

# Washington Digest

## Willkie Emphasizes Need For U. S. to Direct Peace

Dedicates His Life to Arousing American Leadership in 'All-Out Offensive for Global Peace When War Ends.'



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Editor's Note: In an exclusive interview with Baukhage, Wendell Willkie, discusses his "blueprint for the future." In the following article, Willkie discusses America's job in the post-war peace.

Wendell Willkie has cut out a huge, new job for himself.

That revelation came to me in one startling, rapier sentence, hurled across his desk as I sat opposite, an unsuspecting, inquiring reporter.

It is the biggest job Willkie ever tackled. Bigger, I am sure he believes, than being President, even in wartime, would have been.

It is not the job of leading a third party. I have his word that he considers formation of a third party impossible.

It is the job of arousing America to leadership in an all-out offensive for a global peace when the war ends—beginning now.

With his well-thatched head and his square shoulders silhouetted against the flashing panorama of the East river below, Willkie talked to me in the office of his law firm on Broad street in New York. A jangling telephone interrupted occasionally, he paused to give quick answers to pencilled notes from his secretary, but he kept his mind on far horizons as he answered a list of 14 questions which I had prepared.

The remark that convinced me that he means business was a part of his answer to the ninth of my 14 questions. After he had stressed the necessity for more American leadership in the war effort of the United Nations, I asked:

"What will happen if the United States doesn't take this leadership you say is necessary? How will it affect the war? How will it affect the post-war world?"

### American Leadership

Willkie has a habit of looking you in the eye. He doesn't often gaze into space and meditate before he speaks.

"If there is not a United Nations united command and united council, with America playing its part in the leadership—I mean political and moral leadership as well as military leadership—it will mean that the war will last longer, many more lives will be lost uselessly . . ."

By this time his words were staccato, each sharply emphasized, the words of a man who wanted his hearers to believe. The last phrase came crescendo:

" . . . and the world will revert to the old spirit of nationalism." Then he turned and looked at me intently: "That's why I have dedicated my life to this job."

Those words and the way they were spoken convinced me that Wendell Willkie, whatever his political ambitions might be, had drawn a blueprint for his own future that was wider than the map of the United States.

"We have to get started now," he said, "we can't wait until the war is over. We have to begin to build the machinery step by step. It isn't a thing that will come full-blown out of the bottle."

"What are you going to do about it?" I asked.

### Third Party Again

"I am going to speak, I am going to write, I am going to try to convert the country to the belief—and I am going to work within the framework of the Republican party toward the adoption of this idea as a policy."

"What about a third party?" I asked.

"The formation of a third party is legally impossible," he replied, impatiently brushing aside the political implications. He returned to the question of a war and peace policy.

Just what is this "policy"? Mr. Willkie made that pretty plain in his report to the nation. He said:

"To win that peace three things seem to be necessary—first, we must plan now for peace on a global basis; second, the world must be free, economically and politically, for nations and for men that peace may exist in it; third, America must play an active, constructive

part in freeing it and keeping its peace."

Willkie wants, immediately, a full statement of post-war aims, an extension of the Atlantic Charter so written that all the nations of the globe will be assured that all are to be co-beneficiaries. He wants, immediately, a real United Nations united command and a united council ("no second class allies").

Out of this, American leadership will automatically develop, he believes, because of the "reservoir of good will" which America has built up on her non-imperialistic policy.

The immediate creation of a united command and a united council, Willkie said, will provide the proper machinery for carrying the war to a speedy victory and form the nucleus of the world organization which can establish and maintain the global peace—the ultimate objective.

The necessity for action now, Willkie stressed again and again.

### On Organization

More of his own ideas came out in response to questions on specific issues which I felt he had not clarified in his report to the nation.

I asked him how he expected to provide security for the small, dependent nations and the colonies if the great nations surrender their political power over these quasi-dependencies.

"We cannot expect to restore the economic boundaries of the world after the war," he said, "but we can see that the small, dependent peoples are allowed to benefit from the revenue of the things they produce—that they are not exploited. There will have to be an international police force to provide for their security, but we must see that these countries are provided with sanitation, health and education, paid for by their own resources, until they can be built up to the point where they can govern themselves. It may take centuries. That doesn't matter. But there can be no peace in the world until problems like the problem of India are settled under international arrangement, with the obligations to such nations guaranteed by some kind of an international group. But we cannot wait for an organization to be formed. The United States must start by guaranteeing such obligations, later bringing in the other nations of the world."

"Can Russia be fitted into the democratic picture?" I asked, "and how should we avoid forcing our brand of democracy on other nations which might not want it?"

### Russian Cooperation

Willkie answered these two questions in one. He said: "Russia can be fitted into the international pattern. I believe Russia will cooperate. It can then be left to work out its own internal affairs. This applies to other nations as well. The point is that we must shift the leadership as it is today from an Anglo-American leadership to a United Nations leadership. Then the United States will naturally assume the lead because the other nations will automatically turn to us for guidance."

"Should there be encouraged non-governmental groups to work out a post-war program now?" I asked.

"Certainly," he said, "the more discussion the better. People all over the country should be encouraged to speak their minds on the subject. Universities should take it up. Radio and press must do their part. Public opinion is formed in the home. You and I may have a wider field for expressing ourselves, but public sentiment itself must be built through individual discussion."

My time had long run out but not Mr. Willkie's patience. When I left I had the feeling that I had been consuming the first hour's worth of a lifetime dedicated to the building of a new world.

If the gentleman behind the paper-littered desk overlooking the East river is as convincing to others as he was to me, perhaps something never dreamt of in its philosophy is about to come out of that corner of Manhattan bounded by Broad and Wall streets.

## PREPAREDNESS by the AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE making of large numbers of surgical dressings for the armed forces in wartime is one of the principal duties of the American Red Cross.

Immediately after the outbreak of the world war in Europe in September, 1939, more than 500 Red Cross chapters throughout the nation began making large quantities of surgical dressings for our army and navy. In addition, a large number of dressings were made to be used by Red Cross relief organizations caring for the suffering civilian population in the war-torn countries of Europe.

As the war progressed and spread to more and more nations of the world, this program of surgical dressings was gradually enlarged and extended to Red Cross chapters in practically every county in the United States. Today more than 3,000 Red Cross chapters are busily engaged in making surgical dressings for our army and navy according to standard specifications and methods furnished by them.

More than two million women throughout the nation are now making surgical dressings for our armed forces under this program. By the end of October, 1942, they had made more than a hundred million dressings of all kinds and were embarking on a very large program for the coming year. The making of surgical dressings is a very important work in which nearly every woman can participate, no matter where she is located or how little time she can spare. Many thousands of volunteers are needed for this work and every one of the 3,350 Red Cross chapters participating in this program in nearly every county in the United States needs help.

Prepared Exclusively for WNU.

## PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



Basque Front Jumper.

CONSIDER . . . first the pretty blouse with its round neck then the jumper which buttons down the back and ties at the waist . . . isn't this a charming fashion for young girls of 3 to 8 years? For long wear, make the jumper of corduroy . . . the blouse of batiste or broadcloth.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1681-B is designed for sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Size 4 jumper requires 1 3/4 yards 35 or 39-inch material, blouse 3/4 yard.

## ON THE HOME FRONT with RUTH WYETH SPEARS



A BATTERED side chair, a scrap of plywood, part of a can of flat paint, and a can of delphinium blue enamel; a piece of blue and white ticking and a

strip of coarse white material that was raveled out to make narrow fringe. Combined, these odds and ends made an attractive chair.

The old chipped white enamel was rubbed with coarse and then fine sandpaper until smooth. The new seat came next; then flat paint which was allowed to dry 24 hours before applying enamel. Next, the cover was made with a straight two-inch fringe trimmed band and ties around the uprights of the back.

NOTE: We may all gain new confidence these days by learning to do things that we have never done before. Book 5 of the series offered with these articles, shows how to remodel other old chairs. Book 6 gives directions for repairing and making over various pieces of furniture. Copies are 10 cents each postpaid. Order direct from:

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### Live Mouse Traps

Irish fishermen have a novel method of catching mice in their shacks. They use live oysters! These are scattered around and when a mouse sticks his nose or foot into the half-open shell the oyster closes up on it.

## ASK ME ANOTHER?

A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

- The Questions**
1. David Crockett died a hero in what war?
  2. Who built the Tower of London?
  3. What name is given a narrative heroic poem?
  4. The highest and lowest points in the United States are only 60 miles apart and are in what state?
  5. When does an army bugler sound tattoo?
  6. Members of the Society of Friends are more commonly called what?
  7. When was the date of Presidential inauguration changed from March 4 to January 20?

- The Answers**
1. Texas War of Independence.
  2. William the Conqueror.
  3. Epic.
  4. California (Mount Whitney in California, 14,501 feet, and Death Valley, 300 feet below sea level).
  5. Shortly before taps (giving notice to repair to quarters).
  6. Quakers.
  7. In 1937. The change was effected by the 20th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

## BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

The best time to fumigate stored grain is in the fall before the temperature drops below 50 degrees.

—Buy War Bonds—  
A "clubmobile," which will carry motion pictures, music, athletic and canteen facilities to U. S. troops assigned in small numbers in isolated posts, will be inaugurated soon in Great Britain under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Certain aircraft industries are working on a program to make it possible for blind and crippled persons to help build bombers.

Deep litter placed on the floor of a poultry house while the weather is still warm helps to keep floor and litter dry in cold weather by reducing condensation of moisture from the air.



## "ACCIDENTS HELP THE AXIS" Use WEED CHAINS

Usually winter doubles driving accidents. But this is no ordinary winter—it is a war winter when Americans must conserve every car and truck and tire until after victory is won. So there is a new appreciation of Weed Tire Chains which prevent skid accidents and help get through snow without delays. Examine your Weeds—if there are broken links have them replaced. Take chains off when no longer needed, and clean them after using; it pays.

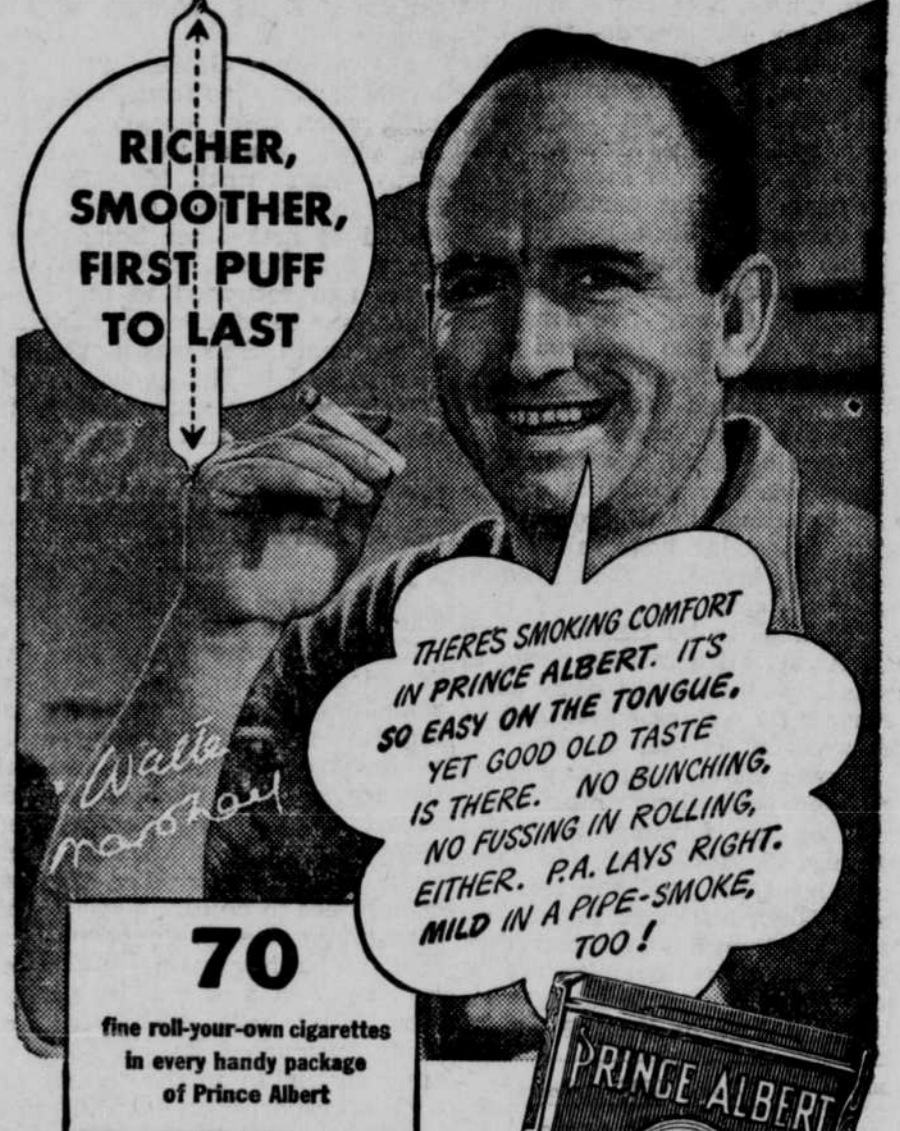
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