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

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## An American "International"?

What next in Asia? What should American policy for the Far East include? Time magazine in its current issue answers these high-timely questions with a list of "the most plausible suggestions heard last week." Significantly, the reporter doesn't reveal the sources of this proposed policy, and so we presume it is Time's own.

1. Send really strong military missions—and cossibly U.S. troops—to Asian danger spots. Purpose: to help local governments lick communist rebellion, to train, supply and lead local

2. Form an Asian high command for these forces, headed by General Douglas MacArthur, and including Asians from each country involv-

3. Prepare a peace with Japan, enabling that pountry to resume trade with Southeast Asia and to maintain an army.

4. Recruit from the vast reservoir of American brains and guts a force of men willing to serve their country abroad, under rigorous conditions, put them through tough, practical training, and send them as political and economic advisers not only to governments but to in-dividual communities in Asia. Put at their dis-posal an ECA-like fund for practical, short-to-medium range aid and construction."

Time then warns that "a lot of careful people, including Dean Acheson, would object to such measures because, among other reasons, they might 'provoke' communist China."

This page can be counted among the "careful" ones who would object to such measures because, not only would they most certainly provoke communist China, they would provoke all Asiatics, communist and non-communist alike.

Time's Asia policy is a perfect example of what India's Prime Minister Nehru meant when he protested recently that the Western powers "continue to make decisions affecting vast areas of Asia without understanding the real needs and mind of the people."

Time's Asia policy is a plan that uncomfortably resembles the kind of aggression by infiltration that the free nations of the world are fighting against. It calls, in effect, for an American "international" complete with U.S. military "advisers" in every national army and U. S. political - economic "advisers" in every native government and village. These Yankee commissars would see to it-using American money for persuasian-that things in Asia went our way. The communists call that "dollar imperialism," in this case an accurate epithet.

In addition, Time would have MacArthur head a military high command for all Asia. The American general, we suppose, would plan and direct strategy for our side just as Russia's Molotov is reported to be directing strategy for the communists in Asia. MacArthur presumably would be given power to deploy American troops and war material wherever deemed needed, just as Moscow's chiefs are said to be able to deploy Russian and satellite forces to further the Kremlin's foreign policy.

Perhaps these methods would "work." That is, the proposed plan might possibly hinder the spread of communism in Asia, and therefore be considered expedient.

But it could not bring victory for the cause of freedom and self - determination in Asiawhich is the American cause and the only moral reason we are today at war in Korea. Asia does not want to be run by America any more than it wanted to be colonized by Britain or France or made into satellites by Russia.

# Friendly Hearing

ing to the delegation urging the widening of Highway 99E between New Era and Salem.

Chairman Ben Chandler responded by express-ing the concern of the commission over congestion on this highway as well as for the other deficiencies of the state highway system. He gave assurance that the problem would be stud-ied and indicated that the real question was where to get money for the work.

The commission however will surely have to act shortly because of the growing urgency of this improvement. The increasing burden on this inter - regional highway will force action. The work may be done easily by stages, as The Statesman has previously pointed out. A few "patches" of four-lane highway could be laid initially and then the gaps closed as funds are available.

The appeal has been made. The commission will look over its revenues and its previous commitments. It seems reasonable to anticipate that before many months pass a start will be made on widening 99E or providing other relief for this route.

Another suspect in the Klaus Fuchs spy ring has been arrested. He makes eight who are charged with violating the laws in carrying secrets to a foreign power. For all the talk about Reds in the state department here we find they were boring into the most closely guarded enterprise the government conducted during the war: the Manhattan project for developing the atom bomb. In spite of screening and vigilance by FBI and the army itself the secrets got out.

Thank goodness Secretary of Defense Johnson didn't scuttle the whole U.S. navy when he was about getting rid of that "anachronism." Thus far in the Korean war, what's left of the U.S. navy has carried 40,000 men, 500,000 tons of military cargo and 2,000,000 barrels of petroleum through the long sea lanes from stateside to the war theater. This feat has been possible because the Pacific has been our puddle, with no enemy subs or planes menacing our ships . . .

Congressman Harris Ellsworth, apparently stung to action by complaints of his constituents on lack of freight cars, has introduced a bill to have the government build cars and hold them in a pool for assignment to any railroad when it needs more cars. This looks like "creeping socialism" to which Ellsworth is strongly opposed, but it illustrates the tendency of the times: when a pinch comes, load the job on Uncle Sam.

Wool growers are in clover. Production this year will provide only about 30 per cent of the country's needs in wool, the remainder will come from imports. There are signs though that the tide is turning. High wool prices are an incentive to many to raise sheep. The old law of demand and supply will have its effect in time.

Token strikes on two short lines and three railroad terminal companies are real even if they are set for short duration. The railroad brotherhood called them to underscore its demand for a shorter work week at no cut in pay. The country can survive this spasm, but wants to be spared a general and non-stop strike on

Don't be deceived by an August rain. The winter isn't on us yet. There will be more days of sunshine this fall; and maybe more days heavy with fire hazard for forests. But the rain

### has given a welcome relief from the-for uslengthy hot spell. The highway commission gave attentive hear-If congress has its way, the postman will always ring twice.

Acheson, Not Johnson, to Be Campaign Target Of Senate GOP Leaders in Approaching Election

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 —
Some days ago, the republican
congressional leaders reached an
important decision. At a closed
door meeting attended by such
satraps as policy chief Senator
Robert Taft and

senate floor leader Kenneth Wherry, it was decided to base republican strate gy in the forth coming congressional campalgn squarely on an all - out attack

At the same meeting, reportedly in response to the pas-sionate pleading of Senator Owen Brewster, it was decided to "lay off" Brewster's friend, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. This appears to be a rather odd de-cision, and it calls for an and it calls for an ex-

Its oddness derives from the fact that, if the public record means anything at all, in the months before Korea Acheson was consistently dead right and Johnson was consistently dead wrong. It was Acheson, after all, who repeatedly and rather desperately warned the country of the danger of our situation, and it was Johnson who equally consistently boasted of non-existent American strength.

It was Acheson who called for unity and sacrifice," to "mobil-te our total resources" in order o create "situations of strength," which would permit a peaceful create "situations or create "situations or nich would permit a peaceful ettlement with the Soviet Union. It was Acheson who warned that the such an effort, "we can without such an effort, "we can without a she this struggle without a shot ing fired." It was Acheson who the senate, early in June, t "the only bonest answer"

of re-arming our allies would have to be increased. It was Johnson, appearing before the same senate com

fore the same senate committee, who remarked coyly that he had been "living a little more closely" with the military situation than Acheson, and promised the senators that his best guess was that the cost could be reduced in future—about as bad a guess as any public figure in recent history has made. It was Johnson who falsely promised the country that we were "obtaining greater combat capabilities at less expense."

less expense."

Now all Acheson's warnings have been tragically vindicated.

Now all the falseness and emptiness of Johnson's boasts have been tragically revealed. Yet it is Acheson, not Johnson, who is to be the republican target. Why?

For one thing, of course, like any secretary of state, Acheson has made mistakes. It is true that by the time Acheson bethat by the time Acheson became secretary of state, nothing short of the intervention of American troops could have saved the Nationalist regime in China. Yet it is certainly also true that by authorizing the release of the white paper on China, Acheson accelerated the Nationalist collapse, which cost the west invaluable time in Asia. This was his worst mistake, but Acheson has made others—although the famous National Security Council paper writing

ithough the famous No ecurity Council paper who come off as indefensible ated in the defense department. strategy has very little to with Acheson's policies. It ags from other sources,

springs from other sources.

One of these, of course, is what has been interpreted as Acheson's defense of Alger Hiss—and however laudable Acheson's motives may have been, this certainly left him wide open to attack. Another source is Acheson's personality. It is not only that Acheson's obviously super-

ior intelligence enrages the primitives of the stripe of Senator Wherry. It is also true that Acheson's rather frigid manner has irritated many people in the congress and the country. What is more important, Acheson, unlike Johnson with his American Legion background, has no pro-Legion background, has no pro-tective political base.

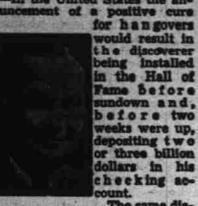
Moreover, Acheson does not enjoy one major Johnson asset—a total absence of principle. Acheson has given strict orders to all his subordinates not to criticize Johnson in any way. At the same time, it is no secret that Johnson has deliberately embarked on a campaign of distortion designed to undermine Acheson's position. While he has been commiserating with all and sundry about Acheson's "timidity," Johnson has also shrewdly reversed his position. He now talks to congressmen about a \$50 billion defense budget next year, and more than hints that a general war is probably inevitable. Thus Johnson hopes to cover up the tragic failure of his "economy" program.

Johnson also has close connec-tions in the sort of business cir-cles which deeply influence (to put it mildly) men like Brewster and Wherry. Moreover, men of Wherry's stripe are themselves wholly vulnerable. Wherry, for example, as recently document-ed in this space, has cy, in a time of appal

New York Herald Tribus

# **Prohibition** In Sweden **Prohibitive**

By Henry McLemore STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. —In the United States the an-



The same discovery in Sweden would get less attention by newspapers than the outcome of a race between two kayaks, and the discoverer would have to go around begging his smargasbord from door to door. You see, there is no such thing

as a hangover in Sweden. An-vils never beat in Swedish heads. Butterflies never perform their achs. The expression "morning after" here means only Thursday morning if the day before were Wednesday or Friday morning if the day before were Thursday.

There are no hangovers be-cause Sweden has prohibition. without calling it prohibition. Don't be misled by the word "prohibition" because of our experience with it. There are no bootleggers here. Sweden's laws have teeth like barracudas, and no one wants to be bitten by

A man is allowed the American quivalent of one and one-half jiggers of spirits between noon and three o'clock, and it must be accompanied by at least two kroner worth of food. From three p.m. until midnight he can have, accompanied by food, three jiggers of the strong stuff. In other words, he can have four and one-half jiggers during a twelve-hour period.

Women—Sweden still considering them the weaker sex—can have just a shade more than onehalf of that amount.

To see to it that there is no cheating, all the places which serve liquor abound with government sples posing as guests. In talking to the owner of what is far and away the best restaurant in Stockholm I learned that the restaurant owners have to pay half of the salaries of the government agents, plus half of what they eat while spying. This same man told me why there was no drinking at the bar. The spies couldn't keep track of what was served across a bar, whereas they are capable of keeping an accurtray to the diner.

Let a waiter serve an eye-dropr too much, and off he goes to fail. Let an owner have a couple of waiters go to jail and he is minus a license to operate. Sweden is merciless with drunken drivers. No one questions that stand. But one is forced to question what Sweden

considers a drunken driver, with a month in jail and the revoking of the driver's license for a year as the penalties.

In Sweden a man would be a fool to drive a car after having so much as one cocktail or one

shball - even hours after he has had the one drink. The slightest odor of whiskey on a man's breath is tantamount to a

Two stories Swedish friends told me will substantiate.

A man gave a party at his house. He had been saving his ration of schnapps for months. He had a few more than the law allows in public, but was in bed shortly after midnight and slept, until ten, had breakfast, read the papers, showered, dressed, and went down to his car to pick up friend for a round of golf. Getting in the car, he accidentally touched the light switch. The lights went on for a second (in broad daylight, mind you) be-fore he switched them off. A policeman happened to see the flash of the lights.

He went to jail for a month No sober person, the court ruled on the cop's testimony, would turn his lights on during the day. Story No. 2: One of the well-known men in Stockholm had

GRIN AND BEAR IT

HOPING TO PULL AN "AESOP"



Dr. Herman N. Bundensen

In former years, typhoid fever was a scourge which annually claimed thousands of lives. The claimed thousands of lives. The disease was common and often reached epidemic proportions, especially in warm seasons and climates, due to the eating of food or the drinking of water contaminated with the typhoid germs. This killer has now been brought under control, largely by the efforts of public health authorities and their insistence on better and their insistence on better

Nevertheless, cases of typhoid still occur today whenever pre-cautions are relaxed. The condition is one of the most severe with which doctors have to deal. It is an illness which lasts for weeks, and even those patients who recover are weak for many months afterwards.

Recently, however, we seemed to have gained a potent weapon against it in the new antibiotic known as chloromycetin. Nothing else has ever proved effective against typhoid fever, but reports on the use of this new drug show that the temperature subsides within a week. Typhoid germs are banished from the blood stream and intestine at the same time. This is a startling contrast

ulcers. The doctors said no alcohol, not even the Swedish ra-He and his wife and a party of friends left a dinner party, laughing and joking. He was stopped two blocks from the restaurant. The cop said some-one in the restaurant had called the police station and said a party of people were leaving in a car with such and such a license number, and that they were drunk - laughing too much for

The man and his party had to prove to the police that they hadn't had a drink among them and that the driver had been on the wagon for a year.

That's carrying things too far to my mind. Give people the right to hurt other people—innocent or not—and they will. It provides a sense of power—and power, the desire for it, is mainly what ails the world today. This ends today's sermon from

by Lichty

tockholm.

to the ordinary six-week course of the disease and forms a splendid example of the value of our new antibiotics in the treatment -of a most serious illness. It is especially gratifying that there seem to be no untoward effects from the use of chloromycetin.

It has also proved to be effective in a much milder, but allied type of infection—paratyphoid fever. The germs belonging to the typhoid-paratyphoid group are all classified as salmonella, are responsible for many cases of so-called food poisoning. Though violent, these illnesses are brief, and are usually accompanied by severe attacks of vomiting and diarrhea. Here, too, chloromycetin seems to be a sovereign rem-

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. W.: Is there any way of get-ting rid of freckles?

Answer: There is not much that can be done to get rid of freck-les. Various bleaches have been used, but the pain and irritation that they cause are far more troublesome than the freckles

(Copyright 1950, King Features)

# Better-English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "She doesen't seem to understand what I am saying." 2. What is the correct pronundation of "malefactor?"

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Propogate, proprietary, proportionate, propinquity.

4. What does the word "scruit-

What is a word beginning with ine that means "casual?" ANSWERS

1. Say, "It seems that she does-n't understand what I am say-ing." 2. Pronounce mal-e-fakter, both a's as in at, first e as in me unstressed, principal accent on first syllable. 3. Propagate. 4. Close examination. "She endured his scrutiny for several minutes." 5. Incidental.

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(Continued from page 1)

in the same package. Agriculture fares well under the senate bill. Farm commodity prices are generally given protection (as many crops have under other laws) and southern senators got in a special provision

There's an anti-hoarding provision which would penalize one who hoards scarce consumer goods or materials, the punishment prescribed being up to a

which we expect from Moravia.
The fine translations are by
Beryl de Zoete and Angus Davidson. year in jail and a \$10,000 fine. Final action on this legislation should be had within a few days. My guess is that the first use of the grant of power would be restoration of credit control and allocation of materials. The commerce department may undertake to allot aluminum, steel and other commodities in restricted sup-

Literary . .

Guidepost . .

By W. G. Rogers TWO ADOLESCENTS: THE

STORIES OF AGOSTINO

AND LUCA, by Alberto Moravia (Farrar, Straus; \$2.75).

The two short novels published together in this book concern two boys and their troubles, troubles so very different in fact

that love performs opposite services for them.

Agostino, 13, is devoted to his mother, a widow whose reciprocal devotion is distracted by the appearance of a suitor. Two's a company, three's a crowd, Agostino learn bitterly. Since his mother is able so easily to divert

her attentions from him, he accepts all the more readily the society of some tough youngsters who live on the beach where they are vacationing, and he learns in the frankest terms, with illustrations about the second

with illustrations, about the sort of love which has been substi-

tuted by the suitor for his, the boy's, own innocent affection.

Luca, who is two years older,

Luca, who is two years older, suffering from a precocious world-weariness, sets out deliberately on a path of deprivation and disillusionment. He will dissociate himself, he determines, from everything that had interested him before; instead of par-

ticipating, he will become neut-ral; he will let his lessons go, cut

imself off from friends, games

and possessions, and sink into an anonymity and impersonality and a sort of disembodied status which, as he discovers only later,

amounts in effect to death. A

buxom serving maid comes along to change his mind for him.

Agostino loses something

which life will never replace, yet

he is too young to find in phys-

ical love any substitute. Lucas

almost loses life itself and is drawn back to it by the same

force which is lacking in Agos-

tino's immediate experience. If there's a moral, it is that love

can be a redemptionary power, and that it cannot be. The un-

derlying psychological portrait of the older boy is not wholly clear to me, but each story is

told with effective directness and

simplicity, and each is disting-uished by some of those mom-ents of vivid, gripping reality

rationing in the rear. Business will go forward as usual unless there is another military earthquake to shock us into real mobilization.

ply. Price and wage controls are

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