

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Plan to Remove Food Subsidies; Atom Bomb Figures in Allies' Postwar Diplomatic Movements

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.)



No longer capable of doing heavy labor, and sick, diseased and dispirited, German prisoners of war released by Russians trek through Berlin on their return to homes in the west.

SUBSIDIES: Time Removals

Designed to hold down living costs during wartime, government subsidies to food producers and processors will be gradually removed to lessen the impact on the civilian price structure.

Tentative plans call for the abolition of subsidies on vegetable shortening by December 1, 1945; cheese, not later than February 28, 1946, and the \$1.30 rollback per 100 pounds on pork not later than March 31, 1946.

With the department of agriculture estimating the cost of food subsidies for the fiscal year ending next June 30 at \$1,798,000,000, payments on slaughter of livestock are expected to total \$535,400,000; dairy production, \$534,000,000; flour, \$190,000,000, and beef cattle, \$40,000,000.

LABOR-INDUSTRY: Discuss Bargaining

Backed by AFL Chieftain William Green and representatives of management, burly John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers ripped the CIO proposal to tie wages into the present labor-industry conference in Washington, D. C., and demanded that talks be confined to establishing machinery for settlement of disputes.

In spearheading the opposition to the CIO proposal based upon President Truman's wage policy, Lewis asserted that the problem of pay should be left to collective bargaining and not strait-jacketed by any formula based on cost of living.

Even as the 36 labor and management representatives pitched into their task, trouble brewed in the automobile and steel industries, with the CIO asking the government to intervene following collapse of negotiations with General Motors and U. S. Steel corporation over wage increases to maintain wartime take-home pay.

ARMY: Step Up Discharges

Mostly European vets originally marked for redeployment to the Pacific, 50-point enlisted men presently home on furlough or on temporary duty in the U. S. have become eligible for discharge, the army reported.

At the same time, the army announced that no enlisted man with 21 or more months of service since September 16, 1940, will be sent overseas for permanent duty except for language specialists, regular army personnel and volunteers. Also exempt from overseas assignment are officers who have 33 or more months of service, or medical officers with 30 months, except for those who have chosen to remain on active duty, are regular army men or are classed as scarce specialists. Nurses who are 30 years of age or have 12 points will not be sent overseas.

GRAIN SUPPLIES:

The bulk of the supplies of wheat available for export in 1945-46 is in North America, the department of agriculture reports. With exports from the United States currently estimated at 300 to 325 million bushels, shipments from Canada may be about as large.

Under favorable transportation, marketing and handling conditions, somewhat larger exports would be possible from the United States though shipments from Argentina may fall short.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Atomic Talk

The red-hot question of sharing the atomic bomb featured the recent diplomatic news as the U. S., Britain and Russia continued their polite tug-of-war for favorable positions in the construction of the postwar world.

Russia's tough little Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov started the ball rolling in an address on the eve of the 28th anniversary of the Red revolution, declaring that in this scientific age no such discovery as the atomic bomb could long remain a secret, and that eventually the Soviet would have it.

Telling the world that possession of the atomic bomb should not be used as a diplomatic weapon in obtaining advantages, Molotov also said that its real effectiveness for preserving peace has yet to be tested.

Indirectly answering Molotov in Britain's house of commons, the equally tough Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin declared that it was entirely proper for Britain, Canada and the U. S. to proceed slowly on the question of sharing the atomic bomb in view of its tremendous potentialities.

In addressing commons, Bevin rapped Russia hard, stating that Britain had met every territorial demand of the Reds only to find them increasing their claims, particularly for control of North Africa and Eritrea on the British lifeline to the east.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Byrnes projected the U. S. into the international picture with the revelation of this country's support of an Allied commission to guarantee free access to the Black or Mediterranean seas through the vital Dardanelles and Bosporus straits, and the release of Italy's territorial views.

By calling for an Allied commission, Byrnes favored revision of the present Montreux agreement entrusting Turkey with control of the strategic straits, but countering the Russian demand for military bases along the vital waterways to assure free passage.

In submitting its territorial views, Italy agreed to readjustment of its French and Yugoslavian boundaries and establishment of Allied bases in its former North African colonies, but asked for retention of certain Near Eastern possessions of economic value.

All these diplomatic problems, plus consideration of the question of Jewish immigration in British controlled Palestine were reportedly part of British Prime Minister Attlee's scheduled discussions with President Truman.

AID POLIO VICTIMS

More than \$1,000,000 in epidemic aid has been disbursed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis so far this year, with more than three-fourths going to Illinois, No. Carolina, New York and Virginia.

Principal expenses of National Foundation chapters include hospitalization and transportation of patients, purchases of special equipment and salaries of doctors, nurses and other professional personnel.

CHINA: Battle On

Full-scale civil war loomed in China as negotiations between communists and nationalists bogged and the Reds took to the offense in an effort to prevent Chiang Kai-shek's forces from infiltrating into their northern strongholds.

As a result of the outbreak of hostilities, the U. S. decided to withdraw American troops from the scenes of combat, the Yanks having been used to aid nationalists in taking over former Jap-held territory. Removal of U. S. units did not signify any reversal of policy in supporting Chiang, however, with reports that the administration would continue to offer him material aid.

Thus did the threat of civil war, following close upon V-J Day, dampen long-suffering China's hopes for a period of peace and tranquility in which to unify the nation politically and lay the foundation for economic development and modernization.

FINLAND: Try Leaders

Charged with refusal to mediate differences with Russia and prosecuting war on the side of the Axis instead, eight prominent Finnish leaders were arrested by the new government and scheduled for early trial in the people's court.

In the unprecedented movement of a country to punish former leaders for their official acts, Vaino Tanner, dominant Finnish politico of 1941, was accused of failing to take advantage of a U. S.-British offer to mediate with Russia that year.

Tanner again was named for failure to accept a U. S. proposition to conciliate Finnish-Russian differences in 1943 along with former President Risto Rytii, Foreign Minister Henrik Ramsay, Prime Minister Edwin Linkomies, Gen. Rudolf Walden, and Finance Minister Tyko Reinikka.

POLITICS: No Trend

Continued Democratic domination of the big cities and Republican inroads in small municipalities marked the recent election results and offered little clue to a political trend prior to the all-important congressional elections in 1946.

Most significant feature of the balloting was the CIO's failure again to capture the mayoralty in Detroit, Mich., motor car center of the U. S. and United Automobile Workers stronghold. Calling upon the unorganized residents of the city to rally for an impartial rather than a labor dominated administration, Mayor Jeffries won re-election over CIO Candidate Frankenstein by a comfortable margin.

Maintaining their dominance over the big municipalities, the Democrats handily won the mayoralties of New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, while Republicans won back Buffalo, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., after more than a dozen years.

Sets Air Speed Record

Exciting possibilities for speedy post-war air travel were opened with the record-breaking performance of Britain's jet-powered Gloster Meteor piloted by Capt. H. J. Wilson.

Smashing the former official mark of 481.84 miles per hour set by Capt. Fritz Wendel of the German air force in 1939, Wilson averaged 606 miles per hour in four runs over a 1.86-mile course at Herne Bay, England.

At Wilson's rate of speed, excited statisticians figured that a plane could travel nonstop around the world in 41 hours; from Los Angeles, Calif., to New York City in 3 hours and 59 minutes; from Chicago, Ill., to Panama in 3 hours and 49 minutes, and from Chicago to Mexico City in 2 hours and 46 minutes.

NAZI SPY: Tipped Off FBI

Asserting that his only intention in accompanying saboteurs to the U. S. in 1942 was to get out of Germany, a Nazi spy disclosed the whole enemy plot for damaging U. S. plants and facilities and terrorizing civilians to the FBI, leading to the early roundup of the entire clique landed by submarine.

Let off with 30 years imprisonment for his disclosure and testimony at the trial resulting in the execution of six of the saboteurs and a life sentence for another, the spy, George Dasch, named the other conspirators and furnished information which enabled the G-men to cover their movements and track them down in New York and Chicago, Ill.

In detailing the saboteurs' mission, Dasch told the FBI that the TVA was marked for destruction along with important industrial plants, the Hell Gate bridge in New York City, Ohio river locks, and important railroad trackage. In addition, the saboteurs planned to terrorize civilians by planting time bombs in depot lockers and crowded stores.

FIBER SOURCE:

Never grown in the western hemisphere before Pearl Harbor except experimentally, abaca—from which Manila rope is made—is now being produced in quantity on five plantations of 27,500 acres in four Central American republics and Panama, the state department disclosed.

Western hemisphere production of abaca, which was obtained largely from the Philippines before the war, may aggregate 25 million pounds this year and from 45 to 50 million pounds in 1946.

Washington Digest

See Internal Crisis Affecting Russ Policies

Report Army Looms as New Power as Factions Clash Over Broad Participation In Postwar World Affairs.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

What's happening inside Russia?

Where there's smoke, there's fire. Vehement denials of the death of Marshal Stalin were followed finally by admission that the man who had more power than any czar could boast of was weary. That he was well, but that he was shedding some of his responsibilities.

It is interesting to note the reaction in this country. The wishful thinking of those who first announced the death rumor over the air and in print was not reflected in official Washington.

The very day before the first story appeared a high government official expressed the opinion in my hearing that the hope for understanding between the United States and Russia depended largely on Stalin. This was after the long series of disagreements beginning with the breakup of the Foreign Ministers' meeting in London, the refusal of Russia to take active part in the United Nations Food organization meeting in Quebec, the objections to various moves made by the members of the United Nations Executive Council. Everywhere "Russia objects" seemed to be the one answer which Russia's representatives had to offer to the suggestions made by the American and other governments.

When the real history of the international conferences, beginning with the Moscow conference which Secretary of State Hull attended, through Yalta and Potsdam, is written, I think it can be shown that Stalin, frequently against the advice of his councillors, was the one who broke the deadlocks and proposed or accepted compromises which were made necessary by his own colleagues' stubbornness.

It will be recalled that when the invitations to the meeting at San Francisco went out it was announced that Russia would not send her foreign minister as head of the delegation, but would lead that post to Ambassador Gromyko in Washington. This made a bad impression, for it looked as if Stalin were damning the affair with faint support. However, after the American newspapers sounded off on the subject, Stalin had a change of heart—or perhaps the death of Roosevelt, which occurred in the interim, affected his course. Molotov was duly assigned to the job.

Molotov proved no simple primrose and more than once, it is reported, Stalin's intervention had to be sought to grease the wheels. There was another occasion—just which one is not revealed—when the work was completely stymied and finally the President made a direct appeal to Stalin to accept the suggestions of the majority on a point that appeared to have hopelessly deadlocked the meeting. This time, against the counsel of his advisors, who were holding out, Stalin put his O.K. on the request.

Isolationists Bloc Grows There is reason to believe that this "no vote" attitude of a number of the Soviet leaders who opposed what many have considered too deep entanglement in international affairs, which has been in evidence for a long time, finally wrecked the Foreign Ministers' conference. As early as the time of the San Francisco meeting there were hints of a growing "isolationist" opposition inside Russia. Word reached certain members of the conference by a roundabout way, but from a thoroughly reliable source, concerning the status of former Foreign Minister Litvinov, Russia's crack diplomat, who negotiated the resumption of relations with the United States after the long hiatus following World War I. At one time it was reported that Litvinov had been purged. This was not so. But what had happened was that the "Russia objects" element had managed to shelve him because of his more liberal views.

This apparently was the beginning of what many called a "palace revolution," and which some people believe is now flaring up into full flame. The story of the events which led up to the Litvinov affair has never been confirmed, but it is reasonable to assume that it is true. In brief, there was a split in the all-powerful "Polit-Bureau" of the Soviets. The Political Bureau is a small body chosen from the central committee of the Communist party, which is the government's policy-forming entity. This body is composed of powerful Soviet leaders and it exerts a great deal of influence.

According to the reports touching on Litvinov's position, the Polit-Bureau was sharply divided into "isolationists" and those who looked upon the rest of the world with a less jaundiced view. At that time Stalin was said to be walking a tight-rope between the two and choosing carefully toward which side he would lean. Litvinov, who believed that Russia could not live by herself and who had always encouraged a sympathetic attitude toward the outside world, had been completely shelved for his ideas.

Little more was heard of these rumblings until after the end of the war, when the Red army became the symbol of Russian salvation. Then it appeared that the isolationist Russia, the big-army Russia, the Russia which wouldn't take anything off anybody, had a new and powerful backer—the officers (and perhaps some of the rank and file as well) of the Red army.

In any case, we know that the high officers of the army received all sorts of perquisites, rewards and privileges, which only the highest of the high receive.

BARBS... by Baukhage

The Salvation army gave service to 225,000,000 servicemen during the war in their clubs, hostels and mobile units. But I'll bet they didn't surpass those doughnuts they served us in World War I.

Two hundred and seventy million dollars worth of highway projects, frozen during the war, are now starting.

to assume that it is true. In brief, there was a split in the all-powerful "Polit-Bureau" of the Soviets. The Political Bureau is a small body chosen from the central committee of the Communist party, which is the government's policy-forming entity. This body is composed of powerful Soviet leaders and it exerts a great deal of influence.

According to the reports touching on Litvinov's position, the Polit-Bureau was sharply divided into "isolationists" and those who looked upon the rest of the world with a less jaundiced view. At that time Stalin was said to be walking a tight-rope between the two and choosing carefully toward which side he would lean. Litvinov, who believed that Russia could not live by herself and who had always encouraged a sympathetic attitude toward the outside world, had been completely shelved for his ideas.

Little more was heard of these rumblings until after the end of the war, when the Red army became the symbol of Russian salvation. Then it appeared that the isolationist Russia, the big-army Russia, the Russia which wouldn't take anything off anybody, had a new and powerful backer—the officers (and perhaps some of the rank and file as well) of the Red army.

In any case, we know that the high officers of the army received all sorts of perquisites, rewards and privileges, which only the highest of the high receive.

Red Army Strong Factor

The assumption on the part of some observers is that with the ascendancy of the Red army element, not only the isolationists, but the Communist party as a whole, lost influence. There has always been jealousy between the two, though, of course, their membership overlaps in many cases. You will recall that at the beginning of the war civilian commissars were attached to army units and they censored all orders issued by the officers. This proved to be not only highly unpopular with the military, but also impractical. The civilian commissars were then withdrawn and only those with military training were appointed. Their authority, in effect at least, became merged with that of the military.

Now the high army officers are recognized as occupying virtually the same plane as the high party officials.

Just where Stalin stands as a result of this change in the fabric of Russian national policy it is impossible to say. It has been rumored that he has relinquished his function as commander-in-chief. It has also been rumored that he is ready to drop out of the picture completely and choose a successor. In that connection it was hinted that General Zhukov, Russia's Eisenhower, was afflicted with a "diplomatic illness" when he suddenly gave up a widely advertised trip to the United States, which it was said he had looked forward to with considerable zest.

This might have been a signal that Russia was drawing further within herself.

Some believe that it indicated that Zhukov was the chosen successor of Stalin and that, until a new regime was firmly established, the Soviets would maintain a negative policy in foreign relations.

In any case, it is clear that the "Russia objects" policy was inaugurated for some reason and naturally, since in the past Stalin had always been the one who was able to play ball with the Allies, at least to the point where progress seemed to be made toward working agreements, Washington is by no means anxious to see him fade from the picture.

Meanwhile, the one hopeful view which is being taken of the Russian situation is that it may be that there is some kind of a change taking place within Russia and that the present policy of stalling means nothing worse than a necessary marking time on the part of the Soviet leaders until the outcome is settled.

And then there is always another reason which pops up as an explanation of almost anything these days—the atomic bomb.



SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Little Girls Just Love Baby Dolls



The baby doll, coat and bonnet, dress and panties are included in the pattern. Comes in one size, 13 inches. See pattern for individual yardages. Due to an unusually large demand and current conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT. 530 South Wells St. Chicago Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired. Pattern No. Size Name Address

SPASTIC and PARALYSIS CORRECTION

Milton W. Berry Foundation Schools. Nationally famous corrective program for the rehabilitation of paralyzed children and adults. Originators of Spastic Duck Shoes enabling many paralyzed individuals to walk for the first time. Complete Pathokinesiological Course with or without room and board. Locomotion, Speech, Synchro-Kinetics (hand and fingers), Occupational Therapy, Special Tutoring, Vocational Training. Board and room schools at Encino, Calif.; Houston, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Oshkosh, Wis. (on Lake Winnebago); Portland, Ore. Day Schools at Dallas, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Akron, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn. Write for folder. Address: G. S. Gordon, M.D., 17146 Ventura Blvd., Encino, Calif.

If Stuffy Nose Spoils Sleep

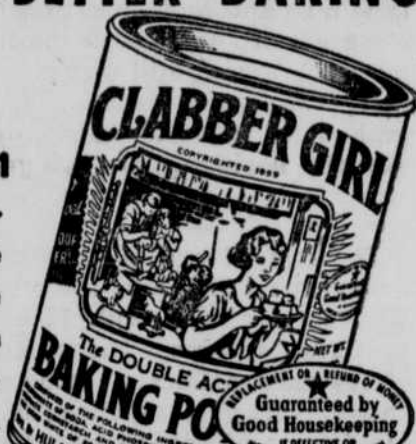
WHAT little girl wouldn't love this adorable baby doll with a complete set of clothes? She can dress and undress it to her heart's content. A little Va-tro-nol in each nostril quickly opens up nasal passages to relieve stuffy transient congestion. Makes breathing easier. Invites restful sleep. Works fine! Grand for relieving sniffly distress of head colds. Try It! Follow directions in the package. VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

HEARTBURN

Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back. When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicine known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell's Peppermint Cure. Bell's brings comfort in a 15 or 20 minute money back on return of bottle to us. 50c at all druggists.

Yours... FOR BETTER BAKING

The Baking Powder with the BALANCED Double Action. Clabber Girl is today's baking powder... the natural choice for the modern recipe. Its balanced double action guarantees just the right action in the mixing bowl, plus that final rise to light and fluffy flavor in the oven. CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder. HULMAN AND COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA



CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

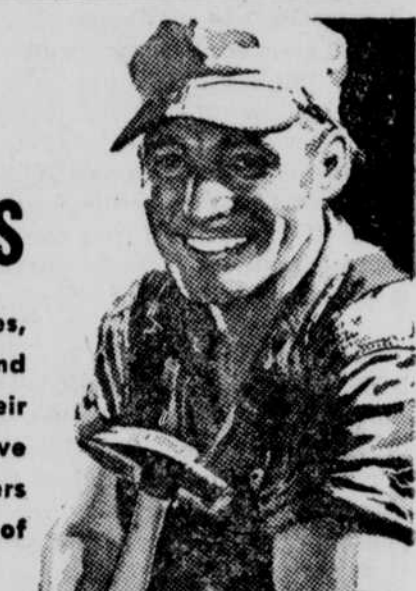
Mother... here's a fast-acting chest rub

that will not irritate child's tender skin. Remember, your child's skin is thinner, more delicate than yours. He needs a chest rub that's good and gentle. Get the prompt, really effective results you want the soothing, modern way... just rub on Mentholatum. With no irritation to delicate normal skin, Mentholatum helps ease away soreness and tightness from cough-wracked aching chest muscles... spurs rise high into nasal passages, down into irritated bronchial tubes. Coughing spasms quiet down—your child rests better. Get gentle Mentholatum today. Jars, tubes 30¢.

Get MENTHOLATUM!

MUSCLES that Build rely on SLOAN'S

Sloan's salutes the building trades, the men who work with brick and brush, lumber and steel. Their muscles strain that we may have homes, schools, churches, theaters and factories. To the dignity of their labor, we pay respect.



FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM Tired Aching Muscles • Sprains Stiff Joints • Strains • Bruises What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT

