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THOMAS L. ROBINSON Publisher
J. D. DOW General Manager
R. S. GRIFFITH Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT Editor

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Think Maybe We'd Better Say Something About It?

Bullfighting Cordoba Muffed It —With Hemingway Watching

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PAMPLONA, Spain
You will pardon a small boy's enthusiasm for a current event, but the other day I sat with Ernest Hemingway to watch a bullfight in the same town he immortalized in the best book ever wrote, called "The Sun Also Rises," a century-and-a-half ago.

That was at the fiesta of San Fermín, where they let the bulls run loose in the streets, collecting citizens at an alarming rate, and where, for a week, all the outlying Basques come in to get fearfully drunk and dance in the streets. When Papi did his book about it, all those years ago, there was a bull of a bullfight named Nino de la Palma around, a slim brave boy who got made into the hero of Papi's book.

The slim, brave boy is no longer slim, and no longer brave, but he is around today as the manager of the best and bravest arena in Spain, a kid called Antonio Odonez. I sat with the grand maestro while we watched Odonez, who, as ungainly in build as Yogi Berra, is such a miracle of grace that Cordoba says he is at least a better than his father when his father had him bare and came out of the arena.

GAVE HIM BOTH EARS

I wouldn't know, really. All I know is that this kid was so good the judges let him cut two ears from the first bull, and then on the second. He killed the second by holding a sword in a hand that had been ripped away by an accident on his first attempt to kill his second bull, which had been killed miraculously up to the neck. Then his hand slipped on the sword, wounding him badly. But he still took the bull down, and he laid the blade into the bull, literally planting it to the sand. Then he went and had his ears put into his shirt.

This is a time in Spain when they have let the horns grow back onto the bulls, and when most of the toreros are either awkward or cowardly or a bad combination of both, was a fresh and lovely sight.

—a man who knows his business from cape to mule to sword, and who is not afraid of any of the media. There has been very little bullfighting in Spain since he quit quailing the horns off the bulls. The placards do most of the killing, and early cape work is almost unknown.

What I started out to say was that this was a thrill, for me, to sit at the festival I had mentioned as a kid, with the guy that made it worth remembering. The old maestro was a white-haired old man, but he's still got his zing, and he is still the grand maestro of the bull business in Pamplona. The bullfight hunters, after all this time, and after his strong stand on the wrong side of the bullfight, are still the revolution, still pulled at his shirttails.

And I got to listen to some talk about what it was like then and what it's like now. Everybody ought to have one hero, whether it's Dilligoo or Hemingway.

A brave but rather dull bullfighter named Cordoba dedicated a bull to Mr. Hemingway. He sent up the cape and we agreed to let it go. He was in front plans. Then he flipped up his hat, and we held that in our laps as well. Then Cordoba, who performed very badly with the bull, went out of it, and he performed very badly with the bull. We had a whiskey and a beer, and he put it in, and he performed very badly with the bull.

THE FERDINAND TYPE

Senior Jesus Cordoba was a better bullfighter than the second bull, because this was a very bad bull indeed, unwilling to fight and anxious to leave. There was a small scattering of cushions and a conglomeration of hisses to greet Senior Cordoba's second effort at distinction in the corral. Mr. Hemingway looked asked at his dedication of the bull, and even more at me. He took a large bite out of the wine, and spoke.

"There is nothing we can do for a bull like this. It's a bull, and not to say any wine on his cape."

It seemed a fitting accolade and a very accurate description.

AND NOW, WHAT ABOUT INDO-CHINA?

AFTER a busy mother breaks up a quarrel between two of her children, she breathes a sigh of relief. Perhaps now she'll be able to get some sleep. But as every mother knows, such luxuries are seldom afforded her. As soon as she relaxes an obstreperous youngster his one of the neighbor kids, or heads for the cookie jar. So she or some of the bigger children have to go out and restore order again.

So it is, too, in international affairs. The adventures in Korea have not made up, but at least they are not fighting. But, particularly now that this fight has been broken up, the aggressive Reds are casting covetous glances at Indo-China, whose considerable resources and strategic geographic position assure the gateway to the Red India are as inviting to the Communists as a cookie jar ever was to a child.

What should be done about Indo-China, and who ought to do it? The answer to this question must take into account the colonial background of the country. It was long exploited by the French, who recently have made some concessions to the natives, but hardly enough to satisfy them. Americans have argued that the French that Indo-China's goal of independence must be granted, if native resistance and foreign aid to Indo-China are to be encouraged.

The French reply, with a Gallic shrug, that they are not spending millions of dollars and tens of thousands of lives there in order to give away the land they are fighting to save. If the United States vigorously supports the French military effort, the French supports the French political and commercial system in Indo-China that has within it the seeds of its own destruction.

If the U. S. withdraws its aid, then Indo-China surely will fall. And its loss to communism, as President Eisenhower graphically portrayed to the governors in Seattle last week, would mean this:

"The tin and tungsten that we so greatly value from that area would cease coming."

THE PROBLEM OF THE 'PROGRESSIVES'

IT MAY BE difficult for the Army to decide what to do about the "progressives" who are returning from the Chinese prison camps, but it is perfectly clear what the Army should not do. It should not stage them for public attention by holding them at some central spot until brains have been "washed."

Returning prisoners tell what appear to be authenticated stories of American soldiers who succumbed to the "brain-washing," the torture, and the lures of the Communist specialists in psychology. In one 306-man company at a prison camp in Pyongyang, 30 of these turncoats were reported by the other prisoners to have been "washed" by "progressives." These 30, according to one prisoner, are en route home to teach and advocate communism in the United States.

Mental resiliency and will power vary in individuals, and it is quite possible that this story, and others, may be true.

UPWARD GOES THE POPULATION TREND

ONE EVERY 12 seconds. Five every minute. Three hundred every hour. Seven thousand, two hundred every day.

That's the pace at which the population of these United States is growing, as measured by the Department of Commerce's "population clock"—the 10-foot electronic device that yesterday registered the 160,000,000th American.

The Department figures that there is a birth every eight seconds, a death each 21 seconds. One immigrant enters the country every two minutes; one emigrant leaves each 37 minutes. From that combination of factors, the one-every-twelve-seconds net gain rate is determined.

New people mean new demand. In this sense, a growing population is like a giant pump that continues to absorb without ever becoming saturated.

Beyond the population growth, however, the American market is changing in many of its major characteristics. Suburbia, U. S. A.,

From The Matron (III) Journal-Gazette

TIPS ON WATERMELONS

SUPPOSE it's scorching-hot day. You walk into your favorite market or roadside stand and pick out a big, beautiful—guaranteed ice cold—watermelon and take it home. The family roars. You grab a knife and start carving as the family watches in anticipation. And that's when the trouble begins. The watermelon isn't ripe. What a letdown.

This shouldn't happen to anyone who enjoys the delights of a good meal. And it doesn't have to happen, according to a plant pathologist at the University of Mississippi as expert watermelon taster.

He has a five-point formula for telling whether or not a watermelon is ripe. Some may take a little practice but any one of

"All India would be outflanked. Burma would be in no position for defense. If we lost all that (surrounding area) how would the free world hold the rich empire of India?"

For the time being, at least, the United States has chosen the former course. Some \$400 million in additional aid is being provided Indo-China. Continued pressure will be put upon the French to curb their profits and grant more self-government to Indo-China.

It seems to us that it is time for the U. N. to assume responsibility for Indo-China's freedom and independence. Such a move, which ought to be considered at the forthcoming General Assembly, has several advantages over the present system of American subsidization of the French. They are:

While doubtless the U. S. would continue to be the largest contributor, more money would be available for use in Indo-China. What has been primarily a French-American defense, smacking of an attempt to preserve colonialism, would be transformed into another instance of collective action against aggression.

Asian nations, which are not keen on helping any European power maintain a base in the Far East, would welcome the U. N.'s active participation. Psychologically, the move would strengthen support of the U. N. and diminish fears of Western imperialism.

And what about the French—what would they say about all this?

There is some evidence that they would be glad to shed themselves of their costly obligations in Indo-China. Confronted with the choice of free world currency and decreased aid, on the one hand, and participation in a venture that may maintain French markets in Indo-China although it achieves its freedom, French logic, we suspect, will decide on the former course. The idea of U. N. action in Indo-China is one that warrants the fullest consideration by the U. S. and its allies.

Even so, the men ought to be treated with sympathy and understanding of the slow, insidious psychological treatment to which they were subjected by their captors.

But they are returning to a nation which knows its adversary and to friends and relatives who, if they have any comprehension, understand what have happened.

It is only natural for those strong prisoners who did not break to look upon the "progressives" with complete scorn and derision. Yet it is probable that most, if not all, of them will find their homes after a period of adjustment.

Mental resiliency and will power vary in individuals, and it is quite possible that this story, and others, may be true.

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The Clouds Will Tell

Soviet Bomb Claim Can Be Checked

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON
GEORGI Malenikov has told the world that "the United States no longer has a monopoly of the hydrogen bomb." The first question is whether Malenikov was telling the truth. The answer is conditional. If he was lying, he is a bigger fool than he looks.

The earlier tests of Soviet atomic bombs—the first in September, 1949, and the second and third in October, 1952—were first announced here in Washington and only confirmed in Moscow.

Washington announcements were possible because of the American long-range detection program established in 1948 at the behest of the present chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Adm. Lewis Strauss.

The principle, if not the practice, of long-range detection is simple. The faintest clouds of the weapons of total destruction rapidly ascend into the upper air, and circle the earth in the stratospheric winds.

The powerfully radioactive particles that the clouds contain come by the action of the atomic bomb. Air samples, taken by patrol planes, tell much about the bombs that produced the clouds. Even the scene of the explosion can be located by photographic and other evidence.

CONCEALMENT UNLIKELY
It is almost inconceivable that the explosion of a Soviet hydrogen bomb has escaped this system of long-range detection. Atomic explosions can be concealed if the bomb is destroyed underground in a mine, for example, but the hydrogen component of a hydrogen bomb, the very heavy hydrogen, tritium, is a volatile gas which would escape into the air somehow.

A method for detecting the most minute quantities of tritium in the atmosphere has already been published by Dr. W. F. Libby of Chicago University. The method seems out of the question.

On the other hand, the radioactivity of tritium is so great that it can be detected in the air. Analysis of the data produced by long-range detection shows that the hydrogen bomb was very long, but our government may not know so.

Since long-range detection is almost foolproof, it is likely that Malenikov was not lying. The question, therefore, is whether his news is as serious as it seems.

So far as Western scientists know, tritium can only be made by the same reactors which also make the atomic bomb component, plutonium. Furthermore, the manufacture of tritium is fantastically slow and fantastically expensive. Above all, tritium has a half-life of only 12 years, so that its use in a bomb would be drastic change of potential, on an atom for atom basis.

It looks, therefore, that Malenikov's news is a serious one. It is a bomb that would be a disaster to the United States. It is a bomb that would be a disaster to the United States. It is a bomb that would be a disaster to the United States.

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Bradley 'Retires' With Record Of Substantial Accomplishment

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON
CHANGE is the prevailing word in this retirement of a military leader and names shift with the certainty of a new report of a new report.

The result was a new report of a new report. The result was a new report of a new report. The result was a new report of a new report.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley has been in Washington for eight years, two as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and four as the first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That is a record of substantial accomplishment.

Bradley's deep and continuing conviction, and in the view of this observer he has done his best to live up to it, is the military man under the Constitution of the United States have no right to make military or foreign policy. They are subordinate to civilian authority no matter how high their rank in current military service.

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