

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U. S. Cracks Down on Russia; British Loan Called Trade Aid; Modify Emergency Housing 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 analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

DIPLOMACY:
Crack Down

First evidence of a stiffening of U. S. policy toward Russia was contained in the state department's warning that this country could not remain indifferent to the Reds' refusal to withdraw from Iran in accordance with an agreement made in 1942 and reaffirmed at Teheran.

Oil-rich, Iran has been prominent in the news since its northwestern province of Azerbaijan moved for local self-rule and Russian troops prevented efforts of the central government to quell the revolt. During negotiations between Russia and Iran for withdrawal of Red forces from the country, Moscow was said to have pressed for oil concessions, held exclusively by the U. S. and Britain.

While the state department's note to Russia emphasized that this country could not sit idly by while tri-partite agreements affecting another nation's sovereignty were broken, it urged the Reds to retire to promote the confidence necessary for fostering world peace.

Having pressed the Russians on the Iranian situation, the state department followed with another protest to Moscow over the Reds' looting of Japanese industries in Manchuria and their efforts to set up a joint Russian-Sino economic rule over the province to the exclusion of other nations.

BRITISH LOAN:
Called Aid

Declaring that the alternative to lending financial assistance to Britain was a postwar economic dog-fight, the administration opened its fight for the 3 1/2 billion dollar loan to the United Kingdom with Secretary of the Treasury Vinson and Assistant Secretary of State Clayton endorsing the advance before the senate banking and currency committee.

Vinson and Clayton presented parallel testimony to the senate, asserting that if Britain were unable to obtain dollars with which to buy



Vinson: Warns of Dog-fight.

goods, she would tighten up her exchange regulations and conserve her resources for careful expenditure within a friendly trading bloc. The result would be a return to high tariffs, sanctions and other restrictions which bogged trade prior to World War II and spurred the development of totalitarian economy.

Disclosing that the U. S. had turned down a Russian bid for a six billion dollar loan, Vinson told the senators the administration did not contemplate direct loans to other nations. However, money will be advanced to foreign countries through the Export-Import bank, set up before the war to stimulate trade and possessing limited loaning power of 3 1/2 billion dollars.

HOUSING:
Emergency Bill

Though balking against imposition of ceilings on old houses and payment of 600 million dollars in subsidies to building material manufacturers to step up the flow of supplies, the house approved an emergency housing bill giving the government broad powers to speed low-cost residential construction.

Pushed through by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, the bill gives Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt independent authority to channel building materials into home construction through priorities until June, 1947; set prices for such materials to increase output, and halt the export of lumber or other scarce supplies.

Other provisions of the measure establish preference for war vets in

the purchase of new dwellings; increase the FHA's resources to insure mortgages of ex-G.I.s by one billion dollars and set ceiling prices on new homes.

BROTHERHOOD:
Truman Plea

With former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plea for a U. S.-British military alliance posing the question of American adoption of the proposal or continued adherence to the United Nations Organization for maintaining world peace, President Truman stood by UNO in an address before the Federal Council of Churches in America at Columbus, Ohio.

Though sponsoring Churchill's speech at Fulton, Mo., Mr. Truman apparently intended to await public reaction to the proposal before taking a position himself. Meanwhile, the President avowed complete support to UNO, declaring that this country expected to defend it and work for its perfection along with the other member nations.

In addressing the 500 delegates, representing 25 million Protestants, Mr. Truman declared that only through the observance of Christian principles could any mechanism for peace be successful. Extending the thought to domestic affairs, he asserted that only through religious fervor could the country develop a social program designed to meet the needs of the mass of people.

In considering the church's position in the postwar world, the council unanimously adopted a resolution condemning any form of racial segregation.

Presenting the resolution, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, noted Presbyterian theologian, rapped church organizations themselves for practicing discrimination against Negro and other minority groups. Many church-supported hospitals, schools and theological seminaries were guilty of the offense in varying degrees, he said, and some churches themselves refused to hire people on racial or other grounds.

DENAZIFICATION:
Germans Help

To speed the arraignment and trial of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 Germans charged with Nazism, U. S. military authorities approved a law promulgated by provincial governments of the American occupation zone providing for prosecution of suspects in local courts.

Applicable to the U. S. zone only, the new procedure is expected to allow rapid disposition of pending cases and removal of much of the uncertainty affecting sectional economy. Germans hope that convicted persons might be substituted for war prisoners presently employed as forced labor by the Allies.

To be tried by anti-Nazi prosecutors and three-man tribunals, defendants will be classified into four broad categories, including major offenders, active promoters of Hitlerism, youthful adherents and nominal party members who joined the movement for business or social convenience. While penalties for major offenders and active promoters include forced labor, confiscation of property and restriction on employment privileges, the other groups would be subject to occupational curbs and fines.

STRIKE:
Crisis Brewing

As the CIO-United Automobile Workers strike against General Motors proceeded through its fourth month, pressure grew for settlement of the walkout to avert a crisis resulting from the prolonged idleness of 175,000 production employees.

With the union and management remaining one big cent apart from agreement on wages and both sides indicating no inclination to budge, the city of Detroit appealed to President Truman to personally intervene because the strike was seriously impairing the economic life of the community. To provide funds for growing relief applications, the city authorized an appropriation of \$400,000.

Increasing bitterness developed between the UAW and G.M. over the company's refusal to go above its offer of an 18 1/2 cent an hour wage increase or submit the issue to an arbitrator. With the UAW convention scheduled for March 23 to 31, union spokesmen charged that the company hoped to prolong the strike to create dissatisfaction over present officials and open the way for their ouster.

Ingrained Tradition



Though soon to be shorn of powers under new Jap constitution, Hirohito retains reverence of these Jap patriots, bowing to the ground upon his entrance to their quarters at Kamoi.

JAPAN:
New Sun

Emerging over the horizon of a defeated Japan, a new sun arose. It spread the hope and aspiration embodied in the new constitution drawn up after five months of deliberations between American and Nipponese officials.

Endorsed by General MacArthur, Premier Shidehara and Emperor Hirohito himself, the new constitution strips the mikado of all his sovereign power, provides for the free election of two representative houses and assures freedom of thought, press, religion and speech.

Of particular interest was the constitution's prohibition of an army, navy, air force and other war facilities, and the renunciation of the use of force in settlement of international problems. In declaring that Japan was willing to become the first nation to outlaw armaments, Nipponese spokesmen hoped that the rest of the world would accept the same principle and follow the example.

OPA:
Ease Price Control

Though price controls were removed from musical instruments and a wide variety of miscellaneous items ranging from ice bowls to bull rings, OPA threatened to restore regulations if retail charges bounded from reasonable levels.

Included in the items freed from price control were such sporting equipment as fishing, archery, skiing, croquet, bowling, baseball, basketball, football, golf and hockey. Though playing uniforms were exempted, control was maintained over shoes because of their general usefulness.

Among the miscellaneous items affected by the OPA action were low-cost kitchen utensils, cowbells, buckets, coffee servers, unglazed flower pots, safety goggles and industrial clothing designed for protection against hazardous occupations. With supplies adequate, price control was temporarily relinquished over phonograph records, electric lamp bulbs, firearms and ammunition.

STEEL:
Kaiser Balked

World War II's outstanding entrepreneur, big, burly Henry Kaiser was forced to exercise all of his ingenuity in procuring sheet steel if he was to go ahead with plans for the production of his postwar autos.

Kaiser's difficulties arose over his inability to obtain sheet steel from major producers, who claimed that supplies were limited and preference was being given to established customers. Only two companies considered shipments, Kaiser interests said, but they conditioned their action upon the consent of other firms to deliver material.

Boiling over, Kaiser and Joseph W. Frazer, his auto-making associate, asked the department of justice to investigate the steel companies' action, charging impairment of competition. They also called upon the economic stabilization board to allocate available supplies to users. Though Kaiser operates a steel plant at Fontana, Calif., he has no sheet rolling facilities and installation of such equipment at the government-owned plant he is thinking of buying in Gary, Ind., would cost 25 million dollars.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

Despite the fact that several hundred thousand veterans were returning monthly during the last months of 1945, the rise in unemployment was in no wise as sharp as expected, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. With 830,000 out of work in August, unemployment has shown a steady increase since then due primarily to curtailment of war production following V-J Day. Reconversion has absorbed many of these idle war workers, however.

Washington Digest

Housing Bill Suffers Rough Going in Congress

Taft Breaks With Conservatives in Backing Administration Measure; Long-Range Building Policy Asked.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C. — It is fully expected that what is left of the plan for settling America's number one problem — the problem of finding a home—will be cut up by congress and pasted together in some new, strange shape by now. If it is still in the works when you read these lines there is a possibility that what finally emerges from the hopper will be more what the patient planners wanted and less like what the various pressure groups wanted.

The interesting thing to me about the debate on this measure in the beginning was this: although the administration features of the bill went squarely against the conservative grain of our conservatively ingrained congresses, it had one champion who usually sits as far away as he can possibly get from anything of even a pale pink hue.

I refer to Sen. Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio. What Mr. Taft says never falls on deaf ears in the senate even if the ears are doubting ones and sprout from the heads of those cruelly affronted members once referred to as "the sons of wild jackasses." Vox Taft to the conservative is his master's VOX.

The two key features to the administration bill were the subsidy which would grease the way for quick construction of the lower-priced type of homes, and the price ceiling which would make it cheaper to live in a house than re-sell for profit. That is, the present owner of a house could sell his property for any price he could get without restriction, but owner number two would have to re-sell it for what he paid (plus, of course, reasonable cost for improvements).

These two conditions may have been good or bad. Whether they were or not they were opposed for two main reasons: first, because they were considered "government interference" and therefore radical, and second, because powerful lobbies, the profits of whose principals would have been curtailed, put all the pressure they could on congress.

In spite of the feeling that the spirit of the housing bills was "liberal," if you prefer that word to "leftish" or "New Dealish," Senator Taft supported it. He had made a careful study of housing and come to the mature conclusion that the administration idea, as embraced in the bills introduced by Senator Wagner in the senate and Representative Patman in the house, was as nearly the right sort of legislation as could be obtained. The CIO took the same view.

Now when viewpoints as different as these two arrive at agreement, the simple citizen is inclined to think that their joint approval is pretty sound sponsorship.

Labor Wants Planned Action

The CIO has printed a very businesslike booklet on the subject in which we are reminded that we have always had a housing shortage because our cities just grew like Topsy, that the shortage is steadily growing and that estimates show that by the end of this year almost three and a half million families will be homeless unless they are taken in by relatives or double up with others—as the President suggested they will have to do meanwhile.

The reason that we always had a housing shortage, according to the CIO, is because we never had a housing policy. We have a public school educational policy; a police protection policy; a war and navy policy. As a result, we have a pretty good school system, our police give us reasonable protection to life and property; we have never lost a war nor suffered invasion. But we can't have roofs over our heads.

That is what the current housing legislation is supposed to provide. One more factor may be injected into this controversy which could affect it materially: the veteran, chief sufferer from homelessness, is as yet unorganized. Once organized, he could out-pressure the other pressure groups.

Since I heard forthright speeches of Senator Vandenberg and Secretary of State Byrnes which sounded a sharp warning to Russia that the

United States was ready to carry out its international obligations and use force to check aggression, the following sentence has been before me: "... the American people, now in the height of their might and majesty, are no longer a sovereign nation."

That sentence is from Nathaniel Peffer's book, "America's Place in the World" which the Saturday Review of Literature calls a "stubbornly and trenchant discussion." I agree with that description of the book and believe that what Peffer says is true and that it is vital for Americans to understand why it is true.

Peffer says that we have lost our independence and our autonomy "in that which matters most in the life of the nation—peace or war." And then he shows with his "stubborn realism" how this has come about, how in the beginning (before 1776) America "had no control over its own destiny because it was so weak, now because it is so strong."

And he shows clearly and convincingly that, no matter how anxious we may be to stay out of foreign broils, any major war in Europe or Asia will eventually involve the United States. Our sincere but romantically futile dream of splendid isolation is forever broken.

Must Lose Life To Gain It

Many thinkers have pondered over this question. In tracing America's international affairs, this authoritative and provocative writer traces our course through the great crises whose milestones are marked with the dates 1776, 1787, 1861 and 1941. 1917 was the warning that was not heeded. We were drawn into a war then, not of our own making, but we did nothing to shape world affairs which followed and which, inexorably, drew us for the second time into a world conflict in which we had no direct concern.

It may seem a far cry from diplomatic intrigue and the vicissitudes of human hatreds, organized murder and lust, to the world of the spirit but I could not help thinking as I considered the efforts I witnessed at Nuernberg of a certain text in the Bible; the words of Jesus as recorded in the gospel of St. Mark (XVIII:35), "For whosoever shall save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it."

I am well aware of the fact that the devil may quote the Scriptures with the best of us but I do not think one has to be charged with Mepphistophelian tactics when he traces a parallel between the loss of our nation's sovereignty in the sense which Mr. Peffer expounds it and the loss of our spiritual life in the New Testament sense.

It is needless to iterate here that the principles upon which this nation was founded derive directly from the Christian philosophy. However, we have never fully lived up to that philosophy since we still feel it necessary to indulge in that highly unchristian procedure which I once heard the late Lloyd George describe as "organized savagery"—war. War has always been justified as a measure of defense—defense of our citizens, our territory, our sovereignty.

We have now lost our sovereignty in that we must be willing to die to save it. Let me replace the word "life" with the word "sovereignty" in the rest of the Biblical text, which would then read: "Whosoever (and that means a nation as well as a person) shall lose his sovereignty for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it." Until America and all the nations are willing to sacrifice their sovereignty to a higher, world organization, whose tenets are four-square with the gospel's in proscribing war, we can never hope to win back a sovereignty in accord with the Christian principles which are the foundation of our nation.

A former American military government man says our state department and Britain and France are keeping Russia from searching Nazi assets in foreign countries. It seems strange that if Russia has been singled in any way we haven't heard about it in a loud voice before now.

BARBS... by Baukhage

The term "collective bargaining" was first used in London in 1891 by Beatrice Webb and was promptly popularized in this country by Samuel Gompers of the AFL, says a 20th Century fund survey.

Plastics from bituminous coal are now being made into linoleum for floor coverings. Wonder if they'll be in "striking" designs.

People who deal in black markets support the Bill of Rights perhaps, but not the Bill of Responsibilities.

I lunched with Marshal Montgomery and he showed me his necktie. What do the colors mean, I asked. He replied: Red for blood, brown for mud and green for the fields of Normandy after the breakthrough.



Soil Fumigation Has Been Proven Sound

Machine Application Successfully Tested

By W. J. Dryden
WNU Farm Editor

While fumigation of the soil for the control of soil-borne plant pests has been undertaken during the past 20 years, it is only recently that the practice becomes of commercial importance. With the development of hand and drawn machines, it is now possible to fumigate the cold frame, hot bed or greenhouse soils as well as the garden or farm tract.

There are several types of fumigant on the market such as Dowfume G, which is a mixture of methyl bromide and chlorinated hydrocarbons. It is highly toxic to nematodes (elworms) and soil insects. The rapidity of action has also been improved. It will kill most nematodes in four hours of exposure and permit the



Horse or tractor drawn machine developed for field fumigation.

successful seed planting in two days and most plants within four days.

Application is made at staggered injection points to depths of 5 inches. The surface is sealed by thoroughly soaking with water. Outdoor fumigation is practical wherever there is sufficient water available for soaking the surface after application.

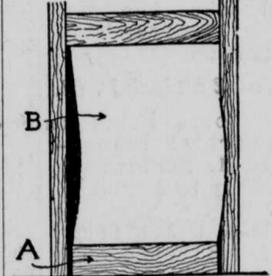
In many parts of the country, infestation of the soils by the root-knot nematodes is so extensive that many garden crops cannot be produced on otherwise desirable lands. This system of soil fumigation will permit the successful operation of such land.

Improved Machinery Farm Welder

A new electric welder suitable for rural power lines has just been released by the Lincoln Electric company, Cleveland, Ohio.

It has a maximum output current of 35 amperes and provides a machine which meets the new NEMA standards for this type of welder. Under modern farming practical electric welding has become a must.

Hog Door Covering



Curtain Keeps Out the Cold, But Does Not Prevent the Hogs from Using the Door.

By the use of burlap (B), this device will keep the cold out of the hog house. The burlap is fastened at the top to the door frame and at the bottom (A) to a 2 by 4. The 2 by 4 is fastened to nothing but the burlap.

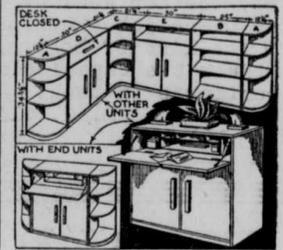
DDT-Soybean Flour Spray Reduces Loss

DDT mixed with soy bean flour and sprayed on apple trees at intervals which will not prove dangerous to bees, has proven an effective means of reducing spraying costs and eliminating serious pests.

Four treatments with the DDT-soy bean flour mixture are usually required for effective control under general conditions. The spraying must be done prior to the time when the bees start pollinating.

Simple Desk Unit To Match Shelves

THIS unit furniture for your dream house is so simple that the amateur can make it with the simplest hand tools. Patterns with actual-size cutting guides and detailed directions are available for the units in this group.



The desk is shown closed at D between an end unit, A, and a corner unit, C. The E unit is made with the same pattern as the desk and is the same in every way except that the drop front and stationary compartments are omitted. The use of nails or screws with modern glue makes it possible to construct these sturdy pieces with joinings that require no special tools.

Units A and B are made with pattern 270; the corner unit with 271; the desk with 272. Patterns are 15c each or all three patterns for 35c when mailed to one address. Send requests for patterns direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills, N. Y. Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for each pattern.
Name _____
Address _____

HELP WANTED WOMEN

Girls and women from 18 to 45 years of age to come to Omaha for pleasant work in food processing plant. Experience not necessary. Paid while learning, 54c per hr. to start—44 1/2 to 47 1/2 hrs. per week. Time and one-half over 40 hrs. paid weekly. THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., 12th & Jones, Omaha, Nebr.

BIRDS FOR SALE

Love Birds all colors, \$8 pair; Zebra Finches \$5 pair; Red Poll Linnets \$5 pair; Canary, females \$3.50 each; Singers \$12 each. George Carter, 5914 No. 39th St. Omaha, Nebr.

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Get St. Joseph Aspirin and be sure of quality, speed, economy. Always look for the name St. Joseph. 12 tablets 10c.

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SORETONE
brings quick relief for muscle pains

due to fatigue, exposure, colds or overwork. Contains methyl salicylate, effective pain-relieving agent.
50¢ and \$1.00
Money-Back Guarantee
Made by McKesson & Robbins
For Sale by your druggist

None Better! 666 Works fast!
COLD PREPARATIONS
Liquid—Tablets—Solve—Nose Drops
Has satisfied millions for years.
Caution: Use only as directed

BUILD UP RED BLOOD TO GET MORE STRENGTH
If your blood LACKS IRON!
You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you're pale, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood-iron. So try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best home ways to build up red blood—in such cases, Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy! At all druggists. Worth trying!

KIL-RAT SAFE NO POISON
DEATH TO RATS—MICE—MOLES
15¢ & 35¢ Drug and Hardware Stores
FARM PRODUCTS CO., Des Moines, Ia.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
Cap-Bush Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

BEACONS of SAFETY
Like a beacon light on the height—the advertisements in newspapers direct you to newer, better and easier ways of providing the things needed or desired. It shines, this beacon of newspaper advertising—and it will be to your advantage to follow it whenever you make a purchase.

Japan Again Provides Foreign Outlet for U. S. Cotton

The U. S. is starting to regain an important foreign outlet for raw cotton by means of government exports to Japan, which took one-fourth of shipments of the staple before the war. Until private trading, now forbidden for security reasons, is again permitted, the only way of regaining the Japanese market is through government channels.

Under the program now getting under way, Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton will be shipped to a Japanese governmental agency designated by the supreme commander of the Allied powers in Japan and enough of the textiles manufactured from the cotton will be accepted to reimburse the U. S. in full. Establishment of the supply line will take 200,000 bales of CCC cotton within a month, the department of agriculture reported.