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Salem, Oregon, Friday, April 13, 1951

A PARALLEL MILITARY OUSTER

Recall of a victorious general in the midst of a war by the politicians in power, or close to the throne, as happened to General MacArthur is no new thing. Since recorded history began and probably long before, it has occasionally and sometimes disastrously featured the record of half forgotten civilizations.

The long history of Egypt is replete with similar military shake-ups as is that of China, India, Babylon, Assyria and other ancient empires of Asia. So is that of Greece and Rome and of medieval and modern European nations, and is today repeated in Russia and other communist satellites, whose recall is by the firing squad or Arctic prison camp.

The most famous case in comparatively modern times in England is that of John Churchill (1656-1722) first Earl of Marlborough, ancestor of Winston Churchill, perhaps the greatest military genius in Britain's history whose career parallels that in some respect that of General Douglas MacArthur.

Marlborough in his youth was appointed ensign and was in active military service, with some exceptions, until his death. MacArthur as a youth entered West Point, graduated at the head of his class and has been in every war the country has had since.

Marlborough participated in the siege of Tangiers and his gallantry was rewarded by promotion to captain. In 1672 he assisted Turenne against the Dutch and at the siege of Maestricht received public thanks of the king of France and was made lieutenant colonel, promoted shortly after to general. He suppressed the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth and was rewarded by the earldom. James II appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the low countries. His victories later in Ireland made him captain-general of English forces at home and abroad.

Marlborough's victories, with Prince Eugene, in the war of the Spanish succession, and against France and Bavaria which included the victorious battles of Liege, Donauworth, Blenheim, Malplaquet and Mons was rewarded by dismissal from service by political intrigue at home and charges were filed against him. The politicians made a secret peace with Louis XIV and left British armies stranded abroad.

On the accession of George I, Marlborough was restored to his military post and died shortly after.

Nelson's International Encyclopedia thus sums up Marlborough's career:

Marlborough had strategic gifts, but was far greater as a tactician. Besides this, he was the first diplomat of the age and the soul of the coalition against France. With consummate tact he overcame discords and brought the quarrelsome into harmony.

CAN NEW BUILDINGS WAIT?

Both houses of Oregon's legislature are agreed that the state must resort to issuing highway bonds in order to modernize and improve the road system. To be settled is the specific amount of the bonds. The house yesterday voted for the \$36 million figure while the senate previously had approved a \$62 million figure.

In effect, the legislators agreed that improvement of the state's highway system could no longer be put off. Since revenues to the highway department were not sufficient by themselves to handle the size of the road modernizing program, bonds would have to be resorted to. There was no other alternative. The roads soon would deteriorate faster than they would be improved unless sufficient funds raised by bonds were forthcoming.

The program of new buildings for state institutions is similar, in a way, to the road problem. The need for adding structures to the state's institutions is one that continues as Oregon's population grows. With the prospect of a "deficit" by the time another legislature meets, the present legislators have been reluctant to appropriate money for new construction. But the consequences of not going ahead with the building program are as discouraging as trying to find the money to do the job.

There are instances throughout the state of badly needed additions to or remodeling of institution buildings.

The proposed treatment hospital at the University of Oregon medical school in Portland is certainly at the top of the list. So are several buildings on both the Eugene and Corvallis campuses. And what about the institutions at Salem? A new cell-block out at the penitentiary to replace one of the original cell-blocks put up in 1871 is essential if the prison tension is to be lessened. There are no adequate quarters for employees at the tuberculosis hospital. A dormitory is needed at the Oregon school for the deaf. The list could go on.

The need for the new buildings certainly can be defined in some kind of a priority list. But in drawing the line at what can be financed now and what should be put off later, the legislators can pause to consider how much more aggravated their problem will become two years from now at the next session. And will the matter of finances be any better?

If the legislators decided they couldn't put off modernizing the highway system, can they put off adding new buildings to the state's institutions?

Neighbor-Saving Device

London, April 13 (AP)—A neighbor-saving device for musicians who live in apartment houses was announced today by music teacher Jesse Roop.

It silences pianos, trumpets and violins, except for listeners wearing earphones.

Friday the 13th Not Unlucky

A Fighter Base, Japan, April 13 (AP)—Thunderjet pilots Robert C. Browless of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and John G. Birt of Parsons, Kans., flew their 13th missions today—Friday the 13th.

The two first lieutenants returned without a scratch.

Contents Breach of Promise

Birmingham, England, April 13 (AP)—Miss Jean Lofthouse, 30, sued Fred Partridge for breach of promise.

She said he had come calling every night for 21 years—right up to the day he married another woman.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



WITH THE WATER TEMPERATURE 37 AIR 29, A COLD, RAW SLEET AND A LEAKY PAIR OF BOOTS, A RHEUMATIC OLD CODGER, AFTER TWO HOURS OF CASTING, HOOKS A 9-INCH BROOK.

KRISS-KROSS

Everybody Profits by This Little Project

By CHRIS KOWITZ, JR.

Stearns Cushing, special operative 417, reports a unique spring vacation program in Wheeler county high school . . . first, a survey is made of the county, and all odd jobs are listed with the school . . . these jobs include such things as mowing lawns, painting garages, digging gardens, polishing cars, etc. . . . then



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

high school closes for two days . . . students work at the various odd jobs . . . at fifty cents an hour . . . the first five dollars each student earns is turned in to the school . . . \$2.50 goes into that student's class fund . . . the other \$2.50 to the general student body fund . . . student may keep anything over five bucks . . . Wheeler school officials say project works like a charm . . . citizens get their odd jobs performed cheaply . . . students get a breather from classwork . . . and student funds profit handsomely.

wonder where the ladies buy theirs?

It has just been called to our attention by special operative 202 that the Salem high basketball team received a grand total of three (3) telegrams after being eliminated from the state tournament at Eugene last month . . . telegrams were to the effect that "we're still behind you" . . . when a team is winning, telegrams by the score pour in from followers back home . . . but when a team loses, moral support from home takes a nose-dive . . . too many people are just interested in winning . . . instead of being interested in the boys.

Business men of McMinnville sponsored party for state legislators the other night . . . and guess who was the life of the party in a Mortimer Snerd wig . . . none other than Marion county's own Senator Fred Lamport.

OPEN FORUM

'How to Lose Friends . . .'

To the Editor: My wife called my attention to the paragraph copy of a portion of the "Time" article on Mr. Charles Sprague which I had read in that magazine earlier.

I am not a long-time resident of Oregon, and do not know the former governor except by paper. Neither am I given to writing newspaper editors. But I cannot refrain from saying to you that my wife and I consider that caption, "Prize Fairy Tale of the Week," to be a new "low" in newspaper editing.

I do not pass on whether Charles Sprague deserves the big hand "Time" gave him,

though everything I have heard about him would second the motion.

An orchid to you as a prime example of "How to Lose Friends and Alienate People."

OMAR N. BARTH,
1260 S. Liberty, Salem.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

What Country Needs Is Curfew for the Grownups

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Some people feel that what this country needs is a good five-cent psychiatrist.

My conviction is, however, that what it needs most is a way to enable its citizens to get eight to nine hours of sleep every night. Then it wouldn't need half so many psychiatrists.



Hal Boyle

Right now a lot of people who seek the psychiatric couch aren't really so mentally upset as they are sleepy. They aren't looking for someone to tell their troubles to so much as they are looking for a place to lie down and rest.

The only two places left in America where a citizen can catch a nap in the daytime to make up for the sleep he should have gotten the night before are barber chairs and psychiatric couches. And the bills a man gets in either are enough to give Rip Van Winkle insomnia.

Medical science agrees that the average red-blooded American go-getter requires eight to nine hours of sleep a night if he really wants to get up and get going. But how can this be done in modern civilization?

The trouble is that adults are acting more and more like children. They want to stay up beyond their bedtime.

Why? It only makes them cross and cranky and frustrated—like children who have missed a nap.

night? If he did it won't be lost to the world for lack of ears. He'll say it again the next morning. Nobody ever said a clever thing just once. He says it again and again. That's how clichés are born.

Many communities used to have 9 o'clock curfews to get children off the streets and into their homes. They probably still have. And they are a fine idea.

The idea ought to be adopted for grownups—a national curfew to get adults out of each others' homes and into their own. It could easily be done with the air raid warning systems now being set up.

It might be good to have four signals.

The first siren, sounded at 9 p.m., would call children and small dogs indoors. The second, at 10 p.m., would warn long-winded grownup guests to start their last long-winded story of the evening. The third, at 11 p.m., would sound the final "well, just-one-more-for-the-road" alarm. And promptly at midnight the final siren would send police cars screaming out to catch all late wayfarers and cart them off to the hoosegow.

I asked Frances what she thought of this idea.

"It might work with some people—but not your friends," she said.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman Acted Because He Felt Mac Would Act First

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—It was not until about 11:15 Tuesday night that President Truman actually decided to issue his 1 a.m. statement firing General MacArthur.

The decision to make this momentous step had already been taken, but the timing was set for Friday, not Tuesday midnight.

And the reason for the sudden nocturnal press announcement was a telephone call from Secretary of the Army Pace in Tokyo tipping off Truman that MacArthur planned to jump the gun and get out his own statement first.

The President was still smarting from an incident around March 24 when MacArthur had jumped the gun on him, so naturally he was leery. He had sent MacArthur a policy statement for his personal and personal reaction—a policy which the White House planned to announce as a peace feeler to China. But MacArthur, without notifying Washington, issued the statement himself.



Drew Pearson

which Truman, having removed the supreme commander, would get the blame.

Ridgway, so far, has made good his military promises, and the White House took him at his word.

HUMBLE HARRY

President Truman's usual peppy remarks have not been in evidence during the MacArthur controversy—not even to his personal advisers. The nearest he came to pepper was at last week's cabinet meeting, just after ex-Speaker Joe Martin released the MacArthur letter.

"It's time to show the MacArthurs, the Time-Life people and the Scripps-Howard newspapers who is running American foreign policy," he observed tartly.

Day after MacArthur was relieved, however, Truman received a call from ex-Congressman Maury Maverick of Texas, who congratulated him.

"What you have done will make sure that my grandchildren will be free and that civilian government will continue in the United States," Maverick said.

The President was neither cocky nor apologetic. He looked a little sad, as if he had made a terrifically hard decision and knew that a terrible storm was going to break over his head.

"Thank you, Maury," he replied. And he wept just a little. "I do my best. I have to follow the constitution."

Truman went on to tell how hard he had tried to cooperate with MacArthur, how he had flown across the Pacific to meet him on Wake Island.

"You will never know how hard I tried," he said.

MAC'S GRAND STRATEGY

General MacArthur's grand strategy for China has never been spelled out in detail to the public, but it has been argued back and forth repeatedly with army chief of staff Gen. Joe Collins and Adm. Forrest Sherman during their trips to Tokyo.

Here is what it boils down to: 1. A mighty U. S. air strike against Chinese bases in Manchuria where Chinese reserves do their regrouping; also against the Mukden arsenal which sends arms to Korea.

2. A U. S. air and sea bombardment of the China coast. This would include U. S. battleship bombardments of China's big coastal cities, such as Shanghai and Tientsin.

3. Chiang Kai-shek's troops to be armed by the United States and landed on the Chinese mainland in a major invasion.

4. Simultaneously an all-out U. N. attack in Korea, with additional troops sent from the United States.

When MacArthur has been reminded that some U. N. allies, such as Great Britain, might back out of such a war, Mac has said in effect: "Let 'em back out." He believed the United States could prosecute the war just as well alone.

When MacArthur has been warned about the danger of Russia's coming in, under her mutual-assistance pact with China, he argued that Russia is only bluffing. MacArthur's intelligence showed 15 Red army divisions in Siberia, but he continued to maintain that Moscow would not move.

(Copyright 1951)

Gummed Up the Works

Alton, Ill., April 13 (AP)—Three-year-old Linda Moore was literally taken to the cleaners when her hair got tangled with bubble gum.

When her mother, Mrs. Donald Moore, was unable to get the bubblegum out, the child was bundled off to a commercial cleaner.

Even the cleaning shop gave up after an hour and Mrs. Moore resorted to scissors to get her daughter unstuck.

Men to Get Style Change

London, April 13 (AP)—Ladies, step back Men too are about to get a style change.

The national federation of merchant tailors announced the narrow "pipe stem" trousers fashionable in King Edward VII's rule half a century ago are coming back.

TRAVELLING EAST?
SEE CANADA BY C.N.R.

Scenic Circle ROUTE

Take the low-altitude route from Vancouver, B.C. through Jasper National Park—past majestic Mount Robson—then East to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and New York. Travel in relaxed, luxurious comfort on "The Continental Limited"—two smartly-appointed, air-conditioned trains daily across Canada. Your fare East costs no more. Ask about independent Maple Leaf package tours.

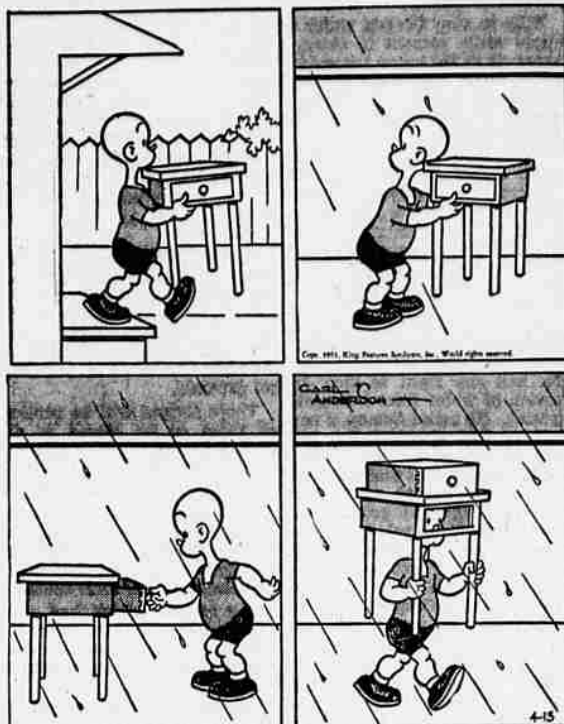
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Henry



THE GENERAL'S PROGRAM

Truman-MacArthur Fuss: Can Anyone Win in This One?

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Already it's time to ask a question, even before General MacArthur returns home to speak his piece: can anyone come out of this Truman-MacArthur feud looking good?

The most the general can do, no matter what he says now, is justify himself in the eyes of his countrymen and in the history books. He is finished soldiering while Mr. Truman is president.

He may, by what he says, damage the president and the democratic party, perhaps being a major factor in the 1952 elections which MacArthur's republican supporters are so anxious to win, although it's unlikely the 71-year-old general will be a candidate himself.

And perhaps future events will show that the general, and not the president, was correct in his view of what should be done to stop communism: All-out attack on China.

(Mr. Truman's supporters, of course, can always insist that a general's farsightedness never gave him the right to defy the president and that Mr. Truman was right in firing him. Mr. Truman himself said he acted because he feared MacArthur's ideas, if unchecked, might end in World War III.)

So perhaps the future will all be on the side of MacArthur. Perhaps it won't. This sturdy soldier, with one of the most brilliant careers in history, comes home without the crowning glory of a hero: Unbroken adulation.

While many have rushed to defend him for his differences with the president, he has critics now that he never had before. Also he comes home stripped of his command and with a great defeat on his record near the very end of his career.

This was the rout of his United Nations troops by the Chinese communists in North Korea at the Yalu river. True, his troops had reformed and were pushing the invaders back when Mr. Truman yanked the rug from under him.

The general has been credited with a large ego. The memory of the Yalu river would have been wiped out if he had been able to smash the Chinese once for all. This opportunity now has been forever denied him.

Such a victory would have been a supreme triumph of a triumphal career. But he is returning here at a time of almost fierce political warfare, with republicans attacking the president on many sides and on many issues.

The republicans want MacArthur to address a joint session of the country's service is too great to be demolished by attacks on him, but he could come out of such an engagement badly tarnished.

In short, if he opens up on the democratic administration, he'll be up to his neck in politics. Further, much depends on the kind of joint house-senate session he addresses.

If it's done one way—where he merely walks in amid thunderous applause, speaks his piece, out—he'll have an easy time. In such a session no one can question him. It's a one-man show.

But if it's the kind of joint session affair where, after finishing his talk the speaker leaves himself open to questions, he may be in for an unpleasant time, provided he attacks Mr. Truman and the democrats.

And he may face some unpleasant hours if he goes before a joint hearing of the senate's foreign relations and armed services committees.

For while those two committees have republican members who'll do their best to make the general look good and the president bad, democrats are in a majority on both. Once the shooting starts—if MacArthur starts it—they won't let him get away with it unchallenged.

In all this the general can become a political football. So can the president. It remains to be proved the general is as smart in a political war as he is in the military kind.

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