

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Eva Peron: One-Woman Tammany Hall

Eva Peron, the woman who was the power behind (or in front of) President Juan Peron of Argentina, and the woman who came near to being the first woman vice president of an American republic, is dead at the reported age of 33. While the United States long has boasted of men who rose from the log cabin to the White House or from poverty to riches, the Argentine pointed to Eva Peron and her Cinderella career. She was of humble origin, obtained employment on the radio and in movies, married Peron when he was an ambitious army colonel, and pushed him to power as President of the Republic. It remained a republic in name only for the Perons ruled as dictators.

Eva became the one-woman Tammany Hall of her country. She rallied the trade unions to her banner, used them as her political instruments, rewarded them with benefits from government or exactions from employers. She set up her own private charity organization which gathered in the money and dispensed it at her will, with no accounting ever given.

The Peron policy of raising employed workers to political power was accompanied by government pressures against agriculture and stockraising, the backbone of the country's economy. This resulted in such sharp decreases in food production that Argentines were put on rations of meat, once a major item of export. Wasting of foreign exchange brought on a continuing financial crisis, but the Perons were able to hold power, having suppressed La Prensa, the great independent daily of Buenos Aires, and threatened other media of communication.

Cancer claimed Eva in her mid-thirties. She is already a national heroine with her biography part of the study of school children of the country. The questionmark is what effect her death will have on Peron and on his government. Can he carry on alone? He was lazy; Eva was his spur. She rallied the descomidos (shirtless ones) to his side. She supplied personality and glamor and through her tireless personal work with people of all classes kept the Perons in popular favor.

Eva Peron can claim a place in the history of South America because she earned one. What rating she will get when her good works are balanced against the evils of the Peron dictatorship must be left to history.

## Smith to Succeed Roble

Fire Chief William Roble did a bang-up job in reorganizing the Salem fire department. He knew his stuff and he instituted modern training methods to prepare his men for fighting fires of all kinds. Also he extended the inspection system to residences in a program of fire prevention.

It is not a surprise that he is relinquishing

his post. His talents are such as to open up other and wider areas for their use. Salem thanks him for duty well performed and wishes him well as he departs. At the same time it greets Ellsworth Smith, named to succeed Roble. Smith has been assistant chief, and will continue the program of training and vigilance in fire prevention which are needed to maintain efficiency and hold down fire losses.

## Sparkman for Veep

The consolation prize at Chicago went to Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama. He met two qualifications: he is a Southerner, but he has been a good supporter of the Truman administration on most issues, especially in foreign affairs, as member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. He has not been a particularly distinguished member of the Senate where he has served since late 1946, after nearly ten years' service in the House, but seems to have the respect of the several factions of Democrats. His selection as candidate for Vice President is designed to hold the South in line without making concessions to Dixiecrats.

## Editorial Comment

### LABOR VOTE IS PURE PHANTOM

One of the myths that has beset a lot of Americans in both parties for a long time is the myth that the "labor vote" is deliverable at the beck and call of some labor boss who is supposed to control it.

We have consistently felt that this concept of millions of American workmen pulling the voting-machine levers for Candidate X at the demand of Labor Leader Y like obedient automatons constitutes a slander. The character and independence of organized union men are not for sale; they just don't behave that way. Communists, knocking to changes in the party line, are "deliverable," but not self-respecting American trade unionists.

In the interest of stripping the fictions away from the concept of a "labor vote," Walter P. Reuther, the CIO automobile workers' chief, made a sensible and useful statement to the Democratic platform-drafting committee on Monday. He was making the point that basic issues will determine which party labor will vote for, and he added:

"If any labor leader says he can deliver the labor vote, he is kidding you or kidding himself."

"No labor leader can deliver the labor vote. He can use his influence and try to mobilize his people around issues, and they will deliver the vote. Unless the platform gives us the tools to work with," Reuther continued, "the vote won't be delivered."

There is in this statement a challenge not merely to the Democrats, with whom Reuther, as a Democratic politician as well as a labor leader, was pleading; it is a challenge to the Republican party. If the Republicans give Reuther's statement the benefit of its implications, it will mean to them that they can hope to appeal to labor not through the great and powerful union bosses, many of whom are entrenched Democratic politicians, but directly to the individual in the rank and file.

—San Francisco Chronicle

## Domestic Policies of General Eisenhower And Governor Adlai Stevenson Compared

(Editor's note: Congressional Quarterly yesterday explained that the views of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and Gov. Adlai Stevenson seem to differ very little on foreign policy, but that there were major differences in domestic policies. The latter are compared in the following story.)

WASHINGTON—Comparable stands of the rival Republican and Democratic candidates for President disclose considerable differences in their outlook on domestic issues, as follows:

**Communists in U.S.** EISENHOWER: "No one could be more determined than I that any kind of communistic, subversive or pink influence be uprooted from responsible places in our government. Now make no mistake about it. On the other hand, I believe that can be done with the use of competent leadership of the kind of facility and agency we have now. And I believe it can be done without besmirching the reputation of any innocent man or condemning by loose association . . ." (Abilene press conference, 6-5-52.)

STEVENS: "That the Communist Party—and all it stands for—is a danger to our Republic, as real as it is sinister, is clear to all who have the slightest understanding of our democracy . . . (But) laws infringing on rights and intimidating offending persons without enlarging our security will neither catch subversives nor win converts to our better ideas." (June 26, 1951 message vetoing Broyles Bill calling for loyalty oaths and investigations.)

**Civil Rights** EISENHOWER: "I do not believe we can cure all of the evils in men's hearts by law and when you get to compulsory action in certain phases of this thing, I really believe we can do more by leadership in getting states to do it than to make it a federal compulsory thing." (Abilene press conference, 6-5-52) "The full power, the full influence of the federal government must be used in correcting any unnecessary discrimination of this kind, but it must do it by first sticking to the jobs for which it was set up to do." (Detroit speech, 6-14-52.)

STEVENS: "In our present peril we look to all the people to join in the common defense. If we do not discriminate in sacrifice, we cannot discriminate in opportunity. So again I bespeak your sympathetic consideration for fair employment practices

legislation in Illinois." (Governor's message to Illinois legislature, 1-3-51.)

**Corruption** EISENHOWER: "When I say 'let's clean out corruption,' that pertains to all mechanisms of our political processes as well as the government itself. It applies to political parties; it applies to primaries." (Detroit speech, 6-14-52.)

STEVENS: "One corrupt public official is one too many; one corrupt private citizen is also one too many." (Address at Jackson Day dinner Feb. 26, 1952, East St. Louis, Ill.) "I should like to point out that public officials don't corrupt each other; that behind every fixer is a fix, behind every influence-peddler is someone who wants the influence." (Article by Stevenson in The Atlantic magazine, February, 1952.)

**Federal Spending** EISENHOWER: "The United States 'cannot stand a budget of \$85 billion indefinitely with money at its present value. Even \$75 billion terrifies me . . . We must aim for a \$30 to \$40 billion cut.'" (Detroit press conference, 6-15-52.)

STEVENS: "Spending in non-essential areas (must be held) to the minimum and, if need be, defer social improvements until we can afford to pay for them." (The Progressive magazine, March, 1952.) "I like to be known as a hard man with a dollar." (Attributed to Stevenson.)

**Labor** EISENHOWER: "We have got to find a way, a means, or respecting the advances that labor has made—union labor has made—and they've been very great . . . Now, I believe in their advance. We should not give up these social gains. But I do believe when we just pile law upon law, complication upon complication, in an effort to solve this thing we are not doing too well." (Abilene press conference, 6-5-52.)

STEVENS: "Some features of the law (Taft-Hartley) seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations, and other features, in my opinion, do not. I think the Democratic platform should recommend modifications."

**Health Insurance** EISENHOWER: "When it comes to some details of this medical question I am not going

to answer too specifically because what could be in a bill that is labeled compulsory health insurance, I'm not so certain. (I am) against bureaucratic government and submitting our lives toward a control that would lead inevitably to socialism . . . Now I do believe that every American has a right to decent medical care." (Abilene press conference, 6-5-52.)

STEVENS: "I am against the socialization of the practice of medicine as much as I would be against the socialization of my own profession, the law . . . If the insurance principle could be brought to bear on these catastrophic illnesses, it would largely eliminate the spectre of terror from the average home . . . I am sure that . . . the common objection can largely be realized without the destruction of professional independence."

**Taxes** EISENHOWER: "The next danger I list is excessive taxation rates that destroy incentive to excel in skill and in production . . . long-continued taxes that are only a little below the confiscatory level will destroy free government." (Abilene speech, 6-4-52.)

STEVENS: "The present tax burden is disheartening and dangerous, but insurance for peace, however expensive, is cheaper than war."

**Economic Controls** EISENHOWER: "When you get into a really grave emergency . . . a great global war . . . then at least while you're getting adjusted I believe you have to use very specific controls of all kinds . . . I believe in the long run in a free economy—and I have far more faith in the interplay of the influence of prices and of supply and demand and of the normal action of the government in extending and reducing credits, and with discount rates, and so on, than I do in any direct controls." (Abilene press conference, 6-5-52.)

STEVENS: "We must 'win the fight against inflation . . . (but) I don't presume to say what date wages could be frozen or on what date prices should have been stabilized. But I do say that prices and wages chasing each other upward are like a dog chasing his tail, and if we don't watch out we'll all get dizzy and topple into the abyss." (1951 speech to Illinois Federation of Labor 89th Convention.)

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## BIG VOICE, LITTLE MUSCLE



## Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS  
THE FANCY DRESS PARTY, by Alberto Moravia, translated from the Italian by Angus Davidson (Farrar, Straus & Young; \$3.)

General Tereso Arango, one-armed dictator of the imaginary country in which this story runs its lively, fanciful course, has a way with men and a way with people, but has not a way with women. Fifty, and on the downward slope, he is anxious to enjoy the love which usually has not been a part of his love affairs, and he struts for, straightens his bemedalled tunic for, and sets his cap for beautiful Countess Fausta Sanchez.

In sorry truth, Fausta is difficult for only one man in the world: Tereso. She has a lover Sebastiano, a handsome young fellow of a somewhat seamy nobility; and another lover Doroteo, a villain of a golf caddy who, slaughters cooing pigeons for fun and biffs women in their pretty faces. But she will gladly submit to Tereso, too, if he can be persuaded to oblige her rascally brother with a fat government contract, and she is urged to this step by her friend the aging Countess Gorina.

The Countess' charms lost their appeal long before she herself lost her appetites. Eager to inveigle Tereso into the polite society which he, a man of war, has avoided, she plans a party to bring the general into her home and introduce him to Fausta. But the dictator's problem can't be solved in the simple manner in which yours might be, or mine. His police chief is falling out of favor and wants to climb back in by preventing the assassination of the general. First he must have an assassin, and his assistant Perro picks one for him: Saverio, half-brother of Sebastiano.

Now the stage is set, and the characters all rush around daintily trying either to love some one, kill some one, or prevent some from loving or killing.

A native of a land that was once ruled by the shrewdest of modern dictators, Moravia is a first-hand observer of the facts that have gone into this fiction. "The Fancy Dress Party" is a fancy-dress book, and in its pretty costuming there is more than meets the eye.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

areas so that as the city grows it will not be necessary to go in and buy improved property for park purposes. The city needs forethought rather than afterthought on acquisition of ground for parks. One developer made a gift of ground for park use, but that is rare. The Long Range Planning Commission suggested locations for new parks but little has been done in acquiring ground, though through the bequest of Paul B. Wallace a portion of the proposed riverfront park has been made available.

Another thing which the park board might do—if it had the money—is to take over summer musical programs, such as the former band concerts in Willson Park. Willamette might be willing to let McCulloch stadium be used for musical events in summer.

I realize that all this is going to take a lot of money, more money than the city has provided even after the recent added levy of one mill for park purposes. But the city can get good brains from this park board without expense. Its application to our problems is the initial requirement.

## Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Food supplies all over the world are affected by the weather."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "memoir?"
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Pyramid, pinnacle, pince-nez, pinocchio.
4. What does the word "antemundane" mean?

### ANSWERS

1. It is better to say, "Food supplies over all the world."
2. Pronounce mem-war, as in men, as it is an accent first syllable.
3. Pinnacle.
4. Occurring before the world. "Antemundane events are a matter of conjecture, even for archaeologists."

## GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"The Russian delegation is fairly quiet today . . . I'll send in the second string boys and you chaps take a rest . . ."

## Atty. General Of Texas Wins Senate Seat

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Texas voters Sunday had promoted Atty. Gen. Price Daniel to the U. S. Senate seat that colorful old Tom Connally gave up after 24 years service.

They also sent House Speaker Sam Rayburn back to Washington for another two years and apparently picked former Rep. Martin Dies from a field of seven for Congressman-at-large.

Their victories in Saturday's Democratic primary election are considered the equivalent of election.

Texas Election Bureau returns gave the 41-year-old Daniel 458,795; Rep. Lindley Beekworth of Gladewater 147,260; and E. W. Napier, Wichita Falls lawyer, 36,588.

**Dies Holds Lead** Dies, who made headlines as the original chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, jumped into a strong lead on first returns and never was headed.

Dies polled 293,329 votes to 108,911 for his nearest opponent, John Lee Smith, former lieutenant governor. The other five candidates got only 179,116.

It was necessary for Dies to get a majority of the votes cast to avoid a runoff election on Aug. 23. Handsome, dark-haired Gov. Allan Shivers, 43, won a second term over Ralph Yarborough, Austin lawyer, 410,538 to 238,272. A third candidate, Mrs. Allene Traynor of San Antonio got 16,234.

**Other Contests** Ten other seats in Congress were contested and other state offices at stake. Ten congressmen were unopposed.

Rayburn, running for his 21st term at 70 years of age, easily disposed of County Farm Agent Reagan Brown, 31, 16,477 to 8,115. Daniel, Dies and Shivers criticized the Fair Deal administration of President Truman. Rayburn came home, shook hands, made a radio speech and spent last week running the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

Daniel was a leader in Texas' fight to retain her tidelands and promised to carry on that campaign at Washington. Rep. Beckworth at 39 is a veteran of 14 years in congress.

The Guanaco is the wild and the Llama the tame representative of the same animal.

## Egypt's Middle Class Wrests Control From Dissipated Monarch

(Editor's note: Fred J. Zusy, Associated Press correspondent in the Middle East since 1949 and stationed in Cairo for a considerable part of that time, is thoroughly familiar with the recent Egyptian political scene. Now stationed in Istanbul after brief leave, he writes in the following dispatch an expert interpretation of the troubles now afflicting the ancient land of the Pharaohs.)

By FRED J. ZUSY  
ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—The Egyptian army's bloodless coup, which Saturday drove Farouk from the throne of Egypt, demonstrates what happens to a King who loves himself and his pleasure too much and his people too little.

It also means Egypt has embarked on a revolutionary course to the future. The army officers who deposed their fat and balding 32-year-old King represent the hitherto voiceless middle class in the ancient kingdom on the Nile. For the moment they seem to find it expedient to retain six-month-old crown prince Ahmed Fuad as a figurehead monarch.

**Claim on Sudan** Probably the chief reason for this is to maintain the claim staked out in the name of Farouk of Egyptian sovereignty over the million-square-mile Sudan on the upper Nile. Once Egypt's new governing faction can work out a new approach on the Sudan and erect a facade of civilian government, young Ahmed Fuad's reign may be expected to end.

The end of Farouk probably also spells curtains for Egypt's privileged land-owning Pasha class. Farouk and the Pasha mutually supported one another.

**Balance of Power** What happened was that Farouk got entangled in the web he was weaving. Surrounded by a small coterie of palace hangers on he attempted to hold the balance of power by playing off one faction against another.

He ousted the powerful Ward Party from the government last January after the disastrous anti-British fire riots in Cairo because he thought the Ward was threatening his hold on the throne. Subsequently he shifted cabinets around like pawns in a chess game until the anti-Farouk faction in the army stopped his game.

**Aroused by Graft** The army was aroused chiefly by profiteering and graft in munitions purchases during the Palestine war in 1948, which Egyptian troops took a pasting. This trail of scandal, it was whispered in Cairo, led directly to the palace and if not to Farouk himself at least to persons very close to him.

Farouk was the last of the lavish, self-indulgent Oriental monarchs. A descendant of an Albanian adventurer who established the dynasty under the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century, he had been a wild-living and gambling king.

He was not much of a drinker, as hard drinkers go, but he loved night clubs and reportedly owned a share in some of Egypt's plushiest. He was an intimate friend of many entertainers. The latest was Annie Berrieh, a vivacious brunette singer. That was before his second marriage.

**Heavy Gambler** His heavy plunging at European gaming tables and at the Royal Automobile tables in Cairo were well known in Egypt, but not too widely approved. There was close censorship on incoming news dispatches about Farouk, but the average Egyptian got the news anyway, one way or another.

His adventures in Egypt also were passed along by word of mouth. One example was the time he

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