

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sweeps Us. No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Intellectual Honesty

The years have softened the bitterness and washed away much of the prejudice that beset Herbert Hoover in his term as president, coinciding as it did with a worldwide depression of unusual magnitude. He is revered as a high type of citizen, and his public utterances gain now a respectful, if not always applauding, audience. His address last week when he received the first Iowa award for distinguished citizenship carried the essence of his philosophy as applied to the present scene. Not just because of his age but because of his conviction he is critical of the overwrought word "new" and its application with ready acceptance to a multitude of changes. To him the word "old" is rich in meaning.

There are some old things that made this country. There is the old virtue of religious faith. There are the old virtues of integrity and the whole truth. There is the old virtue of incorruptible service and honor in public office. There are the old virtues of economy in government, of self-reliance, thrift and individual liberty. There are the old virtues of patriotism, real love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it.

Most of the press summaries of his address caught up his reference to exposures of dishonesty and perversion of political influence. That is not new, as Mr. Hoover, having sat in the cabinet of President Harding along with Albert B. Fall and Harry Daugherty, well knows. The ex-president really aimed his shaft at the worse poison of "intellectual dishonesty" in public life. He condemned propaganda designed to deceive, propaganda to "keep up our pep", propaganda through persuasive half-truths, the propaganda of catchwords and slogans.

Mr. Hoover "has something there." There is afoot plenty of intellectual fraud and dishonesty in public life, in the writings of editors and publicists, in the output of partisan mimeographs. The hazards of public life are great, the stakes are high; and expediency is most inviting to the ambitious. So the public gets fed a lot of phony stuff which if it does not deceive at least confuses the people.

Mr. Hoover has driven home a truth which should be heeded: the need for honesty in public utterance on the part of responsible leaders.

## Buy Savings Bonds

September sees the start of a fresh campaign for the sake of government savings bonds, the familiar E bond which was popular in wartime. It is timely because in the past year redemptions of these bonds have exceeded purchases. Since the outbreak of the Korean war purchases amounted to \$3,530,000,000 and bonds cashed totaled \$4,563,000,000. Of course, the government is not dependent on this source of money; in fact, can get its money cheaper in short term loans at banks. But the excess of redemptions is not healthy for the economy.

When a billion dollars was taken out of E bonds more than was put in, the presumption is that a great deal of it was spent. By that much, therefore, it added fuel to the fire of inflation. It helped, by this extra demand, to push prices up.

If instead of reducing these bond holdings by a billion the people had increased them by a billion, that much purchasing power would have been withdrawn from the civilian economy and the effect would have been to hold down or reduce prices.

So this September campaign for sale of sav-

ings bonds has as one of its main objectives "soaking up" the excess purchasing power by encouraging purchase of these bonds. Those in charge do not criticize those who have cashed their bonds for sound reasons, such as meeting emergency expenses, purchase of a home or such. But they do like to encourage regular purchases as part of a thrift program for each individual and each home. Savings bonds are still a "buy" for they store up buying power against a day of greater need.

## Let's Be Realistic

Of all the stupid conjecturing we know about, this guessing-contest on atomic bomb casualties is the worst. A dozen so-called experts could figure a dozen different ways. They could also suggest a dozen different ways to reduce the loss—and undoubtedly will. But if this repeated conjecturing is trying to lead up to a multi-million-dollar expenditure for mass underground shelters, the conjecturers better forget it. America is not going underground like a mole for the Russians or anyone else.

Shallow, scattered bomb shelters served a fine purpose in World War II when bombs, even the larger ones, were more or less of the pinpoint variety and when bombing was done by huge fleets of planes travelling low enough and slow enough to permit tracing their course and allowing time for precautions in the target areas.

Those days are gone, at least so far as inter-continental bombing is concerned. Single, perhaps unescorted planes, flying in the stratosphere at such speeds that even radar warnings won't suffice to permit dispersal on the ground, would be the probable source of atomic destruction.

It is possible some lives would be saved by huge, deep underground shelters. But running in and out of shelters whenever an unidentified plane is reported flying somewhere in the northwest, for instance, isn't our idea of fighting a war. A dispersal of industry and population on a permanent basis is one thing, and perhaps a good idea. But caverns for the populace is another.

We much prefer to believe our money and efforts would be better spent by (1) putting them into a defense so strong that an enemy won't attack, and (2) being fully prepared to lash out with an overwhelming, devastating and war-ending assault of our own any time anyone forces us into it, if ever.

In the meantime, some civil defense above ground is vital and emphasis rightfully is placed on it. Underground tactics should be left to the military or to individual resourcefulness.

A few days ago the papers reprinted the instructions on etiquette given to the Japanese delegates to the SF peace conference. Now Bob Ruhl of the Medford Mail Tribune writes from San Francisco that the Japanese newspapermen covering the historic meetings "look like school boys and dress ditto—new fall-toned tweeds, striped varsity ties, Argyle socks—might be about to enroll at U. of C. across the bay." . . . Sounds as though they picked up some GI-discarded copy of Esquire before selecting their wardrobe.

So Evita Peron lost out on the vice-presidency because they say she is too young. She lists her age as 29 and in Argentina the minimum age for certain officers is 30. The reports say she was tearful when she announced she wouldn't run, but she might take comfort from the fact that lots of women would rather be 29 than be vice president, anyway.

## German Generals Cite Russian Soldier as Tough, Resourceful, But Time Running Out

By Marguerite Higgins

MUNICH—American soldiers who know they will bear the brunt of any immediate red attack in Europe are paying increasingly frequent visits to the veterans of the German campaign against the Russians. Of especial value are the German generals. They form the only top level group of officers who have experienced total war against modern Russia. Out of past disasters they have sifted interesting lessons for the future.



In describing the potential Russian enemy, the German generals return again and again to these basic themes. First never underestimate the toughness of the individual Soviet soldier. He can exist under the most terrible conditions of cold, even of semi-starvation. Night is his friend and cover.

Secondly, never expect allied stranding and bombing of supply columns to be as effective against Russia as it is with normal armies. Like the Chinese and North Koreans, they forage off the land, force the local population to work for them carrying ammunition and weapons. In the words of Gen. Von Manstein: "It's impossible to stop them like an ordinary army by cutting communications because you so rarely find long supply columns to cut."

Finally remember that the Soviet high command has an iron will that causes it to fight on long after it should admit defeat.

Col. Gen. Franz Halder, Hitler's chief of staff during the

German conquest of France and also during the German attack of June, 1941, against the Soviet Union, has this comparison to make of the two campaigns: "The French leadership in the beginning showed considerable tactical skill. You could see that they had read the books. But the determination was not there. It is hard to explain, but I could sense it clearly as I looked at my maps and positions and received the reports of battle in Berlin. Now with the Russians, it was another story. At the start they bungled badly, making mistakes that cost them thousands of unnecessary lives. But battle by battle we could see they were learning. And at the very top levels there was fanatical, relentless determination. As time went by, I personally was confronted with Russian maneuvers that—I will have to admit—would have done credit to our own German general staff. That Zhukhov (the Soviet marshal who was first governor of Soviet Germany). Now there's a man to watch."

There has been unanimous agreement among the score of top Wehrmacht officers I talked with in my two week visit to Germany that the next 12 months will tell the story of peace or war in Europe.

Here, according to Gen. Halder, is why: "The overwhelming military predominance enjoyed by the Soviet Union since the end of the second World War is beginning to fade. An important subtraction from Soviet power was the defection of Yugoslavia (52 divisions). Yugoslavia is particularly important because it slabs into Russia's side and the red army has always been especially sensitive to flank movements. The Soviet command in Germany (and certainly elsewhere) have—as was their duty—warned the Kremlin that they probably have only one year left

for easy conquest. The big question is whether the Kremlin will try to grasp Europe while the power balance on the continent itself is still on Stalin's side."

Despite their respect for the red army, the German generals as a group are convinced that America's total resources are so great that we would always win the final battle.

More than that, the Germans are sure that Western power can be girded to defeat Soviet aggression on the ground and in Western Europe. But they scoff at present planning (40 to 50 divisions by December 1952) as being pitifully inadequate to cope with the danger.

According to the top German generals, a minimum of 90 high quality divisions would be necessary to meet a full scale Soviet thrust across Germany. (They estimate that Germany—given equipment—could produce 25 to 30 divisions in a comparatively short time.)

With ninety allied divisions, there would be hope of stalling the Russian war machine east of the Rhine or, at the worst, of blunting it between the Rhine river and the West peninsula and then building to counterattack. But to achieve success on the ground, present air cover would also have to be vastly expanded, the generals say. Specifically bases in the American zone of Germany, some of which are only a few air minutes from Soviet occupied territory, should be moved back to less vulnerable areas.

And if the American army really means business, it's going to have to ship home or at least ship back to rear areas wives and children, many of whom are living in the very front lines of the potential battle ground.

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## Comes the Dawn

More fair stuff . . . Doing a real community service is the Community Chest booth in the upper floor of the main exhibit building. While other booths are trying to sell hot, sweaty, panting onlookers everything from vacuum cleaners to insulation, the red feather booth gives away nice cool ice water—for free . . . One of the cleverest booths is that of Shell Oil Co.—lets kids shoot electric eye guns at moving ad targets.



The Statesman's own Jerry Stone took a second place award in the painting exhibits. He turned out a big landscape oil, which one spectator (we heard her) called the best in the show. Number 892-214 upstairs in art exhibit . . . In the goat barns one pen contains four goats and lists their names on placards. Also lists "Gizzlebum, a goat guard." Gizzlebum turns out to be a little terrier sort of dog who sleeps nose to nose, as it were, with the goats.

One indication of how the fair is coming the gold this year—Kiddlyland rides took in about \$10,000 by the end of last night. Total take for last year's fair in Kiddlyland was \$15,000 and the year before it was \$13,000 . . . Something new—helicopter rides from the grounds by a flying eggbeater from Alderman farms near Dayton.

Board of higher education booth is really a dandy. Has lots of illustrations showing all the activities the board has its thumb into. Booth counters are piled high with all sorts of educational material. Yet man at the booth says the two most popular questions so far have been: (1) How far is it to Astoria?, and (2) Where is the ladies' room?

A real-honest-to-gosh old-time pitchman, such as has not been seen at the fair for many years, has his stand on the grounds this week. Rigged out like an Indian chief, complete with buckskin suit, headdress and portable mike, he first gives out with a talk on the white man's poor state of health. This in the sort of "Ugh, paleface take all Indian lands," sort of dialogue that movie Indians use. He ends his spiel with the usual "step up closer friends while I . . ." and then peddles corn medicine (the walking type of corn) and some sort of an herb . . . When not on the road we understand the chief lives a staid life in Spokane, Wash., is a good Mason and a topflight trap shooter—probably with bow and arrow, though.

## Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Several years back, he was better than any of his family."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "inflammable"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Graphical, grateful, grievous, gregarious.
4. What does the word "discursive" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with rep that means "a place where things are stored"?

## Quote for the Day

Many brilliant ideas have been lost to the world because the thinker did not have the ability or the desire to give them physical existence.  
C. F. Kettering

## Police Left Holding Bag And Billfolds

City police were left holding the bag—and seven billfolds—Sunday, reports showed. A suitcase containing the assorted billfolds—all used—had been left three-weeks ago at a Union gas station, Center and North Liberty streets. Attendants waited for someone to claim it but finally gave it to the police. And police have done a bit of head-scratching.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

award one big contract to a big concern and let it parcel out the subcontracts than to scatter the business among many small concerns, many of which lack facilities or capital. Defense Mobilizer Wilson reported to a house committee that some businessmen expect to have government contracts handed to them on a platter. That just isn't being done at present.

Oregon has set up a special committee to help Oregon manufacturing concerns in their solicitation for government orders. When this Small Business Administration gets set up (it is waiting for an appropriation now) the Oregon committee will have an agency to work with and through. Presently the office of the department of commerce is doing all it can to assist businessmen in this area who desire to participate in government contracts.

As construction subsidies and materials become more scarce for civilian work shops, for lack of orders will have to lay off help. While war work is not to be rated a political pork it is good business to distribute the awards where that can be done without loss to the government. But the rule still holds that the early and resourceful bird is the one that catches the worms.

## Portlanders Win Fair Art Exhibit Prizes

Portland exhibitors took the majority of prizes in the art division at the Oregon state fair. Results were announced Monday. First place winners of local interest are: Modern professional oils: Landscape, Henry Lewis, Eugene; marine, Helen Kreps, Cutler City; still life, Henry Lewis, Eugene; any subject, Jane Hanson, Corvallis.

Conservative professional oils: Marine, Maude Hollister, Portland; flowers, Helen Kreps, Cutler City; any subject, Ruth Russell, Prineville.

Modern professional watercolors: Landscape, Henry Lewis, Eugene; still life, Clifford Gleason, Salem; Barbara Erskine, Salem.

Watercolors, professional conservative: Flowers, Mildred Irons, Corvallis.

Pastel, professional conservative: Portrait, Hamilton Aaris, Portland; landscape, C. S. Gordon, Salem; flowers, Irene Palmer Hendricks, Salem.

Professional, miscellaneous: Portrait, Hamilton Aaris, Portland; marine, Carmelita Barquist, Salem; any subject, R. L. Chilstrom, Portland.

Amateur modern oils: Landscape, Nadine Nunn, Salem; still life, David Erskine, Salem; any subject, Mary Libby, Salem.

Amateur conservative oils: any subject, Theron Macklin, Salem. Amateur modern watercolors: Marine, Elva Stanley, Salem.

Amateur conservative watercolor: Landscape, Catherine Shaw, Eugene; marine, Elva Stanley, Salem. Amateur conservative pastels: Flowers, Ruth Hickman, Salem; still life, Jean Davis, Salem; any subject, Phoebe Guerin, Agate Beach.

Amateur miscellaneous: Portrait, Elva Stanley, Salem; landscape, Mary Libby, Salem; marine, Hugh Hayes, Salem; flowers, Mrs. H. S. Kauffman, Portland.

Drawings: Crayon, Hugh Hayes, Salem; pen and ink, Dale Cleaver, Salem; pencil, Gladys Adkin Anderson, Salem.

Miscellaneous: Lithographs and Etchings, Ronald Neperug, Salem. Sculpture and pottery: Portrait sculpture, Dale Cleaver, Salem; ceramics, Mrs. R. L. Chilstrom, Salem.

Crafts: Inlay woodwork, Ed Pragtizer, Dallas; repousse metal, Ray Shore, Corvallis.

Juniors: Any medium: Portrait, Jerry

Megert, Salem; Jim Schultz, Salem; any subject, John Gibbons, Salem.  
Drawings: Pen and ink, Judy Wolf, Salem; pencil, Jim Schultz, Salem.  
Miscellaneous: Metal craft, Muriel Cleaver, Salem.  
Photographs: Landscape and marine, Gladys Bowen, Portland; architectural studies, Paul Almqvist, Silverton; mechanical studies, Gale W. Gardner, Salem; portraits of people, Ana De Vernardes, Portland; animals, Ray Wolfe, Portland; flowers, John Barth, Dallas; genre, Ray Wolfe, Portland; still life, Gale W. Gardner, Salem; table tops, Louise Phillips, Portland; any subject, Ernest Rubin, Portland.

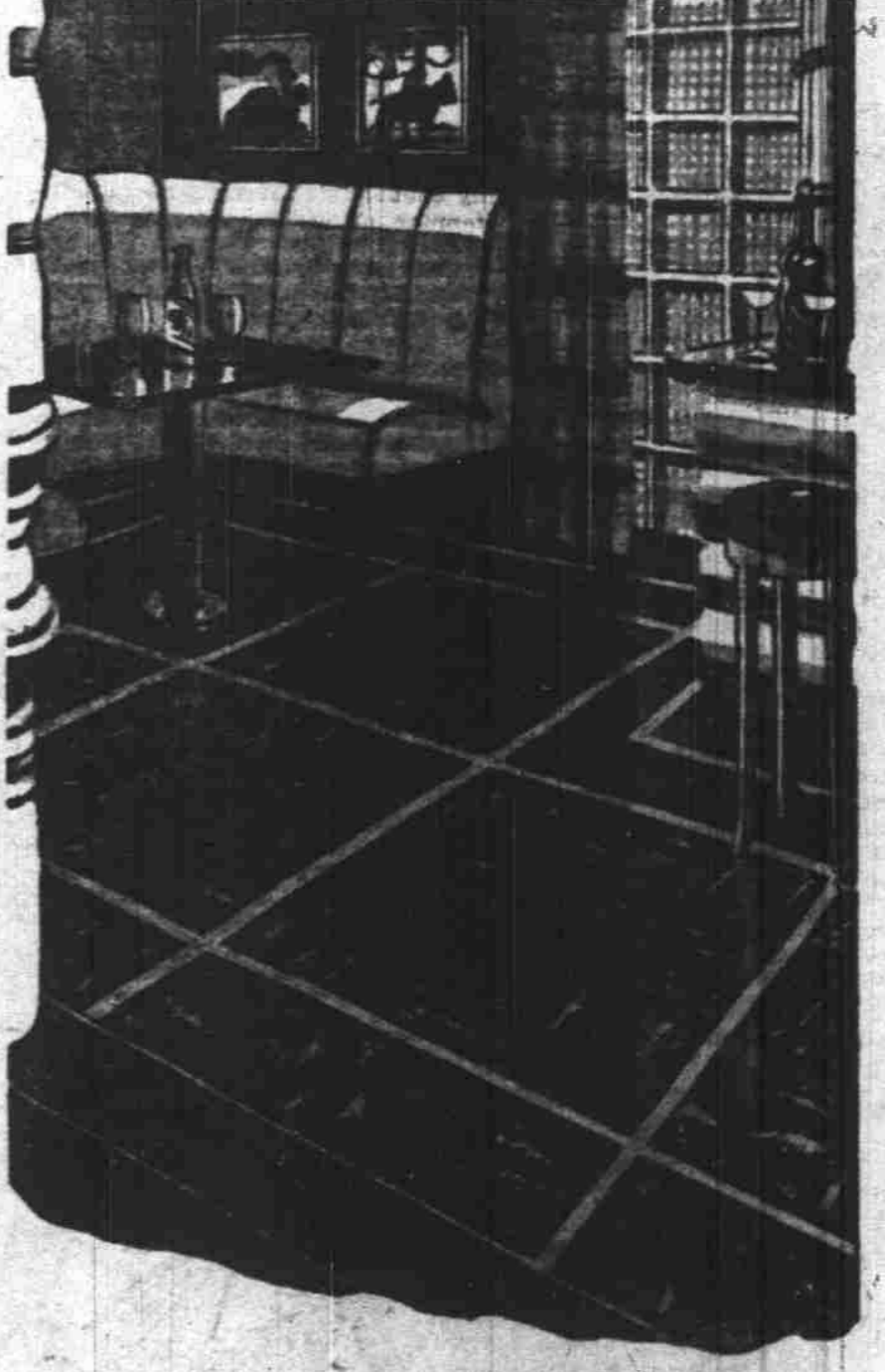
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