

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARTER A SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879.
Published every morning. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.

Board Required to Act

Whether or not Salem's secret society case is appealed to the supreme court, the decision of Circuit Judge King settles once more the fact that a school board not only has the right to act but is required to do so under state laws, in any case involving illegal organizations.

The judge also ruled that board members "did not abuse their discretion." Nor did he challenge the good faith of the parents—"I believe a fair view of the testimony would indicate that the parents were not familiar with all its (the society's) affairs."

It is an unfortunate incident, and the fact that it should serve a good purpose makes it no easier on the boys and parents involved. Whatever transpires, the school board if legally enabled can and, of course, will allow full credit to be issued for the studies each boy has pursued since the expulsion order of last October. Their's is probably a lesser "sin" than has managed to escape punitive action in years gone by. Let them regret their mistaken judgment, if such it is, but certainly let them not forego the educational opportunities available to them here or elsewhere. In this particular case, it is evident there is nothing on the record to preclude their good citizenship, whether or not the case is closed.

ECA and Farm Surplus

It looked like a good way to knock over two birds with the same rock. It looked like an easy way to get rid of \$1,000,000,000 worth of surplus U.S. farm products and save \$1,000,000,000 in Marshall plan foreign aid. But it's no such thing.

"It" is the house foreign affairs committee bill proposing that the billion dollars worth of surplus food be substituted for cash in next year's ECA program for European recovery. The farm bloc in the house is opposed to this neat trick because it would take the economic cooperation administration out of the market for a billion dollars worth of this year's farm crops by using up stocks already bought from the farmers by the government. Instead, they want to send the cash to Europe with strings attached, i.e. the stipulation that the \$1,000,000,000 must be spent for newly-raised U.S. farm products.

We are opposed to both the original bill and the farm bloc version because both are contrary to the spirit of the Marshall plan. The plan's primary purpose is not to aid U.S. farmers by dumping their products on European markets; it is to help our European friends get back into the world trade picture on a self-sustaining basis.

And, today, food from America is not Europe's prime need. In fact, France, the biggest agricultural country in Europe outside of the Russian sphere, has farm surpluses herself. The French government has asked French farmers to cut-back on production of sugar beets and is stock-piling surplus meat and milk products. Two years ago French wheat fields yielded 14,000,000 bushels and she imported 149,000,000 bushels. Last year France raised 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and now is not importing any at all. Instead, she exports.

Marshall plan aid made that possible, of course. The farm machinery, fertilizer and factory equipment to make more farm machinery

sent to France by the U.S. helped put France on the road to recovery.

But only on the road. Farm surpluses in one country don't mean that France or the other 15 Marshall plan countries are ready to proceed without further aid. ECA Chief Hoffman has told the house and senate that the \$3,100,000,000 he asked is the absolute minimum to keep recovery rolling to a successful conclusion. What aid we've already sent has given the Marshall plan countries a good start. They are on the back stretch now. This is no time to let them backslide, to let them down.

Oregon "Third Force?"

People say Oregon is a one-party state. By that they mean that the republicans are in the majority and the democrats are in the minority. And they say that maybe it would be better to have the sides more even, for the sake of checks and balances.

That would be a two-party system and we like to think of that as a good thing. It is supposed to keep the party in power from feeling too secure, too smug. It is supposed to prevent entrenchment. It encourages office-holders to look to their laurels and politicians to step lively.

Well, lately, Oregon has been approaching nearer to the two-party state. There's a democrat on the three-man board of control, for instance. There are more democratic legislators than before. The democratic party has increased in number and in pugnacity.

Not only that, it is getting more irritable and impatient, too. It isn't content to wait for the day when two opponents of equal size can do battle. It, evidently, wants to introduce a "third force." Frank Streeter of the Grants Pass Daily Courier calls it "a bi-partisan political machine." Says he: "Political observers long have agreed that Pearson, Hall and Newbery are pretty closely allied politically and that such an alliance consolidates an active bi-partisan political ring in Portland with Newbery's up-state affiliations." And Streeter refers to some ancient history to bear up his contention—he mentions Newbery's earlier defection in such matters as the state tax commission deal.

The picture Streeter draws, as we understand it, is this: "There are now three combatants in the political ring. There are the democrats, and Austin Flegel is foremost among them; there are the republicans, and they have Doug McKay; and there are the bi-partisans with John Hall at the helm.

Streeter's analysis, we hasten to interpret, is the kind of political percussion that's needed to diagnose some of the issues at stake in the forthcoming balloting.

Senator Wayne Morse has come forth with a constructive proposal. He wants a "truly bi-partisan foreign policy" with a republican undersecretary of state . . . Sounds like Morse might like the job, too.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Van de Velde, owners, editor and publishers of the Waldport Record, are celebrating the second anniversary of the founding of the Record. Say they: "It has been pleasant and stimulating, if strenuous work. . . . We gather their publication has acted as a stimulant on Waldport, too, judging from all the controversy the Record has raised!

Real Genius Needed to Fill Contemplated Post; Business-as-usual Policy May Be Nearing an End

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, March 25—(AP)—If President Truman approves a proposal which has now been submitted to him, the Help Wanted sign will soon be out for a genius.

The genius is to fill the job the new plan will create. For the job involves a complete redirection of American economic policy in line with Secretary of State Dean Acheson's doctrine of "total diplomacy."

The new plan is one of the first fruits of the over-all review of American policy on which Secretary Acheson and his chief subordinates have been engaged ever since President Truman announced his decision to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb. One of the basic conclusions reached in this policy review was that the American government could no longer safely consist of a whole series of independent and mutually antagonistic enterprises, all working at cross purposes.

"The United States," one of those engaged in the policy review has remarked, "is rather like Primo Carnera. Carnera was always bigger and stronger than any of his opponents. But he was slow and clumsy and without coordination. A straight punch from Carnera would knock any man cold. But he never succeeded in landing anything but glancing blows. That's our trouble."

Acheson and his planners concluded that if Carnera-like decisions in the cold war were to be prevented, "total diplomacy" was required, with the American government capable of acting quickly, flexibly and with au-

thority. The question was how to achieve this clearly desirable end. The state department's first proposal was that the authority of the National Security Council should be greatly expanded.

The N.S.C. is now essentially a necessary common meeting ground—or more often, these days, a battle ground—for the state and defense departments. The original state department idea was that the N.S.C. should be transformed into a sort of American politburo, or high command for fighting the cold war, not only in its strategic but also in its immensely ramified economic aspects. Every major action of the American government, at home and abroad, was to be weighed by the N.S.C. in the light of its impact on the cold war. The "total diplomacy" was to be achieved.

This proposal was submitted to the budget bureau. The budget bureau opposed it, on the sound grounds that the N.S.C. was not created to exercise this sort of authority. All members of the cabinet. It was pointed out, except the attorney general, would simply wear different hats as members of the N.S.C. Authority would thus be as diffused as ever, and, moreover, the essential strategic function of the N.S.C. would be weakened.

Other proposals have also been considered and rejected, including the odd idea that Treasury Secretary John Snyder, as chairman of the treasury-dominated National Advisory Council, should become the cold war's economic high commander. The budget bureau is principally responsible for the new plan now under serious consideration.

This proposal calls for leaving the political-strategic responsibility in the N.S.C., while creating an entirely new organization to deal with the whole range of American economic policy wherever it impinges on the world struggle. The new organi-

zation would be headed by a man of sufficient stature to exercise independent authority in the name of the president.

The scope of the task envisaged in this plan is downright breathtaking. The new organization would be charged first with evolving a coherent over-all world economic policy. To gain acceptance for the new policy, a non-political economic commission like the pre-Marshall plan Harriman commission may be appointed—a step which was approved months ago by Acheson, Snyder, and E.C.A. Chief Paul Hoffman, but which has since been smothered in the usual red tape.

Once an over-all policy was evolved, the new organization would have to wrestle with a whole series of problems which have been conveniently shoved under the rug—the post-Marshall plan dollar gap, the British sterling balances, American tariff and import policy, the Middle Eastern oil problem, American shipping and American agricultural surpluses, to name only a few. Dealing intelligently with any of these problems requires stepping hard on all sorts of politically important toes. Obviously a genius of sorts would be required as head of the new organization, to deal with the violent resistance which would surely be forthcoming not only in congress but within the administration itself.

Geniuses are rare in government these days. And even a genius will be helpless so long as business-as-usual continues to be the theme song of the Truman administration. But the mere fact that the proposal outlined above is being seriously considered suggests that business-as-usual may be coming to an end. At least ideas are beginning to germinate in what has been a desert of inertia.

New York Herald Tribune Inc. Copyright, 1950

COALS TO NEWCASTLE



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

two "visiting firemen"—Neil Allen of Grants Pass, here representing the national Legion on civilian defense, and David Robinson, president of the Portland City Club, here trying to arrange speeches for the Institute of Foreign Relations in Portland next summer. He called on the Soviet embassy inviting the Russians to send a speaker if they would. Result: doubtful.

Senator Cordan has been ill with flu but is out again. It is much concerned over interior appropriations for the next fiscal year. Congressman Walter Norblad I found studying the late report of the senate committee on interior which recommends a Columbia Basin account, pooling revenues and using power receipts to help pay for irrigation work.

Harold Say is busy representing the Portland Chamber of Commerce—Dodson's old job. He devotes his spare time to studying civil war battlefields hereabouts. Has a piece due for early publication in the Saturday Evening Post on the restored McLean house at Appomattox Court House where Lee surrendered to Grant.

Talked with Mrs. Elmer V. Wooton and learned that Col. Wooton will be discharged from the veteran's hospital this week after eight weeks treatment for a heart condition. Doctors predict his return to good health and activity.

Some time for sightseeing, of course—first visit to the Jefferson Memorial, a chaste, beautifully-domed "temple" set across the basin to form a triangle with the Washington monument and the Lincoln memorial. Franklin Roosevelt had trees cut away so the memorial may be seen from the White House. Judging by his policies, however, FDR looked

Hollywood on Parade

By Gene Handaker

HOLLYWOOD—Thoughts while waiting for a preview to go on—Why don't these things ever start on time? . . . Hmm, so it's pronounced STROMBOLI. . . Pungent Bergman lines in the picture: (Speaking to another woman) "I don't care if her reputation is cosmic. I'll take care of myself."

I may have done wrong, but I want now is a little happiness. "I'm not afraid to face life as long as I'm free . . . as long as I can fight and defend myself." A fellow viewer's summation: "The picture's high point was the volcano."

Bing Crosby telling me all he'll have left out of 1949 income after taxes and expenses is \$28,000. . . Charles Coburn's thumbnail description of Bing (after working and playing gin rummy with the Groaner): "An easy loser. Nothing disturbs him. He loves to sing. Doesn't consider himself an actor. He's timid, like George M. Cohan. Never tries to hog a scene."

Hmm, a question I'll have to poll the stars on: Are they hap-

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bundensen

Amebiasis or amebic dysentery is a condition which is not too difficult to clear up if treated promptly and thoroughly. In many people it becomes chronic and persists for years if not treated in this way; in others, it only apparently disappears and then flares up again from time to time.

The patient with this condition suffers from repeated attacks of diarrhea and there is often blood and excessive amounts of mucus in the bowel movements. A definite diagnosis can only be made by finding the parasite, which causes the disease, in the bowel movements. A real cure can only be obtained by killing the parasites, not only in the bowels but wherever they may have lodged in the tissues, as, for instance, in the liver where they sometimes form abscesses.

A great many drugs have been tried for this purpose. While many are good, none is completely satisfactory.

One of these, used for many years in treating this condition, is emetine, particularly when there are abscesses in the liver. There are others containing iodine, such as vioform and diodoquin. Drugs, containing arsenic, such as acetarsone and carbarsone, have also been used with excellent results. Aureomycin has proven valuable in many cases.

More recently, patients with amebic dysentery have been treated with drugs called thiouracils. It was found in a study of 82 patients that 74 were freed of the endamebae after one course of treatment. The treatment period varied from seven to twenty-four days. Some of the patients vomited or became sick at their stomachs after the first three days of treatment. Coating the tablets so that the drug was not absorbed in the stomach made

in the other direction toward Andrew Jackson whose statue stands in Lafayette Square.

It took the Union armies four years to take Richmond. We experts take it in as many hours as Arlington cemetery and Mt. Vernon in spite of a downpour of rain.

Writer of 'Comes the Dawn' Tells All He Dares of Himself; His Column Starts Tuesday

Editor's note: Conrad Frange, Statesman staff writer, has been drafted to write a daily column, "Comes the Dawn," which will start in The Statesman on Tuesday. Ordinarily in introducing a new columnist, a newspaper assembles a story about the writer to let the readers know what and who he is. In this case, Frange is further put on the spot—he has been requested to tell his own story. If he leaves out anything important, it'll be found at the end.

By Conrad Frange
Having no intentions of ever becoming a political candidate it was not necessary that I be born on a farm—and I wasn't. However I have never managed to grow too far above the soil. (Ed's note—he's short, chunky).

When I was born in Portland nearly 30 years ago, my parents did not predict that I would be president some day, or that I would lead my regiment in battle. I am told they only stared and said nothing.

Sporting a baggy pair of knickerbockers, knee-length stockings, large bow tie and new haircut, I attended first grade school at St. Mary's school in Mt. Angel. There the patient, good Sisters went to the mat with a small gang of prisoners in an attempt to pound home the elements of an education.

The very first day I learned what to do when I wanted to leave the room, and how to write my name—backwards.

Later, our family (parents, three brothers and a dog) moved to Salem. In rapid succession I fought my way through St. Vincent de Paul grade school, Mt. Angel Prep school and Mt. Angel college.

At the insistent coaxing of the president and other top military leaders I girded my loins in a navy uniform and threw myself into the war in 1942. All during the struggle people used to tell me that I always looked as though I had also thrown myself into my uniform.

I came home to a wife and a small, noisy daughter, stepped out of dress blues and joined the 52-20 club. One week later I became a father to an even noisier son and landed a job on The Statesman. Having never quite eliminated that habit of writing my name backwards my first weeks on the job were rampant with confusion.

New Faces Decision
Finally my boss, who evidently treats his family kindly in other moods, told me he was going to assign me "a job more in your line of writing." So for the next two years I covered (rather well, I thought) the city and county jail beats, the state penitentiary and Fairview home.

Despite heavy duties at the office, in an effort to raise my salary to the point where I could pay my rent in a single monthly installment, we managed to acquire two more children. This gives us three girls and one boy and brings up the decision of standing pat or trying for a full house.

Editor's note No. 11—Well, Frange just about covered it. He is going to H.M.

A Complete Beauty Service . . .
excelling in discriminating, feminine tastes . . . perfect stylings . . . and inspired consultation at no extra charge . . . you'll want to make Haley's your "beauty-aids" center . . .
Haley's Beauty Center
Phone 2-0992 In the Capitol Shopping Center
Lots of Free Parking Space North End Sears Bldg.
We Give S&H Green Stamps 1114 Union Street

Portland Bans French Movie

PORTLAND, March 25—(AP)—The French film, "The Room Upstairs," has been banned by the city's movie censor board.

Betty Sibley, chief viewer, ruled that love scenes between the picture's stars, Marlene Dietrich and Frenchman Jean Gabin, were "too suggestive." She added that the theme of the picture is objectionable.

It had been booked at the city's Guild theatre.

Charge it
There's never an interest charge or a carrying charge at . . .
Stevens & Son
Jewelers — Silversmiths
390 State St. Dial 4-2223
ONE OF THE WEST'S GREAT JEWELRY STORES