

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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

One Soldier Speaks Out

Gen. Jacob Devers (ret.), World War II commander in North Africa and deputy supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean and still America's leading authority on tanks, talks like the old and able soldier he is in a very informative interview in this week's U.S. News and World Report. It doesn't take Devers long to figure out what is wrong in Korea. Says he: "We knew that the Russians had all those tanks in Northern Korea. . . . Our whole concept around here of moving airborne divisions and dropping them in and doing a job isn't worth a damn if we don't get something to send in with them that can stop a tank. . . . You can't stop the Russian tank from in front—it has 11 inches of armor on it. . . . An infantryman can't stand up against tanks if he hasn't got the bazooka in his hand to shoot with. The bazooka won't do it. . . . we haven't got a big enough bazooka."

Devers blames our high command's fancy ideas of mystery weapons and pushbutton wars for the present lack of the only thing that will surely stop a tank—another and better tank. More and better tanks is what we need right now, he says, and he notes that the U.S. has not even got such tanks in "moth balls." The Russians are building 1,000 tanks a month and have been building them right along. The U.S. hasn't even got its much-touted tank-busting bazooka in production—and probably won't have it in production until next winter!

But for all of his justifiable anger over the fact that U.S. infantrymen in Korea right now are practically having to fight with nothing, General Devers does not believe Korea will be another Dunkirk or Bataan. He has a great deal of faith in the infantry and, like many another old ground forces man, believes that winning the war is, in the last analysis, up to the foot soldier. And he thinks it will take 100,000 of them to win the war in Korea.

Main reason for Devers' confidence in victory seems to be the command. General Church was in the Anzio beachhead with Devers. General Dean, reported missing in action, "is as fine a field soldier as I know." General Walker was with Patton's army and well equipped for his job now. And: "I think MacArthur is one of the greatest. I would be worrying about the tank situation because MacArthur didn't fool much with tanks in the Pacific. But the fellows on his staff are outstanding in this."

For what it's worth, that's the opinion of a soldier who ought to know what he's talking about.

ways. Realignment of the road up Cow Creek canyon will pretty well complete the job to the South Umpqua, except for the intercity section between Ashland and Medford. This work will go forward as funds are available, for 99E is a vital highway.

In this district, most of the money has gone elsewhere than in the Salem vicinity in the past decade. We have no disposition to shove other parts of the state out of their proper place in line; but the increase in traffic volume here creates its own demands and furnishes its own proof of need. The rest is up to the commission.

Joe Says He'll Run

Joe E. Dunne proposes to make good his threat to run for governor as an independent on an old age pension platform. An assembly to launch his candidacy is announced for the Eagles' hall in Portland on July 31.

The one-time state senator and republican candidate for governor will have no trouble getting on the ballot, his followers are accustomed to signing petitions. There is no chance of his being elected but if he took a parcel of votes away from one candidate it might have the effect of swinging the election to the other old party candidate. Politicians will start sharpening their pencils to figure that one out.

Dunne says he had the support of 312,000 persons. If that many vote for him he'll be elected. We recall however, that Clarence Waggoner, a pension candidate, in 1938 got fewer votes in the primaries than the alleged number signing petitions asking him to run for governor. Dunne's entry will complicate the contest this fall, and that may be important.

Heavier Taxes Coming

You can't fight a war without money and you ought to raise a large share of the money through taxation. So when congress authorizes the spending of ten billion dollars, more or less, it will have to settle down to work on a new tax bill.

The drift is already indicated in reports from Washington: renewal of the excess profits tax and increase in individual income taxes. How heavy the impost will be one can't well predict. But the government needs the dough and there will be plenty of pressure to take the profit out of war via taxation.

The bill will not be ready before late fall or early 1951 and will be effective on 1951 incomes, not 1950. How far this bloody war business will go we cannot say, but the home front will have to participate whether the war be cold or hot, and bearing heavier tax loads is just one portion of the home front's responsibility.

The end of the prolonged Weyerhaeuser strike seems in sight as union and company negotiators have agreed on a new contract and an affirmative vote of members Sunday is expected. That will bring joy to a lot of families and relief to the company, its officers and stockholders. This is the largest lumber operation in the northwest, with related pulp mills and other activities. Down for weeks in a stubborn strike, loss of wages has pinched idle workers and communities. While the company held to no union shop, it made concessions which will make employment with Weyerhaeuser attractive—if there are no more strikes.

Truman Praised for Courage, Common Sense; Johnson Said to Have Cost Nation \$2 Billion

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, July 21—President Harry Truman has again acted with courage and common sense. He has rejected the advice of those who were urging on him a policy of "little steps for little feet." Instead, he has frankly named the minimum sum it will cost to reverse the policy of his secretary of defense and start this country back on the long road toward real military strength.

Here two facts are worth noting. First, as Truman hinted, the \$10,000,000,000 sum he has asked congress to appropriate is no more than a first installment on the bill we shall have to pay. Second, as Truman did not hint, at least \$4,000,000,000 of this bill represents the net dollar cost of Louis Johnson's experiment in "economy."

To prove the first point, it is only necessary to look up the total of what is now clearly required. Take the navy first. Overall the best estimate is that Johnson has reduced the combat capabilities of the navy by 30 per cent. It must now be obvious that the first order of business is to restore the pre-Johnson level of naval combat power. The most competent naval authorities estimate that this will require \$3,000,000,000 this year, if the navy is to be restored to its pre-Johnson strength within a year and a half to two years.

The same time-lag applies to the effort to rebuild the serious

American Air force which was in prospect before Johnson took over. The Johnsonian reductions in American air strength must await a further detailed report. Here it is enough to say that, since Korea, the joint chiefs of staff have agreed unanimously that it will not be enough to return even to the pre-Johnson level of air force power.

Instead, the joint chiefs are convinced that the 70-group air force, long recommended by every competent authority, has now become absolutely essential. Johnson initially resisted this view, but he has apparently been over-ruled. At any rate, preliminary air force estimates are that it will now require an immediate capital investment of \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 to start the air force toward 70 groups, with reasonable rapidity.

That leaves only \$2,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000 out of Truman's \$10,000,000,000 for the army, where the talk about the magical new weapons, which have supposedly made the tank and the infantry army obsolete, has now died to an inaudible whisper. Two or three billion dollars will only be enough to make a start toward recreating the two divisions axed by Johnson; restoring the gutted strength of existing divisions; and creating a serious armored force.

As for the cost in time, it takes at least a year and a half to train an infantryman for modern warfare. General Joseph Collins is the authority for the statement that it will need "years" to transform the cardboard mockups, which now symbolize the virtually non-existent American armored force, into the real thing. And when the new tanks begin to reach the production stage, army spending will shoot up.

Since no final estimates have been made, the dollar figures given above are not precise. But they are enough to show that the president's figure of \$10,000,000,000, massive as it is, may not be

enough even for the first installment on American re-armament. Moreover, as Truman implied, \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 more are needed to make the military aid program a reality, instead of the sham it now is. Thus the total extra appropriations this year may well top \$14,000,000,000, even if the fighting in Korea goes better than is now anticipated.

At least \$4,000,000,000 of these \$14,000,000,000, moreover, represent sheer waste. For it is now clear that the Johnsonian "economy" program has been about as economical as driving a car by alternately slamming on the brakes and speeding up to 6 miles an hour. The case of the navy best illustrates why this is so.

It is a reliable navy rule-of-thumb that it costs as much to de-activate and mothball a ship as it does to run the ship on ready status for a year. It then costs as much again to de-mothball the ship and ready it for combat. Thus Johnson's 30 per cent reduction in navy combat strength has by no means been reflected in an equivalent saving in the taxpayers' money. And although it would have cost the taxpayers only about \$1,000,000,000 to maintain the pre-Johnson level of naval strength, it will cost \$3,000,000,000 to reach that level again, for a total loss of about \$2,000,000,000.

What is true of the navy is also true of the army and air force. It is thus really estimated that the net dollar cost of Johnson's "economy" will work out at between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000. This money might just as well have provided a huge bonfire, for the edification of the taxpayers, for whose welfare Johnson has always expressed such solicitude. It is at least good that Truman has now totally reversed the policies which have been so costly as well as so hideously dangerous. But it is difficult to understand why a man whose follies have been on so colossal a scale should retain so vital a post.

GOODBY, MA! GOODBY, PA—!



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

the high prices for rubber discourage communist expansion. The sea lanes appear secure for movement of essential commodities like rubber. No need to buy tires and store them.

Consumption of heavy oil will increase with ship use, but the margin of capacity in refineries for turning out gasoline is considerable even at the height of the motoring season.

As for automobile factories, they could scale down output considerably to manufacture tanks and weapons and still produce more cars and trucks than most any other year except 1929.

The pinch would come in metals, and allocations will come there. Steel mills are working at capacity, zinc and copper are "tight," lead more comfortable. The shift of materials to rearmament will reduce quantities available for other uses (cars, appliances). But the scale of output has been so large since rearmament that the country is pretty well stocked. No large shipbuilding program is in sight, such as gobbled up heavy steel tonnage last time.

Farmers have stepped up the buying of machinery; but the farm power plant has been largely rebuilt since the last war so the need is not terribly urgent.

Nails also are in special demand, probably without cause. House construction will drop off. Entry of men into service will reduce need for homes as families double up. Restricting credit will further curtail building. This will release quantities of lumber, nails, and other materials.

There is this summer no large reservoir of manpower not in use, but last winter there was. The withdrawals for war from the labor force would be felt but there are many who would come back from retirement to do a job.

Of course we can't pour ten billions into spending without its

Ways in Washington

By Jane Eads
WASHINGTON—(AP)—Congressional quirks:
A newsman, seeking information on some bit of legislation, called Senator Hendrickson (R-N.J.) at 10:25 p.m. The senator refused to comment. He explained he wasn't sore at being called out of bed but that he had made a rule while in the New Jersey state legislature never to make a statement after he had been to sleep and had been awakened. He told the newsman to call next day and he would be glad to comment.

Congressman Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) has no pockets in his suit coats. The rumor has been that he found early in his career that it was the only way he could break himself of putting his hands in his pockets while making a speech. This the Congressman denies. "I stopped having pockets in my clothes when the New Deal came in so that none of those boys could get their hands in my pockets," he says.

Senator Hoyer (D-N.C.) wears a tail coat with a big carnation in his lapel and an old-fashioned wing collar. . . . Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) doesn't wear a tail coat but does wear a wing collar.

Senator Langer (R-N.D.), probably the most vociferous speaker in Congress, makes his oratorical points by pounding his desk with closed fist—shaking everything movable on the desk to the floor. Once the ink well on the desk came out, and the ink spilled. Now when they see Langer get up to make a speech, page boys rush up to clear off his desk.

Rep. Forrest C. Donnell's (R-Mo.) favorite theme is the Constitution. Capitol newsmen declare he fancies himself the world's leading authority on the subject and never misses an opportunity to try to prove a bill legal or illegal by applying the Constitution. A colleague once remarked: "Donnell could take the Constitution and with it prove the Constitution is unconstitutional."

Senator Millican (R-Colo.), a dead ringer for film comedian Guy Kibbie, is regarded one of the saltiest wits in the Senate. Once when he was on the floor buttonholing other Senators for support for a bill beneficial only to Colorado, one of his colleagues said: "Why, Gene, I'm surprised. I thought you were a statesman. Here you are playing politics just like the rest of us." The Senator drew himself up and said sternly: "A politician, sir, is a statesman who stays in office."

having some effect, though much will depend on the rate of spending. There will be a shifting of manpower and materials. But unless the area of hostilities widens, the people should not suffer greatly in the supply of goods and services.

What the public does will have its effect. Panicky buying will create shortages, mostly local and temporary. The public might by their hoarding force rationing, though that seems improbable. The government can help by shrinking its own civil spending.

Finally, this should be said: We got through the last war with little real distress. With the greatest productive machine the world has ever known we, surely are in a favorable position to sustain ourselves and wage war if we have to.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I am glad that this experience is over with."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "impotent"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Sanctimonious, sanguine, sandwich, sphire.
4. What does the word "carnivorous" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "ex" that means "to exile, banish or exclude"?

ANSWERS
1. Omit with. 2. Pronounce with accent on first syllable, not the second. 3. Sphire. 4. Eating flesh. "The lion is a carnivorous animal." 5. Ostracize.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty

"What with the kids, we didn't get far or see much scenery . . . got plenty of information on ice cream stands and gas station restrooms, though . . ."

Preliminary Sessions Today For Western States Parley Of Machinists; Opens Monday

Preliminary sessions to the annual western states conference of machinists, to open here Monday, are underway today at the Salem Labor temple.

The executive board of the conference will meet today to map out convention plans. A state meeting of the Washington machinists council will take place here today and the state meeting of the California conference of machinists will be held Sunday.

Guard Group Gives Out Call For Officers

Salem's new unit of the Oregon national guard reserve Friday issued a call for several classifications of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to join up at its first meeting at the armory Monday at 8 p.m.

Organization of the reserve was authorized this week in a meeting at Portland. Col. Armin Berger is in charge of the 7th Oregon regiment with headquarters assigned to Salem.

In the commissioned category an operations and regimental executive officers are needed. Applications will be accepted for the post of battalion commander.

Master sergeants are needed in operations, intelligence and sergeant-major details.

French Student To Take Courses At Willamette

An exchange student from France will study at Willamette University this fall through efforts of the campus United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization.

Many Salem clubs, groups and individuals have contributed funds to pay the student's tuition and expenses. He will be housed at Baxter hall.

Dr. George Hocking, professor of romance languages at Willamette, is interviewing candidates this summer while in France with a group of Willamette students. Dr. Edward C. Kollman is campus advisor for UNESCO.

Bean Pickers Are Expected To Be Needed

Farm labor supply and demand has been well balanced during the past week but labor shortages are expected when snap bean picking gets under way, the state employment service announced Friday.

Eugene expects to need 200 or more additional pickers by mid-week, while Lebanon, Salem, Hillsboro and McMinnville anticipate no urgent calls until the first week in August. If hot weather continues, the peak will be reached early next month with jobs for thousands of workers, officials said.

The only current shortage of harvest help is reported from Gresham, just east of Portland, where 200 to 300 more persons could be used in the cranberry fields.

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Sundness

Scarring and pitting of the face is one of the tragic results of untreated acne. Recently, a form of treatment for the removal of disfiguring pits formed as a result of acne has been described.

In severe cases of acne, the pimples often destroy the full thickness of the skin. As healing occurs, the tissues contract and the scar is forced down below the surface of the skin, thus forming a pit or depression. The same sort of thing may happen in chickenpox.

Pits are treated by the thinning of the skin around them, thus giving a smoother appearance to the face. In the past, many methods have been tried for this purpose but none was completely successful. Now it is suggested that the thinning can be accomplished by sandpapering the skin.

This treatment, of course, cannot be carried out while the disease is active. In other words, only the scars which remain after the disease has passed should be considered for treatment in this way. It is also well to note that patients who have had much X-ray treatment for acne cannot have their scars treated so successfully by abrasion with sandpaper as others where the amount of X-ray used has been less.

When this treatment is carried out, the patient is given an anesthetic to put him to sleep.

After a period of from three to six months, the patient is re-examined and, if found necessary, the treatment is again carried out. Of course, such treatment must be employed only by a person experienced in its use.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
D. T.: What causes the pitting of the skin to be so overactive? Is there any medicine or vitamin to cure this condition?
Answer: The cause of overactivity of the pituitary gland is not known, although in some cases it might be due to tumor growth.
I do not know of any medicine or vitamin which would overcome this difficulty. It is possible that X-ray treatment might be of some help, depending upon the type of condition present.

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Listen to "Over the Garden Fence" with your friendly gardener - Jack Brydon each Friday, 7:15 P. M. - KSLM.

Hop Control Board Meets

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—(AP)—The 18-man Pacific coast hop control board convened here today to draft recommendations to the secretary of agriculture on the maximum quantity of hops from Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California to be marketed this year.

Paul T. Rowell, of Salem, Ore., managing agent of the board, said recommendations on the 1950 crop will be completed tomorrow. The maximum set by the board is used by the department of agriculture in establishing marketing agreements for the growers.

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