

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Bid for Early Ratification of United Nations Pact in Senate; U.S. Spending Hits Peak for Year

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



At renamed Truman park in Dusseldorf, Germany, 96th infantry division holds G.I. horse races. For want of thoroughbreds, Yanks ride shaggy nags to wire for takeoff.

UNITED NATIONS: Pact to Senate

With indications of overwhelming approval the senate moved to consider ratification of the United Nations postwar security organization, with none of the bitter debate expected which marked the rejection of the League of Nations after World War I. Back from San Francisco, where 800 delegates from 50 United Nations mapped the historic pact, Sen. Tom Connally (Dem., Texas) bid for early ratification, declaring that although no effort would be made to railroad the thing through, "I don't want to see the senate dilly-dally, shilly-shally and honey-swuggle all through July and August just because some members want to make speeches for consumption back home."

A member of the American delegation at the San Francisco parley along with Connally, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) also was prepared to throw his full strength behind the move for acceptance. Known for his efforts to reconcile U. S. sovereignty with international co-operation, Vandenberg said that although the security organization was not perfect, it represented a step toward effective world collaboration to outlaw future war.

With no major battle looming, discussion of the power of the U. S. representative on the security council to vote for use of armed force without prior congressional approval may be academic, with proponents suggesting later legislation enabling congress to instruct the representative on the course to be pursued in such cases.

Under the present provisions of the security organization, however, there is little likelihood of armed force being employed against any of the major powers, since anyone of the Big Five—the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and China—can veto military measures against themselves.

By permitting the U. S. to retain conquered Pacific possessions for defense bases on the discretion of congress, the framers of the security organization also steered clear of vigorous objections which might have been raised against the trusteeship phases of the new charter.

Big Job for Ed

As congress prepared to ponder ratification, former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who played such an important role in shaping the new organization, was assigned the equally important job of representing the U. S. on the all-powerful security council.

As the U. S. representative, Smiling Ed will have the power to cast America's vote in the settlement of disputes, the application of economic pressure against potential aggressors to bring them in line, or the use of force. His power only will be limited by whatever reservation congress may make.

Big Business's Personality Boy, Stettinius has risen high in U. S. politics since leaving the U. S. Steel corporation to first take over admin-

istration of lend-lease and then move into the state department as its head when the ailing Cordell Hull retired.

With Smiling Ed's departure, former U. S. senator, supreme court justice and war mobilizer, James F. Byrnes, was prominently mentioned as his successor. A southern Democrat, Byrnes long was a leader in national politics, first stepping into the international picture when he accompanied President Roosevelt to Yalta. Pointing up talk of Byrnes' succession to the secretaryship of state was announcement that he would attend the forthcoming Big Three conference in Berlin.

OPA: Extended for Year

Giving Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson veto power over food pricing orders, including processed farm products and livestock, house and senate conferees agreed to a one year extension of OPA. In granting Anderson pricing supervision, the conferees knocked out the senate amendment calling for the payment of cost plus a reasonable profit for farm products. Though backed by the agricultural bloc, the measure was strongly opposed because of its displacement of the parity system, designed to create a balance between what producers get and what they must pay for goods.

In addition to granting Anderson power over food prices, house and senate conferees sought to improve the tight meat situation by permitting non-federally inspected packers to increase production and ship between the states, relieving the pressure on federally-inspected slaughterhouses whose civilian supply has been sharply cut after army setbacks.

Reports Japs Seek Peace

Backed to the wall, with U. S. superforts pounding their cities to rubble and American armed forces drawing a noose around the homeland, the Japanese have advanced peace terms to this country, Senator Caphart (Rep., Ind.) said. Although declaring he was not at liberty to reveal details, Caphart indicated that the enemy was willing to surrender all conquered territory, including Manchuria. Little could be gained over the proffered terms from unconditional surrender, involving at least a two-year war in China, the senator opined.

U. S. SPENDING: Sets Record

Ending June 30, fiscal year 1945 found the U. S. collecting more, spending more and running into debt more than in any other similar period in the nation's history.

Though revenues rose to almost 45 1/2 billion dollars for the year, expenditures rocketed to almost 100 billion, leaving a deficit of 54 billion. As a result the national debt soared to more than 255 billion dollars.

Standing at about 90 billion dollars, war spending constituted the greatest portion of outlays. While expenditures for military production, supplies and services were up, contracts for construction, subsidies and other obligations of government corporations dropped off to less than one-half billion dollars.

As fiscal 1945 got underway, less expenditure and less income appeared to be in order. Military expenditures have been cut to reflect the decreased cost of a one-front war and revenues are expected to drop because of less overtime wages and reconversion layoffs.

Waterfowl Drop

According to estimates of Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, the waterfowl population of the U. S. stands at 105 million. This is approximately 20 million less than the 1944 figure.

The apparent decrease may not be exact, Dr. Gabrielson points out, as the population may have been overestimated in 1944.

SAVINGS: Nest-Egg Grows

Despite heavy payments due on income tax installments for the final quarter of 1944 and an increase in inventories of unincorporated businesses, individuals' savings for the first three months of this year totaled almost \$8,500,000,000.

During the period, individuals' deposited almost \$5,000,000,000 in banks; bought almost \$1,500,000,000 of government bonds, and paid up \$1,000,000,000 in national service life insurance and \$900,000,000 in private premiums.

At the same time, individuals strengthened their position for the postwar period by reducing consumer debt \$200,000,000 exclusive of mortgage obligations.

POLAND: New Government

With the formation of a new government designed to be representative of the whole country, the troublesome Polish question appeared resolved, thus removing a bone of contention between the Allies.

Including political leaders who had fled abroad as well as those who had remained behind or found sanctuary with the Russians, the new regime is based on the Moscow sponsored Warsaw provisional government to assure the Reds of a friendly buffer to western Europe.

Though U. S. and British recognition of the new regime loomed, the Polish government in exile in London assailed it as a "self-appointed political body composed of communists and foreign agents." As long as the Red army and police occupy Poland no freedom can exist, the exiles said.

PACIFIC: Hara-Kiri

"Twenty-second day, sixth month, twentieth year of Showa era. I depart without regret, fear, shame or obligation. Army chief of staff, Cho Isamu. Age of departure, 51 years."

Inscribed on a white silk mattress cover found in his grave at the base of a cliff on Okinawa, the above phrasing constituted Lt. Gen. Isamu Cho's own epitaph written before he committed hara-kiri in typical Japanese warrior style before the island's fall.

American troops were within 80 yards of enemy headquarters on a seaside cliff when Cho and Commanding Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima knelt down on a narrow ledge overlooking the Pacific and plunged knives into their naked abdomens while aides stood by to slash their spinal columns to assure death.

With the two Jap chieftains, over 100,000 enemy troops also met their death on Okinawa in the savage fighting.

FOOD: Fat, Oil Pinch

In revealing another boost in the point value of margarine, the interagency committee on foreign shipments warned American housewives that fats and oils will remain in tight supply until the spring or early summer of 1946 because they are among the top requirements of hungry Europe.

The committee's announcement was made as OPA revealed that civilian meat supplies would be 5 per cent greater this month than last, with the largest increase in beef. Reflecting smaller hog numbers on farms, pork stocks will fall below June.

Over 90,000,000 pounds of beef will be available weekly for civilians compared with 73,530,000 pounds last month; 85,100,000 pounds of pork as against 91,240,000; 24,180,000 pounds of veal as against 23,040,000; 10,030,000 pounds of lamb as against 9,950,000, and 2,790,000 pounds of mutton as against 2,190,000 pounds.

STRIKES: Plague Officials

With the victory in Europe removing previous restraint, the wave of strikes sweeping the country has taxed the resources of the U. S. conciliation service and War Labor board, and created anxiety among government officials concerning production for the Pacific war.

As the officials looked to President Truman and Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach to correct the situation, latest reports put the total of idle at 86,000. Though the number of requests for strike votes had been rising since March, actual walkouts were checked until V-E Day.

Wages have not been as important a factor in the strikes as union rivalry and struggle for leadership in the unions themselves, officials said. Another source of unrest has been unsettled grievances in war plants, with workers striking to force action.

TRANSPORT RISE

Total volume of freight and passenger transportation of all types of carriers has shown a steady expansion during the war period, rising in 1944 to the highest level on record.

Airplane transportation showed the greatest increase during this period, rising 42.1 per cent. While railroad traffic increased 17.4 per cent; pipelines, 137.7 per cent; motor trucks, 123.5 per cent. The gains made by these carriers more than offset a curtailment of 29.9 per cent in water transport.

Washington Digest
Nazi Influence Remains To Vex Allied Control



Indoctrination of Youth and Lethargy of Mass of People Obstacle to Efforts to Reconstitute Beaten Nation.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

(This is the first of two articles by Mr. Baukhage revealing how the results of Himmler's "planned terror" are making it hard for Americans to "run" Germany.)

The hearings of the Kilgore subcommittee on war mobilization concluded in the last weeks of congress and are to be resumed next September. Testimony before the committee has revealed certain "secret documents" showing plans on the part of various German industrialists to subsidize a Nazi underground party.

The purpose of the hearings, Senator Kilgore's associates tell me, is to prepare the United States against a future recrudescence of German militarism.

If such underground organizations exist and continue to exist it will be necessary to hunt them out of their hiding places if we can. This is going to be especially difficult since some of those hiding places undoubtedly will be on foreign territory and it may not be easy to reach across the frontiers of nations not too unfriendly to the Nazi-Fascist idea.

Meanwhile there is an immediate problem to be faced and that is the practical task of "running Germany," something which it is generally admitted is going to be harder than we thought.

There are many baffling factors of a purely physical aspect which enter into the scheme but I do not intend to deal with them here. I want to talk about the psychological problem which is recognized by trained observers on the scene but perhaps not as fully understood as it might be.

It may be recalled that some months ago there appeared in these columns an exposition of the organization and the indoctrination of the German people and the integration of all elements in Germany into a single unit, created for the purpose of waging total war. This dealt with the positive steps taken in the training of the youth and conversion or compulsion exerted over such of the older generation as were sufficiently pliable. In this and succeeding articles I propose to deal with what might be called a program of negation since its purpose was to destroy the quality of resistance to Nazism on the part of those too old or too stubborn to accept, actively or passively, the Nazi regime. It is what I have alluded to as the program of "planned terror."

Nazification Extended To All Classes

First, it must be remembered that since the Nazis were in full power for about 12 years and the real indoctrination of the German youth began at about the age of 12, there might be presumed to remain a group of middle-aged Germans who escaped the full blight of Nazi indoctrination. Normally they would be the ones most likely to offer collaboration with the American or other officials and most amenable to an acceptance of democratic methods and beliefs.

Of course, there are some such. On the other hand, although this group who by age or inclination were less favorable to Nazification, the majority have not escaped the effects of Nazi rule. These men were brought up in a more or less normal 20th century atmosphere, regimented to some extent, it is true and with the long tradition of German militarism behind them, but at root a kindly, businesslike, churchgoing folk whose evils were environmental and not necessarily hereditary as they proved when they left home and settled on our shores.

They are the ones in Germany whom we blame for failing to arise and overthrow the Hitler regime, for accepting it and its inhumanities. We find them now, according to most of the persons who have visited Germany, befuddled, submissive, yet resentful, but honestly rejecting all personal, individual responsibility for war guilt of Germany and the atrocities of the Nazis. For the most part they have proved about as valuable in assisting in the governing of their country as a large piece of slightly rancid dough.

BARBS... by Baukhage

Don't psychoanalyze the returned G.I., says General Eisenhower, pat him on the back. And, he might have added, keep your hand out of his pocket while you're doing it.

Surplus war property is estimated as equal in value to one-third of all the man-made property in this country less than 10 years ago, from the smallest pin to Boulder Dam.

To meet this and other conditions existing in the Allied zone of occupation, the psychological warfare division of supreme headquarters has a special program worked out. (And don't be frightened at the \$64 title of that organization—a lot of our boys are alive today because of its assault on the enemy as you will learn some day.)

Aim to Reorient German Mind

A part of the aim of the American program is to help maintain order, and its long-range objective is described as "reorienting the German mind, after 12 years of Nazism."

General McClure, head of the psychological warfare division, explains the immediate objectives of the information bureau of his division as "(1) to maintain and deepen the mood of passive acquiescence and acceptance of orders to the German people, and so to facilitate the completion of the occupation of Germany; (2) to undertake special campaigns required by military government, and (3) to take the first steps toward arousing a sense of collective responsibility for Germany's crimes and to provide the facts which expose the fatal consequences of Nazi and militarist leadership and German acquiescence in them."

General McClure realizes that step number three is a long one and a high one. At present the American occupation officials are in a somewhat paradoxical position. They are expected to maintain strict military discipline and in the same breath in which they order, "Stand at attention," they have to say, "Now think for yourself!" And furthermore the Nazis have done all that is humanly possible—or I should say, inhumanly possible—to see that there is nothing left of initiative or individual responsibility in Germany. Having created this state of chaos, they hope to gain an interim in which to strengthen their underground.

It is not organized resistance which the American occupation is meeting. Out of 10,000,000 or more Germans in the American zone, so far less than 4,000 have been jailed for acts inimical to the American military regime, but hundreds and hundreds have been fired from the civil administration because they cannot produce a clean anti-Hitler-record or they have definite connections with the Nazi party or its activities.

What many people fail to realize in this connection is how thorough the Nazification of Germany has been. I had occasion to point out in previous columns that the German people were the Nazis' first conquest, that it took longer than the military conquest of any of the nations occupied by the German armies and that the preparation for this domestic campaign was long and thorough.

Recently we have had a chance to learn more about what a concentration camp really was. I refer not only to the grisly horrors revealed by the dead and the living-dead found in the captured camps. What is far more deeply revealing is the testimony of some of the former inmates who were released earlier with their brains still intact. From them we learn the powerful psychological influences of the treatment of prisoners by the gestapo.

This psychological effect reached those outside, too. Further, by repeating publicly the camp brutality in a milder form and likewise by means of the tyrannical restrictions on the whole people, all Germany was turned into one great concentration camp. This was deliberately planned.

From my own personal experiences in Nazi Germany I can testify that this last statement is not an exaggeration. I have felt the "terror" atmosphere which the gestapo created even for a foreigner, reasonably sure of safe and unmolested departure from the accursed country. Leaving Germany in wartime, herded into the station under the piercing eyes of the SS troopers, with the invisible presence of the gestapo all about one, had a paralyzing effect on a person even though he had a passport in his pocket and the sovereign power of the United States behind him.

Star Dust
STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

JOAN EDWARDS has it to her credit that she wasn't discovered by her uncle, the star-maker, Gus Edwards, but got to the top by herself. But the gay young star of "The Hit Parade" did want her uncle to be present at one of her broadcasts, so she arranged to go to the Coast for some



JOAN EDWARDS

guest performances, and have her uncle, who has been ill for so long, brought to one of them. Joan as the mother of lovely young Judy Ann, aged 1 1/2, is a different person from the talented singer and pianist the public knows; she'd like to spend a lot more time with that young lady if she could. But she's tied to "The Hit Parade" for years to come.

It's nothing new for Director Mitchell Leisen to lend his own belongings as props for pictures. He did it for the eighth time for "Masquerade in Mexico," when Dorothy Lamour had to be shown with a lot of smart luggage. The property department couldn't supply matched bags, wardrobe cases and a steamer trunk—so you'll see Dorothy surrounded by Mr. Leisen's very expensive traveling kit.

Alexis Smith wound up her role in "The Two Mrs. Carrrolls" at Warner Bros. on a Saturday afternoon, and immediately walked across the studio lot to begin work in "Night and Day," based on the life and music of Cole Porter; she's seen as Mrs. Porter.

For three years Metro has been grooming Jacqueline White for big things; she was signed up right out of college, and has had just one picture role. In "Song of Russia," she gets her first big role in "The Yearling," playing opposite Gregory Peck.

"Queen for a Day," the Cinderella show aired daily over Mutual, will become a picture; Ed Golden's bought the film rights, and it will be released through United Artists. In case you haven't heard the show, it's the one on which a queen for a day is chosen from the studio audience, and then is given her every wish. In the picture the Queen will probably drop in on various movie stars.

Two famous mysteries, written in the last century, will reach the screen by way of the Warner Bros. studio. They're by Wilkie Collins. One is "Woman in White," the other is "The Moonstone"—and they're better than many a modern whodunit.

Rise Stevens takes another step up the ladder with that new radio show of hers that is the summer replacement for "Information Please." And it's a novel idea to have a different musical director each week, from one of the leading motion picture companies.

Several weeks ago Lulu McConnell, feminine star of the hilarious "It Pays to Be Ignorant," was ordered to a hospital by her doctor. She was a good patient till Friday came; then she defied doctors and nurses, got up and dressed, and was off to the studio for her broadcast. Like the show's other stars, she's an old-timer in the theater. "When I can't get to the broadcast, I'll be dead," she told Tom Howard.

Weary apartment seekers in Hollywood rejoiced when a sign "Apartment for Rent," was hung outside one of the buildings of the Monogram studio that faces the street. Gale Storm was to do a scene for "The Gay Nineties," inspecting the sign—before camera crews could get there the street was so crowded that it took half an hour for an assistant director to convince them that it was just for a picture.

ODDS AND ENDS—Jane Withers will probably have her own air show in the fall, a show for young people. . . . Alice Faye may abandon movies completely, and do an air show with her husband, Phil Harris. . . . Hi Brown, producer-director of "Inner Sanctum," has directed over 15,000 broadcasts, and during one year had 35 of his own shows on the air. . . . The Ray Balger show, replacing the Jimmy Durante-Carry Moore one, has a staggering lineup of stars signed for the summer and early fall. . . . Judy Canova's husband left for overseas when their baby was two weeks old—but the proud parents drank a toast to the baby.

To Harriman There Was To Be Time for Thinking

Railroad Magnate E. H. Harriman expected his employees to work hard. That's why it almost gave one of his assistants heart failure when the multimillionaire, without warning, walked into his office and found the man sitting idle. The culprit had been sprawling comfortably in his chair, his feet on the desk and a fat cigar in his face. At the sight of Harriman the employe briskly jumped to his feet, at the same time mentally shedding plenty of tears over his lost job.

"That's perfectly all right. Remain seated," urged the nabob. "I'm delighted to see that you take time out to think."

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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