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BY BECK

Parental Problems



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Life of General 'Hap' Arnold Dates from Horse to Atom Bomb

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Gen. "Hap" Arnold, dead at 63, once almost quit the U. S. army because they wouldn't let him ride a horse. This is one of many odd quirks in the career of the genial airman who never fired a gun in anger himself but commanded the mightiest armada in history—the globe-ranging U. S. army airforce in the second World War.

The only wound he suffered in two World Wars—he saw combat action in neither—came when he was struck by some shotgun pellets during a pheasant hunt. Yet the American airforce of today stands as a monument to his pioneer courage aloft and his cheerful but diplomatic toughness in winning a top place for airpower in Washington's behind-the-scenes military struggles.

Two examples of his pioneering: 1. As a young flier Arnold neatly zoomed down and plopped a bag of mail in the front yard of a postoffice to prove the army could deliver airmail. 2. In 1945 he commanded the airforce that opened a new era of war and peace by dropping two atom bombs on Japan. It was a force that had grown to 2,200,000 men and 70,000 planes.

The story of "Hap's" adult life parallels the growth of the airplane as a chief instrument of military decision. But when he was graduated from West Point the big lieutenant—he stood six feet, weighed 185—was so crazy about horses he threatened to quit the army if he was assigned to the infantry instead of the cavalry. Naturally, the army assigned him to the infantry.

Hap swallowed his pride and stayed in service. Four years later, in 1911, he was the fourth man in the army chosen to study flying at Dayton, O., under the Wright Brothers. And two months after he took his first lesson he was a flight instructor. It is interesting to conjecture what would have happened to Arnold—and to American airpower—if he had won his first heart's desire assignment to the cavalry.

For throughout his career Hap was aligned with "Billy" Mitchell and the other army rebels After retirement Arnold criticized the United Nations as ineffective because it has no power to enforce decisions. He expressed belief that there would be no immediate war, but said the only thing that would stop Russian expansion was the threat of retaliation—from an airforce mightier than her own.

At the Potsdam conference, Hap Arnold wrote in his memoirs, a number of chief British and American commanders, thought there would be another war in 20 years. But this was his thought: "There must not be any more wars. We must not just arm for defense, but we must be strong enough to make sure there are no more wars."

"We should have sent a big stick into the Munich conference instead of an umbrella. The same applies to the future."

Making Eskimos Feel at Home

Vashon, Wash., Jan. 17 (AP)—The following sign was observed hanging in a restaurant window during the height of the week-end blizzard: "Whale Blubber—50 cents. Seal Oil—20 cents. Frozen Fish—25 cents." The restaurant owner then explained that "with the kind of weather we're having, I expect some Eskimo trade shortly."

Little Jimmy Comes Home To His Christmas Presents

Tarentum, Pa., Jan. 17 (AP)—Little Jimmy Pochan has caught up with Christmas—the Christmas that came two weeks ahead of schedule for him because Santa was afraid Jimmy wouldn't live until the holiday.

But three days after Santa's visit, Jimmy's mother bundled him up and took him to New York's Memorial hospital. There a million-volt x-ray machine treated him for cancer of the chest, a usually fatal malady.

Sunday night Jimmy came back home, happier and healthier looking than he's been in months. His Christmas toys were waiting for him.

Jimmy's far from cured. But now, doctors say, he has a chance. At first they feared his lungs were permeated by cancer but they say there's a possibility the disease may be confined to the walls of his chest cavity.

Next month he goes back to New York for a check-up and maybe some more treatment. His mother is sure he's better.

TIME GETS SCOOPED

This week Time magazine carries two columns patting itself on the back for breaking the inside story on the backstage debate in the Truman cabinet over Formosa. The scoop for which Time congratulated itself was published in the issue of January 9.

Time editors, however, obviously overlooked the consistent newsmen of the Washington Merry-Go-Round on the same subject. On December 22, long before other Washington news-hounds scented what was up over Formosa, Drew Pearson carried a lead story reporting that the joint chiefs of staff had reversed their policy and recommended that Formosa be occupied by U. S. marines. The clash between Secretary of Defense Johnson and Secretary of State Acheson was described in detail.

Then, on January 1, Pearson followed with an immediate-release story giving the details of the historic national security council meeting presided over by President Truman, which finally decided to reverse the joint chiefs of staff and let Formosa go undefended. Pearson's stories were published two weeks and one week respectively ahead of Time's.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Russ, Hungarian Generals Plot Attack on Yugoslavia

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—A secret huddle of Russian and Hungarian generals plotting an attack on Yugoslavia is the inside reason for the state department's sudden offer to aid Yugoslavia, if she is threatened.

American intelligence agents in Vienna and Belgrade picked up the alarming report of the Russian military conference from the anti-communist Hungarian in an underground. Stalin attached such importance to the conference, according to this report, that he sent both his No. 1 aide, Georgi Malenkov, and Marshal Constantin Rokossovski, who is organizing the satellite defenses in eastern Europe.

Chief decision reached at the conference, according to the underground, was to build bases in the Tatra mountains of Hungary for firing rockets into Yugoslavia. A few days after this report was received, U.S. Ambassador George V. Allen told reporters in Belgrade that Washington is ready to help Yugoslavia "preserve her independence and sovereignty."

So far, the iron-nerved Tito has taken these reports coolly. He told American officials he regards the rumors of imminent attack as part of Russia's "war of nerves" on him, and predicts large-scale "guerrilla" warfare against Yugoslavia this year, using the hard-bitten communist troops who fought in the Greek mountains.

Tito is a master at guerrilla warfare himself and has established a defense line in the mountains. U.S. POLICY ON FRANCO

Franco Spain received almost as much attention as the burning question of what to do about Formosa when Secretary of State Dean Acheson was closeted for six action-packed hours with the house foreign affairs committee last week.

The meeting was so secret that Chairman John Kee of West Virginia banished his official reporter, so that no written record would be made of the proceedings. However, Acheson's arguments on Formosa were similar to those he gave the senate the day before, though his delineation of Spanish policy was so complete that it should have been presented to the American people.

Acheson left no doubts either about the state department's opposition to the Franco dictatorship. There never can be a real understanding between the United States and Spain while Franco stays in power, he said and it is time the Spanish people were waking up to the fact.

As far as he was concerned, Acheson said, we should continue to withhold full recognition of Spain (we partly recognize her now through a charge d'affaires) until Franco is turned out. Acheson frequently referred to the Spanish dictator as "undependable" and irreconcilable in his contempt for democracy.

The secretary of state added, however, that if the United Nations ever rescinded its 1946 resolution—which led most member nations to recall their ambassadors to the Franco government—the United States could hardly refuse to re-establish an embassy in Madrid.

"But it is not our intention to initiate such action," reported Acheson. "To do so would imply approval of the Franco government. On the other hand, I think recognition would come quickly if there was a change of government."

He hastened to add that he meant no criticism of the Spanish people, of whom he had the highest regard, but only of the government leaders who were preventing them from sharing in the progress of European democracies. Spain probably would be getting Marshall plan aid right now, but for Franco, Acheson pointed out.

He also explained that the European cooperation administration had found it virtually impossible to do business with Franco because of the restrictions he placed on American aid

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

White Collar Zoo



"We got a little old fire to put out, boys!"

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Asiatic Expansion Is Part of Russia's Plan of Red World

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Secretary of State Acheson's blunt statement before the National Press club in Washington regarding Russian territorial expansion in the Asiatic theater presents a grim picture to opponents of communism, but it has the virtue of helping clarify a muddled situation.

Acheson accuses Russia of dismembering Northern China and being in process of absorbing it into the Soviet Union. He says the detachment of provinces is complete in outer Mongolia and is almost complete in Manchuria. Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang province apparently are being processed.

Well, this column certainly can't argue against that. I've called attention to this trend persistently, especially to the absorption of the rich and strategic state of Manchuria. Possession of this country gives Russia one of the most dominant positions in the Far East.

Indeed, Secretary Acheson declares that Russia's designs on Manchuria are "a single most important fact" in the Far Eastern picture.

And what is the significance of these Soviet tactics? The answer to that also is clear. It means the Russian offensive in the orient is more than a political drive. It is aggression aimed at the expansion of the Union of Soviet Socialist republics.

"What's new or strange about that? Not a thing. It is precisely what has been going on in Eastern Europe.

Moscow has never concealed her light under a bushel. The objectives of the world revolution for the spread of communism have been made perfectly plain. The goal is to create a communist world state—one world—One Red world.

So we see Russia in process of absorbing Chinese territory, follows it up.

The areas thus far most concerned (Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang) form a huge solid bloc whose northern frontier contacts Russian territory all the way.

Moscow is working methodically so that her expansion southward into China moves as a compact mass containing no non-communist areas. The steamroller thus has its northern side completely protected. It is a mighty smart job of strategy.

Manchuria of course is the most important single item in this picture. Here we have a big country of 404,428 square miles, with a population of more than 43,000,000. Its soil is among the world's richest. It has great mineral wealth and vast industrial possibilities. Strategically it is a base of immense strength. Here it should be noted that it was virtually a part of Russia in the days of the czars before the Russo-Japanese war.

Secretary Acheson holds that Russia must some day account to the "righteous anger of the Chinese people" for trying to detach the Manchurian provinces. He warns that America shouldn't embark on "foolish adventures" which will obscure this fact.

That thesis fits in with the claims of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who maintains that the Chinese people will in due course rise up against the communists. He pins his hopes to hanging on until that reaction develops.

Is that wishful thinking? Perhaps, but much strategy is based on wishful thinking. The fellow who wins is the one who does the best wishful thinking and follows it up.

WANT-AD WONDERS

AD TO SELL ANTIQUE AUTOS FINDS 1909 CAR HED HUNTED 10 YEARS

When Joseph Niewick of Grand Rapids, Mich., advertised part of his antique auto collection for sale he ended up a buyer, too. One inquirer told him where to find a 1909 high-wheel international like he'd sought for 10 years. It had been stored for 25 years only 15 miles away!

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