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"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"

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Military Mind and White House

Is there a "military" mind? Most people think there is, though George Turnbull, writing in the Albany Democrat-Herald, remarked that General Eisenhower had the best "civilian" mind in the war department. John P. Marquand thinks there is a military mind, and he has undertaken an inquiry into it in an article in the New York Times Magazine. We have had 11 generals become president, but only one, U. S. Grant, was a West Pointer, and he had quit the army before the Civil War.

Marquand professes to see a stamp on military commanders, even on their features: "Their mouths have the same lines of resolution and their eyes the same steadiness." They are preeminently men of action, accustomed to giving (and receiving) orders and accustomed to obedience—in both directions. They are not, as some say, "stupid extroverts."

Professional soldiers live out a different career from civilians. They are a class apart, are subject to frequent changes of residence, take no part in politics (until the presidential bee stings), are outside the marketplace with its money-grubbing and emphasis on financial power.

The military man is impatient with the methods and tolerances of the business world. He can't tolerate strikes and scorns the haggling of wage negotiations. He has little patience for the slow processes of law or the debates and indecision of legislative bodies. Some become corporation presidents on their retirement and serve with success; but sometimes they are chiefly window-dressing and still live in the glories of the battlefield.

Marquand thinks that General Eisenhower has had unusual opportunities to escape the mental hardening usually regarded as an occupational disease of the high brass. "His duties have forced him to become a cosmopolitan and a diplomat as well as a soldier," says the novelist. In fact some critics of his military career rate him as more of a diplomat than military leader. Surely his talent for diplomacy was well tested when he put together the mixed armies that invaded France and again the past year as he sought to build an international army in Europe.

Marquand submits that "the present may be a time more than ever in the past that demands a military mind." He says that minds of other occupational development have their peculiarities and defects, adding: "There should be nothing wrong with a military mind in the White House if it is sufficiently well educated for its task, broad-gauged enough and tolerant."

The main thing is to have a mind with ability to comprehend the problems of our time, to fashion a solution, and the tact and energy needed to put it into action. There are not many such in public life, either in or out of the military.

Control of Offshore Lands

The combination of interested coastal states and interested oil companies was too much for members of the House and Senate. Each has passed a bill to restore the offshore oil lands to the states. In recent years the Supreme Court had decided in cases coming up from California, Texas and Louisiana that title to offshore lands belongs to the federal government. When differences between the two bills are reconciled by the two houses and the finished draft sent

to President Truman his veto is expected. He vetoed a similar bill several years ago. There is little chance the bill could be repassed notwithstanding a veto. Then the play will be to await a change of administration.

States have been jealous of their rights and eager to retain the revenues from oil royalties. Texas by virtue of the agreement under which it entered the Union seemed to have a stronger claim to jurisdiction over lands adjacent than did the other states. The highest court, however, ruled otherwise.

There is valid ground for allotting sovereignty over these waters to the federal government. In the case of Oregon the territory recognized federal title to public lands before being admitted as a state, and that would seem to embrace offshore lands as well as those on the surface area. The former were not exempted in the general conveyance of interest to the government.

The O'Mahoney resolution which admittedly offered only a temporary plan for administering the lands by the government, gave to adjacent states a three-eighths share in oil royalties from the lands, which seems like a generous provision. After the expected veto this bill should be passed to end the twilight zone of administrative authority.

World War Through Other Eyes

Americans who have seen the second world war through the eyes of American reporters and the diaries and memoirs of American participants now get a view from a different vantage point, that of an Australian historian who uses as source material many of the German documents. In this picture it will not be surprising that the heroic stature of our military demigods is reduced, while that of others, particularly General Montgomery, is enlarged. The book is "The Struggle for Europe" by Chester Wilmot (Harper & Bros. \$5).

The Wilmot thesis is that our political and military leaders made serious mistakes in running the European war. He criticizes Eisenhower for rejecting Montgomery's plan for a swift, hard blow at Germany on the northern flank in the summer of 1944, which resulted, he thinks in delaying victory till 1945. And he calls Yalta "Stalin's Greatest Victory," won by the naive of President Roosevelt. Wilmot evidently thinks a penetration through the "soft underbelly" of Europe would have hastened the end of the war and closed off Central Europe and the Balkans from Russian penetration.

Hindsight is usually better than foresight. It is easy after the event to detect the mistakes; but there is no way of retracing the ground and putting the theory to the test. Had it been tried at the time it might have failed. Unforeseen obstacles might have prevented success. The allies found for example that Italy was "no soft underbelly"—its spiny ridge held the allied armies for months.

For all their mistakes and failures the armies and their leaders did win the war—and Montgomery's slowness in Normandy for a time put the whole enterprise in jeopardy of bogging down.

The Wilmot book will be a valued addition to the growing library on the late war. Its material is important; and the author's conclusions can be tested by scholars in the future. They will be refigiting the second world war for many generations.

Truce Talk Optimism Brings Conflicts Over Policy of U. S. Withdrawal from South Korea

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON—They may be wrong again, but those in the best position to judge are now rather sharply upping the odds on a truce in Korea. They are now quoting odds of about 3 to 2 in favor of a truce in the fairly near future, where until very recently the betting was just the reverse. This tentative optimism derives from broad hints by the Communists that they will be willing to settle the central issue of the exchange of prisoners, provided that some face-saving formula can be found.

Prisoners unwilling to return to China or North Korea, for example, might simply be reclassified, under such a formula, as "refugees," rather than "prisoners of war." This sort of thing may seem a pretty shaky foundation for optimism. Yet the possibility of a truce is at least being taken so seriously that it has given rise to a hot dispute at the highest levels. This dispute, which concerns what to do if a truce is actually negotiated, has implications extending far beyond Korea.

One view, strongly supported by the Air Staff, is that an orderly withdrawal of the great bulk of American forces should be undertaken as rapidly as possible after a truce. A token force, a training mission, stocks of arms sufficient to equip a first-rate South Korean Army, would be left behind. But there would be no attempt to keep in Korea

enough American forces actually to hold another Communist attack.

Instead, the Air Force believes that there should be a "sanctions statement"—a warning that renewed aggression will automatically cause all-out retaliation against the aggressor by air. Some of the reasons why the air planners favor this course are obvious enough.

The Air Force now has committed in Korea between 30 per cent and 35 per cent of its total air strength. This commitment cannot be much reduced unless there is also a heavy reduction in ground strength. Otherwise, American troops in Korea would be left without air cover, nakedly exposed to enemy air attack.

The air planners believe that it is strategic madness to keep a third of all American air strength committed to a small Asiatic peninsula which has little strategic value and which could not be defended in case of general war. They argue that to try to remain always in readiness to defend South Korea on the ground means to turn South Korea into a sort of permanent American colonial dependency, which is in the long run impossible.

Moreover, of course, the Air Force very badly needs elsewhere where the air power now tied down in Korea. Air cover for the six American divisions in Europe is almost nightmarishly inadequate. So is fighter protection for the new strategic bases being built in Africa and elsewhere. And the air defense of the continental United States itself is lamentably weak.

The Army, by contrast, favors a very gradual withdrawal of American forces from Korea, and at least for a long time after a truce is negotiated, virtually no withdrawal at all. The Navy supports the Army view. The chief Army-Navy argument is, of course, that a rapid withdrawal

from Korea after a truce would openly invite renewed Communist aggression.

Korea, moreover, now provides useful training for Army ground troops under near battle conditions, and a rapid withdrawal from Korea would mean the return to this country of six divisions. The Army generals can almost hear already the clamor to "get the boys out of uniform" which might result, and they can almost feel in advance the pressure from Congress to reduce Army appropriations.

But what is really important to both the Army and the Navy is that acceptance of the Air Force view would automatically make the Air Force the chief instrument of American policy in Asia. This is what the Air Force has always wanted, and not only in Asia. Thus the difference among the three services on what to do if there is a truce in Korea goes straight to the heart of the ancient struggle for pride and place among the services.

Here it must be said that this whole hot dispute may one day be rendered wholly academic. At least one expert observer returned recently from Korea deeply disturbed by what he had learned. Most American air strength, for example, is concentrated at airfields near Seoul, and there is nothing between these fields and the Communists but undependable Korean troops. A minority of shrewd officials, moreover, do not share general vague optimism. They are convinced that the carefully planned Communist propaganda campaign charging the United States with germ warfare must be the prelude to some new Communist move, quite possibly a major offensive in Korea. Meanwhile, the policy makers continue to hope for the best. There is really not much else they can do—which may be the real reason for the sudden pale flowering of optimism about a Korean truce.

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Jesus went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple and overturned the tables of the moneychangers and the seats of them that sold doves.—Matthew 21:12. (Photograph of original painting by J. J. Tissot.)

Congressional Quiz

Q—How much money has the federal government given states and individuals?

A—Since 1934 it has paid out \$58.2 billion in 150 programs of aid to states and individuals, according to a March 3 report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures. Payments to individuals totaled more than \$42 billion; aid to state and local governments came to over \$16 billion.

Q—What's the purpose of the trip abroad for investigators of the massacre of Polish officers during World War II?

A—Chairman Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) of the special House committee investigating the slayings near Smolensk, Russia, to see whether Russians or Germans were responsible said he wanted to hear 40 to 50 witnesses of all nationalities in various European cities. The House March 11 voted 206-115 to let the Madden group carry its probe overseas.

Q—What are the wartime powers which the President wants

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

council from certain wards, and there is competition for these offices. In addition several tax measures will be submitted to the voters.

I give this list, without names, to acquaint voters with the job which confronts them in the primaries. To acquaint them with the candidates The Statesman runs in its political parade, giving biographical material as submitted by the candidates. These statements should be read. Also voters should make efforts to find out about those running for office, so they may vote with intelligence.

Good government begins right at home. Citizens should not devote all their time and attention to the national race, President. They should do some "home work" studying up for the local elections.

Registration for the primary elections ends on April 15th. The drive now is to induce persons to register so they may vote. It is timely to put on pressure that voters learn about whom they should vote for. Good officials are necessary for good government; but we do not get good officials unless the people elect them. The citizen has three duties: to register, to study candidates and issues and then to vote in the light of the knowledge gained.

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Today in Holy Week



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The Safety Valve

Would Keep Freedoms

Editor of The Statesman:

It looks like someone has a bear by the tail and is afraid to hang on and afraid to let go. So I guess we are in for another hike in wages and prices which benefits nobody.

Not even the ones collecting the extra taxes. It seems to me the government is in a rut with its belly dragging and sore spots showing up. Whenever they try to get one foot out it slips right back and the rut gets deeper and deeper. Well, that's the way they have got the votes for over twenty years and this year being election year there isn't likely going to be any stepping on toes. But I don't know of anything in this world that can continually keep going up. You either level off or flop, so take your choice.

And as for Eisenhower for president, it looks to me like the same old hat on a different head with a new look. He has been mixed up in this mess for a long time, so now is the time for people to do thinking for themselves and not continue to let some one else do it for them. There's too much of that playing follow the leader like a bunch of sheep.

While we still have a few freedoms left let's keep them. Earl Sharp 735 D St.

Comments Spelling Contest

To the Editor:

I want to commend you for the part your paper has played in the Spelling Contest. The young people shown in today's issue are a keen looking bunch—and I predict they will go places.

My time dates back to 1863 when the three Rs was major. Spelling, however, was not overlooked as we had our spelling schools in which the entire neighborhood took part.

Hope you will see your way clear to keep up the good work. F. L. Hennessy Route 1, Box 187 Lyons, Ore.

Your Health

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

Recently in this column I mentioned some newly discovered drugs that are helpful in many skin disorders. One that has shown great promise in treating skin infections is an antibiotic called neomycin.

One of the good points about this drug is that people are rarely allergic to it, even though they may be allergic to other antibiotic drugs, such as, for example, penicillin.

Many times people with local skin infections are treated with an antibiotic ointment which later produces an allergy to the particular antibiotic. The allergic reactions make it impossible for these people to use the drug again if it is needed to treat a severe infection, such as in infection of an internal organ.

The solution to this problem may lie in using neomycin and other new antibiotics for skin infections. Neomycin is rarely used internally. When employed in cases of severe infection, it causes few allergic reactions. Neomycin was discovered in 1949, and since that time has shown remarkable power in destroying numerous types of bacteria. It is now being used for infections of the skin and intestines, since it is not absorbed from these parts of the body.

Neomycin has proved very effective against infections of the outer ear, skin ulcers and many other forms of skin infections. Its results can be seen from one series of 95 patients with impetigo and other such skin conditions. All except seven responded to treatment with neomycin in from three to six days.

There are certain drawbacks, however, to giving neomycin internally over a long period of time. It was discovered that when so taken, this drug can cause damage to the kidneys, and has a slight tendency to cause deafness. Nevertheless, under certain circumstances, neo-

Taft Leading In Unofficial Delegate Tally

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is the current unofficial standing of the presidential nomination candidates in terms of delegate strength:

REPUBLICAN
Taft—133; Eisenhower—70; Stassen—21; Warren—6; MacArthur—2; Uncommitted 28. Total—288.

DEMOCRAT
Kefauver—40; Humphrey—23; Kerr—7; Truman—6; Sen Douglas—2; Stevenson—1½; Russell—1; Ewing—1; Justice Douglas ½; Rayburn—½; Uncommitted—25½. Total—108.

Republican Breakdown
TAFT—Ark. 1, Fla. 12, Idaho 14, Iowa 9, Kas. 2, La. 1, Me. 5, Mich. 6, Neb. 16, apparent, N.C. 13, Okla. 7, Penn. 3, Tenn. 19, Va. 1, Wis. 24—Total 133.
EISENHOWER—Fla. 1, Iowa 15, Kas. 8, Me. 9, Mich. 7, Neb. 1, N.H. 14, N.C. 6, Okla. 7, Penna. 2. Total 70. Also has assurance of 4 Minn. delegates not yet named. Stassen—Minn. 21; Warren—Wis. 6; MacArthur—Okla. 2.

UNCOMMITTED—Fla. 5, Iowa 2, Me. 2, Mich. 33, Neb. 1, N.C. 7, Penna. 5, Va. 1—Total 56.

Democrat Breakdown
KEFAUVER—Neb. 4, N.H. 8, Wis. 2—Total 40.
HUMPHREY—Minn. 23.
KERR—Kas. 1, Me. 1, Neb. 5—Total 7.
TRUMAN—Alaska, 6.
SEN. DOUGLAS—Me. 2.
STEVENSON—Kas. 1, Me. ½—Total 1½.
RUSSELL—Neb. 1.
EWING—Me. 1.
JUSTICE DOUGLAS—Me. ½.
RAYBURN—Me. ½.
UNCOMMITTED—Kas. 3, Me. 4½, Neb. 2, Penna. 10, Puerto Rico 6. Total 25½.

U.S., Canada to Release More Atom Secrets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States, Britain and Canada have decided to give out a few more of their jointly-held atomic secrets—but the information "will not aid rival nations" on atomic weapons or power.

Announcing this Sunday, the Atomic Energy Commission said the new step by the wartime partners on A-bomb development is designed to assist universities and laboratories engaged in non-secret atomic research.

Specifically, the information is designed to help scientists working on atomic "furnaces" of low power for various research efforts—as distinguished from high-power furnaces used now to make bomb materials and perhaps some day to produce useful peacetime power.

The AEC said the information includes new tips on how uranium and plutonium—key atomic materials—behave in an atomic furnace.

Also, the scientists are going to get some new information on a bunched form of "xenon"—a rare gas which exists in minute quantities in the atmosphere and is also produced in atomic furnaces as a by-product of uranium fission.

Neon, the AEC said, has been found to be a good absorber of certain kinds of atomic rays—suggesting the possibility that it might aid in studies of how to keep atomic furnaces under steady control.

Air Force Needs Trained Officers

The Air Force Saturday reported an immediate requirement for lieutenants and captains with ratings of radar bombardier, bombardier and navigator.

Volunteers who want to return to active duty and receive a refresher course and special training should contact Sgt. Wilbur McDowell, local Air Force liaison officer at 1326 State St.

Men desiring this training may choose classes with reporting dates any month from April through September.

4 More MIG's Downed; Reds Attack in West

SEOUL, Korea (AP)—American Sabre pilots reported they shot down four MIG-15s, probably destroyed two and crippled eight Sunday in three jet battles over Northwest Korea.

Heavy fighting broke out in Western Korea Saturday night when nearly 850 Chinese Reds carrying wooden and grass shields attacked Allied lines.

The Eighth Army said Allied forces repulsed the Reds in two hours of heavy fighting west of Yonchon.

Before attacking, the Reds pounded the Yonchon sector with the heaviest artillery barrage in months.

Then a Communist battalion attacked at three points along a 2,000-yard section. They carried shields, presumably to break their outlines as protection against Allied sharpshooters.

The Allies concentrated rifle and machine gun fire at the Reds before they could reach the wire barricades protecting U. N. positions.

Allied troops also used grenades and artillery in stopping the Red attack. The Chinese finally withdrew.

The air battles Sunday produced America's 10th jet ace, Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe, 23, of Cassopolis, Mich.

Kincheloe claimed his fifth MIG after an unusually long, 40-minute air battle late Sunday between 24 Sabres and 12 MIGs just south of the Yalu River boundary between North Korea and Manchuria.

The Far East Air Forces reported also 1,035 sorties were flown Sunday—the bulk of them by fighter-bombers pounding Communist supply arteries and troop positions.

The Air Force said the day's biggest battle was shortly after noon when 40 MIGs swept down on 23 Sabres flying cover for Allied fighter-bombers blasting Communist rail lines at Sonchon, in Northwest Korea.

No Price Rise Due on Christmas Tree Lights

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government ruled Sunday that makers of Christmas tree light sets must continue in 1952 the same ceilings they had in effect last year.

The Office of Price Stabilization said this means these manufacturers will use as ceilings the price lists they issued before Jan. 25, 1951—the date of the general price freeze.

DEAD G.I. IDENTIFIED

NUERNBERG, Germany (AP)—The U. S. Army Sunday identified a soldier found bludgeoned to death a week ago as Pvt. Joseph H. LaCerte of Manchester, N.H. His death still is under investigation.

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