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Washington Digest

**Cooperation for Peace
Based on Compromise**

Nations Must Yield Some Sovereignty to
Lend Helping Hand Against Threats
To World Security.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart, still stands a Thine ancient sacrifice — an humble and a contrite heart. . . . so said Kipling in describing the end of a war ("far-called our navies melt away.") As I review this chapter of current history here at San Francisco where the world security organization is in the making, I am impressed with one thing: what has already been achieved containing merit and the seeds of hope for a peaceful world has been achieved by the sacrifice offered by the humble and contrite heart.

That sounds somewhat idealistic perhaps but let me explain. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that compromise is the key-stone of harmony whether it is a question of interpersonal, inter-party, interstate or international relations. And what is compromise but sacrifice?

Applied to the United Nations conference on international organization, sacrifice of national aspiration, and compromise which meant yielding actual selfish advantage of the moment in the hope of gaining potential advantage for the general good, have at least given evidence of good will. Good will, implemented by popular endorsement, means practical progress toward peace.

**Peace More
Natural Than War**

You may have read a very trenchant article by Emery Reves, authority and writer on international affairs in the current Mercury magazine, which confutes the argument that since war is a part of human nature, it can never be prevented. Mr. Reves goes about his task of disproving this convenient bromide of the pessimist in a highly scientific manner.

"Why," he asks, "did cities once wage war against each other and why do they no longer fight each other with weapons today?"

"Why, at certain times did great landowner barons war with each other and why have they ceased the practice?"

"Why did the various churches plunge their adherents into armed warfare and why today, are they able to worship side by side without shooting each other? Why did Scotland and England, the author continues, and other parts of what are now single nations, once fight and now live together peacefully?"

Reves points out that these and other groups, presumably because it was the nature of the beast to once consider it natural to decide their differences with tooth, claw, powder and shot, or bow and arrow and yet that kind of legal murder no longer exists and would horrify modern man.

This is his answer to these provocative questions: "Wars between these social units cease to exist the moment sovereign power is transferred to a larger or higher unit."

**Yield Sovereignty
To Higher Community**

The sovereign power of the cities yielded to the power of the nation; England and Scotland yielded their separate sovereignty to the sovereignty of the British crown. This occurred as a part of the due process of civilization which began when the individual cave man agreed to abide by the rules of the tribe, the tribe submitted to the will of the community and so on until the process produced the United States. Here is a vast area occupying a huge sector of a great continent, which, after a bloody war where state rights versus federal authority was the issue, became a unified whole. Hates, rivalries, competition, religious and economic difference continue (as a part of human nature) but internecine strife is unthinkable.

Where's the rub, then? Just, "sovereignty" which is a fighting word, still today. The United States is willing, anxious to participate in the United Nations organization — the people have given that mandate to both parties. But will she yield her sovereignty? If so, how much?

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

There were several noticeable shortages at the United Nations conference: stenographers who could talk Russian, taxis, butter (no end), news, time to get it, a good excuse to stay longer. There were some surpluses: invitations one couldn't accept, comments on the weather, munition chaps, trolley cars on Market street, propagandists parading as newsmen, talk and work.

At one of the press conferences Secretary Stettinius who prides himself on getting names right addressed Mr. Kahtenborn as Baukhage. I got publicity—Stettinius and Kahtenborn got the red faces.

A full-length metal leg costs \$290 which isn't much when you compare it with what a person would give not to have to wear one.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS
**Truman Treads Middle of Road
In Naming New Cabinet Heads;
Japs Tighten Hold on Homeland**

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.)

Cabinet Changes—President Harry S. Truman continued to tread a middle path in politics with his recent cabinet appointments, taking a New Dealer, an extreme liberal and southern Democrat into his official family.

In naming New Deal Rep. Clinton Anderson (N. M.) and liberal ex-Senator Lewis Schwellenbach (Wash.) as secretaries of agriculture and labor, respectively, Mr. Truman literally went into congressional ranks to make his selections, again moving to re-establish friendly relations between the White House and Capitol Hill. As a member of the department of justice, Tom C. Clark, the new attorney general, has enjoyed the confidence of both liberals and conservatives alike, further strengthening Mr. Truman's hand.

Though the President accepted Mrs. Perkins' resignation as secretary of labor because of her desire to return to private life, he was said to have taken Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard's in an effort to bolster the department, and Attorney General Biddle's as a natural result of the cool relations between them. Among other things, Biddle had sought the reappointment of the district attorney who sent Mr. Truman's old political sponsor, "Boss" Pendergast, to prison.

The President followed the announcement of his new cabinet appointments with a request to congress for passage of legislation permitting the reorganization of the executive branch of the government. Under such legislation, he would be able to consolidate or eliminate various agencies as conditions would dictate for economy and efficiency.

Sketches of new cabinet members follow:

Anderson Advocate of abundant production to stifle black markets and inflation. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, 49, recently attracted attention as chairman of house food investigating committee. Adopted son of New Mexico, Anderson built up successful insurance business and became large land owner, holding 1,000-acre cattle and dairy farm outside Albuquerque. He has served as treasurer, relief administrator and unemployment compensation director of the state.

Schwellenbach Elected to senate on highly liberal platform in 1934, Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, 50, retired in 1940 to become federal judge. Vet of World War I, Schwellenbach soon entered politics after conflict's end, was defeated in bid for governorship of Washington in 1932 after calling for government ownership of utilities and use of idle lands and factories for unemployed. Noted for his liberalism, Schwellenbach's appointment was warmly received by both the AFL and CIO.

Clark Dark, quiet 6-foot Attorney General Thomas (Tom) C. Clark, 45, is representative of the Deep South and the protégé of House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator Tom Connally. Prominent in Texas legal circles, Clark entered department of justice in 1937, becoming assistant and then head of the anti-trust division. As chief of war frauds unit, Clark reportedly has recovered more than \$100,000,000 for the government and brought about the indictment of 1,000 persons.

**JAPAN:
Tighten Reins**

Backed almost to the wall, Japan increased efforts to shore up the home front for the critical days that lie ahead. Even as the Japanese officials acted, B-29 bombers followed up their devastating attacks on Nagoya with equally concentrated assaults on Tokyo, striking at the thousands of tiny shops producing small parts for big industries. Steps taken to combat the U. S. avalanche included:

1. Mobilization and special training of 20,000,000 students and an agrarian militia to defend the homeland.

2. Suppression of all pacifist sentiment and punishment of persons failing to turn in Allied propaganda pamphlets.

3. Efforts to perfect the operations of the Kamikaze (suicide) air corps.

4. Granting of virtual military authority to Japanese employers to utilize the time of their labor as they see fit without regard to working hours, rest periods or other regulations.

5. Collection of nearly 5,000,000 bushels of surplus rice from agricultural districts now before bombing disruption the transport system for distribution to shortage areas. Villages possessing no rice surpluses must substitute wheat, corn, German millet or dessau grass.

SECURITY CONFAB:
Clear Sailing

With the Big Five—America, Britain, Russia, France and China—having come to agreement on the vital issues of regional action and trusteeships, the heralded international security conference of the United Nations at San Francisco headed for a happy conclusion.

In agreeing to permit regional groups like the Pan-American countries to attempt to settle their own differences or repel the attack of an aggressor before calling upon the world security organization for assistance, the United Nations recognized the U. S.'s attachment to the Monroe doctrine, which the South American republics also took as their own in the Act of Chapultepec.

In the matter of trusteeships, the United Nations also bowed in deference to the U. S., consenting to unrestricted American occupation of conquered Japanese islands for military and naval bases until congress decides to revert control to the world security organization.

**GERMANY:
Conquest Complete**

With the arrest of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz by Allied authorities in Flensburg, Germany lost all status as an organized state, with her territory carved into three occupation districts and all central government abolished.

Doenitz' arrest followed Allied declarations that he was being allowed to operate as an ersatz fuhrer to complete the formal surrender of German air, sea and ground forces. His mission virtually accomplished, Doenitz was taken into custody along with other members of the German general staff, said to be facing from 10 to 15 years of imprisonment.

With Germany lacking any central government, the U. S., British and Russians assumed general control in their respective occupation zones. At the present, the best the Germans could look forward to was local communal self-rule, with possibilities it might be raised to a county level.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower ordered the release of German war prisoners whose services were needed in agriculture and Allied supporting activities in the defeated country.

**FREIGHT RATES:
Equal Break**

The South's long struggle for parity in freight rates was partially won with the Interstate Commerce commission's order equalizing rail charges for manufactured and high grade goods in all sections from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky mountains.

As a result of the ICC's order calling for an increase in so-called class freight rates in the East and a reduction in the South and West, industrial products in the latter two regions will be able to enter markets on a more equal footing with eastern manufacturers.

At the same time, however, both the South and West were allowed to enjoy lower rates on such bulk commodities as coal, livestock, lumber, grain, cotton and sand. As previously worked out, the freight rates favored eastern industries and southern and western prime producers, establishing an economic pattern which the South recently has been fighting in order to attain more balanced economy for full utilization of her material and labor resources.

BAN DISCRIMINATION

Laws designed to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, or national origin have been passed in New York, New Jersey, and Indiana. New Jersey and Utah also enacted more general anti-discriminatory legislation. In addition to the law prohibiting discrimination in employment, New Jersey passed six laws banning racial and religious discrimination in public places.

OMAHA COMMUNITY CHEST
REELECTS REPRESENTATIVES
MAYOR C. W. LEAMAN
REPLACES BUTLER

At its meeting Friday, the Board of Governors of the Omaha Community Chest reelected for a term of one year all its representatives on the Board of Trustees of the United War and Community Fund, with Mayor-elect Charles W. Leaman replacing Dan B. Butler.

Those reelected were: George F. Ashby, Leo B. Bozell, A. L. Coal, Gerald E. Collins, Frank Cronin, S. L. Cooper, Walter Cozad, Herbert S. Daniel, James E. Davidson, Mrs. Paul Gallagher, J. M. Harding, Harry A. Koch, Ray R. Ridge, and H. A. Wolf.

V. J. Skutt was appointed to the Community Chest Board of Govern-

**FOOD OUTLOOK:
Below Expectations**

Hope for marked improvement in the meat situation by next fall and through 1946 was dampened by the Agricultural Adjustment administration's report that this year's estimated pig crops of 87,200,000 head would fall about 5,300,000 below War Food administration goals and result in a loss of eight pounds of pork per person.

At the same time, the AAA declared recent surveys showed that plantings of such important food and feed crops as corn, potatoes, dry beans, sweet potatoes, sugar beets and cane, peanuts and flaxseed also would drop below WFA goals.

If 2,500,000 head short of the 55,500,000 goal as estimated, the spring pig crop would affect fall and winter supplies of pork, while a 2,750,000 shortage in the 37,000,000 goal of fall production would be felt in the summer of 1946. To increase pig breeding, both congressional committees and the AAA recommended a boost in the present support price from the \$13.00 per hundredweight level.

**GREAT BRITAIN:
To Vote**

Cunning as an international politician, pugnacious Winston Churchill again proved himself no amateur on the home front, literally forcing Great Britain's first general election in 10 years at a time when he and his conservative party are riding the crest of favor as a result of Germany's defeat.

Not only did Churchill force the election, but he also resigned as prime minister, thus letting the door open for a thumping re-indorsement of his position when he himself runs for commons in the July elections. Until determination of a new government, then, Churchill agreed to head a temporary regime.

In British politics, the prime minister customarily is the leader of the majority party in commons, with its 615 members. Thus should the conservatives ride to power again, Churchill again could be looked for to lead the government, or turn the job over to a fellow-partisan like Anthony Eden. Because the Labor party failed in its attempt to postpone the election to autumn when conservative luster might have worn because of opposition to some of the liberal postwar proposals, it resigned from Churchill's wartime cabinet to resume the function of a critical minority.

**MORE DRIVING:
Up Gas Rations**

Lessened demands following Germany's capitulation plus the tremendous production of the industry made possible an increase from four to six gallons in the "A" card gas ration and the boost in the maximum "B" allotment to 650 miles a month for the whole country.

Because of the necessity of re-arranging manufacture, transportation and distribution facilities, the increased rations will not become effective before June 22 for the "A" and June 11 for the "B" cards.

With the bulk of U. S. shipping slated to haul supplies over greater distances to the Pacific theater, transport demands for fuel will be even larger than for the German-Japan fronts combined, thus dimming any prospects for an increase in oil rations for home heating.

**REDEPLOYMENT:
1st to Pacific**

One of the spearheads of the Allied drive across France and Germany, and the initial western force to join up with the Russians at the Elbe river, the U. S. 1st army was the first whose transfer to the Pacific theater from Europe was announced by the war department.

In revealing the shift, the war department said that many of the divisions of the original 1st will have to be reconstituted because of the release of vets under the point system. Personnel retained will be given 30-day furloughs in the U. S. before resuming duties.

Commanded by Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, the 1st was foremost among the Allied armies that stormed the Normandy beaches and pushed the Germans back into the Reich. Recovering from Von Rundstedt's surprise Belgian offensive, the 1st cracked the Siegfried Line, established the Remagen bridgehead east of the Rhine and raced Lt. Gen. George Patton's U. S. 3rd army across the waist of Germany.

AIR EVACUATION

More than 1,000,000 sick and wounded patients of the American and Allied forces have been evacuated by army air forces transport aircraft in all theaters from the fall of 1942, when mass air evacuation was initiated in the South Pacific. Battle casualties comprised about 35 per cent of air evacuees in 1944, but this increased to approximately 50 per cent in the early months of 1945. The remainder were personnel hospitalized for sickness or non-combat injuries.

nors to replace S. L. Cooper who resigned.

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OF THE U. S. COAST GUARD
IS THE FIRST NEGRO
COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE
NAVY, AND THE FIRST NEGRO
OFFICER TO COMMAND A NAVY
VESSEL WITH A MIXED CREW
HE HAS 23 YEARS OF SERVICE.

Winston Churchill

Appeals to Mothers

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIAPER SERVICE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—An appeal was made to mothers today by Edward Sturgis, Jr., president of the National Institute of Diaper Service, to aid in easing the diaper shortage which he reports as still critical. Sturgis urges mothers planning to move for the summer to inform their local diaper service of change of address so no wasted deliveries are made. Shown in inset is seal of the N.I.D.S., and only companies which pass most rigid tests are permitted its use.

"DO YOUR PART IN THE GROCER CONSUMER CAMPAIGN BY CHECKING THE PRICES OF 5 STAPLE ITEMS ON YOUR GROCERY LIST. REPORT PRICE VIOLATIONS TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD."

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Samson and Delilah

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