

Complications Mark Soviet Approach

Friendly Russian Element Holds Out Hope for Peace

By BAUKHAGE

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what our foreign policy toward Russia was supposed to be, and if so, why. I shall report as nearly as I can what I have heard. The report will not be in the formal language of diplomacy, in which, we have been told, words are used to conceal thoughts. I report it, compressed, of course, but as nearly as possible in the phraseology used by gentlemen who ought to know what they are talking about.

We start with the not-too-startling revelation that American negotiations with Russia are complicated and difficult.

They are complicated because it appears the approach must be made along two separate paths, each leading to a separate Russian group.

They are difficult because there are unusual obstacles put in the way of the diplomat, especially our representatives in Moscow; obstacles which, I am assured, must be encountered at close quarters to be appreciated.

The two groups, since neither is homogeneous nor closely identifiable, might better be referred to as two elements. One comprises that great indefinable and inarticulate body, roughly classified as "the Russian people." Americans who have spent some time in Russia and who have enjoyed such contact as is permitted with the Russian people, say they are devoted to their country with a Spartan loyalty, sensitive to its shortcomings, proud of its achievements.

Many in this group, especially those who have met Americans, like us. All want to know more about us. For example, they devour the big, propaganda, picture magazine "America" printed in their language and distributed by our embassy. Formerly we distributed 35,000 copies. Later we were permitted to increase the printing to 50,000 copies. It is estimated that a hundred Russians read each copy of America; it is black-marketed at a high price and read to tatters.

This group admires and respects mechanical know-how, our industries, our technical skills. Officially there has been no propaganda to cry down American achievement in

the production fields, but other exhortations to emulate and surpass us.

Soviet Officials Hate America

The other Russian element which we have to consider and with which we deal directly is composed of the leaders, the party bureaucrats, the secret police. They hate America with an almost incredible hatred. Their attitude is so extreme that it does not seem real; it appears to be prompted by a policy, rather than a normal, human, emotional reaction.

If either of these two elements existed alone it would be simpler to establish a line of procedure. But, my informant points out, each element requires a separate and different approach, since the two contradict each other.

Because the only visible hope for an understanding with Russia depends on the semi-friendly group, nothing must be said or done in our relations with the other (now in power) which would make it seem that we are building a wall against Russia. That impression would alienate any potential sympathy the semi-friendly ones might feel for us.

This dual approach was exemplified by the Byrnes speech calling for the unification of Germany, under a single government, with all four occupying countries acting together as co-directors of the whole. Byrnes made the proposal inclusive. Russia would participate equally with the rest. The intention of the United States was firmly stated. There would be union of British and Americans, presumably the French, and the Russians too, if they consented. If the Russians refused, the United States would go ahead with the plan but it would not slam the door on Russia.

We are to be friendly but we must be firm. That is what makes negotiations so difficult. To convince the "haters" we mean what we say, the United States must state its decisions firmly and emphatically, outline exactly what we will do and will not do; what we will permit Russia to do and not do. Our firmness has to depend on our words. We cannot use force, because we have not the force available to use.

This, however, does not mean we cannot succeed, because I am optimistically assured the Russians are weaker than we are. Although their military forces on the continent of Europe are stronger than those of the Allies, it is believed that the Russians lack the economic, physical or moral strength to engage in a major war and they know that in the long run the rest of the world can develop a greater power.

Politically they have not the influence, either, to risk withdrawal from the United Nations. They know they could not take a sufficient number of other nations out with them and thus, withdrawal would mean ostracism and threats from the rest of the world. This the Russians know as well as we do.

When the "ins" have been in as long as most of them have, about all the "outs" have to do is pick a candidate not quite bad enough to make the people feel they have to vote against him.

Tin cans are 98 1/2 per cent steel, but that doesn't spoil the flavor of what they contain. Some of the distillers seem to be shooting at the same proportion of "neutral spirits" in some of their products—but not with same results.

No two people think or act alike, but that fact doesn't cause fights on every street corner. (United Nations please copy).

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For my part I should be very happy if a gadget were invented which would spell better than my typewriter can or even if the gadget would produce a synonym now and then after I had repeated the same shopworn word three times.

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'GENERAL' REDEEMS PROMISE . . . In Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, where he submitted to a sight-saving operation, nine-year-old Julian Gabbia, known during the war as "The General" to several American fighting divisions which adopted him, said he hoped the children of Feltre, especially 60 orphans, would be given aid. Now back in Italy, Julian, still wearing his army uniform, is the hero of his village.

NEWS REVIEW

Strife Rages in Greece; More War Profits Bared

GREECE:

Civil Strife

King George II of Greece faced no happy return to his homeland as open civil war raged in the mountainous northwestern border region and the Red-dominated Albanian and Yugoslav governments were charged with actively aiding the rebels.

Premier Constantin Tsaldaris bluntly attributed the strife to Russian efforts to tighten their grip on the Near East. Said he: "It is as clear as noon-day that this is . . . for the benefit of those who aim to take advantage of our troubles with a view of securing an outlet to the Aegean sea."

As a last resort, 40,000 British troops ensconced in Greece were being readied for intervention in the dispute if the government forces failed to check the left-wing uprising. With the country occupying a strategic position near the Dardanelles and Suez canal, Britain and Russia have been waging a bitter diplomatic war for control—the British to protect their lifeline to the East, the Russians to weaken their rivals and to extend their own dominance over the rich area.

SHIPBUILDERS:

Probe War Profits

Figures, figures and more figures featured the house merchant marine committee's investigation of wartime shipbuilding profits, with these prominent facts emerging after the mathematical smoke had cleared away:

1. Because of applying shipbuilding profits against losses of its Fontana steel mill, Kaiser company showed a deficit of 13 million dollars on its wartime operations. Another Kaiser-controlled company



YOUTHFUL DENTIST . . .

Nine-months-old Daniel Lee Gease of Columbus, Ohio, made one of the earliest extractions on record when he accidentally pulled his own incisor tooth while playing with a belt. His sister, Barbara Kay, examines the injury.

used shipbuilding profits to pay off a 26 million dollar magnesium plant in full.

2. The government's general accounting office's charge that California Shipbuilding corporation had realized a 44 million dollar profit failed to take into account funds captured by the U. S. through negotiation and taxes. After these reductions, the firm showed a five-year profit of \$8,782,663.

3. Failure of the accounting office to include renegotiation and taxes resulted in its estimate that New England Shipbuilding corporation had made a 11 1/2 million dollar profit instead of approximately 1 1/2 million.

LABOR:

Defy Injunction

Always jealous of its right to strike to enforce wage and other demands, organized labor presented a united front against a county court's anti-strike injunction against the Independent Association of Employees of Duquesne Light company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In issuing the injunction, the three-judge court heeded the city solicitor's plea to act in the public interest in preventing a costly power strike. Though the order later was dissolved when the solicitor declared that it had served to force a resumption of bargaining between the disputants, IAE members remained adamant about returning to work as long as it stayed in effect.

Apprehensive of the no-strike and no-picketing features of the injunction, AFL and CIO unions supported the IAE walkout. Labor charged that the court order was in violation of both the state and federal anti-injunction laws and there was no law requiring men to work against their wish.

MEAT:

Dems Differ

Heightening of the meat crisis found Democratic leaders at odds over the retention of controls, with President Truman calling for continuation of regulations and other party heads favoring a relaxation, if necessary.

Declaring there was a shortage but no famine in meat, Mr. Truman looked to a fall run of grass-fed cattle to relieve the nation-wide scarcity. Attributing the current shortage to heavy livestock marketings during the recent suspension of OPA, the President asserted that removal of controls now would add to difficulties later.

Mr. Truman spoke shortly after the Democratic national executive committee took cognizance of the meat situation and instructed Chairman Hannegan to discuss higher prices, decontrol or other remedial measures with government authorities. The committee's action came close upon Democratic House Leader McCormack's plea for a 60 day suspension of meat control.

The downward trend in farm mortgage debt, which has been continuous since the early 1920s, soon may be halted, the department predicts. In 1945, according to the summary, farm mortgage debt increased in 20 states, compared with increases in only eight states the previous year.

Production Gains.

During the four-year war period between 1941 and 1945 there was a net increase in all debt from 202 billion 400 million dollars to 400 billion 500 million dollars. During the same period the gross national product—the total of goods and services produced—rose from 120 billion dollars to 199 billion dollars.

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SOAP SHORTAGE CONTINUES

WASHINGTON. — Most important question facing every housewife on Monday morning—soap—probably won't be solved for some time. This is bad news, but it's hard to get around.

There are two main reasons for the soap shortage, one of them unavoidable, the other avoidable—provided the government had been tough enough with industry.

First reason is the loss of coconut trees in the Philippines and the war-torn South Pacific. Whereas coconut oil and copra used to be a glut on the market, many trees were destroyed in the Philippines, in the Solomons and wherever fighting occurred. There are still plenty of trees left, but it takes time to get neglected plantations going again and General MacArthur at first refused to let Philippine civilians return to some of these areas.

The other reason—which could have been avoided—is that the soap manufacturers diverted a larger percentage of their materials to higher-priced toilette soaps. That is why some housewives actually are using perfumed soap to do their washing.

The situation in soap is similar to that in the men's clothing industry, where civilian production administration permitted clothing manufacturers to divert material to higher-priced women's wear instead of men's clothing. Profits in the women's trade were larger.

Likewise, profits are larger in the expensive perfumed soap trade. Government authorities have done little to divert soap materials to the cheaper brands used for kitchen and laundry. Of course, the minute the government tries to intervene, it gets accused of interfering with private enterprise, so some of Mr. Truman's aides are getting a little chary.

Another factor in the soap shortage is that housewives have grown careless about saving kitchen fats. During the war housewives were conserving fats at the rate of 200 million pounds a year, a great part of which went into soaps. However, with no patriotic impulses to continue the practice, much fat is now going down the drain or into the garbage can.

Another difficulty has been lack of inter-island boats for moving coconut cargoes to Manila. The U. S. navy recently stepped in and allocated several hundred small landing boats for this purpose, but even so the commerce department estimates the laundry-soap shortage will continue until the end of the year.

ED PAULEY'S LATEST REPORT

When Ed Pauley gets away from oil and politics he assumes much greater stature. As a result of his travels in Europe, he has just written a private report to President Truman on the question of Jewish refugees which makes those who have read it understand not only the plight of the refugees but the sensitiveness of the Jewish people.

Here are some of the most striking portions of the Pauley report: "The more one hears about the wanton murder of the Jews by the Germans, the more one wonders why this great crime has not shocked the conscience of mankind more than it has.

"Newspapers are accustomed to speak of mass murder when a half-dozen victims are shot down by a gunman. What shall we call it when whole towns die and the slaughtered are numbered by millions?"

"When I first heard that the Germans had used the flesh of these victims to make soap, I did not believe it. There are a number of exhibits at the trial from the 'soap factory'.

"The clearer a picture one gets of what happened to over five million Jewish men, women and children in Europe during the last several years, the clearer an understanding one develops of the tragic situation of the surviving Jews in Europe.

"We cannot bring five million dead bodies to life—we cannot breathe the breath of life into the pits of human ash and human bones—we cannot even find the little bodies that once wore the thousands of baby shoes found amongst piles of shoes of every size. But we can take action—and take it now—to make certain that the over one million European Jews who survived the Nazi terror are given a chance to live. The time for talk has long passed—the time for action is, long overdue."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

It hasn't been publicized but the American Legion's "Americanism" program proved a complete flop. Alvin Owsley, Americanism chairman, called off the deal when Texas legionnaires could raise only \$32,000 of a \$450,000 quota. The program will be revamped at the San Francisco convention. . . . Trans-Atlantic air travel these days is all right—provided you can get home. But the backlog of returning travelers is terrific. Recently in Shannon more than 400 awaited passage

Happy Relief When You're Sluggish, Upset



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lary "in-nards" and help you feel bright and chipper again.

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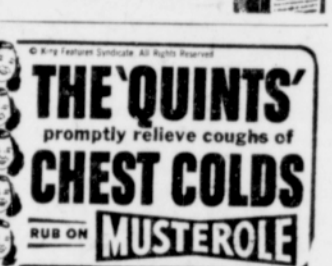
MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it.

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DR. CALDWELL'S
SENNA LAXATIVE
CONTAINED IN **SYRUP PEPSIN**

You can relieve ATHLETE'S FOOT



IT takes so little. Just two tablespoons of XZIT sprinkled in the fire once a week keeps your chimney, stove, and heating unit cleared of soot. Soot can be dangerous, for soot often causes costly chimney fires. Don't take chances. Use XZIT regularly. XZIT sprinkled freely in the fireplace or firebox quickly and effectively extinguishes chimney fires. Keep a supply of XZIT on hand. Ask for XZIT SOOT ERADICATOR at your grocery, hardware, drug or fuel supply store. \$800 So. Hoover St., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

