

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

**Radar Opens Way for Scientific Exploration of Stratosphere; Filibuster Fair Employment Bill**

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.)

**RADAR: Reach Moon**

With U. S. army radar contact with the moon, vast possibilities confronted a rapidly developing scientific world, which had recorded the explosive use of atomic energy only a short six months ago.

Having sent radio waves 238,857 miles up to the moon at the rate of 186,000 miles a second and registered echoes 2½ seconds later, army physicists working on the project at the Evans Signal Laboratory in Belmar, N. J., saw these possible revolutionary wartime and peacetime uses of the new technique:

- Radio control of long-range jet or rocket-propelled missiles, circling the earth above the atmosphere.
- Study of effects of upper layers of atmosphere on radio waves.
- Drawing of detailed topographical maps of distant planets and determine the composition of other celestial bodies.
- Radio control of strato-ships sent aloft to record astronomical data computed aboard such craft by electronic devices.

**CONGRESS: Seek Labor Curb**

Despite the general congressional tendency to give the administration wide latitude in handling the strike situation, especially in an election year, southern solons led by Representatives Smith (Dem., Va.) and Cox (Dem., Ga.) have prodded cautious legislators toward consideration of anti-strike measures.

Hitting congressional timidity for taking the teeth out of the President's proposed fact-finding legislation, Smith declared his intentions to restore the right of federal officials to look into disputants' books in studying issues and establish a 30-day anti-strike period.

In addition, Smith joined with other congressmen in calling for legislation which would make unions as well as companies equally responsible for observing contracts, and went even further in demanding the prohibition of sympathy strikes and the organization of supervisory and management employees.

**Crippling Strike**

As the far-flung steel strike involving upwards of 800,000 workers took effect, government officials looked to a widespread closing of many plants dependent upon the vital material for peacetime products.

Ordinarily, the big auto manufacturers hold only a 10-day inventory of sheet steel, while producers of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and similar items build up 30 to 40 day stocks. Anticipating a walkout, however, many companies ordered heavily in preceding weeks, though the government restricted permissible inventories of sheet steel to 45 days and other steel to 60 days.

In evaluating the situation, government officials declared that the volume of production would be partly influenced by the amount of material manufacturers may decide to draw on from stocks. Though many of the bigger companies in the auto and appliance industries have been struck, smaller plants and parts suppliers have been free to work.

Rescinding all priorities after the CIO-United Steel Workers left their jobs, the government directed warehouses to channel stocks to utility, fire, police, hospital, railroad, food processing and other outlets serving the public needs.

**Plant Seizures**

In taking over struck packing plants, the government declared that meat was a vital product, necessary for the maintenance of American strength in securing the peace during the continuing postwar emergency, differentiating it from goods of a civilian nature.

Though AFL members agreed to return to their jobs, the CIO packinghouse workers rebelled at going back in U. S. controlled plants under old pay rates. By taking over the plants and re-establishing old conditions, they said, the government had robbed them of their one weapon for enforcing higher wage demands.

While the government took over the plants of Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson, Morrell and others, with company officials conducting the business under U. S. supervision, federal conciliators maintained efforts to bring the disputants together on the wage issue. Increased price ceilings were proposed to offset higher pay advances.

**PEARL HARBOR: Short's Turn**

In telling the Pearl Harbor investigating committee that the war department's withholding of intercepted Japanese messages prior to the fatal attack on the naval base had not permitted him to make adequate preparations against assault, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short took the same position as Admiral Kimmel.

Lashing the war department for having made him the "scapegoat" for the disaster, Short declared that had he been furnished the gist of intercepted Japanese messages pointing toward imminent war, he would have girded his Hawaiian command for an all-out alert. As it was, he said, he only ordered a watch against sabotage and presumed it was satisfactory since Chief of Staff Marshall had not countermanded the step.

Discussing the intercepted enemy message of December 6, indicating a break in diplomatic relations, and the concluding part of the dispatch December 7, specifying the exact time for the rupture, Short asserted that had the war department sent him the information promptly, he would have had four hours in which to prepare for an attack. A telephone call to Hawaii would have taken a few minutes, Short stated.

**TALK: And More Talk**

Resisting northern efforts to push through the fair employment practices bill, which prohibits discrimination in hiring workers, southern senators led by Mississippi's Theodore G. Bilbo carried on a lengthy filibuster against the measure in their drive to talk it to death.

With all of the southern senators save Pepper (Dem., Fla.) lined up against the FEPC, one outdid the other in holding forth against the measure. Whereas Bilbo announced his readiness to deliver a 30-day speech, Eastland (Dem., Miss.) threatened to outshine his colleague by filibustering for two years.

In forming ranks to talk the FEPC to death, the southern senators, referring to chamber members as "my delightful and revered friend," etc., concentrated on discussion of

the contents of the formal senate journal, which carries a detailed account of proceedings. For hours Dixie's stalwarts talked about the advisability of including a chaplain's prayer in the report before Taft (Rep., Ohio) got them off on something else by succeeding in having the matter tabled.

As leader of Southern filibuster, Sen. Bilbo girds for 30-day talk.

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**GRAIN: Big Demand**

With the government planning to export between 200 and 225 million bushels of wheat during the first half of 1946, and with livestock producers and distillers scrambling for grain to meet heavy feed and processing needs, farmers were assured strong and steady markets through the year.

Because of the government's export program and feed and processing needs, the nation's supply of wheat was expected to dip to around 200 million bushels by July 1, with some sources predicting even less. With one to two months supply on hand, many mills already are beginning to feel the pinch, and distillers have been forced to use hulled oats for alcohol despite smaller gallonage per 100 bushels.

Though the department of agriculture considered limiting the use of wheat for feed, it reportedly was reluctant to act because of a shortage of feed in the poultry producing New England states.

**VETS: Surplus Goods**

Disposal of surplus goods to vets promised to be speeded up through the formation of a special division in the War Assets corporation to handle the program and meet numerous objections posed by past practices.

Though the volume of surplus goods for disposal will depend upon the final determination of service needs after demobilization, the Chicago regional office of WAC was quick to set up model procedure to facilitate the movement of government material to G.I. applicants.

Under the new system, any vet desiring surplus goods will be given a certificate to purchase whatever material he wants, and a WAC representative then will conduct him to the department handling the item. If the product is not available, the vet will then be notified when it has been received, and he will be permitted to make a purchase under ceilings established by OPA.

Formerly, vets had complained that ceiling prices were too high, and that they had not been notified of public sales to dealers on a bid basis for unclaimed surplus material.

**Doctors Aid 'Blue Baby'**



Doctor Taussig (left) bids Judy Hackman and father goodbye.

Snug in a scarlet and ivory suit, with a red cap tucked over golden curls, 2-year-old Judy Hackman of Buckley, Wash., kicked impishly as she was wheeled out of famed Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, Md., to be taken home after a delicate operation had repaired a malformed heart that menaced her life.

When first brought into the hospital, Judy faced early death as a "blue baby," but doctors Blalock and Taussig skillfully sewed a good artery to a defective one, increasing the supply of oxygenated blood in her system. As the youngster recovered, the blue line in her lips gradually was supplanted by a rosy hue.

**GERMANY: Rural Elections**

First free voting in Germany since the Nazi rise to power in 1933, elections held in the rural sections of the American zone of occupation resulted in a decided victory for the liberal Social Democratic party, which polled 41.4 per cent of the ballots.

In swinging to the Social Democrats, the Germans passed up the conservative Christian Democratic Union of Catholics and Protestants, which drew 28 per cent of the vote, and the radical communists, who polled about 3 per cent.

Lending credence to the American authorities warning that the elections were largely determined by personalities rather than basic party principles was the defeat of the Christian Union. Seeking to swing over the small land-owners' vote, organization candidates asserted that a radical victory would lead to subdivision of existing acreage to accommodate refugees.

**INSURANCE: Policy Loans Up**

Reflecting increased emergency needs resulting from the economic dislocations following V-J Day, life insurance policy loans have risen since the end of the war, almost doubling in the case of some companies over the record low point of 1945. Advances averaged between \$100 and \$200.

Despite the rise in new loans, however, the debt position of policyholders was far more favorable than in 1939, the amount outstanding at the end of 1945 having been pared almost 200 million dollars to about 1 billion from the prewar years. Whereas the ratio of loans to reserves stood at 13 per cent in 1939, it now is only 5 per cent.

While cash surrender value payments also rose moderately following V-J Day, the total of 240 million dollars in 1945 compared with 732 million in 1939.

**FARM PRICES: Familiar Pattern**

Since the end of World War II, the prices of farm products have shown a tendency to follow a trend similar to that which occurred after the end of World War I, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. When World War I was drawing to a close, prices first showed a moderate recession from the peak which was reached during the wartime rise, and then resumed their advance.

**Washington Digest**

**Distance Dims Reality Of Europe's Need of Aid**

Well-Being of U. S. in Contrast to Bleak Ruins of Old World; Trials of Nazis Point Up Evils of Militarism.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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

Back in this beautiful country where houses have roofs, furnaces have coal and larders have food in them, and cigarettes are thrown away half-smoked, I find it hard to realize that what I saw in wracked and aching Europe is other than an ugly nightmare.

For that reason I am less stunned by the American attitude which borders on indifference as to what happens across the Atlantic. Less stunned, yes. Not less alarmed. When you walk among the ruins it never occurs to you that Americans who are the most generous, the most sentimental and kindly people in the world, who will empty their pockets for famine-stricken, flood-drenched, fire-swept folk from Murmansk to Cape Horn, are not willing and anxious to help rebuild what others have torn down. Last winter people died of exposure inside their own homes in the city of Paris. This winter will be worse for vast sections of many European countries. Trees have been cut down and burned for fuel, clothing has been worn out, bedding has been refashioned into crude garments, the flapping sheets of canvas which patched bombholes in the roof have been shredded by the wind and sleet.

But all that is far away. Far away from me and I find that when I lean back and look up from my keyboard at the tip of the Washington monument, hazy as it is in the distance, it appears a real, living and adjacent thing, compared to the scenes of which I was a part such a short time ago. The things I saw with my eyes, the voices I heard, the emotions I felt seem so unreal now that they form only a strange shadow-show in the recesses of my mind.

How, then, can you and I, going about our business, reading a few lines in newspapers and periodicals, listening to a husky voice on the radio, seeing the quick flash of events in the newsreels of these distant folk, realize that we are still, as we were in the days of Cain and Abel, our brothers' keepers?

**Seek to Curb Aggressive War**

Since I returned, the question asked most often of me concerning the Nuernberg trials is the very same one the Germans asked me before the trials began: "Why don't they shoot those rats and get it over with?" (To the Germans the prisoners are the men who led them to bondage and defeat.)

And so I have to repeat, wearily, with the realization that most people have missed the whole point of the trials, that the miserable prisoners in the dock, despite the fact that their names were once blazoned across the world as the arch-enemies of history, are unimportant. That it is far more important to convict in open court, through due process of law with all the voluminous evidence, the ideas for which a Goering, or a Keitel or a Von Papen, or a Schacht, stood, than to convict the men themselves.

That is the purpose of the trials which are dragging their slow, democratic length across the pages of current history: to convict the prisoners as conspirators in the planning and the carrying out of aggressive warfare; to establish in the law we recognize, that such warfare is illegal.

Many lawyers quibble over the technicalities of the process but I think when this case is studied in the perspective of history, it will be clear that the creation of the precedent which it seeks to establish is worth all the time and money and effort which has been expended upon it. The law makes precedents as well as follows them. This precedent, if established, will serve as the foundation stone in a structure of collective security, a structure we cannot build as long as we are blind to the evil of a nation's deeds, which we accept as a crime when they are done by the individual.

I reported in my first article from Nuernberg that there was doubt that certain of the prisoners could be convicted, that the military leaders might escape on the slender excuse that they merely obeyed or-

ders, the minor sub-humans like Streicher because they were too small to be caught in the meshes of an all-enveloping law. Since then the prosecution has shown how all these men were deeply involved in the vicious plot and counterplot of Nazidom whose prime purpose was aggressive, predatory war itself.

Why didn't we shoot the conspirators in the first place and be done with it? Because we wished to show to the world that democratic nations can put behind them the law of the jungle, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Because we wish to demonstrate that we, the conquerors, do not intend to invoke the law of the conqueror — "victor, volentes per populos, dat dura" — that we believe in the dignity of man and are willing to give that spark of manhood a chance to be judged by his peers, that we do not believe that two wrongs make a right or that that right is implemented by might alone.

**Must Reform German Mind**

The battle of the democracies is not a fight of body against body, it is a fight of mind against mind. The democratic concept which is based on the teachings of the Christian religion must triumph unless the world be divided forever into a race of fighters and a race of slaves. The long task ahead of us in Germany is the re-forming of the German mind. That will take the patience of the teacher, not the skill of the fighter. If we are unwilling to spend the money and the time and make the sacrifices necessary to re-mould the German mentality, that mentality will be used by others who know only too well how to channel it back into the ways of the warrior.

It is no trick to kill Nazism, that itself is unpalatable to those who have borne its yoke. The Germans are sick of it for it brought them only defeat. But Nazism was only a local affliction of the German people. Their chronic ailment is militarism. It will take a long and patient schooling to remove that poison from their blood and to transmute its power, its sacrifice, its stubborn energy into the constructive forces without which Europe cannot survive nor live at peace with its neighbors.

As I look back on the efforts which were made by the United States military government to exploit the trials as a means of developing an understanding of democracy in Germany, I feel that they have missed a remarkable opportunity. As far as I know at this writing, the speech of Justice Jackson, which explained the purpose of the trials and convicted Nazidom out of its own mouth, is yet to reach the Germans in full text. It is exceedingly difficult for the Information Control division (former OWI) to take any positive steps over and beyond the established institutions which they created before the lid was clamped down (the few established American published magazines, the one newspaper, the news service and the radio). However, the speech will eventually be translated and appear as a brochure which will be sold at a low price and will be greedily absorbed like every other piece of reading matter in the book-hungry Reich.

Nor was the trial properly covered by the German newspaper men. After a long argument an arrangement was finally permitted whereby a certain number of seats — eight at first — were assigned to German newspaper men. They were never all filled while I was there. The explanation was that transportation was difficult for Germans. Newsmen were furnished with permits to travel but they weren't furnished with jeeps, or space in a bouncing truck, or seats on the overcrowded trains. They were left to fight it out for themselves. And believe me, there is no room for a "kraut" on a vehicle if anyone else wants the space and if he does get a seat, what will he eat? There is no food available for the itinerant ex-enemy. The authorities should have seen to it that every German newsmen for whom space at the trials was available was occupying that space. And he wouldn't have needed a second invitation.

**BARBS . . . by Baukhage**

Careful checking by American authorities have revealed that most anti-Nazis come from homes where the father is either dead, an invalid or dominated by his wife.

Fatal home accidents have been decreasing for more than a decade, which when we think of crossing the street, makes us believe there is no place like home.



**Hog Influenza May Cause Serious Loss**

Prevention Should Be Practiced in Hog Lot

Earthworms, usually found in large numbers around old straw stacks, often contain the lungworm which in turn is the carrier of hog influenza. With the arrival of cold damp weather, swine raisers can look for cases of hog flu.

Proper housing including draft-free ventilation and adequate bed-



A healthy, well-housed and fed hog will not be in danger of contracting flu.

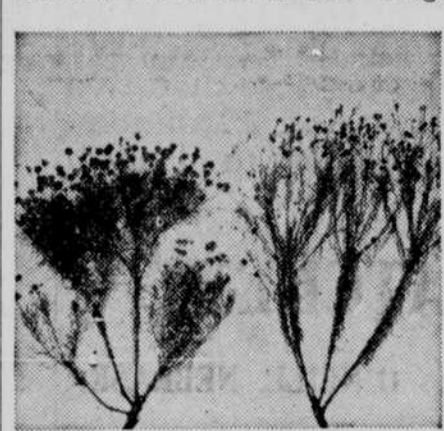
ding are necessary if hog flu is to be controlled or prevented. They should be kept from undue exposure. Hogs need dry, warm quarters free from drafts.

As the disease is contagious, any sick animals should be separated if part of the drove comes down with the flu. Special care and nursing should be given to the brood sows. By proper housing, feeding and management, little trouble should be met with in the prevention of flu. It is taken for granted that the hog drove has been bred for constitutional vigor. A strong hog well managed will never prove a disease problem.

**Chemical Effective As Weed Eradicator**

The chemical 2, 4-D (chemically dichlorophenoxyacetic), has proven effective in killing dandelions, plantains, and many other weeds with little difficulty or expense by spraying.

Detail work is being conducted at Mississippi state agricultural experiment station by Prof. O. A. Leonard and F. H. Herzer. Prog-



Left, untreated bitterweed; right, bitterweed treated with 2, 4-D. This method of treatment has proven valuable in many ways.

ress report indicates that the chemical acts as a plant hormone. When used in high concentrations, the plant dies under proper conditions.

The USDA reports that a solution of 2, 4-D containing as little as 1½ ounces of the chemical in 10 gallons of water will be deadly to many species of broad-leaved plants including dandelion, plantain, pennywort, Japanese honeysuckle, annual morning-glory, daisy, chickweed, winter cress, ragweed, pigweed, burdock, wild mustard and annual sow thistle.

**Agriculture In the News**

**DDT in Paint By W. J. Dryden**

A wall paint blended with DDT under a new process has proved an effective "insect control" as long as 16 months after a single application. This paint, "Superior 365," contains 200 milligrams of DDT for each square foot of painted surface and has proven effective against 132 varieties of insects.

Tests have shown that seven seconds contact, on DDT paint, for flies first paralyzes and then kills the insects in 30 minutes. The paint is harmless to humans, and is especially effective in milk houses as well as other farm buildings.

**Superphosphate Needed**

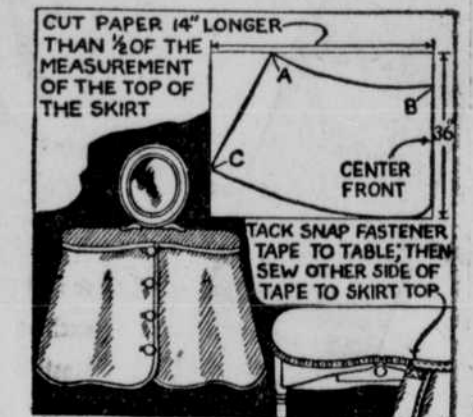
Five to six tons of animal manure reinforced with one-half bag of superphosphate per ton of manure produces as much increase in yield as does 10 to 12 tons per acre without the superphosphate.

The superphosphate can be scattered over the top of the load of manure before it goes to the field. Or it can be applied in the barn or sheds. When used in barns or sheds, it helps to keep down odors as well as reduce nitrogen loss.

**A Flared Skirt for Your Dressing Table**

HOW to cut a flared dressing table skirt without fullness at the top, is something worth knowing. You may be making a smartly tailored affair of white pique with pink bindings and buttons, like the one shown here; or an under lining for a full skirt of transparent material.

The diagram shows how to make a pattern for half of the skirt. The center



front may be placed on a fold of the goods in cutting if there is no front opening. Cut the paper by the dimensions in the diagram. Mark point A in 14-inches from the upper left corner. Measure up from the lower right corner a distance equaling the length of the skirt from A to the left edge of the paper and mark point C. Connect these points with lines drawn, as shown.

NOTE—This dressing table is from SEWING BOOK 5 which also contains more than thirty other useful things to make for your home. Copies of BOOK 5 are 15c postpaid. Send request to:

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