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EDITORIALS

PROFIT CONTROL

In his mid-year message to Congress, President Truman came out flatly for government control of all business profits. This, he said, should be the basis for regulating prices.

Here is a concept that, if it were ever adopted, would have a cataclysmic influence on the American economy and the American system of government.

First of all, profit control would destroy the incentive which makes for growth, progress, and higher living standards for the people. Why should a man or an enterprise take a chance when, if he is successful, his profit will be stringently limited, whereas, if he fails, he will have to bear the whole loss?

Second, profit control would make it next to impossible for small business to grow. It would not be permitted to earn the money that could be used for expansion.

Third, profit control would have the worst possible effect on all the productive resources of the country—at a time in world affairs when the whole free world depends upon America's productive strength for survival.

Fourth, profit control would inevitably lead to an economy which would be entirely dominated by government. That sort of economy is but one step short of totalitarianism. In a free enterprise system, we

MAKING IT HOT FOR US!



always have profit control—through competition. Arbitrary, political profit control could ruin us.

Economic Highlights—

Everybody has read descriptions of the fighting in Korea, and appraisals of the quality of the present American Army as contrasted with that of the Chinese. But there has been a lack of first-hand accounts by men with authoritative military backgrounds. That lack is brilliantly remedied in the August issue of Harper's magazine by Colonel S. L. A. Marshall, a distinguished student and historian of warfare. Colonel Marshall's article is happily entitled "Our Army in Korea—The Best Yet" and is an adaptation of a series of reports which first appeared in the Detroit News.

Korea is almost incredibly bleak and difficult. Colonel Marshall quotes a GI saying which runs,

"God got tired when He was making the world. Hence Korea." The weather is vile and there are many precipitous heights. Colonel Marshall writes, "Eighty per cent of the heavy fighting is done uphill. It has to be done that way, for the enemy uses the high ground to interdict with automatic fire our advance along the low ground. . . In Korea the average infantry company climbs all day to reach the top and fight all night. If that ridge falls, there is always the next one, with another enemy band dug in along its crest."

Colonel Marshall—who went to Korea in November, stayed until March, and observed the war all the way from top headquarters down to line regiments—has small respect for the quality of Communist forces or their organization. Their successes he ascribes to sheer weight of manpower. He reports that their battle doctrine is about as inflexible as it

could be, and says, "They make war as if the judgement or common sense of anyone lower than an army group commander was not to be trusted." Their supply system is primitive, and starvation and freezing have taken a heavy toll of their troops. Their tactics are elementary—Colonel Marshall characterizes the theory that they have taken over the Russian tactical system as "pure drip." Their medical system is so poor that not a tenth of the troops' needs in this department are met.

Newspaper readers have come on account after account of suicidal Red mass attacks. Of this, Colonel Marshall says, "Most of the wild, frenzied charges we read about, in which screaming hordes of Chinese moved like a human tide straight into the face of fire, and up and over the American line, never happened at all. . . They are figments of the correspondents' imagination, aided and abetted by the helpfulness of the American soldier, who will never let a fellow down for lack of a good story."

Finally, Colonel Marshall deals with the quality of the American Army which has been forged in Korea—and this is an all-important matter regardless of future developments and changes in the Korean situation. It has become a tough and splendid Army, which knows its business, can accept and deal with severe hardships without whining, has high morale and great pride in itself. In the beginning it was afraid of the Chinese, and of such devices as the tooting of horns and the blowing of bugles in the night. It is no longer afraid, it has confidence and purpose. Colonel Marshall gives great credit to General Ridgway who, he says, "came to the command at just the right time." When he came, the Army

was at rock bottom. Now, to quote Marshall again, "I will say, without a qualifying word, that the men of the Eighth Army are the hardest-hitting, most workmanlike soldiers I have yet seen in our uniform in the course of three wars. Day by day these formations—Army and Marine—are as capable of high action as any troops alive." That, certainly, is some of the best news that has come from Korea. For, if the need should arise, our great new armies of the future will be built upon the nucleus which fought and learned in Korea.

is extremely high on a comparative basis. Milk, meats, fruits and vegetables are common on Oregon dinner tables, the study showed.

In Texas, children eat more rice, corn meal and molasses than the Oregon children. They also consume large quantities of foods, such as turnip greens and blackeyed peas, which are not touched by Oregon children.

In other areas surveyed, corn meal and pork are tops in the diet of South Carolina youngsters, while Newfoundland children eat large amounts of fish and potatoes.

Campers!—Douse your campfire—KEEP OREGON GREEN.

Food Habits of
Children Surveyed
In OSC Study

Marked differences in the quality and quantity of foods commonly contained in the diets of children in widely separated areas of the United States have been recorded in a study of food habits directed by Dr. Clara A. Storvick, professor of foods and nutrition at Oregon State college.

Her records indicate that the nutritional status of Oregon children

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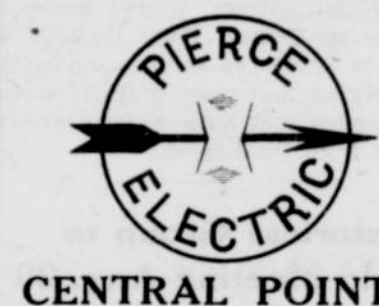
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