

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.
Published every morning, Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.

Berlin Snafu

In a series of newspaper articles taken from his book "Berlin Command," Brig. Gen. Frank Howley, former American commandant of the American sector in Berlin, asserts that "we can't get along with Moscow." In a review of the book, Delbert Clark, former New York Times correspondent in Berlin, makes clear that one reason we can't get along with the Russians is Brig. Gen. Frank Howley.

No one in their right mind would exonerate the Russians of their responsibility for the past, present and continuing all-fouled-up situation in the former German capital. But occupation officers of Howley's caliber are partly to blame, too.

Howley, Clark says, hated and despised the Russians even before he went to Berlin. He didn't ever try to "get along." Furthermore, he was awfully impatient (to the point of insubordination) with his superior, Gen. Lucius Clay, who was more reluctant to shoot first and explain later.

The brigadier's general conclusion about the Russians is that they are "the world's most colossal liars, swindlers and cutthroats and there is no reason to think they will change." That explains both his willingness to condone any anti-Russian action on any pretext. It explains also why he told General Clay, "You're damn right, I'm not sorry" that his (Howley's) walk-out of the council of commandants in 1948 broke up for a good the Berlin Kommandature and made relations with the communists even more difficult than before.

As for the American attempts to de-nazify and democratize Germany, Howley has this to say: "In contrast to the Russian plan to teach German youth communism, we preferred to indoctrinate them with baseball. . . . I consider the program the best thing we did in Berlin to sell young Germany on American ideas of democracy."

The almost unbelievably muddleheaded naïveté of this statement gives some idea of Howley's usefulness in behalf of the American cause in Germany. The "teach-em-baseball" program initiated by the U. S. occupation forces had previously been deplored by Clark and will probably go down in history as one of the colossal, grim jokes of the post-war era.

Not only does Howley reveal his own ignorance and prejudices, he makes many mistakes, in fact, in his "Berlin Command." Americans who want a more temperate, more factual picture of the German occupation will look forward to General Clay's own book, "Decision in Germany," to be released in February. This, too, will be one man's opinion, but the opinion of the one who discharged with credit to himself and his country exceedingly difficult duties.

That, of course, was a compelling idea back of the unification enacted in 1929, that and reducing the competition between the two major institutions of higher learning. There have been modifications of the original delineation of

courses which have been justified either by errors in the original planning or by changes of conditions. Whether changes now warrant further duplication by creating a school of physical education at OSC parallel to that at the university we do not feel able to pass on for lack of information.

This is true, however: The money requirements of higher education are high, very high. Also, the money requirements of other functions are high, very high—so high, in fact, that present sources of income do not appear adequate to meet all demands. It, therefore, is incumbent on this state board and on all other state boards and departments to scrutinize very closely any expansion which will call for more expense. Unless some modern Moses can strike a rock and make it flow money abundantly, someone is going to go away from the legislative spring with any empty cup some day.

Canasty

Maybe it isn't here to stay or maybe it is. But canasta no longer can be ignored. Do you play the piano, sing, do card tricks, tell stories or imitate the big, bad wolf? Well, then how do you expect to be welcome at parties if you don't play canasta? And do you know the rules, all 78,431 of them? My, you're way behind the times. Weeks behind. Mexico's played it for years.

And there are a few rules not even in the rule book. In the public service, we think they bear listing here:

Don't mention canasta if you go anywhere because you're sunk if you do.

Don't act like you know anything about it because you'll get the rules told to you anyway.

Don't ask any questions unless you want to delay the game 25 minutes, which may be a good idea at that.

Don't contradict anyone on anything unless you don't want to be asked to come again, which also might be a good idea.

Don't quote anybody else's rules — there's enough enmity around now.

Don't pay any attention when someone makes a mistake—after all, there's no proof that even Einstein could do any better.

Don't indicate you're having fun or another game will be unavoidable.

Always insist on keeping score—it's the only way to win.

But at that, canasta is something to keep the family circle together. And what can do more!

Secretary Acheson's comment indicates he is suffering a little from Hysteria.

J. Edgar Hoover told the house appropriations committee there is "considerable merit" in the proposal to prohibit interstate shipments of slot machines and gambling devices. He says it would certainly slow up the operations of gambling syndicates. Such a prohibition might be beneficial because there seems to be a single major source of supply for all these machines. Still needed, though, is firm local law enforcement. Where police and sheriffs and district attorneys do their job, the machines disappear. Where they look the other way the machines appear—out of nowhere—and probably would continue to appear despite banning them for interstate shipment.

Southern Pacific has had so much grief on its line between Eugene and Klamath Falls this winter it may have to change its familiar sign to read: "Next time take the . . . ?"

Three GOP Senators in Trouble — Not Morse

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — If the chief purpose of the republican party continues to be to please its big contributors, the republican party is likely to destroy itself in the end. That is the only conclusion which it seems sensible to draw from state-by-state analyses now being made by the Joseph Alsop tab keepers for both parties of the form sheet for the 1950 senatorial elections.

That these analyses are reasonably accurate — at least as of today — is suggested by the fact that the professionals on both sides see pretty well eye to eye. The Republicans privately agree with the Democrats for example, that three republicans who must run again this year must be placed in the "in very bad trouble" category. These are the blundering Capehart of Indiana, Hickenlooper of Iowa, and the honest, extremely conservative Millikin of Colorado.

In the "running scared" class, the republicans put five men. In approximate order of scaredness, these are: Wiley of Wisconsin, Dworshak of Idaho, Gurney of South Dakota, Donnell of Missouri, and Young of North Dakota. Aiken of Vermont and Morse of Oregon, on the other hand, are considered as safe as any man in politics can be.

him and his colleague, the devoted Styles Bridges, might just conceivably lose New Hampshire to the republicans. Kansas is almost constitutionally republican. Finally, Taft of Ohio is considered an odds-on bet, partly because the Democrats have been unable to dredge up a reasonably strong candidate to run against him.

The democratic form sheet tallies very closely with this republican estimate. And what is interesting about the list is simply that the eight shakiest republicans are among the staunchest members of "me-too-ism" in the senate, whereas the progressive or moderately conservative republicans (among whom Taft, on his domestic record, must be counted) are considered either very strong or downright unbeatable.

As for the other side of the coin, republican hopes may be briefly listed. Able Governor Duff of Pennsylvania is given an excellent chance to beat Pennsylvania's democratic Sen. Francis Myers, provided Duff's battle with the prehistoric Grundy machine does not too gravely weaken him. If he can be persuaded to run, publisher Henry Luce is believed a very good bet to beat newly-appointed William Benton of Connecticut, and Rep. John Lodge is currently being considered to take on Connecticut's well entrenched Brian McMahon.

Magnuson, and Utah's Elbert Thomas are considered vulnerable democratic targets, if strong republicans can be found to challenge them. As for New York, it is privately conceded that the only real hope of eliminating Herbert Lehman is the faint chance that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey may decide to run against him.

Again the democratic estimate tallies — except that the democrats assert with apparent assurance that at worst only two or three of these republican hopes are at all likely to be realized. But what is interesting about this list of republican hopes is that it precisely confirms the conclusion to be drawn from the list of republican fears.

As always there are exceptions — for example, former Rep. Everett Dirksen, campaigning in a fashion to warm the cockles of Col. Robert E. McCormick's heart, is considered a serious threat to the democratic majority leader, Scott Lucas of Illinois. But in general, republican hopes are based, not on the Dworshaks or Capeharts, but on such international-minded moderates as Luce or Duff or Lodge or Cooper or even Thomas E. Dewey.



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page One)

passed either house by the required two-thirds vote. It still has quite a long road ahead of it.

Women (with the assistance of a few men) have battled aggressively for women's rights for just over a century in this country. The famed leaders of the feminist movement were Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone—a stately composition of the four stands in the capitol at Washington. Others joined in the battle: Annie Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt. In 1913 Miss Paul founded her woman's party and began her long battle for equal rights.

Women suffrage came (like prohibition) first in the states, Wyoming leading in 1869. Oregon, which had a staunch suffragette in Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, adopted equal suffrage in 1912.

Over in England the fight for women's right to vote was even more militant, led by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters who frequently were thrown in jail for their heckling and agitation. Males in Britain yielded their exclusive voting right to women in 1928.

Several prominent women's organizations have not gone along in the demand for this equal rights amendment, among them the League of Women Voters and Association of University Women. They feared it would nullify special legislation protecting women in employment, a fear which the second clause of the proposed amendment is designed to allay.

Favoring the amendment, besides the National Women's party, have been the Business and Professional Women's clubs and by resolution the General Federation of Women's clubs.

If equal rights are coming, men may get alimony and women have to tote guns in the army (a women's draft was seriously considered in the last war). Maybe it will work out like women suffrage, however—that didn't blight the female sex as many over-anxious males professed to fear, and it didn't bring the political reforms that its advocates hoped for. It just became part of the scheme of things.

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bundessen
RINGWORM is a fungus parasite which may affect the skin in any part of the body, but now here is it more difficult to get rid of, once it becomes entrenched, then in the nails of the hands or feet. Thickness of the nail tissue, plus the fact most drugs cannot penetrate it readily, make fungi established in these locations almost impervious to attack. Since this type of ringworm often causes marked deformity of the nails and may even result in their permanent loss, word of a new and more successful treatment than we have had in the past comes as a boon to many people.

It is described by Drs. White and Nickerson, and its success is due to the fact that the substance used — ammoniacal silver nitrate — is capable not only of killing the fungi but of penetrating the nails.

In carrying out the treatment, the affected area was painted once a week with the solution just described and allowed to dry. The treated nail turns very black. However, as the new nail grows in, it is free from infection, and the line between the treated nail and the new nail is clearly indicated by the dark color of the damaged nail. It was possible to tell whether the patient was cured by the appearance of the nails and the absence of fungi in scrapings from the nails.

Sixteen patients were recently treated; all responded quite favorably; nine were cured. Seven others were definitely improved. There was no noticeable reaction to the treatment in any case. It was noted that in some patients pain appeared which lasted for an hour following treatment but in no case was the pain severe enough to make it necessary to stop the treatment.

Other methods used against this condition include X-ray and sometimes the removal of the affected nail, followed by treatment with various ointments effective in ringworm of the skin. Neither has proved to be particularly successful, and ringworm infection of the nails has been considered a more or less incurable disorder.

In view of the large number of cures reported from ammoniacal silver nitrate, it would seem that it is well worth trying by those who have this condition.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS
J. N.: I have a constant ringing in my head. What would you suggest?

Answer: Buzzing and ringing in the ears may be due to a number of causes, such as anemia, kidney disease, accumulation of wax in the ear, as well as an infection in the tube connecting the ear with the mouth. It would be advisable to have a physical examination made to determine the cause of this condition. (Copyright, 1948, King Features)

Survey Shows Some States Likely to Cut Spending in '50; Sentiment Against New Tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A few states plan to cut down on their spending. That may be more noteworthy than it sounds. Because, if they succeed, they will buck the trend of 1949, when appropriations across the country vaulted the record heights.

Moreover, in this election year, there is a strong sentiment against new taxes. A survey of state legislatures by The Associated Press indicates budgets will be higher in five states and unchanged or lower in six others. The budget is not on the agenda or has not been worked out in four additional states where sections will be held this year.

Dewey Predicts Cut
Gov. Thomas E. Dewey says New York's budget for the next fiscal year will be lower than the current record outlay of \$939,585,000. South Carolina's budget commission figures outgo can be pared from the current record sum of \$117,000,000 to \$115,584,000.

The Louisiana budget is expected to be under the record \$344,335,000 spent in the 1948-49 period. California's budget is likely to run close to the record \$1,035,000,000 approved last year. Present indications are that the new Maryland budget will just about equal the current budget. There are no changes in Georgia's budget.

The Massachusetts budget is reckoned at \$223,000,000, a new peak. Mississippi's budget commission figures on a record \$106,621,000. The two-year budgets for Kentucky and Virginia show increases. Rhode Island's is expected to be a bit higher.

Spending May Decrease
There is another — and maybe bigger — economy straw in the wind. A number of states may hold down spending in the future by holding the tax line this year.

Gov. William Preston Lane, Jr., of Maryland says he will recommend a cut in the state property tax and more liberal income tax exemptions. Gov. C. A. Robins of Idaho asked for a reduction in either the state income tax or ad valorem tax, or both.

Gov. Paul A. Dever says the Massachusetts budget can be balanced without new or higher taxes. Dever's a democrat. Republican leaders are opposed to more taxes, too.

New York's Gov. Dewey says there will be no tax increases. The republican majority in the New Jersey senate has taken a stand against any new taxes. So his Virginia's commission on state and local revenue.

Talmadge Opposes Taxes
Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia also has taken a stand against any new taxes at this time. Talmadge wants to take the state out of the property tax field and abolish 100 "nuisance" levies on businesses and professions.

No new taxes are in sight, just plans at least, in most of the other capitals.

Uncle Sam, incidentally, may hear from a couple of states on tax matters. A resolution introduced in New York calls for a U. S. constitutional amendment that would prohibit federal income tax collectors from taking more than 25 per cent of any individual's income.

Sex Crimes Probed
A member of Virginia's house of delegates says he will sponsor a resolution for a constitutional amendment that would require the federal government to return 25 per cent of its revenues to the states. (The Michigan legislature approved a somewhat similar idea last year.)

The rash of 1949 sex crimes, including many involving children,

Stevens & Son

Exclusive in Salem

Lasting Spring
Domestic Rose
Mansions
Valentine Day Gift
Heirloom Sterling

Give her the thrill, the deep pride of owning this exquisitely carved solid silver. Patterns are famous for their freshness, originality! And remember, a century's daily use won't wear out Heirloom Sterling. 6-piece place setting, only \$22.50 (Fed. Tax included). Easy payment terms.

Jewelers — Silversmiths
State of Liberty Livesley Bldg. Dial 4-2223

Income Tax

Returns Prepared
403 Oregon Bldg.
Ph-ne 3-5780