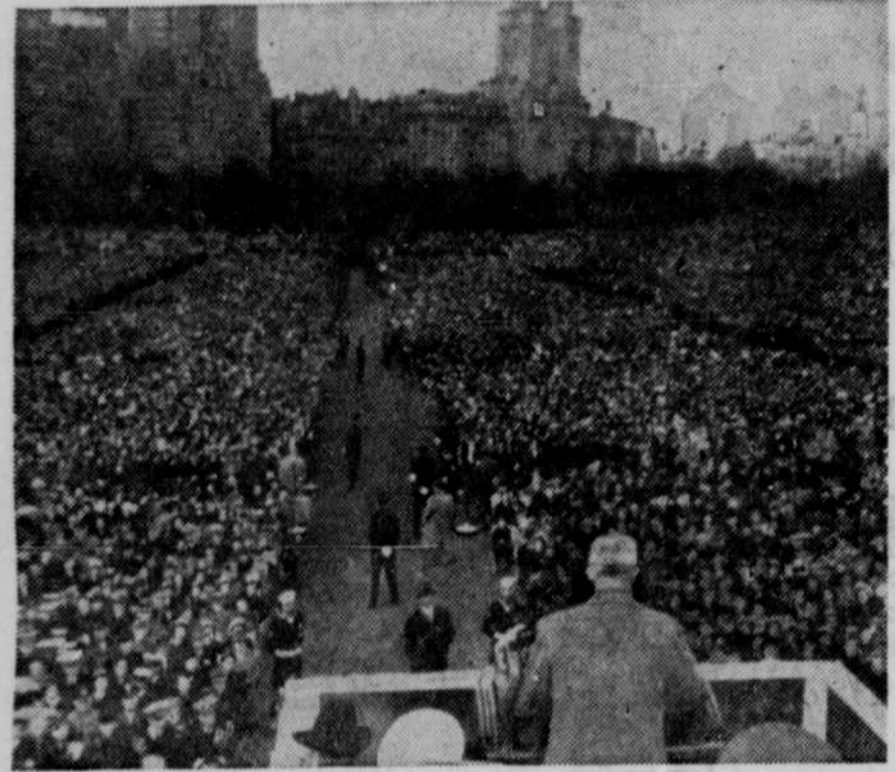


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Free Bargaining Rule for Postwar Pay Settlements; Square Deal for All Goal of U.S. Foreign Policy

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.)



President Truman enunciates U. S. foreign policy before 1,000,000 listeners in Central park, New York, on Navy Day. (See Foreign Policy.)

LABOR-CAPITAL: On Our Own

In reiterating his faith in free enterprise, President Truman puts the question of postwar wages squarely up to capital and labor, allowing them to work out their differences within the structure of the government's stabilization policy.

Presenting his program after conferences with top business and labor leaders, the President laid down a guide to resolve unrest created by the slash in reconversion wages due to the loss of wartime overtime, and reflected in the CIO-United Automobile Workers and Oil Workers demand for a 30 per cent pay boost and the United Steel Workers stand for a \$2 a day raise.

In asking for general wage increases to maintain high take-home pay, with price adjustments permissible in hardship cases, the President said industry was well able to afford costs because of reduced labor costs, downward reclassification of many jobs, high productivity per worker and tax credits where company earnings fall below normal peacetime levels. At the same time, however, Mr. Truman warned labor not to be excessive in its demands so that a profitable position for industry could be preserved, assuring future expansion.

Recognizing the probabilities of hardships in many low-price industries in the event of wage increases, the President's program calls for a readjustment of prices in cases where past pay boosts have not equaled the wartime rise in living costs; where differences in compensation exist among plants in the same industry or locality, or where higher wages are necessary to attract workers to essential enterprises.

In outlining his program for industrial peace, Mr. Truman also asked congress for reconsideration of legislation to authorize maximum unemployment compensation of \$25 weekly for 26 weeks and permit the government to plan for full employment in any year where estimated private enterprise fails to absorb the labor supply.

FOREIGN POLICY: Await Results

Though the objectives of President Truman's foreign policy declaration met with broad approval, critics of the administration's postwar diplomacy adopted a watch-and-wait attitude for the implementation of the program.

The President's pronouncement came at a ticklish period in world politics, what with internal trouble brewing in China between the nationalists and communists; native populations in the East Indies and Indochina clamoring for self-rule; the U. S. and Britain at odds with Russia over the establishment of popular governments in the Balkans, and demand rising for a review of economic policy for Germany.

In speaking to the world from Central Park, New York, Mr. Truman elaborated on broad principles covering all of the areas of these disputes, promising to bring the full force of American might for the preservation of world peace. He declared the U. S. stood for:

Self government for all people prepared for it without interference from any foreign source.

No recognition for any government imposed upon a nation by a foreign

NEW AUTOS: First Come

To anxious Americans stirred by the first-come, first-serve basis for new automobile sales, production information from the industry's manufacturing plants was of utmost interest.

Despite removal of rationing control over car distribution, the volume of output will still determine the extent to which the pent-up postwar market will be satisfied; especially if dealers respect the government's counsel to consider the needs of essential users first. With an increasing number of trade-ins, however, more used cars will supplement the over-all supply.

Of the big three in the automobile field, Ford and General Motors already are turning out hundreds of cars per day, while Chrysler is finishing preparations for large production following extended war activity. Smaller manufacturers also are well on the road to substantial output.

With only labor difficulties threatening increased output, Ford presently is turning out 460 cars a day and hopes to up production to 2,000 a day by the end of the year. In General Motors plants, current Chevrolet manufacture has totaled 500 a day, with a goal of 6,800 a day within a year; Pontiac 150 a day and 1,800 a day by February; Buick 100 a day and 1,800 a day by March 1; Oldsmobile 100 a day and 1,300 by March 1, and Cadillac 80 a day and 320 by next spring.

Among other manufacturers, Packard is turning out 50 cars a day with an objective of 8,000 by the end of 1945, and Hudson is producing 120 daily with a goal of 300,000 within the next year. Nash assembly also is underway.

Though containing no radical provisions, all new automobiles promise new mechanical improvements, interior refinements and slight modification of styling, especially in the front.

power and prevention where possible of forceful imposition of such a government.

Economic collaboration among all nations for improved living conditions and establishment of freedom from fear and from want.

Though recognizing the complications inherent from the natural desire of individual nations to secure the best possible advantages for themselves, the President declared no differences existed among the great powers which could not be resolved. Both patience and understanding would be needed, he said, and results would not be as dramatic as those of war.

WAR CRIMES: Try 'Tiger'

Accused of laxity in the control of his troops, and countenancing atrocities, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, once the celebrated "Tiger" of the Japanese army, stood trial in Manila as a war criminal in proceedings that promised to serve as a warning to Asiatic commanders of the future.

Attired in a natty grey-green uniform, with a sport shirt with an open collar, Yamashita, conqueror of Malaya and the Philippines early in the war, listened attentively as a parade of witnesses charged Jap troops with bayoneting women and children, murdering underground suspects and looting.

Though diffident and wary, Yamashita, defended by U. S. military counsel, put up a stiff fight for his neck, with his attorneys questioning witnesses closely on details and seeking to establish the martial character of many of the reported executions. Intent on justice, the erstwhile "Tiger's" American attorneys indicated an appeal would be made to the U. S. supreme court in the event of an adverse decision.

SOUTH AMERICA: Turnover

A mixture of quick Latin temper, opportunists preying on immobile masses, and the relative disorganization of countries due to inadequate communications, South American politics took another dramatic twist with long-time Pres. Getulio Vargas' retirement in Brazil, and succession by Judge Jose Linhares.



Per usual the army figured in the turnover, reportedly countering a Vargas-backed movement to postpone the forthcoming presidential elections by threatening to seize power. In seeking to defer the presidential balloting, the constituent organization proposed the naming of a popular assembly first to draw up a constitution, a maneuver that would have permitted Vargas to dominate the proceedings.

In reportedly backing Vargas, the army might well have remembered his suspension of the presidential election in 1937 during a red-hot campaign, and his dissolution of congress in the same year because of bickering which he said prevented orderly government. Reputed to be a benevolent dictator, Vargas first achieved recognition in 1927 as head of Rio Grande do Sol, where he established a model state bank.

Mystic Wonder



Therese Neumann

To 22-year-old Harold Dittman of New Orleans, La., a U. S. army chaplain's assistant, went the singular experience of witnessing the agony of legendary Therese Neumann, 42, of Konnersreuth, Germany, with the Christ-like wounds in her hands, 9 thorn-like holes around her head and the torn flesh at her wrists.

It was on the first Friday of the month when Dittman saw Sainly Therese, long a medical and theological marvel, suddenly stiffen, grit her teeth and moan and groan. Bloody sweat appeared on her wrists as she repeated the words Christ was said to have uttered before Pilate. Her wounds started bleeding and blood poured from the holes about her head. Her eyes shone with an almost blinding light.

For 3 hours Therese bled, Dittman said, then she lapsed into unconsciousness for about 30 minutes. Standing 6 feet tall and weighing more than 210 pounds, she is reported not to have tasted food nor drink for 17 years, and merely touches the wafer to her mouth in holy communion.

AGRICULTURE: Production Guide

To be presented as a guide rather than as a goal for 1946 farm output, the department of agriculture is shortly expected to outline a production program equaling this year's, with alterations in some individual items to reflect postwar readjustments.

With no over-all decrease in output expected before 1947, the USDA reportedly will ask for maintenance of current corn and wheat acreage, appreciable increases for sugar beets and cotton, expansion in cover crops and pasture, a slight decrease for potatoes and sharp reductions for soybeans and flaxseed.

Requirements for cattle and hogs will remain at 1946 levels but big cutbacks are expected to be asked for both chickens and eggs. At the all-time top of 123 billion pounds, milk production is considered too high and a drop of 5 billion pounds may be in the offing for next year.

FOREIGN ASSETS: Base for Trade Boom

With foreign countries expected to possess 30 billion dollars in expendable assets by the end of 1945, possibilities for a heavy postwar American export trade loom large.

In compiling figures on the assets of foreign countries, the Institute of Life Insurance revealed that of the 30 billion dollars, 75 per cent would represent readily available purchasing power in gold, dollar balances, American currency held abroad and short term investments.

Washington Digest

Fundamentals Needed In Postwar Education



Courses Must Be Centered Around Core of Subjects Stressing Human Relations; Physical Build-up Also Important.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

(This is the second of two articles on the "new reconversion," this one in education.)

In a previous column I laid before you the vital need of reconverting our educational system if America is going to meet the challenge of other ideologies to the faith in our democratic institutions. I pointed out how poorly many of our occupation forces are testifying to their democratic convictions in the face of the mentality of our former enemies.

I took you into the office of Commissioner of Education John Studebaker who pointed out to me how reconverting educationally is as important as reconverting industrially if we are going to meet the problems of the day. Dr. Studebaker said that this could be achieved by making a solid core of education available to all. Such a core would be composed of certain basic studies which educators believe are essential to a solidarity of democratic thought. The commissioner of education sees this core as a reinforcement of mental iron in the moral structure of the nation.

When you talk about making this core available to all, that is not the complete picture. Men like Doctor Studebaker would have this group of basic studies required of all students, not just made available to them. And thereby, say the traditionalists, hangs a threat to the elective system under which many institutions of learning have been comfortably educating students. Under the system of free choice, College Joe and College Jane could pick the courses their hearts desired. If their hearts desired a little extra sleep in the morning, they could pick classes that would not require early rising. If extra-curricular activities were particularly heavy one semester, they did not have to take economics which was hard when Turkish architecture was a snap.

Too many students have been coming out of our institutions of learning without a basic concept of what our democracy is all about, say the educators who are crying for reconversion. If they don't select the courses that will give them that concept, they must be required to take them, these same men say—the future of our way of life is at stake.

Education Vital Force in State

It is a well-known fact that before the Nazis ever dreamed of world conquest they first restrained by force, those who were too old or too wise to accept Nazi indoctrination. The more malleable minds of the young were filled with the false doctrines of subordination to the state, race hatred and exaltation of might. Their other anti-democratic and anti-Christian principles were poured into the youth until there was produced a state in which the controlling element of the population was fanatically loyal to Nazism.

Democracy and Christian principles once instilled can produce just as strong a loyalty, just as enduring a faith, but there is a minimum of instruction in their true meaning that must be made available to everyone—more than that, that should be required study of everyone who would be a good citizen. This is the first way in which the destructive forces which are working against democracy can be arrested.

And so Doctor Studebaker presents the idea of a "core" around which can be built an understanding of the whole democratic system; how its parts can be fitted into one another and into a world which must either be closely integrated or explosively antagonistic.

There is not space here to consider the details of the composition of this core. Two examples of the type of studies which Doctor Studebaker feels are essential, and which must be taught much more comprehensively and for a longer period than they are now, was given in the first article. They are economics and geography. There must be basic understandings and skills in the field of language. By that the commissioner means the channels by which we communicate and are communicated with—reading, writ-

ing, listening, speaking. Since radio broadcasts are heard daily by multiplied millions, critical listening should be a vital part of the basic educational program.

Since freedom of expression is an essential attribute of a democracy, citizens need to develop critical thinking in order to evaluate the powerful influence of communication and propaganda constantly brought to bear on them.

War Exposes Academic Weaknesses

During the war, certain major weaknesses in our educational system were bluntly exposed. Total rejections in the war for physical, psychiatric and educational reasons have been almost as numerous as the number of men who served in the army overseas. We may or may not need our young men to fight another war, but regardless of this, we need to improve school programs of health and physical education, including the early discovery of remediable defects to be corrected by family physicians and public health agencies. A nation that would be strong, must be strong physically.

Military authorities have also found a major weakness in the work of the schools in the failure to require older students to carry mathematics to the point of practical mastery.

The natural sciences gained a larger place in the field of education during the war, and they should continue to do so, according to Commissioner Studebaker. No adequate understanding of our civilization is possible without considerable knowledge of them. Moreover, many careers in trade, technical, professional and scientific pursuits—teacher of industry, business or agriculture, are handicapped without a thorough scientific groundwork, laid in the elementary and secondary schools and for many, continued in the colleges and universities.

But one of the most basic segments of the core, in the opinion of Dr. Studebaker, should be made up of the social studies. It is upon this group that we have leaned most heavily in training for responsible citizenship—and this must continue. History and the other social studies are essential to the grounding of our citizens in the American tradition of political liberty, a knowledge of the structure of our republican form of government, and a firm attachment to the democratic faith, Doctor Studebaker says.

I said that it is the belief of important educators that a core of this type must become a "must" in the curricula of the nation, thereby casting overboard the traditional elective system whereby a student is given pretty much free choice in what he will study. This new approach is emphasized in one of the most widely quoted documents of recent publication, the Harvard study entitled, "General Education in a Free Society." This work has startled a number of people coming as it does from the institution that saw the elective system reach its most extreme form, for it recommends the abandonment of that system. In this document, the chief priest of the elective system points out the weaknesses of that long-cherished method.

Of course, it is one thing to set up curricula that will insure the fact that those attending school will get the basic studies. It is another to see that these required subjects are made available to all. Is it possible to produce and democratically distribute this basic core to all America?

Not yet. That is another must in the new reconversion. The expenditures now made on this priceless commodity are inadequate. But I am not dealing here with the finances of education. That is a subject in itself. Suffice it to say that even with greater funds this product, as blue-printed by the experts, cannot be produced in the existing plants any more than the peacetime models and types of industrial commodities can be produced by machines equipped for war production. Nor is the personnel and the training of that personnel adequate.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Half the communities in the United States are not reached by a railway, says the automobile manufacturing association. They have to roll on rubber instead of rails.

Last year more people were killed by accidents in the rural areas than in the cities. There were more automobile collisions in the rural and small-town areas. Why?

The highest suicide rate among women is found in Japan and Germanic countries. Maybe their own wives didn't like 'em any better than the Allies did.

At the army air forces center in Orlando, Fla., they are perfecting motor vehicles which will operate over the snow. Query: where do they get the snow in Florida?

RAF Uses Knot

To simplify the work of its navigators, the Royal Air Force now uses the knot, or nautical mile per hour, as its official measure of speed, its charts use the Mercator projection in which distances are measured in nautical miles.

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Flying farm produce from sunny California to winter markets within 48 hours after harvest has proved a practical "dream," a 90-day test, establishing the practicality of the plan.

The use of super-cargo planes, such as a Consolidated Vultee with a payload of 18,500 pounds, and of specially designed wirecub crates of reduced weight, has cut the cost

of perishable air shipments from 26 cents to 15 cents per pound for a 2,000-mile flight, flight tests revealed.

The test proved that there was a very large and definite undeveloped market in the Northeast for sun-ripe, tropical and semi-tropical fruit, such as figs and natal plums, as well as freshly picked lettuce, asparagus, strawberries, melons, etc.