

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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Conscientious Objection to WHO

A set of United Nations regulations designed to control the spread of quarantizable diseases from one country to another is due to go into effect in some 65 nations today. Sponsored by the U.N. World Health Organization, the International Sanitary Regulations would make vaccination of inter-national travelers mandatory.

The regulations are part of WHO's effort to stamp out small pox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and relapsing fever. They were adopted by the WHO assembly in Geneva in May, 1951, and have been described by the surgeon-general of the U.S. Public Health Service as an important factor in a "terrific drive for more enlightened health procedures throughout the world, especially in underdeveloped countries."

The United States, through the PHS, actively encouraged adoption of the new regulations which would have the force of domestic law in all but a few WHO member-nations.

One would expect this step toward establishment of uniform worldwide medical precautions against communicable disease to be hailed as an advancement and of great potential value to mankind. Not so, however. The Christian Science Monitor, ordinarily a staunch supporter of United Nations, strongly protests the WHO regulations on grounds of infringement of individual rights and infringement of national sovereignty.

If a traveler contracts small pox or the plague he has a sacred right not only to suffer himself but to spread that disease to anyone else, the Monitor says, in effect. The Monitor does not question the right of those who desire vaccination to have it. It does question the right of WHO or the Public Health Service to force vaccination on others for their own or for society's protection. The Christian Science daily sees the sanitary regulations as a threat to religious freedom.

The Monitor recommends that Congress curb the "arbitrary authority now exercised by the Public Health Service" and calls for a constitutional amendment limiting so-called self-executing international agreements such as sanitary regulations. The most effective remedial action, the Monitor suggests, would be U.S. withdrawal from WHO by congressional action.

Actually, the WHO regulations include a clause respecting the right of travelers to refuse vaccination. Conscientious objectors are not likely to be tied down and given the needle over their protests. Instead, they can be held for a two-week observation period—an inconvenience to the tourist but a protection to the public. And there is a provision in the WHO code that a disagreeing government can reject the regulations.

Whatever comes of WHO's commendable efforts in behalf of a healthier world, the Christian Science Monitor's disappointing stand is a typical example of the way special groups may try to stymie progress. Whenever a toe is stepped on, somebody hollers for withdrawal from U.N.—hardly the right way to solve problems, whether yellow fever or Red fever.

Communists to Use U. S. Economic Boycott of Red China to Rouse Hatred of U. S. in Japan

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst
Today 35 million voters in a Japan only five months independent will vote for a new government. Tomorrow the Communists convene their much-touted Asian-Pacific "Peace Congress," postponed a week. The two events have fateful significance for the West.

The Communists have not been expected to do well in today's voting in Japan. But they can win without victory at the polls, and events are shaping up in such a way as to give the Communists encouragement.

Japan is the prize of Asia in this cold war. For Moscow, it is an ideal prize: An industrially developed country whose revolution could be based on the proletariat and not, as in the un-Stalinist development of the Chinese Revolution, on the peasantry.

The Communists won only 22 seats in the Japanese Diet in 1949. This time they seemed slated to win less. But the important thing to remember is this: The Communists do not believe in winning power in parliamentary means.

The greatest danger facing the West in Asia is economic dislocation. The danger is acute in trade-hungry Japan, and the Communists are going to play on this to a fare-thee-well.

The United States will be the victim, with its sponsorship, of an economic boycott of Communist China, whose market beckons Japanese industry. Architects of the Far East Peace Congress already have demonstrated clearly their intentions in this direction.

Kuo Mo-Jo, chairman of the Peiping Peace Committee, declared there is no doubt the Congress will center its attention on Japan, demanding the withdrawal of American troops, the "independence of the country" from the yoke of the American imperialists, and an end to "remilitarization" with the idea that a fe-

less Japan would be easy prey at a future date.

But the real power of the attack is going to be economic. The Chinese—and Moscow, too—will rely on the Japanese market with prospects for a wide market for exchange of raw materials for Japan's industrial output.

If Japan should head into a severe economic setback, the situation would be dangerous. The Communist propaganda wedge would be to blame the United States, combine all opposition factions in Japan against the ex-

isting government, and form a "National Liberation Front." If such a front should take power, the West would be hard put to stave off the gradual process of erosion worked so well by the Communists in other countries.

The West's difficult problem is to prevent economic jolts, not only in Japan, but in the rest of non-Communist Asia. It's a tough problem, but it isn't solved. Moscow is handed a golden opportunity to build anti-Western strength in Japan and prepare for the day when the Communists will attempt to seize the power in that country by force.

By W. G. ROGERS
OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION 1620-1647, by William Bradford, edited and with an introduction by Samuel Eliot Morison (Knopf; \$6)
Like some other essential classics, this is more read about than read. One reason is that the contents of Bradford's history are already known in considerable detail to us all; another is, that this remarkable record has just not been available in a readable edition—that is to say, it has not been printed in modern style, with modern spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and so it required a greater effort than most readers had the time for.

In this volume the difficulties are removed. Edited thus, Bradford's picture, like a painting restored by an expert hand, vividly shows the intrepid colonists in their first quarter-century in this new land.

Governor for more than two decades, Bradford had left England for Amsterdam, then Leyden, then the Mayflower and the long journey to "those vast and unpeopled countries of America."

you may blow your top. Here are some of the statements:

1. 20 years of Democratic party rule has saddled the country with corruption and political hacks. The country needs a change.
2. A Republican president would be tied to Big Business.
3. The best hope for peace is in strengthening NATO.
4. Acheson should have been dismissed for standing by his old friend Hiss.
5. Capitalism would have collapsed during the depression but the New Deal saved it.
6. The union workers rights have been unjustly deprived by the Taft-Hartley law.
7. If we had bombed the Chinese Reds a year ago, the Korean War would have been over by now.
8. Taxes would be lower if the present government had not wasted money so outrageously.
9. FDR sold out the U.S. when he was taken in by Stalin at Yalta.
10. The unions are full of racketeers and actually don't represent the workers.
11. McCarthy has done more harm than good.
12. The Democrat administration is taxing us into socialism.

These statements and the others the Journal lists are pretty typical of the sort of wild generalizations common in campaign speeches. Politicians tend to paint everything black or white, ignoring the shades of gray. By diligently searching for the grays and recognizing platitudes and glittering generalities, the voter not only gets nearer the truth—he can also avoid Blowing His Top.

Politicians on Sawdust Trail

When Senator Nixon bared his financial breast in a "mea non culpa" address to the people he called on Stevenson and Sparkman to report at the confessional. After first demurring Stevenson not only reported on his grants-in-aid fund but exposed to public view his income for the past decade. Sparkman is said to be preparing a similar report, and Eisenhower.

The information may gratify the curious but if the idea spreads it will deter many a good man from standing for public office, not that he has anything discreditable in his financial past but because of his own desire for privacy. We can let our excessive puritanism run away with itself. Members of religious orders take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, but it is strong medicine for politicians.

Just because a man never turned a shady dollar is no proof he is a statesman. Democrats, for instance, might make more hay pointing to Nixon's voting record than to his side campaign fund.

A western motion picture, complete with Indians, is to be filmed at Pendleton where to be sure there are plenty of authentic native Americans. We get a chuckle out of the news item in the Pendleton paper saying the producers "especially need" Indian men who can ride horses. Considering the fact that the Cayuse and Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes were the "horse Indians", the specification might seem superfluous, but perhaps the young braves are more familiar with the wheel of a car than bridle reins.

A governor's life is one worry after another. Last spring it was Daylight vs. Standard time; this fall it is when to open the deer hunting season. The Game Commission is the one to fix the date, but the Governor gets the phone calls and as chairman of the Forestry board exercises the power of closure. Meantime J. Pluvius refuses to cooperate.

Literary Guidepost

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Your Health

By Dr. Herman Sundesen

TREATING MENTAL DISEASE
UNTIL a few years ago, most people with a serious mental disease had little to look forward to. They were doomed to life in a mental institution, without too much hope of ever being cured.

Medical science of today has advanced in the field of mental diseases. The advance has been slow, however, when compared with the amazing progress in many other fields.

It is encouraging to note that psychiatrists are making great strides in learning how to treat people suffering from the neuroses. A neurosis is a mental disturbance in which there is some form of personality or emotional conflict, but no definite break in the personality or the emotions. Our mental institutions are filled with people suffering from psychoses. These are forms of mental disease in which the person becomes separated from reality and is living in another world. He may see objects and hear voices that are not actually there, or he may have ideas that he is someone other than himself.

Many of these patients have difficulty in memory and in associating things, so that their thoughts are disorganized and without reason. Others have ideas that they are being persecuted and that the whole world is against them.

Certain types of psychosis result when the brain tissues have been damaged by injury, drugs, or aging. No definite cause can be found, however, for many others, which do not appear to come from any special damage to the brain or nerves. It is in this group that a cure is being sought by so many doctors today.

Some of these cases are being helped by electric shock treatments. Others are helped by insulin given in high enough doses to cause convulsions.

Brain surgery has been of help to some patients who are unrelieved by any other treatments. This type of operation known as lobotomy, severs certain tracts of the brain.

Lobotomy is also being performed with very good results on a group of patients known as hypochondriacs. They are abnormally and constantly worried that they may become sick.

These methods have enabled doctors to restore patients who would formerly have been considered "hopeless."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page One)

engineers on so hush-hush a basis that Americans were denied knowledge of the purpose of the big plants. Yet the Reds succeeded in infiltrating this operation. No reports have come of seepage of secret data under the Atomic Energy Commission, but we should not be surprised if it has occurred. Policing thousands of employees every moment of their lives—and the policing the police—is just impossible.

While our government faces this problem of internal security every day we may assume that it attempts counter-espionage. Admittedly it is hard to penetrate the Iron Curtain, but the satellite states provide vents for learning what goes on in the Soviet world. Deserters, foes of the Communist regime funnel information into our own intelligence network. But all this has to be checked and evaluated to get at the truth.

Restrictions on federal employment under present laws have served to screen out the Reds. But in specially sensitive areas of our government vigilance must be continuing. It is essential to hold down the distribution of top secret information to limited numbers of trusted employees. Even so a responsible official must always reckon with the possibility of disclosure and be prepared to meet it if it should come.

Keeping the Reds out of our government shouldn't be just a noisy drum-beating, but a steady, alert guarding of the core of vital information.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"I move we denounce the politician who thought that 'It's-time-for-a-change' slogan...it might give a husband ideas..."

CIA Director To Testify on Red Infiltration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Un-American Activities Committee Tuesday decided to call Gen. Walter Bedell Smith for testimony on what he knows about Communist infiltration in government agencies.

The announcement came just after Smith, chief of the super secret Chief Intelligence Agency, had backed a step further away from his statement that he believes Reds have penetrated every American security agency including his own CIA.

The general, elaborating on his original remarks, said merely that it was necessary to "assume" such a thing has happened.

At the same time Republicans took up the testimony as a major campaign issue.

Oct. 13 Date Set
A statement by Chairman John S. Wood (D-Ga.) of the House committee, issued in Los Angeles, said:

"The committee voted unanimously to subpoena Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, requiring him to appear before it Oct. 13, 1952, in Philadelphia x x x to give the committee the benefit of any information of Communist infiltration into agencies of the government of the United States, especially his own."

Smith in his new statement said that despite "the most unusual precautions" CIA has never found a Communist in its ranks in the United States. But "we have acted on the assumption that our opponents are at least as smart as we are," he commented.

In a question-and-answer session with newsmen Smith added a comment that "Communists have been pretty thoroughly eradicated in government."

Chief Answers
Smith laid some stress on the idea that the original remarks were only his "brief answers" to direct questions at a legal proceeding Monday. He emphasized that the new statement "represents accurately an amplification."

While Republicans were seizing upon his words as ammunition for their attacks on the Truman administration's record in dealing with Reds, the general told reporters the activities of a told agency as CIA "never" should figure in a political campaign.

The brief comments which set off the furor were made Monday in the preparation of a deposition by Smith in connection with the two million dollar libel-slander suit filed by Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) against Sen. Benton (D-Conn.).

In Tuesday's exchange with reporters, Smith put a postscript on his remark about Communists being "pretty thoroughly eradicated in government."

"Nevertheless, that does not in any way qualify the need for continued apprehension and vigilance," he said.

The Safety Valve

Good Health and Good Teeth

To the Editor:
We all desire good health. Our activities of work or pleasure, all require good health to enable us to secure the greatest rewards. We have delegated to the medical profession the task of keeping us in as near good health as they can and through legislative action protected them against untrained practitioners. Through experiments and tests, certain facts have been proved. One is the need to protect our teeth from decay as being the prime need for good health. The next fact is that practically all of our nourishment needs have to be refined at some time through plant growth, so that the mineral needs of our bodies may be produced from living forms of plant life. We find from expert tests, that animals fed on plant food containing certain various minerals will grow faster, produce more and be healthier than if they are fed on another program. That also applies to the human animal. We also find that most land soil contains in minute quantities all the elements found in the bodies of man or animal so they have to secure their requirements of mineral from the plants they eat. Plants have to transform those raw minerals into a condition that can be acceptable to the human needs.

In some instances, man has found that by removing a part of the plant and refining it he can make it profitable to do so. The leavings are whiter, do not have the taste, and do not satisfy hunger; animals such as cats, rats, dogs will die of starvation if unable to get other food. The mineral has been refined out of it. No wonder people get poor teeth, the minerals that build sound teeth and tough bones, have been refined out. We find that lime and fluorine are lacking in most refined foods. They advertise the food material has been enriched, but tests show they never put back the quality of minerals they take out by refining. An attempt is being made to correct this condition by adding a recognized poison to public drinking water without those minerals having been refined by plant life. Now other tests show that fluorine apparently produces or aggravates chronic complaints that are destructive to health and life. Of course the more chronic complaints the more the doctors are needed. I lived in Polk County several years along side of a family who had four children. They ground their own grain with a burr mill for their family needs. While these children were in school, a check of the teeth of the county children was made by an authorized nurse and these children were the only ones in the whole County who had perfect teeth without defects. It

seems to me that before any decision is made to fluoridize the drinking water of Salem with a material that in its mineral state is poisonous, that more experiments should be made. A fluorine that comes from the grain of plants would not be harmful, but if we ate the fluorine from plants there would be no need to put it in the drinking water, and it would be expensive, also.

Herbert Dennett
266 S Cottage St.

Stations Inc., and Portland Television Inc.
Channel 12—Oregon Television Inc., Columbia Empire Telecasters Inc., and Northwest Television and Broadcasting Co.
Channel 21—Mt. Scott Telecasters Inc., Portland, and Vancouver Radio Corp. Vancouver, Wash.
One uncontested UHF channel already has been assigned in the Portland area to KPTV, operated by the Empire Coil Co.

The contest involves channel 6—one of five assigned to the Portland area.
Seeking the assignment are Pioneer Broadcasters Inc., KKL Broadcasters, and the Mount Hood Radio and Television Broadcasting Corp.
The hearing is expected to take less than two days and will be followed by similar hearings on three other Portland channels. The order of hearing and applicants include:
Channel 8—Westinghouse Radio Stations Inc., and Portland Television Inc.
Channel 12—Oregon Television Inc., Columbia Empire Telecasters Inc., and Northwest Television and Broadcasting Co.
Channel 21—Mt. Scott Telecasters Inc., Portland, and Vancouver Radio Corp. Vancouver, Wash.
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RABBIT BREEDERS TO MEET
The Marion-Polk County Rabbit Breeders Association will meet to night at 8 o'clock at Mayflower Hall. A costume party is planned for the recreation period, it was reported.

Registration Booths Speed Voter Signup

Voter registration is on the increase according to reports from booths in the fire stations and the downtown area, but quite a few Marion County residents have been turned away from the booths because they were not from Salem. These people are asked to register at the county clerk's office, room 220 in the school administration building where county maps are available and a precinct number can be assigned.

Persons who have lived in Oregon for less than six months cannot vote unless their six-month period is up by Nov. 4. Any voter must be at least 21 and a citizen of the United States.

If a person has been a resident of Oregon for the last six months but has not voted any election during the past two years, he must re-register. If a resident has moved from one precinct to another he also must re-register.

Starting today the county clerk's office in the school administration building will be open for registrants from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Other posts open are at Person's Drug Store, 965 Edgewater St.; a booth on the corner of State and Liberty Sts., and in the First National Bank and Ladd & Bush Bank. They are all open until 5 p.m. with the exception of Ladd & Bush which closes at 3 p.m.

3 Air Lines Vie for South Oregon Points

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three airlines appealed to the Civil Aeronautics Board Tuesday for the right to serve both Medford and Klamath Falls.

United Airlines told Examiner Barron Fredericks that it soon would put Convairs on its North-South flights along the West Coast, and that it should be allowed to serve the two cities on the same flight because it will need all business possible. The Convairs are more than twice the size of the DC-3s now used. United now serves the two cities, but not on the same flight.

Southwest Airways, which operates between San Francisco and Medford, asked an extension to Klamath Falls. So did West Coast Airlines, which operates between Medford and Seattle.

Saltonstall to Talk in Oregon

PORTLAND — Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts arrives in Oregon Thursday for a four day campaign through the northwestern section of the state on behalf of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. His tour does not include the Willamette Valley.

Mrs. James Mott of Salem, state Republican committee vice chairman, will serve as hostess to the Massachusetts senator during his Oregon tour, it was announced by Robert A. Elliott, Medford, state GOP chairman.

Washington Pen Honor Camps Close

WALLA WALLA (AP)—All honor camps of the Washington State Penitentiary have been closed for an indefinite period, Warden John Cranor said Tuesday.

The buttoned-up camps include the cannery at Buena, near Yakima, and several for prison crews working in state parks.

Cranor said the men in the institution are being re-screened and classified under a new program. When, and if, the warden said, the camps are reopened, the men will be screened carefully before being placed on the honor system for outside work.

The camps have come in for considerable criticism by law enforcement officials and residents of Yakima and Walla Walla Counties recently as a result of large scale walkways of men working in the camps.

Several guards at the Buena camp were discharged for inefficiency following a recent series of escapes.

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