

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Vishinsky Wins "on Points"

The interchange of notes between Ambassador Allan G. Kirk and Foreign Minister Vishinsky did nothing to soothe relations between the United States and Russia. Vishinsky used the opportunity to emit a loud propaganda blast and cleverly turned against the United States a quotation from President Truman, and the latter has worsened our situation by reiterating his charge.

Mr. Kirk had sought to stir up Soviet activity in behalf of an armistice in Korea, a foolish move by our state department, for it gave Vishinsky the chance to say very blandly that Russia had nothing to do with the Korean war!

He proceeded to itemize his bill of particulars on the charge that the United States was the aggressor: "waging war against the Korean people," building bases around the Soviet Union, rearming Germany and Japan. His choicest cut, however, was to say that as far as worsening relations between the United States and Russia is concerned, "it is only barely possible to imagine that these relations can worsen more after President Truman stated to the whole world that agreements with the Soviet Union are not worth the paper they are written on."

Something for the Joneses

Once upon a time, the U.S.A. had an Upper 400 or so. These remarkable Chosen People (we forget who chose them) were the top men on the totem pole.

Now this country has 100,000 men who constitute the Joneses that advertising men hope everyone else tries to keep up with. The reason we know the Brahman class numbers 100,000, or even exists, is because we read an advertisement about Gentry, a new magazine out this month.

Its publishers modestly proclaim that it is far for, and will "either elate the top 100,000 thinking men in this country, or be a miserable flop." What interests us here is not so much the fact that Gentry will amuse the gentry with such tricks of the publishing trade as including a real trout fly with a piece on fishing, a real tobacco leaf with an appropriate essay, real plans for installing a real Finnish steam bath in your very own home, or a suitable-for-framing reproduction of the 1904 Packard Tonneau.

You see what has happened? Back when we had only 400, the main characteristic of the Man of Distinction was his standing with Dunn & Bradstreet. Now that's not enough. Gentry takes

for granted that its readers must "have reached an economic niche above the mass stratum" (Which explains the \$2 price tag per copy) but it also specifies:

"It is always why, why, why, with these 100,000 men who look no different from all the others; who may have more or less wealth than many others; who may do any kind of work, or no work at all, for their daily bread. They want always to know more, so that they may contribute more to people near them and to the world in which they live; they want to give more so that they can gain more for each breath, each hour, each day, each year of their lives."

It's noble of Gentry to undertake to answer why, why, why for 100,000 thinking gentlemen, but we sadly note that Gentry doesn't want any peasants to get their caloused hands on those answers, that tweed, that tobacco leaf, that toy Packard: "We are not extending this invitation in mass media. Gentry will not be on newsstands.

Which is mighty democratic of them, Real folksy-like. And which prompts us to ask (with us it is always why, why, why): If Gentry really has something for the Joneses, if Gentry really has answers to the questions of thinking people, isn't Gentry taking itself right out of the thoughtful class which "contributes more to the world" by limiting itself to a small minority? We predict that Gentry will suffer the same fate that befell the late Flair, a very decorative and entertaining but also very class-conscious snob among periodicals, and that nobody need ask why, why, why.

Deschutes Potatoes Champs

For years there has been spirited competition between potato growers of Deschutes county and those of Klamath county on the quality of their products. Klamath produces by far the larger quantity of potatoes but Deschutes growers (aided and abetted by the Bend Bulletin) raised claims to superior quality for the spuds they grow. Once editors on this side of the state received bags of spuds from both for testing; but that ended in "no decision." This year for the first time the Klamath basin potato show at Merrill admitted competition from the outside and growers in the central Oregon district made a clean sweep of the first three places in the competition. John Susac, grower from near Bend was declared the champ for his entry.

Of course this is only for one show, and next year the results may be different. We are heavy potato consumers on this side of the mountains, and welcome the imports both from Klamath and Bend. It does look, however, that, as usual, Bob Sawyer and the Bend Bulletin are correct.

The senate shelved the nomination of Philip Jessup as delegate to United Nations general assembly "without prejudice." This leaves the president free to give him an interim appointment—and spares the senate from going on record on the McCarthy charges against Jessup. The inference is that McCarthy still has the senators buffaloed.

Convicts had a mutiny in the West Virginia pen. Prison mutinies and riots are about like measles—they break out periodically all over the country. This one had an unusual excuse: the cook was "dirty." Anyhow it's good to see the prisoners have standards of sanitation.

A new building material is being offered the trade: plyron, a sandwich of hardboard top and bottom and thin plywood in between. The "ham" in the sandwich makes it tougher for such uses as concrete forms.

Examination of Past Records for Pro-Red Leanings Leads to Nonsensical Situations

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Perhaps the strangest characteristic of our time is the distortion of the sense of history. Because they uttered sentiments in war-time that were widely shared by irreproachable, church-going, republican-voting, tax-paying, meeting-going citizens, unfortunate people are now hauled before senatorial bars to answer the charge of pro-communism.

By way of contrast, a man like Philip Jessup, who took a thoroughly pernicious part in the "America First" movement, proudly drapes the "American First" mantle around his shoulders to prove that he is not a communist. And far from suggesting that an extreme American-firer may not have the kind of judgment needed for a post of high responsibility, everybody wags his head and says, "Ah, that's a strong point in Jessup's favor." The whole business has become nonsensical.

These reflections are inspired by this reporter's curious experience of sitting for long, weary hours, waiting to take his turn on the stand, while Robert Morris, Counsel of Sen. McCarran's subcommittee on internal security, grilled Henry A. Wallace on selected tiny morsels from the distant past. One of the main subjects of inquiry was a rather silly pamphlet Wallace wrote for the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1944, called "Our Job in the Pacific." Morris treated this unassuming ten cents worth as though it were a red-hot bomb, conducted in the secret collars of the Kremlin.

The pamphlet did not mention American arms for the Chinese communists. It did not mention coalition in China. Indeed, it did not even touch upon the Chinese communists at all, while it included a glowing laudatory reference to Chiang Kai-shek. These points were not remarked upon. The pamphlet was also anti-colonial in general tone. An American who sympathizes with colonies struggling to be free is not by definition pro-communist. Yet as far as this implication could be left upon the record, Morris left it.

The great point that Morris made, however, was that poor Wallace was pro-communist in a series of waffling expressions of hope that the Soviets would be nice after the war. In brief, Wallace had written that the Russians had shown good faith by not previously interfering in the Chinese affairs (which was wrong, since Marshal Stalin was the first to give active aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the war against Japan). He had written further that he believed the Russians had no imperialist aspirations, and that he hoped the Russians, Chinese and Americans would all be able to co-operate easily in the post-war world.

As Morris droned on with his accusatory questions, this reporter automatically sought distraction in an article in the well-known fellow-travelling publication, "Amerasia." This article turned out to contain generous quotations from two other papers, by the Morris system also by inference fellow-travelling, "Life" and "The New York Times." In the spring of 1944, the "Life" editorial had commented on an unusually venomous attack on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government by the Time-Life correspondent in China, Theodore White. Reproducing a few of the more choice

White epithets, the "Life" editors remarked: "The U.S. cannot ignore the fact that if China's government should become a fascist, power-hungry, repressive, landlords-and-usurers' government, it is all too likely to get into trouble with Russia; whereas as a government which stands for freedom, reform and international co-operation is not. Under no circumstances would the American people ever wish to be embroiled with the Soviet Union in a struggle in which they would feel politically on the wrong side."

This "Life" editorial, so close-rivalling Wallace, is a text that he was genial towards the Generalissimo, closed with the prediction that if the Chinese would only be "freedom-loving, progressive," there would be no trouble with the Soviets. As for the "New York Times," in the fall of 1944 its editorial page ringerily called upon President Roosevelt to "make it clear to Chiang that his prestige will be enhanced, not diminished, if he takes certain steps." Among these steps were ceasing to "hold a great part of his armies" on guard duty against his political opponents (the Chinese communists); making "a genuine truce with the Chinese communists"; and consenting "to take into his government members of the representative groups and parties."

Here, in the "New York Times," was strong stuff indeed. Here was open advocacy of several points that the eminent professional ex-communist, Louis Budenz, had testified on oath belonged to the communist party line. Here was worse than Wallace, with a vengeance. But who was on the stand? Why, Wallace of course, under charges of pro-communism. The reader can find his own language to characterize this sort of thing. (Copyright 1951 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

NEGLECTED CHILD



Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

BIRTH OF A WORLD: BOLIVAR IN TERMS OF HIS PEOPLES, by Waldo Frank (Houghton Mifflin; \$5)

When he was 22 years old, and in Rome, married and already widowed, Caracas-born Simon Bolivar swore that he would never rest "till I have broken the chains of Spain". It was about two decades later, in 1824, that Sucre's victory at Ayacucho effectively ended Spain's claims on Bolivar's continent. Yet when the "liberator", escaping assassins who felled Sucre, succumbed to illness only six years after Ayacucho, the governor of Maracaibo could note the death of "the genius of evil, torch of anarchy, oppressor of his fatherland".

Son of a rich family established for some generations in South America, with the means to

travel in Europe, Bolivar had the advantage of a liberal tutor. He was a follower of Miranda's, blamed himself for the loss of Puerto Cabello, then turned his commander over to the Spanish, by a fluke, and was nearly trapped himself.

Long a recognized authority, perhaps the North American authority on South American culture, Frank has been at work several years on the biography of this controversial figure. Separating as far as possible the legend and myth from the facts, Frank calls Bolivar "the culture hero of our continent". His account of Bolivar's able campaigns, which

eventually freed half a dozen countries, as we count them today, from the Spanish yoke; and the story of the struggles with touchy or jealous fellow rebels makes absorbing reading. But it is, finally, Bolivar the man who is emphasized. He is called the first of the Latin-American revolutionaries to be a native and indigenous, instead of European or North American, revolutionary.

You may find that the "Spanish imperial quality of Bolivar is obscured" even more for you than for this author. You will appreciate, just the same, the fresh significance ascribed to Bolivar as prophet of an Atlantic world, as a sort of all-American ideal so free of racial prejudice he didn't even know what it was.

Your Health

Dr. Herman N. Sundensen

Aided by Antihistamines
Of all the conditions which plague human-kind, severe itching can be one of the most exasperating. One of the most frequent sites for such itching is around the opening of the lower bowel and, when it occurs in this area, it forms the uncomfortable, embarrassing, and often neglected disorder known as pruritus ani.

Pruritus more often affects men than women, is most common in those from 20 to 45 years of age, and occurs more frequently among office workers who sit all day than among those following occupations demanding physical activity.

The predominant symptom is severe itching around the rectum. The skin, usually red and irritated, may be dry or moist. Cracks or fissures form around the rectal opening, since the skin there becomes very brittle and cracks easily. The itch is constant and the urge to scratch is great.

Among the conditions which lead to pruritus ani are worry, overwork, and alcoholism. Disorders of the bowel may also cause this condition. Diabetes, liver, or gallbladder disease, too, may have some influence in causing it. Pinworm infection, especially in children, may be a factor. Eating highly-seasoned food, drug reactions, and nervous conditions of the bowel are sometimes reported as causes.

The treatment of pruritus ani depends upon the cause. The patient should be examined carefully to determine whether or not some local disorder is present. If the condition is severe, hot or cold applications, or the two used alternately, may bring some relief. When the itching is caused by an infection, the use of penicillin ointment locally may be of some help.

The patient should be instructed not to use soap or water or

rough toilet paper until the area is healed. The application of a soothing anesthetic ointment may be of some benefit. Recently, it has been shown that the antihistaminic drugs, in the form of ointments, are of great aid in relieving the condition.

Since the itching may be made worse by improper diet, such as excessive carbohydrate intake, roughage should be eliminated from the diet and the starch content reduced. Hydrochloric acid, given by mouth, may also be of some help. The use of alcoholic beverages should be stopped. In some cases, some simple psychiatric treatment may do more than all other measures to help the condition.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
J.P.: Do tumors of the womb ever dissolve at the change of life, or is X-ray or operation the only cure?

Answer: It is not likely that a tumor of the womb will disappear. Usually X-ray treatment or surgery is needed to correct this condition.

(Copyright 1951, King Features)

Quote for the Day

Wait on the Lord - and He shall strengthen thine heart. - King David

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Exchange Club To Play Host to District Meet

Salem Exchange club will be host Wednesday afternoon to the second annual meeting of the club's Oregon district one, of which Dr. George B. Martin of Salem is district governor. Delegates are expected from Portland, Albany and Hermiston.

Opening session will be a noon luncheon at the Senator hotel, celebrating the local club's fourth anniversary. Speaker will be Salem Municipal Judge Peery T. Buren, concerning the opportunities for a service club in its community. Otto Wilson will preside, and Mayor Alfred W. Loucks will greet the visitors. All are Exchange members.

Martin, also secretary of the Salem club, will preside over a business session beginning at 1:30 p.m. Speakers and discussion leaders on membership, attendance, national program and projects will include Wayne Hatley and Irvin Bryan of Salem, Cris Fariss of Portland and Larry Roth of Albany.

Dock Business Rises To Singapore Record

SINGAPORE (AP)—The docks in Singapore handled the biggest

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turnover of cargo in their history in the year ended June 30, 1951. The total was 4,947,272 tons loaded and discharged. During the first six months of 1951, imports were 17 per cent and exports 15 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1950.



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