The AP has on file base maps of all the strategic areas of the world. From these base maps an average of six maps a day are made and wired to members. Our own delivery is by airmail of maps in mat form from San Francisco.

The technique of map-making is virtually the same as in the last war. Using the base map a sheet of tissue is laid over the portion to be mapped and the necessary changes or designations marked on the tissue. This is then transferred to an acetate or celluloid sheet and sent to the engraving room. Map-makers keep in close touch with the cable desk so that the very latest changes in position may be made on the maps.

It takes from ten minutes to an hour as a rule to turn out a fresh map bulletin. The map-makers try to keep well ahead with their work. Anticipating probable spots for action they assemble material so it is ready at hand if news breaks. Much of this effort may be lost, but occasionally they are right "on target" with their guessing. Their tools are standardized of course, with about five types of ruling pens with weight varying from fine to heavy lines and a double pointed-pen to indicate roads or railroads. Wirephoto requires somewhat heavier marking than for direct reproduction.

Newspapers, because of their time limitations, have to confine their maps to plain drawings. Time magazine features maps that are made up more vividly. R. M. Chapin being the principal designer. Illustrations of ships and planes and guns are spotted in, and sometimes relief or global maps are designed to give a better impression of the scene. The artist has small cut-outs, already made, as of battleships, destroyers, etc. which he pastes on his map and thus speeds up its production.

The maps we get are remarkably accurate as one may see if he makes comparison with maps in standard atlases. They contribute greatly to our understanding of war news. They will continue to figure in the news when the fighting ends, for then there will be determinations of boundary lines, which calls for more maps.

Many will recall that in the last war many homes and offices displayed maps of the "western front" and had it marked with colored-headed pins to indicate the opposing armies. We see very, very few of such maps now. The reason may be that our newspapers are printing more maps today, made possible by wirephoto and airmail service. Another reason may be that there are too many battlefronts to be displayed on office walls. At any rate the people are getting to see plenty of maps and learning war and geography as they study them.

A suggestion to country schools: provide sheds or lean-tos for bicycles. More country boys and girls are riding bicycles to school. Unless cover is provided the bicycles are exposed to weather. We noticed one rainy day recently many bicycles parked on the ground and at the side of a schoolhouse, getting drenched with rain. A bicycle rack with roof would be a good project for the manual training class.

Editorial Comment

DISCRIMINATION?

Eastern Oregon sports fishermen are wondering if the state game commission is playing fair with this section of the state by opening the trout season a month later than the dates set for western Oregon.

True, the Deschutes river season in Wasco county opens April 28, instead of May 12—the date set for other streams. Yet western Oregon's trout season opening has been set for April 12.

Wasco county sportsmen do not want to appear unreasonable, but they do not see the logic in the game commission's ruling. If the mild winter has resulted in light snowfall in the mountains, with anticipated low runoff during the summer months, how will that affect the spring fishing? Under such a condition many streams might be so low in June or July that trout fishing would be confined to the "hot holes," which soon would be fished out. Only in the spring would the water be high enough to produce good fishing.

Conservation? Well, why not include western Oregon in any conservation program, if such is the idea? Again there would be no complaint over a shortened season if the entire state were involved. Western Oregon, with its greater density of population, has thousands of fishermen compared to hundreds in this area.

Many fishermen, on cleaning their catches, have observed that trout in mountain streams have not finished spawning during the opening days of the season. This is true of the area east of the Cascades, but it is equally true west of the mountains. If natural propagation is desired, in view of the fact that the game commission is short handed and may be experiencing difficulty in stocking streams, why not delay opening of the trout season all over Oregon until May 15?

Wasco, Jefferson and Deschutes county sportsmen already have registered protest, we are informed, over the game commission's proposed discrimination against Eastern Oregon in the matter of trout season dates. It still isn't too late for the commission to change its mind.—The Dalles Chronicle.

Cause for VD Increase

So it is true, as we expected, that the big increase in number of venereal disease cases is due to a relaxation of law enforcement. A report to the Portland City club reveals that in Portland houses of prostitution have resumed business without apparent interference from city officials. A similar check in some of the smaller cities of the state would probably bring a similar report.

Back in 1941 and 1942 the government was pressing vigorously for suppression of commercial vice. Most of the cities applied a complete blackout, like Astoria for example, where the policy of toleration had prevailed for years. Portland had at least a "brownout" under the prodding of army officers and federal investigators under the social security agency. With the pressures from government sources relaxed somewhat due to the evacuation of most of the troops, the old practices were resumed, with resulting quick rise in venereal disease rates.

Experience shows that suppression of commercialized vice is the quickest and best way to reduce the incidence of venereal disease. The other theories of segregation and periodic roundup for examination have proven failures. Police officers who are alert can easily apply the orders for suppression of brothels. Too often they are held back by higher ups in the city government.

We shall see what the City club's report accomplishes. These houses operate on the accordion plan—open and shut. They may fold for a time, confident that under a tolerant city administration they will be permitted to start up again when the backs of the reformers are turned.

Memorials to Congress

In many respects these memorials to congress on public questions get little attention from the legislature and much less from the congress. Unless some one wants to start a fight against some fellow-legislator's brain child the memorials slide through; and when they get to congress they get two or three lines in the Congressional Record in notation of their receipt and reference, which is the last that is heard of them.

What time is spent on these questions in the legislature is generally wasted, because the subjects are not germane to state business. Take the memorial endorsing national service legislation, as far as the legislature is concerned it just provokes controversy; likewise the memorial on peacetime universal military training. Maybe the discussion has some good in clarifying ideas on these subjects, like an open forum; but only rarely is this true.

The only virtue we can see in most of these memorials is to start an argument and give the third house some return for their time spent in listening to transaction of routine business.

Manufacturers are talking about rationing be better off if they did some self-rationing. Cigarette supplies. A lot of present users would

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Stiffening Nazi resistance in the Poznan sector, last defensive redoubt on Polish soil in German hands, appeared to be slowing the Russian advance on Berlin along the shortest route but elsewhere on the eastern front there were ominous new developments for the foe.

Three primary objectives of over-all Russian strategy that has guided the massive Red army sweep across the frozen Polish plains have been achieved.

In the light of this dark and incomplete picture of Germany's plight in the east, it is crystal clear that opportunity is knocking for the United Nations Allies. The chance that organized resistance in Germany can be brought to an end within weeks instead of months cannot be ruled out by caution, nor is it possible that Allied supreme headquarters in the west is not straining every nerve to start rolling eastward to meet the Russian flood tide attack or at least aid its advance by pinning down Nazi armies in the west.

Neutral press reports from Berlin say Nazi military staffs expect it and withdrawal of the American Seventh army in the Karlsruhe corner under Nazi pressure tends to confirm that expectation.

With the Saar basin phase of the Anglo-American winter offensive abandoned when the Third army was rushed northward to aid First army comrades, operations in the Karlsruhe corner lost the strategic significance and much of their tactical importance. Strasbourg, the only Allied foothold on the German Rhine except near the Swiss border, lies now at the blunt apex of an Allied salient. A German trans-Rhine pincer attack threatens it closely from north and south.

To meet that threat the Seventh army has been pulled back to shortened and more easily defended positions out of the tip of the Dormer Karlsruhe corner. There is no indication that it has been reinforced in any considerable strength by American troops released from the Belgian bulge theater.

That is a significant circumstance. It implies that General Eisenhower was marshalling his forces elsewhere for major offensive operations even before the Russian steam-roller started across Poland. He was prepared to give ground at need in the Rhine-Saar salient rather than be diverted from his offensive purposes somewhere else, presumably in the north where British elimination of the enemy from the Roer-Maas triangle was paving the way for greater events.

If that was true even before the Russian attack in Poland, it is doubly important now that Eisenhower's armies strike without delay to exploit deepening Nazi disasters in the east. Weather conditions in the west impede troop movements over snow clogged roads, but do not forbid mass transfers. The chance to put an end to organized resistance in Germany and reduce the heavy casualties pitched battle involves is too certain to doubt that Eisenhower's orders and the directives flowing to that front from the Anglo-American joint chiefs of staff committee in Washington are centered on putting the final breaking strain on Germany and doing it now, not at some future time.



Magic Carpet

Literary GUIDPOST

By W. G. Rogers

"ONCE IN VIENNA..." by Vicki Maum (Diller; \$2.50). "Maria stood before him, naked, slender, silvery..." "Quite naked, she stood tall and slender..." "She stood naked before the mirror..." "She was naked, brown..."

These quotations make this book one the movies could costume easily, if they cared to take it up, and they give it a back-to-nature appearance which practically all the rest of the book lacks. Undergarments are strewn over floors, girls sigh in the moonlight under the hero's window, valets are discreet, kisses are pondered, argued, debated, discussed, described, anticipated with relish, delivered with abandon and regretted with pearly tears.

This novel was written while Miss Baum was still in Europe. Though undated, it seems to precede "Grand Hotel" by about 75 years, as if perhaps it were written by Miss Baum's great aunt.

Hannes Rassiem, the tenor, is what used to be known as a cad and a bounder. Fearing he has lost his wife's love, he finds consolation in the embraces of practically all the young sopranos studying with him.

Of the two girls figuring most prominently, one goes on to fame and the other commits suicide... a long line of her ancestors had done likewise... while "Tritan and Isolde" is being performed. She takes poison with just the words you would expect: "Ugh! Coward! Down with it! Bitter—Bitter—Bitter!"

This novel is like one found in the attic of a house rented for the summer. It goes way back beyond the era of lavender and old lace, it's done in purple and magenta, scented with jasmine and tied up with faded ribbons.

It seems unfortunate to tarnish Miss Baum's slick, polished reputation by disinterring and publishing this "Once in Vienna" may be the title, but the fact is, never in Vienna and never anywhere else.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Behind the Bowles-Krug project to curb garment prices is a chaotic condition which every woman knows.

Dress seekers in one department store here lately have been standing around waiting in the mornings for the daily stock allotments to come in and then have worked on them as if they were in the old days of bargain store rushes.

Messrs. Krug and Bowles, announced they proposed to start cutting prices 6 or 7 per cent but in a situation like this one price seems to be unimportant to either consumer or seller. Money swells the ladies' pocket-books on the one hand and an efficient, effective standard of dress prices is difficult to fix or enforce on the other.

The announcement said the trouble is cheaper garments are no longer being produced, but from the standpoint of the shopper in the stores it looks more like the cheaper dresses are just being sold as higher-priced dresses, while the top standard is the one which has disappeared.

But here for the first important occasion, the OPA is moving into the aspect of correcting the gradual but deep decline in quality of goods, which has been protested so frequently in this column the past few weeks. The OPA figures (bureau of labor statistics) in this instance show the price of clothing has increased only 11 per cent in the last 18 months.

Most shoppers will contend that when the decline in quality of material offered is considered, as a price increase (which it really is) then the price of clothing jumped several times 11 per cent.

Also the general cost of living, according to OPA statistics has risen only one per cent in the same 18 months. Food prices are supposed to have

gone down and rents held stable.

This will be difficult for any consumer in my neighborhood to understand, when he measures the similar declines in size and quality of many goods, where standard quality has disappeared (food, cigarettes, liquor, etc.) standard measures have been lost (in restaurants for example where the soup cup may be only half or three quarters filled and one smaller cup of coffee given for the prices formerly charged for a full bowl and as many large cups as you want.)

Now to meet this same condition in clothing, OPA proposes to get, first a hand on the raw materials outlets through the war production board, and thus force the manufacturer to make the cheaper dress goods, then to check directly on deterioration in quality of garments and also move to reduce actual price increases.

This much was announced, but more specifically also in the next few months OPA expects to introduce these following related steps:

Textiles will be channeled into various lines and types of manufacturing, manufacturers will be required to return to the same standard of goods they were producing two years ago; most clothing will carry tags giving OPA legal ceiling prices and a firmer control of prices will be taken at all points in manufacturing from the raw material to the retail sale.

OPA thinks this program will at least prevent an expected 15 per cent increase in prices during 1945. They expect industry profits may be reduced somewhat by the innovations but will still remain higher than in peacetime and consumers will save at least \$600,000,000 a year.

Unfavorable comment, however, is coming from industry where restrictions already in effect are considered excessive, allowing much profit to some and little profit to others, under the burdens of heavy war taxation.

My own opinion is that the



Paul Mallon

Kenneth L. Dixon
Dixon
AT THE FRONT

Yank Parachute Troopers Take Up Art of Farming

BELGIAN FRONT, Jan. 21—(Delayed)—Despite the fierce fighting which has been waged on this front ever since Von Rundstedt's breakthrough, a few parachute troopers of the 82nd airborne division have found time to do a little farming.

Their motives have not been entirely unselfish, but even so guys like Sgt. Charles E. Heyser, Gettysburg, Pa., can turn their backs right side up as far as good turns are concerned.

Charlie loves farms and farming, but in the last two years there hasn't been much time for such interests as his 540th parachute infantry regiment fought through four invasions in six areas.

There were plenty of farms in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Holland but they usually were well tended by their owners or else too ravaged by war. But here in Belgium, it's been different.

Many farms—well stocked with cows, chickens and sheep—have been left unattended as civilians fled before the German panzer push. Charlie found such a farm and it at least will be in good order when its Belgian owner returns.

It's still dark and cold these mornings when Charlie gets out of his bedroll and goes over to his farm. Before the sun peeks over the western front, the Belgian cows have been milked, chickens fed and the barns cleaned out. The stock is watered and turned out to pasture.

Once in a while combat duties get too heavy and Charlie's chores are delayed, but as soon as possible he rushes back to see that everything is taken care of—just as it would be back on his little Pennsylvania farm.

Charlie isn't the only farm on these Belgian hillsides where cows were left locked in stalls, milk souring in pails, and chickens abandoned to their fate by fleeing owners. A military police platoon set up a prisoner of war cage in just such a site. But before the prisoners could be herded into the barn, a bunch of cows had to be herded out, and they didn't cooperate too much.

A rush call went out for a

farmer, and Pfc. Tom Neverdahl of Menomonee, Wis., a motorcyclist, arrived. He sized up the situation. "These cows need to be milked," said Tom. "Then if we are going to keep them around we'll have to clean up a place for them."

Tom got Steve DeBrow, Bridgeport, Pa., to help with the milking, but other tasks fell on the shoulders of some boys whose previous farming connections consisted solely of seeing newsreel shots of political candidates pitching hay.

Pfc. George Apen of Brooklyn, drew what might be referred to as Bovine latrine detail. Pfc. Louis Mikrut of Chicago, was assigned the job of driving the cows 200 yards down the road to a water trough every day.

Not taking any chances, Louie headed them along with his sub-machinegun. Also, he and George kept the cows covered each morning while Archie Tringer, Hauma, La., let them out of their stalls.

At first, barnyard details were not very popular. But when fresh milk and eggs began to show up in the chow, even city-born paratroopers began to decide that farm life had its good points.



Kenneth Dixon

Pat Otis Will Head WU Club

Pat Otis will preside over Wilamette's newly-formed honorary for sophomore women.

The group, nominated by Cap and Gown, the faculty and the student council and selected by student body vote, includes Mary East, vice president; Betty Sinko, secretary-treasurer; Lorah Kate Griffith, Nancy Merkl, Pat Mansfield, Dorothy Robinson, Evelyn Deal, Evelyn Chapman and Phyllis Nelson.

Purposes of the honorary are three-fold. It is to act as an incentive for freshmen women, a reward for outstanding sophomore women, and as a service organization. Nomination to the organization was made on the basis of leadership, scholarship, character and service.

Your Federal Income Tax

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS DISTINGUISHED

As explained in article No. 18 in this series, an annuity, generally speaking, is a form of investment wherein you purchase the right to receive a monthly or annual income for life. A portion of each annuity payment received represents a gradual non-taxable return of the principal or purchase price, and the balance of each payment represents taxable income.

The original idea of a pension appears to have been a gift or gratuity made to a former employee on account of past services which had been fully paid for when rendered, but it developed into a deferred compensation for services as an inducement to secure continued service from employees. Accordingly, a pension or a retirement allowance paid entirely by the employer represents, for Federal income tax purposes, amounts paid solely because of services. They are regarded as additional compensation for services and the entire amount of each payment is subject to income tax unless expressly exempted from tax by law. These amounts may be entered in your income tax return as "wages" (line 1 or 2 of Withholding Receipt or item 2, page 1 of Form 1040). However, if you file your return on Form 1040 and prefer to enter your pension in the annuity schedule (Schedule

A, page 3, Form 1040), you may do so.

For instance, an employee works for many years for a civilian manufacturer and then retires because of disability or advanced age. His employer continues to pay him a salary or "pension" because of his past services, treating the payments as current expenses for compensation. This pension is compensation subject to income tax and it is subject to the withholding of income tax by the employer.

After the employee's death, the employer may continue the payment of the pension to the employee's widow. Two types of cases occur. In one, there was no previous agreement that any payment would be made to the widow, but the employer made such payments voluntarily for a limited period after the employee's death, in recognition of the services which he had rendered. In such circumstances, the payments to the widow are gifts and are not subject to income tax in her hands, although they may be deductible by the employer as business expenses. In the other type of case, there was a contract, a corporate by-law, or other understanding between employer and employee that after the former's death the payments of salary or pension should be made to the widow, or other beneficiary. Since legal obligation was created under which the widow could recover from the employer any unpaid amount due, the pension received by her is treated, for income tax purposes, as having the same taxable character as it did in the hands of her husband, that is, it represents salary or wages subject to the withholding of income tax.

(Continued tomorrow)

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"Next time I'll get my dance before I put in my nickel"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

15 or even 40 pupils. It cannot provide laboratories, gymnasiums and specially trained teachers? To confine such a small band of boys and girls to a tiny high school isn't giving them a fair break.

Up at Eugene a survey of the school conditions in the suburban areas reveals the need for consolidation or federation. Individual schools are bulging with pupils, but the individual district valuation puts a limit on new building. Wise consolidation is viewed as the economical solution.

The legislature can very well accompany any grant of the state funds for schools with a mandate for drastic district reorganization. If the latter is completed less state money will be required and better educational opportunity provided. And the opportunities in the teaching profession would be improved making it more attractive.

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