

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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China "White Paper"

Publication of the American "White paper" reviewing our relations with China has coincided with the fall of Changsha to the Chinese communists and the reported desertion of nationalist generals and their armies to the reds. This latter fact merely confirms the debacle of China which is already familiar to the world and whose causes are traced in the White paper.

Secretary Dean Acheson has done a masterful job in assembling the material and interpreting it with a minimum of discredit to the administration in Washington. He was not the author of our Chinese policy though as Undersecretary part of the time he was familiar with its outline. His own report carries little diplomatic salve, and admits with engaging frankness the failure of the American policy in China, a failure precipitated by the primary failure of the nationalist government.

Criticism of our China policy embraces the concessions at Yalta giving Russia a share in the Manchurian railway and ports, inadequate support to the nationalist government and our effort to include communists in that government. There are some who even yet would have us pour in funds and supplies in the effort to hold south China against the communists.

Usually it is easy to be wise after the event; but not in this instance.

American failure is not so much due to American mistakes as it is to circumstances outside of our control. While the Yalta agreement rested on the wrong foundation of trading off China's assets, there is no indication that withholding those concessions would have reduced Russian penetration. In fact it might have been much worse. Russian armies were there; ours were not. Russia might merely have moved in and occupied all of Manchuria. In reviewing the record we cannot see where by taking another course we could have averted the debacle in China.

Secretary Acheson is correct in attributing the collapse of Chinese arms not to lack of supplies from this country but to the calamitous failure of the nationalist government. He reports that at least 75 per cent of the material, exclusive of ammunition, fell into the hands of the advancing communists. The United States furnished Chiang Kai-shek's government over four billion dollars in grant, credits and supplies. All went down the drain. Additional billions would have gone the same route.

Fundamentally the cause of Chiang's failure was the incompetence and corruption of the Kuomintang leaders who ruled the country. They failed to follow through with the social reforms initiated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Instead they constituted themselves an oligarchy and many of them proceeded to line their own pockets. Chiang was either indifferent or impotent. To American demands for reform he made promises but failed to carry them out. The Chinese people simply deserted their own government. The communists came in to fill the vacuum.

General Stilwell charged that Chiang diverted his strength to fighting the communists rather than the Japs; and the White paper reports that after we entered the war China lagged in its prosecution of the war against Japan, expecting the United States to bring liberation, as it did.

The famous report of General Wedemeyer, long suppressed, is now made public. It urged a firm policy to stop communist advance in China, though he said open participation might bring on a third world war. He also recom-

mended setting up an international trusteeship for Manchuria. Even now it seems that it was the course of wisdom not to engage in military operations in China, making of it another Spain and renewing in the far east another global conflict.

It looks as though all the long effort of the United States to help China, from the days of John Hay's declaration of an open door policy and the preserving of the administrative integrity of China, to the liberation and material assistance of recent years, had come to naught. Our policy is now a blank and it is hard to see where the recently composed state department committee can frame a new and intelligent policy.

We must borrow something of oriental patience. China is still China. As in the past China may absorb its conquerors, this time an ideology ridden to victory by Chinese. The four or five hundred million people must still find subsistence, and their new rulers will find in time they must do business with the outside world. It is not necessary to count on failure of Mao Tsetung and his confederates. It is possible to count on the eventual moderation of their attitudes to a point where American association will again be welcomed.

The White paper marks the end of a sorry chapter in American foreign policy... it is not the end of the book.

Interim Committees Getting to Work

A bevy of interim committees was created by the last legislature. They have gotten round to organizing and will soon get going on their assignments. Latest to organize were a committee on taxes which chose Sen. Howard Belton as chairman, and one on administrative reorganization which Rep. Rudie Wilhelm of Portland will head. Another important committee was that on education and the subject of highways was continued for study by a committee, several of whom were members of the one serving in the last biennium.

The interim committee method seems the way our legislative assembly prefers to act to get stuff in shape for law-making. In this way matter comes up after study and with care exercised in preparation of bills.

"After the Storm"

Another "perfect marriage" has gone on the rocks, this time not in Hollywood but in Italy. Ingrid Bergman, one of the best loved of screen actresses, announces her intention to divorce her Swedish husband Dr. Peter Lindstrom. It appears she has fallen in love with another man, the Italian Roberto Rossellini, who is directing the movie she is making, "After the Storm."

The two have been working together in South Italy, and much of the camera work was done on Stromboli, volcanic island near Sicily. Maybe it was the environment that stirred new fires of romance — the blue Mediterranean, the sky, the scarred volcano, the fishing villages, the singing boatmen... and Rossellini.

Presumably there were inner conflicts within Bergman's heart torn by love and by duty, quite as tense as those depicted on the screen. She has resolved her conflict in her own way (to the regret of many of her admirers) and announces she will retire to private life (likewise to widespread regret). Her final film seems to be well named, "After the Storm."

India Pleads for U.S. Surplus Wheat

By Stewart Alsop

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 6—Near an Indian village on the outskirts of New Delhi, a little crowd is gathered round an awkward-looking piece of machinery which comes from faraway California. It is a well-driller, capable of biting down hundreds of feet through earth and solid rock in a few hours.



Stewart Alsop

The peasants from the nearby village look at it with curiosity mixed with awe. It is mercilessly hot. This is before the monsoons have begun to take effect, and as far as the eye can see the earth has a cracked, dusty dryness. The sweating Indian crew does something complicated to the driller. It bites deeper into the earth—down to more than 300 feet. Then suddenly out of a big nozzle comes a thick, dirty, steady flow of water. It runs down shallow ditches, out and over the parched land.

This scene may have been staged — such scenes have been staged before by governments anxious to impress foreigners. But unless this reporter is very easily duped, there was nothing staged about the reactions of the village peasants when the water poured out over the fields. They made odd little praying gestures with their hands pressed together before their faces, ducking their heads and grinning. They were so obviously happy that they made the onlooker smile in sympathy.

This well would triple or quadruple the yield from their fields, would give them two or three crops a year instead of one. If the monsoons failed, the well would make, quite literally, the difference between life and death.

No American witnessing this

scene could help feeling a twinge of pride in the miraculous drill which only the United States can make. And no American could help feeling something more than regret that the drills will not be allowed to do their miraculous work on anything like the scale which India's hunger demands.

The scene could be repeated many times, for throughout vast areas of this huge, sun-baked land there is known to be water not far below the surface. But the scene is not being repeated. These special drills cost a great many dollars. There are less than a dozen such drills in the whole country. There are not likely soon to be more, simply because India does not sell enough to the United States to earn the dollars to pay for the drills.

This is the "dollar problem" in a nutshell, as it affects not only India but the whole non-Soviet world. Meanwhile India continues to suffer from precisely the same evil that has been the communists' greatest single asset in China — there are too many people, and too little food. India's food problem is not essentially insoluble. It is a matter of a 10 per cent deficit in the productivity of the Indian land. This deficit must be measured not in terms of percentages, but in terms of half-starved Indians and the kind of bitter political unrest which plays directly into communist hands.

The Indian government is now preparing to make a strenuous effort to overcome this deficit. The United States can, no doubt, do something to help increase India's productivity under President Truman's "bold, new program." But the kind of really bold and really new program required sharply to raise the Indian standard of living in a short time would run into many hundreds of millions of dollars, and it is hardly likely that the American congress, in its pres-

ent mood, would consider such a proposal.

Yet another, and more modest proposal has now been made by the Indian government to the American government through the American embassy here. This proposal, which is a great deal more interesting than it appears on the surface, is simply that some of America's surplus wheat be turned over to India free or at a nominal price. This wheat would then be used to cover part of India's food deficit in the years to come while India struggles toward self-sufficiency.

It is entirely predictable that wheat, and other agricultural surpluses, will soon begin to pile up in the American granaries. The American farm price support program, which was undertaken wholly for American domestic and economic reasons, and which is approved in principle by both major parties, makes this certain. This program, as British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin has pointed out, vastly complicates the world-wide dollar problem. If wheat and other American products were allowed to fall to their natural price levels, fewer foreign dollars would buy more food.

The Indian proposal poses a simple but vital question: What is to be done with this wheat, for which the American taxpayer will already in effect have paid? It could be left to rot in American bins. Or it could be used to promote American interests abroad. Surely American interests are better served if American surplus wheat is eaten by undernourished Indians than if it is eaten by rats in warehouses. At any rate, one thing is clear. If the economic dilemma which now threatens the whole non-Soviet world is to be dealt with, it must be attacked with energy and imagination. The Indian proposal, which the state department is now mulling over, suggests at least one avenue of attack. (Copyright, 1949, New York Herald-Tribune, Inc.)

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

he found an ebony cabinet at Malahide castle in Scotland, occupied by a descendant of Boswell, an ebony cabinet containing his manuscripts. Col. Isham was able to obtain the material and published it privately. Later a croquet box at the castle was found filled with Boswell papers. In 1931 two wooden chests filled with Boswell letters and papers were found in a Scottish residence—Boswell was a Scotsman. Back to Malahide castle, and a new discovery of a mass of Boswell correspondence in the loft of an outbuilding the stairs to which had fallen away. All of this material was collected by Isham. Its acquisition for Yale University was made possible by a gift from the Old Dominion Foundation established by Paul Mellon. Recently arrangements were made for publication of this material with McGraw-Hill publishing firm. It is expected to run to 40 volumes.

What the world will get is a fresh view of 18th century Britain. Boswell was quite as objective and confiding a diarist as was Samuel Pepys a century earlier, who has kept the world in stitches since his diaries were published. In addition there will be fresh revelations—many self-made through letters and conversations—of famous figures of the time, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, Edmund Burke, Robert Burns, Rousseau, Voltaire, William Pitt. What Matthew Brady, photographer, was to the Civil war, with his photographs of characters and scenes, Boswell was, as faithful reporter to the world of his day, the world of wit and wisdom, as well as the world of sots and whores. He was well acquainted with both. Publication of this material will raise the curtain and expose to view a period which long has held the interest of students of history, of literature and of life.

Many medicines must be stored in a cold, dry place. The medicine cabinet in the bathroom is neither cold nor dry. Hence, it might be better to take the medicine cabinet out of the bathroom, but, wherever it is located, it should be in a well-lighted place, so that labels on medicines may be easily read.

Aspirin is one preparation which may well be kept on hand. It is one of the safest medicines to use for pain relief until the physician prescribes other preparations if he thinks they will be more suitable.

Despite all the warnings of recent safety campaigns, the home medicine cabinet is still the cause of many accidental poisonings. Many of those could be avoided by careful labeling and the enforcement of a household rule that the label be read before administering any medicine. Children can and should be taught never to poke or pry into the cabinet, and, as an added safeguard, dangerous drugs should be kept on the highest shelf, out of the reach of curious fingers.

Your Health

Written by
Dr. Herman N.
Bundesen, M.D.

The next time you go into your bathroom do what I did the other day. Take a look inside the medicine cabinet. The chances are that it is cluttered up with everything from half-empty bottles of medicine prescribed for illness, long since cured, to stray hairpins and cosmetics.

It is this catch-all character of the average family medicine chest which makes doctors regard it as more of a hazard than an ever-present help in time of trouble.

To be really useful, the medicine cabinet need contain only a few articles. Several rolls of gauze, a packet of sterile cotton, and some adhesive tape dressings are essential. There should also be a bottle of some mild antiseptic. A mild ointment for minor burns may be of value. Salves and ointments in tubes as a rule are preferred to those in jars because they remain sterile for a longer period of time.

A good mild antiseptic is a 2% solution of iodine and alcohol. It should be tightly stoppered and replaced at regular intervals because, if the alcohol evaporates, the solution becomes too strong. Medicines change when allowed to stand too long. They do not keep indefinitely. While these chemical changes may not make the drugs dangerous, they do cause the preparations to lose their effectiveness. Thus they are good for nothing but to take up space in the cabinet. This loss of potency, due to standing for several months, is not only true of many medicines but of vitamins as well.

Every prescription which is kept should be carefully labeled. If you do not know what a bottle or box contains, get rid of it.

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Candid Forestry

ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST LIVING THINGS
DOUGLAS FIR TREE
GROWS FROM ONE
OF SMALLEST SEEDS.

MODERN LOGGERS LEAVE ADEQUATE
SEED TREES AFTER HARVESTING SO
NATURE CAN RE-STOCK FOREST LANDS

GIANT DOUGLAS FIR TREES OF
OREGON AND WASHINGTON MAY GROW TO
300 FEET IN HEIGHT, AS LARGE AS 12 FEET
IN DIAMETER, AND WEIGH AS MUCH AS 200
TONS. IT TAKES 40,000 FIR SEEDS TO MAKE
A POUND; 300,000 WEST COAST HEMLOCK
SEEDS; 250,000 SITKA SPRUCE SEEDS AND
400,000 WESTERN RED CEDAR SEEDS.

Tax Studying Solons Invite Coordination with New Probers

The 1949 legislative interim committee to study the Oregon tax setup — meeting in Salem Friday — indicated that while it would confine its operations to matters suggested in the legislative resolution it would invite suggestions from any source, including another tax structure investigating group approved recently by the state board of control.

It previously was reported that a number of legislators had re-elected appointment of the board of control tax study committee — on the ground that two interim studies on the same subject might result in duplication and confusion. Both the legislative committee and the board of control group will file their recommendations prior to the 1950 legislature.

Sen. Howard Belton, chairman of the legislative interim committee, said Saturday he hoped there would be coordination between the two investigating groups.

"We discussed briefly appointment of the board of control committee at Friday's meeting," Belton said, "but no proposal was offered for joint sessions of the two groups."

The board of control committee was suggested by state treasurer Walter Pearson, who said he wanted an investigation of the tax structure free from political influence. He emphasized that the current tax structure is inadequate to meet changing economic conditions and a number of amendments are necessary. Pearson reserved particular comment on proposed changes in the state income tax laws and acts involving the administration of the inheritance tax and gift taxes.

Gov. Douglas McKay, at the time of approving the board of control committee, said such an independent investigation might result in some good. Members of this committee said an organization meeting probably would be held within two weeks.

It was generally agreed among legislators that the recommendations of the legislative interim committee would have priority over any report filed by the board of control group.

Officials stressed there would be no expense attached to the operations of the board of control committee for the reason that all its members are now on the state payroll.

Books Close On State Fair Stock Entries

Livestock entries closed Friday night at Oregon State fair headquarters with a record number of purebreds in most classifications.

Manager Leo Spitzbart said he expects nearly 5,000 animals to be on hand when the fair gates open Labor day. Competition will be particularly keen in all beef and dairy cattle classes.

Meanwhile, the 167 acres of fairgrounds are being improved in preparation for the state's biggest outdoor show. The 77 acres of parking space have been completely leveled.

Demand for commercial display space is reported to be the heaviest in history. The farm machinery display will occupy two of the eight blocks on the fair's main midway.

Helene Hughes, veteran San Francisco theatrical producer, has assured Spitzbart the night vaudeville show in front of the racing grandstand will be the finest ever offered at the Salem plant. Miss Hughes has also booked a trio of high wire acts as the basis of a free midway show four times daily.

Harrison Cutler, horse show manager, has been deluged with stall requests for horses entered in the combined horse show-odeo. The combined show will be staged six nights of the fair with straight rodeo competition slated for Sunday afternoon, September 11.

matter of beards with a fine-tooth comb, and his book is the cat's whiskers.

Truck Crash Kills Driver, Halts Trains

BAKER, Ore., Aug. 6 (AP)—A gasoline tanker plunged off the highway near here today, killed the driver and disrupted rail traffic.

The truck came to rest on the Union Pacific main line near Oxbow, burst into flames. The body of the driver, Warren Roger Allen, 37, Baker, was burned almost beyond recognition. The heat curled the Union Pacific's rails beyond use.

The cause of the wreck, which apparently happened in early morning, was undetermined. Another gasoline truck driver, R. W. Lewis, Baker, discovered the wreck as he drove by.

The truck had crashed through a guard rail, gone down an embankment and overturned on the rails. Allen's body was found between the demolished cab and the truck trailer, where he had either crawled or been thrown.

PFC Danielson Made Corporal

PFC James C. Danielson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Danielson of 168 N. 12th st., was promoted to corporal on August 1 after eight months' service, according to word from Bolling air force base, Washington, D. C.

Danielson, a writer, radio and television announcer for the air force, is now working with National Military Establishment headquarters in the Pentagon. His recent article, "Marriage in the Service," which appeared in the picture-news magazine, The Rolling Beam, was reprinted by the Washington papers and carried by The Associated Press.

Danielson was recently promoted to roving correspondent for the Beam. He is assisting in production of an officer's handbook, a new guide to the Washington area.

Road Work Request Forms Available Soon

Multnomah county forms to be used under a 1949 state law for road improvements were received here Saturday for study by Marion county officials. As soon as forms are approved and prepared, they will be available to persons planning to petition for improvement of public or dedicated roads, said county court members.

Under the new law, property owners can petition for road improvements by the county, with the cost to be assessed against adjacent property. Several requests for such work have already come to the court's attention.

33 Dangerous Convicts Escape German Prison

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 6 (AP)—Thirty-three dangerous criminals escaped from a penal camp last night in a mass break during a riot involving almost 400 convicts.

Eight have been recaptured, officials said tonight. Hundreds of German police are searching the lonely bogs of Emsland for the remaining 25.

The Quality of Diamonds

IS NOT TRADE-MARKED

From cars to clothes to cosmetics, the quality of most articles are judged by the trade-marks they carry. Not so with diamonds. Their quality is determined by the jeweler who sells them. Trust us to sell you only finest quality diamonds.

CONVENIENT PAYMENTS

Livestock Building

Stevens & Son

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS
Salem, Oregon