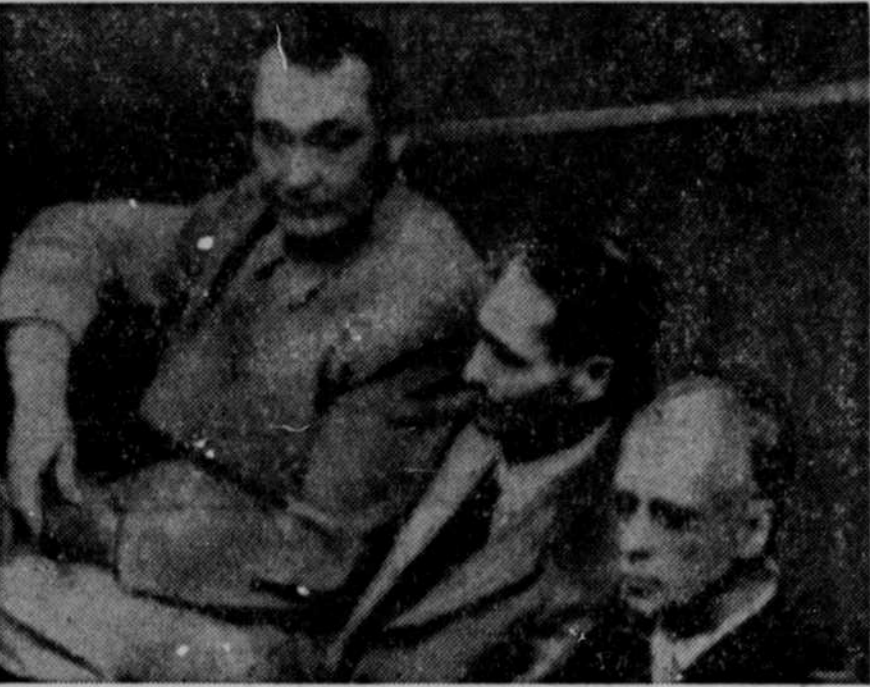


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Auto Industry Faces Tieup In CIO Demand for Pay Increase; Trace Nazi Moves for Conquest

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.)



Lean and sober, Hermann Goering (left), Rudolf Hess (center) and Joachim von Ribbentrop go on trial for war crimes at Nuernberg, Germany.

STRIKE: Showdown

The CIO's demands for a 30 per cent postwar wage increase to maintain high wartime "take-home" pay came to a showdown when 175,000 members of the United Automobile Workers struck against General Motors corporation, No. 1 producer in the industry.

With labor's biggest union locked against the nation's greatest operating company, observers looked for a long-drawn battle between the two participants, with federal conciliator John W. Gibson, expecting a settlement by January 15 or probably before. Against G.M.'s huge resources, the UAW reported possession of a \$4,000,000 strike fund, with rumors that the union was preparing for a winter-long siege.

Though original UAW plans called for a walkout only at G.M. plants under a new strategy which would hit at one company at a time and permit free operation of their competitors, the reliance of all other manufacturers except Ford upon G.M. for parts threatened to cripple the whole industry when supplies ran out or new sources could not be found. Meantime, UAW held negotiations with Chrysler and Ford over the pay issue.

UAW's decision to strike at G.M. followed the collapse of bargaining between the two parties, during which the union turned down the company's offer for a 10 per cent raise predicated upon the possibility of price increases for new cars. Under new OPA regulations, costs of new G.M. vehicles will be about 2 per cent below prewar figures.

Countering the UAW's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase, G.M. declared that production workers are earning from \$1.12 to \$1.15 per hour, with the over-all plant average at \$1.18 per hour. If UAW demands were met, the union asserts, the production wage would be boosted to \$1.46 per hour, with an over-all average of \$1.53 per hour.

As the strike 'gan, G.M. continued to pay its 73,500 office and administrative personnel.

WAR CRIMES: Trace Nazi Rise

Declaring that high Nazis' own written records would furnish sufficient evidence to condemn them, U. S. Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson developed the first count in the Allied case against the 20 surviving members of Hitler's hierarchy, charging that the party's seizure of control in Germany constituted the first step in its plan of world conquest.

Addressing the four-power U. S., British, Russian and French court, Jackson declared: "We will not ask you to convict these men on the testimony of their foes. There is no count in the indictment that cannot be proved by books and records. . . . These defendants had their share of the Teutonic passion for thoroughness in putting things on paper."

attorneys' protest against the validity of the proceedings. Asking that an impartial opinion concerning the legality of the court be solicited from authorities on international law, the Nazi counsel asserted that the U. S. had always insisted that in cases of international arbitration or jurisdiction, the bench be filled by neutrals or representatives of the interested countries.

Most aggressive of the defendants, Goering was gavelled down as the trial opened and he attempted to deny the authority of the court, asserting that he was responsible only to the German people.

PEARL HARBOR: Star Witness

One of the star witnesses at the early congressional hearings in the Pearl Harbor catastrophe, big bluff Adm. James O. Richardson, who commanded the U. S. navy up to February, 1941, revealed that the late President Roosevelt favored the anchorage of the Pacific fleet at Hawaii over his objections in the hope of restraining further Jap aggression.

"I stated that in my opinion the presence of the fleet in Hawaii might influence a civilian political government," Richardson said, "but that Japan had a military government which knew that the fleet was



Senator Barkley (left) greets Admiral Richardson at Pearl Harbor probe.

undermanned, unprepared for war, and had no . . . supply force . . . without which it could not undertake active operations. . . .

Listing his objections to stationing the fleet at Pearl Harbor, Richardson said there would be difficulty transporting supplies to the base; the site lacked security; operations were handicapped by problems of entry, berthing and departure of large ships; surface and air space was congested and restricted, and full demobilization could only be accomplished on the west coast.

Relating a conversation with Mr. Roosevelt, Richardson said that the President told him that though he doubted that the U. S. would enter the war if the Japanese attacked Thailand, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya or even the Philippines, he expected that sooner or later they would make a fatal mistake opening hostilities.

In October, 1941, Richardson said, Secretary of the Navy Knox summoned him to an important conference at which he outlined President Roosevelt's plan for a shipping blockade of the Japanese in case they reacted to the reopening of the Burma road supply line to China. According to Richardson, the operation called for posting a cordon of U. S. warships from Hawaii to the Philippines and thence from Samoa to the Dutch East Indies. Since the Japs took no belligerent action, however, the plan was dropped.

PEACE PATTERN: Bishops' Report

Following closely upon their qualified endorsement of compulsory peacetime training, the Catholic hierarchy of the U. S. called for the realistic adjustment of fundamental differences between the democracies and Russia through recognition of fair play so that an atomic World War III might be avoided.

Demanding a realization of the ideals for which Americans fought in World War II, the bishops deplored the trend of European affairs following the Moscow conference of 1943, claiming Russia since had adopted an independent course on many matters and sought to impose its domination over helpless neighboring states.

Besides calling upon the U. S. to provide full support for overseas relief, the bishops also assailed mass vengeance upon the defeated nations, large-scale transfer of populations, systematized use of slave labor and cruel treatment of prisoners of war.

AIR ACCIDENTS: Dangerous Trend

In offering civilian aviation interests the full co-operation of the army air forces for promoting safer operations, Col. George C. Price, chief of the office of flying safety for the AAF, predicted a heavy future accident toll unless current trends were reversed.

Declaring that civil air accidents since V-J Day to October 31 were 70 per cent greater than in the same period last year, Price said that with 300,000 planes in the air in the next five years there might be 48,000 serious crashes and 5,000 fatalities annually in the early 1950s.

Though flying mishaps in the army took 26,000 lives and destroyed 22,000 planes during the war, the accident rate was lower than it had been during peacetime, Price averred. Army safety experience would be gladly offered to civilian agencies to minimize flying hazards, he said.

Increase Production

Agriculture, manufacturing and public utilities reduced manpower by 50 per cent per unit of product during the 46-year period ending in 1939, the National Bureau of Economic Research revealed after a comprehensive study. During the same time, total output of all industry was increased by 200 per cent, with only 75 per cent more workers employed. In declaring that the figures did not indicate the real decline, the bureau said that they failed to reflect the improvement in the quality of the product.

AMERICAN LEGION: Take Stand

Ending its 27th annual convention in Chicago, Ill., with all of the characteristic hi-jinks, the American Legion took its stand on the leading controversial national questions of the day, demanding:

- One year of compulsory military training for all youths, with adequate basic training and either advanced technical or scientific instruction, when qualified, or further schooling in ROTC units.
• Retention of the secret of the atom bomb and the establishment of a civilian board for scientific research in military material.
• Financial assistance to friendly foreign countries not imposing trade restrictions and then for constructive purposes only.
• Unification of the army, navy and air forces into a single command.

Following election of former Gov. John Stelle of Illinois as national commander, the Legion honored two World War II vets as vice-commanders. Fred LaBoon of Chickasha, Okla., and Dudley Swim of Twin Falls, Idaho.

MASS TRANSFER: Move Germans

Because of agitation within the countries governing their areas of residence, millions of Germans will be shifted to the amputated reich this winter despite a lack of fuel and rolling stock needed to transport them.

In all, some 6,000,000 Germans are to be moved from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary by next summer, with the U. S. occupation zone receiving 3,200,000; the Russian, 2,750,000; the British, 1,500,000; and the French, 150,000. Disposition of another 6,000,000 Germans from East Prussia and other former sections of the reich has yet to be determined.

Allied determination to resettle millions of Germans in midwinter followed previous denunciations of forced mass migration from many quarters, Winston Churchill, for one, rising in commons to protest against such action because of the tremendous dispossession of property, privation and suffering involved.

Science Today . . .

New fabrics from chemistry, even to a cloth from grass and possibly a rayon from seaweed, strongly suggest that we are witnessing a large-scale revolution in textiles, the American Chemical Society journal declared.

The host of new synthetic materials includes new satins and silk-like fabrics for evening gowns and lingerie, soft nylon threads for wool-like socks and sweaters, and Vinyon with 100 per cent recovery after stretching.

Washington Digest

UNRRA Test of Sentiment For World Co-Operation

Faith in Ideal Necessary to Continue Work Of Allied Relief Agency After Reports Of Early Difficulties.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The forces in Washington battling for world co-operation are finding the going tough. It is hard to get people to have faith in collective security when they witness such things as the breakdown of the foreign ministers' conference in London, Russia's reluctance to co-operate in the Far East advisory commission, Argentina's espousal of the ways of the dictators. At times it seems as though, internationally speaking, democracy were approaching the winter of its sores discontent.

It is unfortunate that in the midst of this period of suspicion and anxiety, a yes and no vote has to be taken on a matter that may mean life or death, and to that extent peace or anarchy, to hundreds of thousands of people in Europe. I refer to the 500 million dollar appropriation for UNRRA which has been winding a precarious way through congress.

By the time these lines appear, that appropriation which congress previously authorized may have been granted. There has never been much doubt as to its final approval. But the danger lies in the effect of proposed reservations.

This appropriation bill is considered a bell-wether. If it goes through unencumbered, it may mean that other measures affecting our relations with other nations are fairly safe and that such isolationism as exists in the country (and, therefore, in congress) is less than one-third of the whole.

It is true that there have been loud and emphatic demands that such knowledge as we possess concerning the atom and its potentiality be kept strictly to ourselves even though scientists say it cannot be less than common knowledge—even the "know-how" to turn it to military or commercial use—within a few years. But I believe that if you will submit to careful analysis the expressed sentiment of congress on this subject, it would reveal a line-up which takes little consideration of any international aspects of the use of atomic energy. In other words, the viewpoints so far expressed have differed as to whether this new force has been looked at as something to sell at home and the question has been whether it be produced under state control or by private enterprise. The question of internationalizing the bomb has remained in the domain of theory.

A look at the arguments for and against UNRRA and the reaction to them gives us a much clearer picture of tendencies, isolationist or otherwise, of the arguer.

U. S. Support Is Vital

When a congressman casts his vote "aye" or "no" on the bill to appropriate the money for UNRRA he is not simply virtually voting aye or no on whether we help feed starving Europe. If he votes no and the noes have it, there will be no UNRRA. True, all contributing nations put in the same proportion of their national income—1 per cent—but it so happens that 1 per cent of the national income of the United States is nearly three-quarters of the entire sum contributed. Your voter knows this. And he can't help realizing the UNRRA is symbolic of American participation in any world organization. Without this country's advice, consent and support, no world organization can exist. And likewise, with American support no nation can afford not to go along.

Another thing that the congressional voter knows when he votes on UNRRA is that it is far from perfect. He knows that the personnel, the efficiency, the standing of the organization have improved tremendously in the last few months since it has been able to get the personnel it required, which it couldn't get before because of the manpower and brainpower shortage due to the war. But he knows it is still hampered by its polyglot nature and he has to have faith enough in its purpose to make him feel that the risk of failure is worth taking. Because UNRRA, like any international organization, is everybody's baby, it can easily become nobody's baby. Each nation has been only too ready to criticize it, always excluding their own representatives' functions, of

course. UNRRA has suffered greatly from a poor press because the task it faced was well nigh impossible in wartime.

The bad news, therefore, overbalanced the good news as far as reports of progress on the part of the active, contributing countries were concerned. From the passive, recipient countries naturally there were plenty of complaints. These "sins of omission" were ballyhooed. The other side of the story was not. It was the sad and familiar tale of priorities, a story many a business man can tell. Even when UNRRA had money in hand for food required (although some of the contributing members are very slow to pay, the United States still owes a little less than half of its allotment and authorization), it was impossible to get the combined food board, which decided who got what, to allot any to UNRRA until the armed forces, the domestic market, the lend-lease, and the liberated countries who had money to buy, got theirs. And even if the food was available, frequently there were no ships in which to transport it.

That situation has changed. Food is now being delivered to Europe. By Christmas it will be moving at the rate of half a million tons a month. But the memory of past deficiencies lingers and doubt as to future performance could easily be used as an excuse to defeat the measure unless one is really convinced that UNRRA's job is so important it must succeed. And there we get down to the nub of the whole argument. For to agree with the thesis that UNRRA's objective is desirable is to agree that the good of one is the good of all and the good of the other fellow is the good of the us—"us" standing for the United States.

It is easy to show that millions in Europe will starve this winter unless they get food from outside their own borders. It is easy to prove that in those countries which are UNRRA's concern—the ones which were invaded and which cannot pay for food—starvation will lead to disease, riots, revolt—and death. And we know that under such conditions, nations turn to totalitarianism and when that fails, to chaos. We also know that unless we help tide these people over, we cannot expect to sell them our surpluses because "you can't do business with a graveyard." Nevertheless the isolationist would respond, what of it? Let's stay in our own backyard.

Therefore, the voter, weighing UNRRA's past errors with its future potentialities, will vote for it only if he still believes that world co-operation is something worth taking a risk for.

So UNRRA becomes a test of how well this belief is standing the test of misunderstandings and disappointments on the diplomatic front which we have faced in the past weeks.

We hear a great deal about the difficulty of understanding the Japanese mind and many people have their fears as to how we are going to get along in the years ahead during which we will occupy the country and attempt a reconversion of Japanese thinking as well as economic life.

Recently I had a long conversation with an officer who had interviewed some of the more intelligent Japanese officers captured in the Philippines just before the surrender. Several remarks of one of these men illustrated the difficulty of reaching the enemy mind.

My friend asked the prisoner: "What did you think of our propaganda?"

"It made us laugh," the Jap replied.

"Be specific," my friend said. "Well, you sent us leaflets saying, 'Surrender; come over to our lines and receive plenty of hot food and cold water.' We laughed at that. We had plenty of cold water in the mountains. What we wanted was hot water."

Water, to a Jap, meant in this case a bath. They bathe in very hot water. That was what they wanted and couldn't get. To the Americans—water means, after the heat of battle, first, a drink.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Three wheeled "bugs" — little tear-drop cars run by an airplane engine — will soon be available at around a thousand dollars. More use for DDT.

About 800 "lasters" in 26 shoe factories were among the many strikers of the day. The question is how long can a laster last when he isn't lasting?

The department of justice has over 97 million fingerprint cards. But they don't all belong to crooks. They've got mine among others.

The rubber manufacturers say there is going to be a revolution in sports wear, curtains and wall coverings. They can be coated with new substances which will resist not only water but oil and grease.

EX ORE INFANTIUM

LITTLE Jesus, wast thou shy I Once, and just so small as I? And what did it feel like to be Out of Heaven, and just like me? Didst Thou sometimes think of "there,"

And ask where all the angels were? I should think that I would cry For my house all made of sky; I would look about the air, And wonder where my angels were; And at waking 'twould distress me— Not an angel there to dress me!

HADST Thou ever any toys, Like us little girls and boys? And didst Thou play in Heaven with all The angels, that were not too tall, With stars for marbles? Did the things Play "Can you see me?" through their wings? Didst Thou kneel at night to pray, And didst Thou join Thy hands, this way? And didst they tire sometimes, being young, And make the prayer seem very long? And dost Thou like it best, that we Should join our hands to pray to Thee? I used to think, before I knew, The prayer not said unless we do. And did Thy Mother at the night Kiss Thee, and fold the clothes in right? And didst Thou feel quite good in bed, Kissed, and sweet, and Thy prayers said?

THOU canst not have forgotten all That it feels like to be small: And Thou know'st I cannot pray To Thee in my father's way— When Thou wast so little, say, Couldst Thou talk Thy Father's way? So, a little Child, come down And hear a child's tongue like Thy own; Take me by the hand and walk, And listen to my baby-talk. To Thy Father show my prayer (He will look, Thou art so fair), And say: "O Father, I, Thy Son, Bring the prayer of a little one."

AND He will smile, that children's tongue Has not changed since Thou wast young! —Francis Thompson

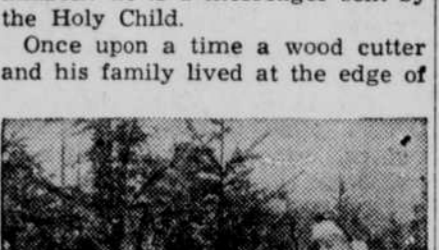
First Christmas Tree of Christkind

Christkind, whose name has been modified into Kris Kringle, brings gifts and happiness to German children at Christmas time.

St. Nicholas comes around, in Germany, on his liturgical feast day—December 6—his pockets bulging with apples and nuts and trinkets; well and good; but, since the central idea of Christmas concerns the birth of Christ, Christkind brings the Christmas tree and presents.

Christkind is not the Infant Jesus himself: he is a messenger sent by the Holy Child.

Once upon a time a wood cutter and his family lived at the edge of



Christmas trees have become a big business. Santa inspects the supply.

a great forest. The family was very poor; nevertheless, when a strange child appeared before their hut one Christmas Eve he was hospitably received and tucked into the warmest bed.

The sound of heavenly voices awakened the household at midnight. Looking out of the window, they saw the child they had harbored clad in radiance and surrounded by a choir of angels.

Revealing his identity, the child called attention to a Fir Tree which stood nearby resplendently decorated with lights and apples, silver nuts and threads of gold.

"I am Christkind," he said. "My emblem shall be this Fir Tree which shall bring Christmas happiness to good children."

Heathen Mistletoe

The churches have never sanctioned the use of mistletoe in the decoration of a religious edifice because of its heathen origin. There are 800 varieties of mistletoe grown in various parts of the world. Some species have bright red or orange flowers and purple fruit. The New England mistletoe is so small a plant that botanists overlooked it until 1871. It is a parasite which may kill its host tree. The mistletoe is deep in legends of interest.

WANTED: Motors and meteor craters, any specimen examined free. Drop me a card for more information. J. P. Ullman, Burchard, Nebraska.

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SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER

Special sponge rubber table-cloth, developed by B. F. Goodrich, attached to tables in factory assembly lines enable assemblers to pick up small metal parts without fumbling.

Officials predict that tire production may jump to nearly 4,000,000 passenger car tires a month during the last quarter of 1945.

Spare tires should never remain idle until other tires are worn out. Rubber needs to be "exercised" to keep it in best condition.

The new B. F. Goodrich all-synthetic Silvertown passenger car tire actually outwears prewar natural rubber tires.

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Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

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