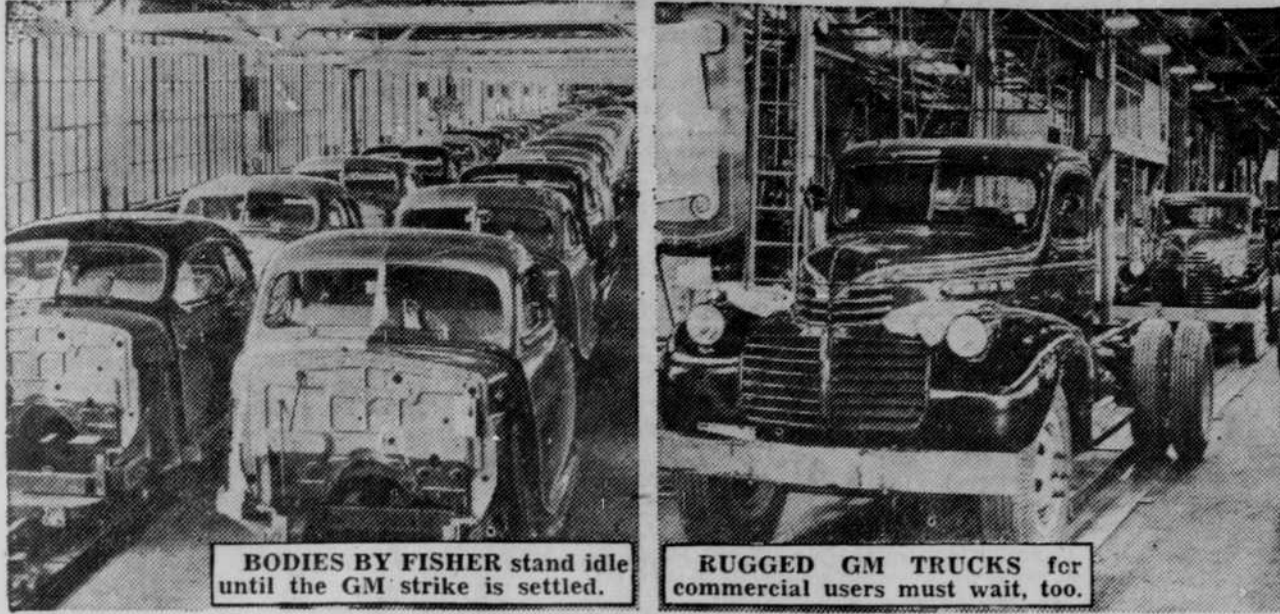


# Here's Your New Car---Stalled by Strike



BODIES BY FISHER stand idle until the GM strike is settled.

RUGGED GM TRUCKS for commercial users must wait, too.

Your 1946 automobile may be stranded on the assembly lines. A nationwide strike has paralyzed General Motors, the world's largest producer of passenger cars, trucks and buses, forcing consumers to wait indefinitely for essential transportation.

## How Long Must You Wait?



Union flatly rejected a 10 per cent increase offered by General Motors as a living cost adjustment. The strike involves 175,000 hourly-rated employees. They are losing nearly \$2,000,000 in wages daily, and these losses affect directly every phase of the nation's economy.



30% or else!

# REPLACEMENT Depot No. 3

High above the clouds in one of those beautiful, shing, C-47's, forty soldiers with their duffel bags, started dreaming of home. Most of them dreaming with a prayer in their hearts, because for man, it was their first plane ride.

Immediately after landing, they were loaded into trucks, reaching this depot shortly afterwards. Arriving in the midst of rushing, home sick soldiers, all of them wanting to go home on the next boat which could carry only one of them, I felt no different. I wanted to go home on the first boat just as they did.

They checked our clothing and equipment, rushing through, like the days of induction, only this time, for a much different purpose. Everyone seemed to be in a hurry and little time was left in replacing lost or salvagable articles of clothing.

Men in the hills were never so particular about the wearing of their uniforms. Mismatched uniforms around the area were in vogue as a common sight. But here one must be reeducated to the wearing of the uniform. No longer fatigue caps with khaki, no longer, clothing that is not cleaned and pressed, and like children going to school, we were led to a station that shoes must be shined, the face must be shaved, the hair must be cut, and the uniform must be immaculate. It seems to make one think of his days in the reception center where the PFC's used to give us hell daily.

Thousands of tents, housing many thousands of returning soldiers, are placed in different sections and areas. As far as the eye can see, are tents, mess halls, and groups of soldiers; the soldiers walking to and fro pitching horse shoes, and playing catch, never going to far away from their respective areas, unless they have been completely processed.

All races live together here. Eat together, sleep together, work together, play together, and also try to grip together. A tent may house three colored and a three white, or one colored and five white, or one number, and there is no preference, no segregation, no difference in treatment whatsoever.

Not many yards from the tent in which I lived is a group of about twenty soldiers (keep this secret because they are gambling). American, Japanese, American, Chinese, American Negroes, and Americans of all races, are trying out their luck against one another. They are huddled together, like a group of civilians, listening to a con-man on a street corner.

Just in front of our tent, two men are pitching horse shoes. One is white and one is brown. The brown man just called the white man a lucky so-and-so, because he just threw a ring. Now they are both laughing and the game goes on, each one ready to cuss the other as soon as he makes a good or lucky toss. Getting alone not because they have too, but because they want to. They are not friends by being tolerant but by understanding.

A Red Cross club and two movies are in each area. Of course, it is beyond their power to serve everyone, but regardless of the many difficulties that confront them, they are forever working and planning to keep the soldiers laughing or in some sort of activity.

Time passes so very slow and men grow more restless as days pass into weeks. In waiting, there is little comfort, because thoughts are no longer on war. Most of the men think they are already civilians. When detail work comes up, especially when they put a first

sergeant on KP, well, we know the war must be over, and at long last things seem somewhat fairer, and enlisted men keep a contented head.

Mr. Ship, we await you. Most of us realize we are going to become sea sick again, a lot of us know that loved ones will not be waiting, so many of us know that we

will find no jobs waiting, many of us know that freedom will be in name only for our families and ourselves but Mr. Ship, please do come and take us home, and our knowing that for many of us the joy will be small, but better a little joy, than here, where we are the living dead.

**THE ESSENCE OF IT**

That this nation and have a new birth of government of the people for the people from the earth

IT MEANS REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS BOTH.

TOMMY, DEFINE DEMOCRACY.

**THEY'LL NEVER BE BY ELTON FAX**

**HENRY CHRISTOPHE HAITI'S GREAT KING!**

BORN 1765 ON ST. KITTS ISLAND. CHRISTOPHE ROSE FROM A BAREFOOT SLAVE BOY TO RULER OF HAITI. IT WAS HE WHO LED HIS PEOPLE IN AN UPRISING WHICH DEFEATED THE FRENCH IN THE NORTH OF THE COLONY. THE FORT BELOW, CALLED THE CITADEL, WAS BUILT AT HIS COMMAND. IT IS STANDING TO THIS DAY!

# Washington Digest

## America Faces Task of Finishing Job in Germany

New Policy Needed for Constructive Restoration of Reich; British and Russians Ahead of U. S. in Creating Order.

By BAUKHAGE, News Analyst and Commentator.

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

En route to Washington.—This is being written somewhere over the Atlantic ocean in the bright sunlight several thousand feet above a ceiling of snowy cloud. Hours ago we dropped down on Santa Maria in the Azores into one of the island's typical gray, windy, winter drizzles. After a good breakfast and a little rest we took off for Bermuda.

This is not going to be a travelogue. It is a chronicle of some of the impressions I have garnered as I watched America enter its second phase as a world power, actually at work in attempting to build a new Europe. Everywhere, from almost the first day I reached the Paris airport and chatted with some Americans bound for an international labor conference, to the moment a little while ago when a hospitable air corps general "moaned low" to me, as he called it, to the accompaniment of the wind outside—everywhere I have heard earnest, anxious voices raised in the same query: Is America willing to finish the job?

I heard this concern frankly expressed from the lips of American officials like Minister Murphy and Military Governor General Clay in Berlin. I heard another version of it from Ambassador Caffery in the American Embassy in Paris. I heard it repeated by professors and lecturers, among the civilians and technicians and specialists, among the military—the men who are doing "better than a good job" as Byron Price said in the special report to the President in November.

I do not pretend to have been able to make an exhaustive study of conditions in American occupied Germany as Price did but what I would like to do is to report some of my own impressions formed in discussing the main points he stressed.

Although less than a month intervened since Price wrote up his findings and I followed his trail, I get the impression that the "civilization" of the American government in Germany has well begun and will move steadily forward toward its goal of completion in June as Price suggests it should. Personally, it seems to me that it might be better to set as a limit for the period of complete transmigration from occupied regime to plain clothes, a measure of accomplishment. Circumstances might alter specifications.

**Vote Change in Sentiment**  
Typical of the rapidity of the change both in conditions in Germany and in sentiment at home is the question of whether America would be willing to send enough food to Germany to prevent starvation and the epidemics which would surely be expected if German physical resistance was not built up. An increased amount of calories is now assured and I might say that you would be surprised at the surprise expressed by a certain high official in Berlin when Washington "came across" sentiment in that respect did change in the States but I am afraid it wasn't due to any keen realization that it was part of finishing an important job. It was just a sentimental and charitable gesture, typical of Americans who don't like to see anybody starve.

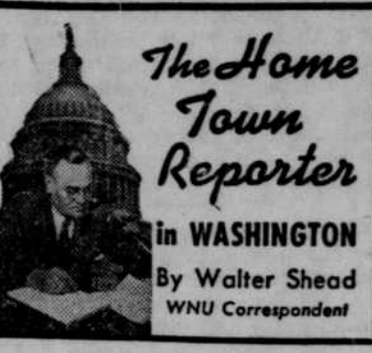
I was not a practical response to cold-blooded necessity. Nevertheless, we can write that note off as the credit side. We've been spared a fight against disease. But what about the twice actors stressed by Price and everyone else who knows anything about Europe today: the economic unification and the French deadlock which prevents it? How much knowledge or interest is America displaying on that subject? From what General Clay said to me I feel he believes a solution of his major problems is impossible unless Germany is united in a single economic unit. There are no present prospects.

The French are stubborn and their motivating emotions are in refusing to permit German industry of the Saar and Ruhr valleys to try to pay the nation's own way is fear—fear it was from 1870 until 1914, when it was justified. And from 1939 that fear has grown. Unless the rest of

**BARBS . . . by Baukhage**  
Agriculture and aviation, if they are to be distributed will be 1942 reprints so don't be surprised if you run into a couple of new towns en route.

The Council of American Business says for every day lost because of occupational disease 885 are lost from non-industrial sickness. Stay in the job if you want to keep well.

The best shoes in the world, says Shoe News, were worn by the armed forces in World War II. But nobody seems to want to be in those shoes now.



The Home Town Reporter in WASHINGTON by Walter Sheed WNU Correspondent

## Exchange of Students To Promote Good Will

THE state department has a plan, now embodied in a bill before the congress, which may do more than all of our diplomats to bring about good will and understanding between the peoples of our nation and other nations of the world.

The idea is simple and merely provides for the bringing together face-to-face of as many as possible of the folks from the home towns of other nations with those of the home towns of our own country. The plan provides for the reciprocal exchange of students, teachers, scientific specialists and leaders in literature, the arts, agriculture, labor and business, for mutual study and understanding of our national life, our manner of living and doing business, at first hand. There would be no propaganda, no half truths gained from colored movies or news, just a method by which these folks can see the United States and its people as we really are. They would see our faults and our virtues, a full, rounded picture which the state department believes will pay rich dividends in a better understanding of America and the other peoples of the world.

## They Learn How We Do It

This program is under the division of cultural relations of the state department which is now a co-ordinating agency for 26 departments and bureaus. It has a program arranged for this flow of experts and special information to and from other nations on such subjects as American methods of soil conservation, rural electrification, public health safeguards, child care and adult education. In addition, provision is made for the training of these people in the functioning of our own state and federal governments . . . how we operate . . . how our schools and colleges and universities are run. The whole program is to be worked out co-operatively, with other governments to share the responsibility and costs.

Credit for this idea is given to William Benton, assistant secretary of state in charge of public affairs who, by the way, was a partner of OPA's Chester Bowles in the advertising business.

Benton declares there is no substitute for face-to-face contact to bring about proper understanding, and declares that the future national security of the nation is directly concerned in seeking the friendship of peoples and their understanding of our own people and our free society. He maintains that governments have weathervane characteristics and that it is the peoples of the world, not governments, in whom we must put our trust for our future security.

## Expect 20,000 by 1947

The program has already been tested on a small scale and some 400 persons from the Latin American republics have taken advantage of this reciprocal program to come here and study American American methods and in turn have sent a similar number to those countries. The department expects some 10,000 foreign students to take advantage of the program this year and expects at least 20,000 in 1947.

The state department fears that in most foreign countries a wrong and harmful impression of the United States has been brought about by gangster movies, by pictures and stories of lush, luxurious living here, and the sketchy information given in foreign newspapers.

Included in the bill, which would give the state department the necessary legislative authority for its world-wide program, in addition to the exchange of persons, are provisions to:

Maintain and service American libraries in 60 countries; send out a daily radio report to carry full texts of important official announcements to our diplomatic missions; a documentary service to supply diplomatic offices with background material, biographical sketches and information about life in America; photo exhibits, displays and film strips for non-commercial use in foreign countries; continuation of the publication of the bi-monthly magazine "America" started by OWI during the war; production in foreign languages of news reels about the United States; and operation of a short-wave broadcast station to cover the world.

## We May Be Feared, Hated

The United States has emerged from the war as the world's most powerful nation, and strong nations too readily become hated and feared. Hence, this program of the state department will attempt to eliminate this fear and to correct some distorted impressions of us.

The entire program was adopted under orders of President Truman to "build in the hearts and minds of foreign peoples everywhere a full and fair picture of American life and of the policies of the government."

# Cleaves Temple Hold Reception Welcoming New Minister

REV. E. V. WADE EXPRESSES APPRECIATION

WELCOME PROGRAM and Reception Honoring Rev. E. V. Wade and Family to Cleaves Temple CME church, 25 Decatur Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 15, 8:15

This will express my appreciation for all the courtesies given my family and me. Such kindness will never be erased from the depths of my heart, nor from the memory of my mind. Again the Kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man seeking goodly pearls. What is this pearl of great price? It is LIFE! To Jesus life was the main thing; he was so-never talking about it. One still finds man concerned about everything except living, but Jesus was right. His life is the most precious thing in the universe. Our constant purpose should be to make a success of living. Christ is the perfect illustration of the art of fine living. He so lived that men felt that God was there in time and flesh. Always there was limitations, time and poverty; ignorance, prejudice, suspicion, but He truly lived. Amidst all of this He lived a life so pure, so brave, so joyous, so understanding, so helpful, and so loving that we can never forget the haunting glory and completeness of it; and in our hearts there is a deep longing that we might live like that.

Rev. E. V. Wade, Pastor

# "SCOUTS OF THE WORLD BUILDING TOGETHER"



**Boy Scout Week**  
February 8-14

Nearly 2,000,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Senior Scouts will mark the 36th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America during Boy Scout Week, Feb. 8th to 14th. The theme of the celebration is "Scouts of the World—Building Together." Members of the Movement are helping brother Scouts throughout the world to reorganize. Their "World Friendship Fund" of voluntary contributions and their "Shirts-Of-Our-Backs" project of donating Scout Uniform parts and equipment, will assist Scouting overseas and help develop understanding among the boys of the world. Above is the official poster marking the event.

Johnson Drug Co. 2306 North 24th -FREE DELIVERY- WE-0998

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for FURNITURE, RUGS, STOVES "Call Us First" NATIONAL FURNITURE Company -AT-1725-

Here's a SENSIBLE way to relieve distress of periodic FEMALE WEAKNESS (Also a Grand Stomachic Tonic)

Have you at such times noticed yourself feeling nervous, irritable, so tired, a bit blue—due to female functional periodic disturbances? Then don't delay! Try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms. It's so effective because it has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Important to Know! Pinkham's Compound does more than relieve such monthly cramps, headache, backache. It also relieves accompanying tired, nervous, irritable feelings—due to this cause. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such distress. Pinkham's Compound HELPS NATURE. Also grand stomachic tonic.

DIRECTIONS: Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day before meals and at bedtime. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Gross JEWELRY & LOAN CO. Phone JA-4633 formerly at 24th and Erskine St. NEW LOCATION—514 N. 16TH ST

**ANGRY**

Please don't be angry at us if you can't always get Smith Bros. Cough Drops. Our output is still restricted. Soon, we hope, there'll again be plenty of Smith Brothers' soothing, delicious, Black or Menthol, 5¢.

SMITH BROS. COUGH DROPS BLACK OR MENTHOL—5¢

Read The Greater Omaha Guide Every Week