

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Buzzer for Nurse

Any person who has been ill in a hospital knows how important is the buzzer at the head of his bed. With it he can summon a nurse to bring him a drink, roll him over or perform other of the necessary duties required by a sick person. Only now the nurse can't always respond and a nurse's aide may be the one to appear. She can do the non-professional tasks which nurses formerly performed themselves.

Just now the army and navy are pressing the buzzer hard calling for nurses, more nurses to help care for wounded from the widely scattered areas of combat. Last week The Statesman carried a special advertising campaign to stimulate recruitment of nurses, and already eight have volunteered for duty.

Congress has been considering a bill to draft nurses in order to meet the army demand. We believe with proper appeal this draft will not be necessary. We have a letter from a non-com in the medical corps who is stationed out in the Pacific. He expresses opposition to the drafting of a special class of professional workers. He has found also that nurses create no little problem at base hospitals. Their residence section must be fenced off, and soldiers have to do many "chores" for them from carrying baggage to putting up clothes lines. On the other hand there is testimony of the readiness of army nurses to undergo severe hardships of army camp living and of their great service in care of injured men. It would seem that with adjustment of demand to essential need (not using nurses just for clerical work overseas) and with well directed appeals such as those now being made, the supply can be augmented sufficiently without resort to drafting.

To fill the gap from the prospective loss of nurses a recent special effort was made to enroll persons in nurses' aide classes. The response was excellent, a sufficient number enrolling both for day and for night duty to meet the immediate need. This will be a great help in caring for the sick as the number of graduate nurses here is reduced.

Some days ago there was an interchange of letters in The Statesman on the subject of compensation for nurses' aides. It is true that these aides receive no pay for their work. They understand that when they enroll. And there is no doubt that hospitals do benefit from this service. But the hospitals themselves are essentially service institutions. Any savings they may make in their operating costs flow back into the hospital to retire indebtedness, to purchase new facilities to provide better care for the sick, or to replace worn-out equipment or supplies.

The hospitals are exceedingly grateful to the nurses' aides for their work, not so much from any financial consideration as from their contribution in helping care for the ill, which is the hospitals' prime reason for existence.

These are difficult days. We must take care of the sick and wounded in military service and must send out a sufficient number of nurses to provide this care. And we must take care of the ill at home. Fortunately under the combined efforts of the hospitals, the nurses, the Red Cross, the nurses' aides and the public we are doing a pretty good job for the military and for civilians. We must carry on through the "tight" period of several more months until military needs relax or new graduate nurses become available.

Reconversion Deferred

Recall the abuse the dollar-a-year men of WPB took last year over the subject of reconversion? Donald Nelson had laid out a plan for early reconversion, but after he went off to China subordinate in WPB held it up at the best of army and navy procurement officers. Left-wingers accused C. E. Wilson, vice chairman of WPB, and other industrialists loaned to the government, with stalling reconversion so that the big corporations, still busy with war

Editorial Comment

NOT NOW
Cogent reasons against taking up the question of compulsory universal military training at this time are those advanced by 12 presidents of American universities in their letter to President Roosevelt. These leaders do not take a stand against universal military training as such; they do urge that this issue is one to be left until the war has ended.

There is no reason in the war itself why this decision should not wait. The proposal has no connection with the prosecution of this war; it is for peacetime conscription. It embodies a revolutionary change in American policy. No such far-reaching change ought to be decided under the stress of war emotions. It should be considered only at a time when there can be cool deliberation.

The signers of the letter point out that we now know nothing of the conditions we shall face in the post-war world or of the strategic problems that may be posed for us then. They understand that universal military training is only one element in a national defense system. That will require changes in our economy to make sure that we are technically and industrially geared to defense requirements. They fear that if conscription should be hastily adopted and then be found to be a mistake the reaction will make it harder for the people to take other measures needed for a well-rounded defense system.

When the decision is made the university heads believe it should be made solely on the basis of military requirements. As educators they find unwarranted the notion that military training has collateral educational and social values. If, after the war, it shall be determined that it is necessary for the defense of the country that all young men shall have a year of military training, they say they will be for it for that reason only. They do not believe the pill has any sugar coating.

These men head 12 of the leading universities of the United States. That they are not scholarly recluses but men of affairs, awake to what is going on in the world, we are made aware when we note among them Robert G. Sproul of the University of California and Donald B. Tresidder of Stanford.—San Francisco Chronicle.

contracts, would get an even break in return to production for civilian use. Finally Jimmy Byrnes had to settle the dispute which he did by modifying the orders of Nelson. Later Wilson resigned in some disgust over the whole affair.

Events proved that the army and navy were correct and the advocates of early reconversion wrong, which certainly exonerates Wilson and others of his viewpoint from the charge of mismanaging their public duties in the interest of their private concerns. Now reconversion has been shoved clear into the background. It is frankly stated now that even after V-E day reconversion will be a controlled and gradual process.

The present plan of WPB is not to attempt to move the supplies from Europe to the war fronts of the Pacific but to supply the latter with new goods from American factories. The reason is the time element. It would take months longer to pick up and move the supplies from Europe than to divert the flow from American factories to the orient. This saving of time should result in saving of lives too by preventing Japan from consolidating defenses in China and on the home islands.

This information means that supplies for civilians that had been expected for delivery early this year will not be available, except in very limited quantities. This applies particularly to metal goods and electric appliances. However the country is reconciled to that deprivation and eager to do anything which will really shorten the war—both wars.

"Perpetual" Occupation

If the publication of Secretary Morgenthau's plan to reduce Germany to a peasant economy inspired the Germans to fight on, as was asserted by Governor Dewey, then Harry Hopkins' contribution to postwar planning will encourage them to continue the fight. For Hopkins in an article in American magazine proposes a perpetual army of occupation in Germany and Japan. He also advocates a year of compulsory military training to build up our national defense. Hopkins writes:

I have no doubt that powerful forces in Germany and Japan are preparing even now for their next attempt to conquer us. We will try to keep them impotent, but only a perpetual army of occupation would be able to prevent them from rearming eventually.

This experimentation in foreign policy making by intimates in the administration seems very dangerous. It bears a color of authority which cannot help but be disturbing. Because of his close association with president Hopkins may be thought to be expressing the president's own views, which is extremely doubtful, though the president has endorsed compulsory military training. The proper source of information in subjects as important as the treatment of Germany is the state department or the war department, and not Harry Hopkins.

As to his idea, "perpetual" is a long word. It is absurd to think that a single generation can project any policy ad perpetuum.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

The Russian advance upon Berlin down the Oder river box corridor in Brandenburg appears slowed down on the last lap, but whether due to concentrated Nazi resistance or to a Russian pause to bring up forces for the final cross-river plunge is far from clear.

There remain only two city defensive bastions of the Oder box position, Frankfurt and Kustrin, both on the banks of the river itself. Both are reported by Berlin to be under immediate Russian attack or artillery fire which implies that Russian advance elements are well beyond the front in the box and on both sides of the Warthe corridor.

If that is true, it means that the battle of the Oder crossings is now in progress and the fate of Berlin is hanging in the balance. It means also that the Russian commander of the main cutting wedge of the forward sweep from the Vistula, Marshal Zhukov, has satisfied himself that his northern flank stands in no grave danger of a Nazi counter thrust in force from Pomerania which could penetrate the Warthe (Warta) corridor deeply enough to cut or jeopardize his main communication lines.

So far as it can be traced, the right flank of the White Russian army penetration wedge to the vicinity of the Oder is the only real danger point. The indicated line lies for miles from the western side of the Danzig corridor along the Vistula at no great distance north of the Warthe river valley through which run main Russian communications assuming that the Germans had concentrated heavy forces in Pomerania above that line, a relatively shallow break-through into the Warthe valley could disrupt the Russian threat to Berlin.

There has been no indication from Russian or Nazi sources that any such German concentration north of the Warthe has been in progress. On the contrary, it seems probable that Russian air scouts have noted considerable movement of enemy forces westward out of Pomerania via Stettin to escape the very obvious danger of entrapment which the Russian advance across the Oder plain east of the river to within 40 miles of Stettin represents.

It seems doubtful that in view of round-about communications available and the probable lack of any sizeable Nazi ammunition or supply depots in Pomerania that there is any real threat to Zhukov's communications from that direction.

South of the Warthe, Russian lines run along or at points beyond the Oder all the way to its rise in the Moravian gap sector. There is no danger point there to invite a German counter-attack unless it could be mounted in far greater force than the Nazi command has available for offensive purposes.

Thus there is a conviction that if there has been a slowing of the Russian pace, it is due more to efforts to bring up the forces necessary for the final thrust than to intensified and heavily reinforced German resistance east of the river. The Nazis hold too narrow and restricted a bridgehead east of the river in the Frankfurt-Kustrin sector for more than delaying action.



Distributed by King Features Syndicate by arrangement with The Washington Star

Turnabout

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 25 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

Income from miscellaneous sources should be shown in Schedule E on page 3 (on back of page) of your income tax return for 1944. This will include net profit (or loss) from partnerships, income from fiduciaries, and other income such as rewards or prizes, and amounts received from alimony or separate maintenance. It will also include recoveries of bad debts for which a deduction was taken in a prior year, as well as health and accident benefits that are received as reimbursement for medical expenses for which deduction was taken in a prior year.

Where an individual is engaged in business or profession in partnership with others, a partnership return (Form 1065) must be filed for the partnership. This return is filed for information purposes only, as partnerships are not subject to income tax as such, but each partner must report his share of the net income (or loss) from the partnership in his individual return. This net income (or loss) should be shown in Schedule E, together with an explanation with reference to the partnership.

In the case of trust funds set up for beneficiaries, an income tax return (Form 1041) is required to be filed by the trustee or fiduciary. However, the distributable portion of income is not taxable to the fiduciary, but must be reported in Schedule E of the individual income tax return of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, together with an explanation (in Schedule E) of its source.

Other income to be reported in Schedule E might arise from incidental transactions apart from the taxpayer's regular business or profession; but gains or losses from the sales of securities would be reported in Schedule D (unless the taxpayer is a security dealer, in which case the results of the business are reported in Schedule C for business or profession).

In Schedule E also would be included any income from gambling or other like winnings. Winnings from gambling, whatever the source of character, must, of course, be reported by the taxpayer; he may, however, deduct on page 4 of the return any gambling losses incurred during the year up to an amount equal to the winnings.

LITERARY GUIDEPOST

By W. G. ROGERS

"THE THURBER CARNIVAL," by James Thurber (Harper & Brothers, \$2.75)

Opening with a preface written by James Thurber on the subject of "My 50 Years With James Thurber," this book contains stories and illustrations from eight Thurber books, and six stories not previously published in book form.

This is a fairly inclusive anthology. I do not recall offhand what was omitted. Even the drawings and articles which Thurber preferred to leave out would probably make, if published in another volume, a wittier book than anyone else in this country has produced in our time.

The stories are fascinating. They will draw tears, now of laughter, now of sorrow. A couple of them are devastating satires on spy, gangster and murder stories. "The Catbird Seat," "Memoirs of a Drudge" (on a newspaper) and "The Secret Life of James Thurber," which is a parody on Dali, are masterpieces.

But it is the cartoons which I enjoy most. From the academic, art-school point of view, Thurber draws very badly. As scoffers say of modernist painters, so they could say of Thurber: any child could do better. But when you look again at the floppy-eared dogs, the men and women created with a quick, brilliant, inspired line, the seals, rabbits, bats, you realize that Thurber draws perfectly, not according to nature as we see it but as he sees it, perfectly according to his nature.

It's too bad that such cartoons as "Touche!" "All Right, Have It Your Way—You Heard a Seal Bark," "I Come From Haunts of Coot and Heron!" and "You Said Everybody You Look at Seems to Be a Rabbit" can't be preserved in something more substantial than a book. Of course, however, some of them are reflected in contemporary creative work; for instance, one story and one cartoon in this volume, put together, would resemble Broadway's deservedly successful play "Harvey," and they antedate it by some years. The humor and wit of these cartoons, mostly from The New Yorker magazine, lies deep, keeps welling up fresh; like the pitcher of the old woman in Greek mythology, these pictures never run dry. It's some sort of magic.

Yorke magazine, lies deep, keeps welling up fresh; like the pitcher of the old woman in Greek mythology, these pictures never run dry. It's some sort of magic.



(Continued from page 1)

acres in the heart of town, which it can improve and develop as funds are available. We must not miss this opportunity.

As I see it, the purchase is warranted, not so much for the present as for the future. Look ahead to the time when Salem is a city of 100,000 people, which is not a visionary possibility. Then the residents will arise and call blessed the people of this generation who had the foresight to give and to acquire the 100 acres for a public park conveniently located, and chiefly in its native state, for large portions of the tract should be left in natural condition, with merely clearing of brush and laying out of paths.

This acquisition should be regarded only as the first step. It should be followed with the laying out of a program of park development, including acquisition of larger areas where needed. All this will cost money; but our people will get the benefit.

It will be a great thing for the Salem of the indefinite future to retain intact the Bush pasture for a park and playground. Let us not fail to seize this opportunity.

Flashes of Life

TOPEKA, Kans.—(AP)—The Kansas house of representatives was chewing the rag today over a coyote bounty bill when someone presented an amendment to include wolves.

Rep. Frank M. Fisher, Paola, explained the difference this way: "Coyotes howl but real wolves whistle."

FARRAGUT, Idaho.—(AP)—They're belling the cats at this U. S. naval training center. Brought in originally to rid the place of mice, the cats in turn became a menace to wildlife so now Lt. Grover C. Schmidt is outfitting each tabby with a numbered collar complete with a bell to warn birds.

BERWICK, Pa.—(AP)—Columbia county ration board members found their steel safe looted today of a big bundle of gasoline stamps—all cancelled and worthless.

GODFREY, Ill.—(AP)—Students at Monticello college, fashionable girls' school, were asked to contribute to the mile of dimes campaign on the basis of 10 cents for each child they hope to have.

Total contribution: \$200, an average of 70 cents each.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—(AP)—Bateman's store advertised this way in the Evening Transcript today: "Come and see a nice selection of pictures of beef, pork and lamb."

The invitation also advertised "choice, juicy, tender salt fat pork—tender boneless minced ham."

Kenneth L. Dixon
AT THE FRONT!
Just Saying Goodbye
Isn't Easy for Yank
Leaving for Home

IN FRANCE, Jan. 28—(Delayed)—(P)—For three days he tried to write what it felt like to be going home. He had always figured it would be simple—just one big outpouring of delight.

But it was more than that. He got the news while working along the front. One thing that dulled its edge was the realization he would have to go back up there a few times more. Suddenly now, he found himself flinching from ordinary sounds—friendly artillery, for instance.

He kept going until the job was done but he had to drive himself. Being alive was much more important than doing his work. Being alive was everything now.

He felt the expected surge of delight all right but once back up along the line he was ashamed. There was bitter fighting in the Ardennes forest then with snow several feet deep and zero winds stabbing like icy bayonets through the heaviest clothes.

Before going back up there he had been chattering, wildly happy, but now he was silent. You can't remind men in hell there still is a heaven somewhere.

He told a few of his old friends and took their wives' and mothers' and sweethearts' phone numbers. They didn't resent his going, although they knew their right and need was much greater than his.

But they couldn't go—yet at least—and he could, and that was that. But still he felt silent.

He tried reminding himself he had been over much longer than most of them but then he passed the bodies of a few who would stay forever and that didn't help either.

Sometimes he would just let himself think a little about knocking on the front door at home and then happiness would well up so strong and thick he could scarcely contain it.

But then the terrific, murderous blunder of the whole Belgian breakthrough would ressert itself and the old bitterness would return. It seemed wrong and actually unholy to be happy in the midst of it.

Just saying goodbye wasn't simple. It went without saying that many of them he would never see again even if he returned to this outfit after his home leave. And it was impossible not to wonder as he shook hands with each one and said "keep your head down" if maybe this would be one of those who would not be around much longer.

All those days he remained superstitious about writing home and saying he was coming. And so he became tongue-tied and did not write at all.

Happiness stayed a strong emotion, but it wasn't pure any more. A lot of it had been swapped for humility at San Pietro, for hopelessness at Anzio, for a terrible, unchangeable, helpless wrath at every cemetery all along the way.

And always this mixed emotion was shot through with that crazy, inexplicable wonder as to why he—Mr. Anybody—had any better right to be alive than all those who were dead. He wondered if these things would straighten out, become more simple, when he got home or if it would get more complicated.

Faintly he feared what he might find there—if people there would be able to understand, or if they lived in a different world altogether—if he would feel out of place, or if

it would really seem like home again. Then suddenly he thought that probably the average soldier going home felt much the same mixed up way, with happiness and humility, pride and fear and futility all stirred up together.

And so even if it still did not seem to make sense, he thought he might as well write it that way.

(Editor's note—Dixon is coming home on leave.)



Morse Enters Senate Debate On Aluminum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(AP)—Senator Morse (R-Ore) injected into senate discussion of critical war metals the fact that an aluminum plant in Oregon was shut down last year with the explanation that there was an overproduction of the metal now listed scarce.

Morse's remark, injected during a speech by Senator Bushfield (R-SD), was the Oregon senator's first entrance into senate discussion.

"One of the great aluminum mills in my state of Oregon was closed down because of what was said to be an overproduction," Morse observed. "However, a considerable amount of the taxpayer's money was spent in building a great aluminum plant in Canada. Am I to understand that the senator has evidence that there is now a shortage of aluminum?"

Bushfield replied, "I have been quoting from Mr. Krug's announcement that aluminum and alcohol have been returned to the critical list."

Court Upholds Findings of State Engineer

Findings of the state engineer, with one exception, were upheld in a decree filed in circuit court here by Judge David Vandenberg of Klamath Falls in the Santiam and Mill creek water rights controversy which saw as principal objectors the City of Salem, Oregon Pulp and Paper company, Thos. B. Kay Woolen Mills company, A. D. Gardner, Willamette Valley Water company and Donker Brothers.

The decree was modified as to the North Santiam by decreasing the amount of water allowed the state fish commission for protection of fish between Gardner intake and the Willamette river. The state engineer had allowed 200 second feet at this point and the decree cut it to 50 feet.

A large number of water rights were determined by the decree. Papers on the case are all in Klamath Falls where Judge Vandenberg used them in reaching a conclusion over a maze of exhibits.

Appeal Filed On Meter Suit

Appeal was filed in the state supreme court here Friday in the suit brought by James Hickey, attacking the constitutionality of an ordinance under which parking meters in Portland are installed and operated.

Defendants in the suit involve Mayor Earl Riley and other Portland city officials. Circuit Judge Franklin Howell, Multnomah county, held for the city of Portland.

Hickey contended that the parking meters are operated for revenue purposes and are not within the police powers of the municipality.

Paul Mallon
Is On Vacation

STEVENS
Diamonds - Watches - Jewelry
For Your VALENTINE
A Masculine Ring from Stevens & Son
Credit If Desired!

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"First teeth braces, then shoulder braces and now these large-rimmed bifocals! How do you expect me to have even an ounce of glamor?"