

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U. S. Code Interceptions Bared  
Jap War Plans; Attlee Outlines  
Labor Party Economic Program

Released by Western Newspaper Union

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



As joint U. S.-British commission studies Palestine problem, Jewish youth parade in Jerusalem in protest against restriction of immigration into Holy Land.

PEARL HARBOR:  
Code Secrets

As the Pearl Harbor investigation got underway at Washington, D. C., before a joint 10-man congressional committee, intercepted messages placed in the records disclosed that U. S. intelligence officers had cracked the secret Japanese code a year before the start of the war.

While the early intercepted messages dealt with ship movements, chief interest centered in the diplomatic documents dating from July 2, 1941, when Tokyo told Berlin that Japan would work for its "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" regardless of the world situation.

On November 22, Tokyo advised Nomura and Kurusu, Jap envoys negotiating in Washington with Secretary of State Hull, that it had decided to set November 29 as the final date for effecting an agreement, after which things would "automatically . . . happen" in case of failure. Then on November 26, Nomura told Tokyo of Hull's ultimatum and the improbability of reaching a settlement.

On November 30, Tokyo informed Berlin of the imminence of war with the U. S. and later relayed the same message to Rome. Meanwhile, Tokyo warned its consulates on December 3 to be on guard for the "winds" messages in short wave radio broadcasts indicating rupture of relations with the Allies. The "east wind, rain" message (meaning war with the U. S.) then came through on December 5.

Among the last messages decoded were Tokyo's reply to Hull's ultimatum on December 6, with final instructions for presentation to the U. S. at 1 p. m. the following day coming in on the morning of December 7. Dated December 7, a Jap message from Budapest, Hungary, to Tokyo stated that the American minister to that country had presented its government with a communique from the British that a state of war would break out on the seventh.

BIG TALK:  
Reassures U. S.

In the nation's capital to discuss disposition of the horrible atom bomb and touchy international questions, British Prime Minister Attlee also found time to address congress and outline the democratic objectives of his labor party just as negotiations for a multi-billion dollar loan from the U. S. were materializing.

Aimed at helping Britain get its export-import trade functioning again and lighten the load of six billion dollars of debts to wartime creditors, the projected multi-billion dollar advance was attacked in some circles as an aid to the labor party in socializing the United Kingdom. In addressing congress, Attlee declared that British businesses were only to be nationalized when they had grown into monopolies detrimental to the economy.

No radical in speech or appearance, the short, mild-mannered, mustached British leader described the labor party as a representative cross-section of liberal English society, with professional and business men, and even aristocrats, joining with the working classes in its membership.

In determining to retain the secret of the know-how of harnessing the atom, President Truman and Attlee declared that until effective safeguards were set up against its de-

structive use, no advantage would come from sharing its use. To work out such safeguards permitting exchange of vital information on atomic energy for industrial purposes, the Big Two recommended the creation of a United Nations commission.

As revealed by Foreign Minister Bevin in the house of commons recently, Britain has expressed deep concern over Russian demands for trusteeship of Eritrea and Tripolitania in the Near East, and establishment of a naval base in the Dodecanese islands, inasmuch as these territories lie athwart the famed "life-line" of the empire through the Mediterranean and Suez canal.

Coincident with Attlee's visit to Washington was the U. S. and British announcement that a joint commission of the two countries would undertake a study of the ticklish Jewish immigration question with a view toward easing the plight of European refugees.

Pressing importance of the issue was emphasized by continued Arab and Jewish riots in the Near East, with scores killed and wounded in widespread demonstrations over the question of making Palestine a national homeland for the Hebrews.

Because they have been banded into a league 33 million strong spread over the entire Near East, with control over rich oil deposits cherished by U. S. and British concerns, the Arabs have greatly complicated settlement of the Palestine issue in view of their stubborn opposition to large-scale Jewish immigration.

Taking the Arab objections into consideration, the joint U. S. and British commission will look into the question of whether heavy immigration would upset the Arabs' political and economic position in Palestine. Consideration also was to be given to providing remedial action in Europe itself and allowing immigration to other countries.

JAPAN:  
Seek Trade

As the question of reconstituting the Japanese economy arose, Nipponese officials drew a pattern for the nation's future trade relations with the world by recommending a barter system to facilitate immediate imports of needed foodstuffs and raw materials. Under terms of surrender, Japan will not be permitted to produce some of the items formerly exported.

Under the Japanese proposal for the resumption of trade, Nippon would receive substantial amounts of food, salt, cotton, copra, coal, iron ore and non-ferrous metals, in exchange for gold, diamonds, silk, cotton goods, chemical products, medical supplies, machinery, hardware, and tin.

The problem of recreating the Japanese economy was pointed up by revelation that the country had been the sixth biggest prewar exporter, shipping out almost a billion dollars worth of goods each year. Of the total amount, China obtained the largest part, with the U. S. and India following.

Of the total amount, China obtained 27.2 per cent; the U. S., 18.2 per cent; India, 6.2 per cent; Great Britain, 3.7 per cent; Latin America, 3 per cent; Australia, 2 per cent, and Germany 0.7 per cent. Other European and Asiatic countries took 2.1 and 3.1 per cent of the remainder of exports respectively.

Predict Another Full Larder for U. S.

Total food available for civilians in 1946 will be considerably greater than in 1945 with average food consumption per capita expected to be larger than in 1945, the department of agriculture reported. All foods, however, will not be equally plentiful, with pork, the better grades of beef and veals, fats, oils and sugar in shorter supply.

Most of the expected improvement in civilian food supplies next year stems from the sharp cutback in military food requirements, which will drop to one-third or even one-quarter of the 1945 level. Exports and shipments of food in 1946 will continue large, assuming that satisfactory financial arrangements are completed. The greater part of these exports will move in the early months of the year, mainly to the United Kingdom and the liberated areas of Europe.

FOOD:  
Europe's Need

As congress wrangled over appropriation of \$550,000,000 to complete the original government pledge of \$1,350,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and President Truman asked for another \$1,350,000,000 for the agency, UNRRA officials abroad estimated that liberated European countries would need 9,000,000 tons of foodstuffs this winter to avoid starvation and serious malnutrition.

Because of interruptions in farming caused by the war and drought, European agriculture will be able to furnish metropolitan districts with food assuring a daily intake of only 1,200 calories, UNRRA said. Though receipt of 9,000,000 tons of food would boost this figure to 2,000 calories, the diet still would fall below standard nutritional requirements.

Investigations in Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Norway revealed that there was a pressing need for feed to help rebuild the cattle and dairy industries, seriously depleted by butchering of conquering armies and the diversion of grains to human consumption. Having already shipped 2,400 cows to southern and eastern Europe, UNRRA plans additional substantial monthly deliveries through the winter.

Meanwhile, American grain markets boomed upon the prospect of heavy demand in the coming months, with cash and December rye a sensational leader on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Cash rye held a substantial margin over cash wheat, what with distillers scrambling for the grain in view of a shortage of corn and sorghum, while the December future soared to almost \$1.90 a bushel, topping December wheat for the first time since 1921.

Another bullish factor in the market was an estimated drop of 287,000,000 bushels in the 1944 rye crop in Europe where the grain is an important bread staple, and smaller supplies in both the U. S. and Canada.

Because of the slowness in delivery of grain to coastal ports, many experts feared exports in the early half of 1946 might fall below expectations. Railroads clamped on emergency demurrage charges in an effort to speed up unloading of box cars to ease the situation.

'Sonny' Sets Fast Pace

To the question of what makes Ellsworth ("Sonny") Wisecarver, 16, so irresistible to women older than him, Mrs. Eleanor Deveny, 24, who figured in his latest romantic interlude, mused: "Dream man—Ideal companion—Perfect lover."

Mother of two children and wife of an army corporal serving in Japan, Mrs. Deveny eloped with "Sonny" following



Mrs. Deveny and "Sonny."

a meeting at the home of a mutual friend. Two years ago, Mrs. Elaine Monfredi, 22, and also the mother of two children, ran off with young Wisecarver in his first amorous episode. In elaborating on "Sonny's" attributes, Mrs. Deveny asserted: "I'd like to take care of him the rest of my life. . . . He's good, considerate and older than his years." She would not return to her husband, she said.

CHINA:  
Friendly Enemies

Once deadly enemies, Chinese nationalists and Japanese troops have become brothers in arms in northern China, where Nipponese forces have been employed by the central government for the protection of vital territory and railroads against communist attack.

While the Japanese actively aided the nationalists in their drive to secure a foothold in the north, U. S. marines kept their distance in the bloody strife between Chiang Kai-shek's troops and the Reds, being ordered only to guard American lives and property in the battle zone. Meanwhile, the nationalists pressed their advantage with lend-lease supplies originally destined for use against the Japanese.

Though fighting raged throughout the whole northern area, attention was riveted on nationalist attempts to smash into the industrial province of Manchuria, which the communists reportedly planned to convert into a military stronghold. Early fighting centered around Shanhai-kwan, gateway city to Manchuria lying at the eastern end of the Great Wall.

G.I. INSURANCE:

Too much high pressure on draftees when they took out government life insurance on entering the service and not enough salesmanship now to get them to keep it after discharge, are the main reasons why three out of four veterans are lapsing their insurance, according to a study by Northwestern National Life Insurance company.

World War II service insurance is less flexible and carries fewer privileges than government insurance for veterans of World War I.

Washington Digest

Attitude Against Postwar  
Service Sways Congress



Public Joins Influential Organizations in  
Objections to Training; Need for  
Interim Security Force Argued.

By BAUKHAGE  
News Analyst and Commentator.

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In the days that followed President Truman's message to congress urging universal military training we, in Washington, waited to see if there would be an echo to the President's words spoken so earnestly but with so little effect on the audience before him. There was an echo all right but it was an emphatic rumble of negation.

I wasn't surprised—I read my listeners' letters. It was interesting to see the way the members of congress reacted to the President's message as he delivered it. I watched them with one eye on the text of his speech as I stood squeezed into the crowd in the gallery of the house.

Varied Reaction  
To Proposal

Here are some of the sentences which I checked as bringing response:

... above all else, we are strong because of the courage and vigor and skill of a liberty-loving people who are determined that this nation shall remain forever free." (Applause). Well, that was a general, non-compromising sentiment. Nothing to do with the subject in hand.

There was the statement that we didn't lack faith in the United Nations organization, "on the contrary with all we have, we intend to back our obligations and commitments under the United Nations charter." (Mild applause, this time.)

Then came the response to the first direct appeal for the measure in hand. The President said: "The surest way to guarantee that no nation will attack us is to remain strong in the only kind of strength an aggressor can understand—military power." Applause again but I had the feeling it was for the sentiment and not the suggested means of implementing it.

When he said that "the basic reason for military training" is to guarantee safety and freedom from an aggressor, there was another demonstration, but not quite as energetic and many members, I noted, refrained from any applause at all.

The last note is the most emphatic. "Good applause" followed the President's affirmation that "until we are assured that our peace machinery is functioning adequately, we must relentlessly preserve our superiority on land and sea and in the air." But that is just what the congress is not willing to do because it believes the country is not willing to have them do it. I am sure of that because I know they have been receiving, as I have, far more letters against military training than in favor of it.

Must Sell  
Public Program

Today, a man who keeps his fingers on the pulse of congress assures me that there will never be a universal military training act until a great deal more "selling" has been done by those who believe in it, than has been attempted so far.

This man, like the writer, is a convert to the cause, so his expression was the reverse of wishful thinking. Both of us, though members of the American Legion, never favored their program for universal service urged upon congress, beginning shortly after the last war.

"There is too much organized opposition," my friend said, "such powerful influences as the federal council of churches, some influential members of the Catholic church, virtually all of labor so far (and this includes the CIO and the AFL which often nullify each other's efforts) the colleges and the unorganized group which might be called simply 'the mothers.'"

Where do the returned veterans stand? It is too early to say. If they follow in their fathers' footsteps they will eventually vote for preparedness. It is the tendency of men who have seen service to place a high value on thorough preliminary training. But they will not become vocal until they join the ranks of the World War I veteran organizations or build others of their own.

There is, however, another force which may change the picture—a change in the international set-up which will inject the element of

fear into the people's attitude and since fear starts the adrenalin flowing that usually means action.

Meanwhile, there are those who feel that complete preparedness not only is essential in the interim, even though a future world security organization is moving swiftly to fruition, but that it will also act as a stimulus toward such a goal. The argument runs briefly: We must prepare to enforce peace, or prepare to fight a war. Many members of congress realize this and would undoubtedly support the President's program if they felt they could do so without flying in the face of the majority opinion of their constituents. I do not intend to use this column as a platform upon which to debate the issue now but I would like to present a viewpoint expressed by a medical man which made considerable impression on the comparatively few Washingtonians who heard him address a recent meeting in the capitol. The speaker was Dr. G. B. Chisholm, one of the world's foremost psychiatrists, who served as chief medical officer of the Canadian army and is now deputy health minister of Canada.

'Maturity' Needed  
For Peace

His thesis is that "this is a sick world, with an old, chronic but evermore extensive and serious sickness. Its sickness has recently become acutely dangerous and the future is uncertain indeed."

It is a sickness which has made us "the kind of people" who fight major wars every 15 or 20 years. The cure is education. Just as individuals become neurotic because they are not mature, and thus are unable to cope with the situations they must meet, so the world has developed a behavior pattern which produces something which nobody wants: war.

We must have enough people who can show tolerance, be patient, and above all have the ability to compromise. These are qualities of maturity, Dr. Chisholm points out, and people, mature in this sense, would not want to start wars and would prevent other people from starting them.

But the doctor realizes that education will not produce such maturity in one generation. Such a state must be realized or we face one of two alternatives. Either we must become a race of trained killers, or a race of slaves.

Until we can achieve education sufficient to avoid such horrible fates, "for so long as it may take to change the bringing up of children enough in this world, our close watch on each and everyone in the world should not be relaxed for a moment." The first step in eradicating war is an attainable stopgap, Dr. Chisholm believes. Security must be achieved and the valid fear of aggression eliminated. This means legislation backed by immediately available combined force prepared to suppress ruthlessly any appeal to force by any peoples of the world. The administration of such a force is a delicate problem but it can be devised if and when the great power really wants it.

The second step would be to provide the opportunity for all peoples to live on economic levels which do not vary too widely, either geographically or by groups within a population. This means a redistribution of material. This is possible since there are enough resources in the world to go around.

It is impossible in this space to do justice to Dr. Chisholm's views but the main points are these: he feels that man has developed one consistent pattern of behavior which causes him to indulge in a major war at frequent intervals; that going to war represents immaturity; that immaturity can only be cured by education beginning at childhood with an accent on the "sciences of living"; that until we achieve maturity we must unite ruthlessly to suppress the effort on the part of any nation or anyone in any nation to start a war.

Psychiatrists may not solve the problem of world peace but it is safe to say that immature laymen won't either. Meanwhile, what congress must decide is how dry the country wants to keep our powder.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Television will be a great help to the police. One way will be exposing the rackets of confidence men.

War must make people generous. The "march of dimes" contributions to fight infantile paralysis increased 25 per cent last winter but the War Community fund had a tough battle after the fighting stopped.

It takes an orchid seven years to produce its first bloom and once around the dance floor can finish it.

The only American foreign service man (state department) ever arrested on charges of espionage was completely vindicated and promoted to a responsible position. His arrest was just a plain mistake, but he had to be tried.

Star Dust  
STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

ARTHUR GODFREY'S one of the most popular men on the air, also one of the most dangerous—anyone who tries to follow the procedure that boosted him to success is headed for trouble. Godfrey made his radio debut 17 years ago, but tiring of monotonous routine, he tried to get fired by smashing records he didn't like, in-



ARTHUR GODFREY

stead of just setting them going, as he was hired to do. He kidded his sponsor and the product, telling everybody they were insane for tuning in. Listeners loved it, the sponsor was swamped by a rush of customers, and today Godfrey has 80 sponsors! He ad libs most of his programs—makes notes on matchbook covers, then loses them.

Seems as if "Confidential Agent" should have been titled "Cruelty to Lauren Bacall." She's badly miscast, as the daughter of an English coal baron, and she's up against such expert actors as Charles Boyer, Katina Paxinou, Peter Lorre and George Coulouris. Maybe she can win back her public in "Stallion Road"; in that one she'll have Humphrey Bogart opposite her again.

Joan Loring, Warner Bros. actress who'll be seen soon in "The Verdict," with Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre, has been informed that her father, Fred Ellis, has been released from the Japanese prison camp where he has been interned for four years.

Alan Ladd and Gail Russell were set to do a long scene, showing their first meeting in Paramount's "Calcutta." So the crew made up a pool on the number of "takes" each man thought the scene would require. Each put up a dollar; the guesses ran from 10 to 20, since the scene was five times the length of the average one. Ladd and Russell did it in one "take."

Nick Castle, directing the ice ballets in "Glamour Girl," in which Monogram stars Belita, fell down so often that finally he invented some non-skid boots—golf shoes whose soles are equipped with rubber plugs. He offered to lend a pair to a newspaper photographer who wanted to photograph Belita in action—but the smart guy just donned his own ice skates.

Johnny Sands, 18-year-old Texan, makes his screen debut in "The Dream of Home"; he'll play the teen-age sweetheart of Jean Porter. He's under contract to David O. Selznick, who's had him taking lessons in acting by way of breaking him in.

Parkyakarkus has been asked by a Chicago philologist to send him a recording of that Greek dialect heard on "Meet Me at Parky's"; the record's to be added to those in a collection of foreign accents. Parky, who majored in English at college, will oblige.

"The Sparrow and the Hawk," CBS aviation serial, draws hundreds of letters from flying enthusiasts—and they're not all from amateurs, by any means. Some of the top men in the aviation industry have congratulated the program's makers.

Ralph Edwards should be remembered as the only performer in this country who, for the entire duration of the war, voluntarily contributed the services of himself and his cast for the purpose of selling war bonds. He teed off the Eighth Victory loan drive with his appearance in Wichita, Kan. Two and one-half million dollars' worth of bonds were sold as the direct result of that "Truth or Consequences" effort.

ODDS AND ENDS—Vera Vague, of the Bob Hope show, goes dramatic in Columbia's "Snafu." . . . Ben Johnson, cowboy hostler, has been working for Hank Potts, who furnishes horses for motion pictures; now the movie bug has bitten him—he'll make his screen debut in RKO's "Badman's Territory." . . . Perry Como, star of NBC's "Supper Club" show, is one of the busiest men in radio—does his ten broadcasts a week and has never turned down a request to appear at a benefit or on a bond show if he could possibly grant it. . . . Guy Lombardo's sponsor is offering \$10,000 in cash prizes for naming a song.

HOUSEHOLD  
HINTS

Creamed cheese, with a little chili sauce or catsup added, makes a tasty filling for sandwiches. They are particularly good with a hot drink.

Frosting will stick better if a little flour is dusted over the cake's surface before it is put on.

To keep the safety valve on a pressure cooker clean, soak it in vinegar or kerosene to remove food or rust spots.

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**SNAPPY FACTS**  
about  
RUBBER

A new rubber cement called "Plastick" for binding metals, woods, plastics, has been developed by B. F. Goodrich. Latex foam made of synthetic rubber can now be used in the manufacture of mattresses and other cushioning materials.

The goal of the rubber industry a few decades ago was a tire that would run 3,500 miles. Now it's not unusual for a passenger tire to run ten times that far.

Some of the first synthetic tires built in early war days lasted only fifty miles. Mileage of present synthetic tires compares favorably with natural rubber tires.

*Russ Manning*

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