

World Opinions Aired at Conclave

U. N. Converts Modern War Plant Into Peace Factory

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—At this writing, committees of the United Nations are still meeting in the great modernistic factory building, now converted into a plant for the manufacture of international good will. A hundred committee meetings are being held in the rooms where once the delicate machinery turning out instruments of warfare hummed merrily, efficiently and most effectively.



Baukhage

Here delegates to the assembly of the United Nations, split up into groups, tackle the various subjects allotted to them just as the committees of congress discuss the bills and agree upon their form before they are submitted to the "committee of the whole house" for consideration and action.

The difference is that the assembly, unlike congress, cannot pass laws, it can only express the will of the majority. Its value is to register, before the world, world opinion as expressed by the nations which make up the United Nations. This is the first step toward a world government whose chief purpose is to police the world against war.

While the committee meetings were taking place the security council, which compares roughly with the senate, held some of its meetings in the same building, for unlike the assembly, which meets only once a year, the security council is a continuing body.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, which also is meeting in New York, is a body entirely separate from the United Nations.

Saddle U. S. With U. N. Expenses

It was characteristic of the desire to maintain a "realistic" attitude (let us hope) which resulted in the emphasis on fiscal matters, causing newspapers on the first day's committee meetings to display a head like this:

U. S. OPPOSES PAYING HALF OF U. N.'S BILLS

At the meeting of the budgetary committee, Senator Vandenberg got in a sly dig when he suggested that if the other nations felt the American economic system was so good that it could put up half the money to run the organization perhaps they might adopt a similar system. Capitalist America would pay 49.89 per cent of U. N.'s bills while Communist Russia, although much greater in size and population, would provide 6 per cent in the plan submitted.

Of course, any amount balanced against the price of war is small.

Powerful Committees Are in the Making

The work of the committees of the assembly covers a wide scope, since besides offering the sounding board for world opinion and controlling the pursestrings of the whole organization, the committees likewise supervise the several important subsidiary agencies, some of

which will become extremely powerful when and if they carry out the duties planned for them. For instance, the many plans for improving living standards and social relations throughout the world, which is the purpose of the economic and social council, and the projected trusteeship council which will oversee the relationship between the dependent countries and the nations held responsible for their control and welfare.

Another important function of the assembly is initiating amendments to the charter, and this session bristled with talk among the smaller countries for amending provisions governing the power of the veto in security council.

Russians Vie to Last Minute

Early in the meetings of the general committee (the steering committee) and in the assembly itself, it became evident that the Russians were following a general plan of procedure which was not unlike that which had appeared and still is appearing in all the controversies. The Russian delegates frequently oppose violently a point and then, when they see that they are beaten, yield. Sometimes this looks like pure obstructionism; sometimes it seems merely an effort to display strength and combativeness, sometimes it is only a patent move, to keep Russia in the forefront of the negotiations as a force with which to be reckoned.

There is also the language barrier. Probably there are no more competent performers among the various types of experts than the translators at these international gatherings. Much has been written of their remarkable ability to translate, without taking a single note, long paragraphs of some speakers who get so deep in their subjects that they forget that the translator is waiting patiently to translate one segment before the speaker goes on to the next.

Prize of them all is Pavlov, the lean and scholarly looking young man who appears to wrap himself about Molotov or Vishinsky and with his lips close to the listener's ear pours in the words so rapidly that it would appear they synchronize with the movement of the speaker's lips.

But even a perfect translation may produce a different meaning, just as the same word may mean two different things in the same language to two different pairs of ears.

You may recall the famous Molotov outburst at the opening of the assembly, the speech in which the Russian delegate demanded disarmament, objected to the Baruch atomic energy plan and went right down the line walloping everything in sight. As I remarked earlier, there was more smoke than fire in that tirade and American Delegate Austin, suspecting as much, made the terse comment on the speech, "smart but tough."

When the translations came back from the report in the Russian press Austin's words became "smart but sharp."

Now it may be that "tough" is a tougher word in Russian than it is in English because the Russians' ordinary conduct in such and some other matters, all the way from dancing to breakfasting on vodka, may be what we would consider tougher than the Anglo-Saxon approach.



COEDS USE BABY IN CLASSWORK . . . In conjunction with their class in child care, Ohio State university coeds give motherly care to "Jimmy," age 3 months, who will be cared for by the girls until he is a year old, when he will be returned to a foundling home.

NEWS REVIEW

Victorious GOP Devises Strategy on Main Issues

CONGRESS: Act Fast

Hardly had the election din attending the Republican landslide subsided than Rep. Harold Knutson (Rep., Minn.) revealed that he would move for a 20 per cent cut in personal income taxes as soon as the 80th congress assembles January 5.

In addition, Knutson said that the ways and means committee, which he is scheduled to head as the ranking majority member, will open hearings sometime in February to pare or eliminate excise taxes on a long list of consumer goods, including jewelry, furs, cosmetics and liquors.

Republican intentions to slash taxes ran counter to President Truman's position to maintain high levies to balance next year's budget estimated at 40 billion dollars. By lopping off unnecessary expenditures and trimming the payroll, Knutson said, the GOP hopes to scale down the budget to 32 billion dollars, thus permitting the tax reduction and allowing for a substantial retirement of the national debt of 262 billion dollars at the same time.

More to Do

Reduction in taxation was only one of the many issues facing the new GOP congress.

Briefly, others included terminating the President's wartime powers to restrict government by executive decree; widening management's rights under the national labor relations act and providing for impartial administration of the law; hastening abolition of controls to restore free enterprise, and formulation of a farm program adjusted to postwar conditions.

In the field of foreign affairs, Republicans were expected to ad-

here to the current bi-partisan policy mapped by the administration with the help of Senator Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) as representative of the GOP congressional bloc.

Minority Leader Martin of Massachusetts was scheduled to take over speakership of the house, with Senator Vandenberg of Michigan becoming president pro tem of the upper house and Senator Taft of Ohio, majority leader.

Seek Unity

As the Republican avalanche set up a Republican congress during a Democratic administration, liberal Democratic leaders called upon President Truman to resign in favor of a GOP nominee to assure harmony in the forthcoming session.

Remembering the unhappy results of previous divisions of legislative and executive power between the two parties, when solution of pressing problems gave way to indecisive bickering and both sides maneuvered for political advantage, Senator Fulbright (Dem., Ark.) was the first to call upon Mr. Truman to give way to a GOP nominee. He said he intended to introduce a constitutional amendment which would permit congress to authorize a presidential election if the two parties divided legislative and executive control.

Marshall Field, crusading New Deal publisher, joined Fulbright in asking President Truman to step down. By turning the job over to the GOP, Field said, the Republicans would be charged with full responsibility for development of a national program, and the issues in the 1948 election would be clear cut.

COAL:

Study Demands

Company spokesmen were quick to hit at John L. Lewis' new wage and hour demands for the United Mine Workers as threatening the future of the industry against the increasing competition of gas and oil. While the government presently is running the pits, private interests were thinking of their position when the properties are returned to them.

Declaring that ". . . Mr. Lewis is going to price his boys right out on the street," company spokesmen ridiculed the idea that a reduction of the work week from six to five days would lower operating costs and permit the operators to pay a 25 cent an hour raise. Under the old contract, miners were paid \$1.18 1/2 cents an hour, with overtime rates beyond 35 hours.

While the operators remained skeptical, UMW economists figured that a shorter work week would trim production costs from 20 to 70 cents a ton, with an average saving of 45 cents. Since miners dig from four to five tons of coal daily, the saving of \$2 per day would cover the contemplated wage increase, they said.



BOY AND HIS DOG . . . All the love and devotion of a boy and his dog are revealed in this picture of Patrick Lynch of Seattle and Mike, his dog, who saved him from attack by a man armed with a knife.

DEFICIT DECLINES

U. S. Finishes Quarter 'in Red'

WASHINGTON. — Aided by recent budget shifts, the federal government finished the first third of the current fiscal year \$300,841,791 in the red, it is revealed by treasury department figures.

If the deficit continues at that level during the two other four-month periods, it would be slightly more than \$902,525,000 at close of the fiscal year on June 30. This would be less than half the \$1,900,000,000 deficit forecast by President Truman on August 3.

However, officials said nothing had happened so far to indicate any important shift away from the \$1,900,000,000 deficit figure, although the President twice has remarked

without amplification that the budget would be in balance at fiscal-year end.

Save on Subsidies. Recent budget shifts include a saving of possibly \$290,000,000 from discontinuation of meat subsidies; but the army has announced it would require that much extra for occupation costs.

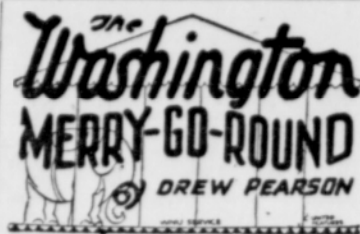
On the debit side, the presidential "economy ceiling" on public works expenditures has been boosted by \$165,000,000.

Tax revenues for the July through October period totaled \$11,994,701,000; equivalent to an annual rate of some \$35,984,000,000 or about \$3,700,000,000 below the August estimate for the year. Heaviest tax receipts, however, come after January 1.

Leave Pay High.

July-October expenditures totaled \$12,295,543,000, equivalent to an annual rate of \$38,886,000,000, or roughly \$4,700,000,000 under the August estimate. But heavy charges for G. I. terminal leave pay and international finance still lie ahead.

The federal debt stood at \$263,917,666,707 at the end of October, but that was before the treasury began redeeming with cash two billion dollars in securities which matured November 1.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

WASHINGTON. — If you think times are tough today, drop in at the public library and ask for the back files of any newspaper for the fall of 1919 or the early part of 1920. That period was just about as long after World War I as we now are from World War II and the headlines are amazingly similar.

In fact, with the mere change of a few names, a glance at 1919-20 headlines would almost convince you that you were reading the newspapers of today.

We were having the same troubles with Russia then—only a little worse, with American troops in Siberia and Murmansk. The northern Adriatic, as now, was the chief bone of contention at the Paris peace conference. Only it was Fiume instead of Trieste which caused riots in the streets of Rome and Belgrade.

"Jews Massacred, Robbed by Poles," was another tragic but familiar headline. "Foresees Jewish state in Palestine. Judge Julian Mack tells of atrocities and asks for migration to Jewish homeland."

"Pershing denies large quantities of war goods destroyed in France." "Rep. Emerson offers resolution asking war department to what extent soldiers were overcharged in France." "War department criticized for offering \$4,000,000 worth of fabrics for sale at public auction." "Sergeants arrested in Paris charged with theft of American stores."

When it came to strikes, race riots and soaring prices, the domestic scene of 1919 was even more alarming. Labor troubles caused far more bloodshed. The alleged Communist menace was much worse.

May day celebrations in Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and New York produced riots, "citizens' armies" and an untold number of skull and political fractures.

By July 6, 1919, the army stood at 704,845, with 235,000 of these in Europe. Eight months later when the Junkers and German army seized power in Berlin, forcing the Ebert government to flee to Dresden, the American army of occupation totaled a nervous 18,000.

Meanwhile, the war department was recommending a universal military training program of three months for all 18-year-olds—more or less as today.

Unchecked by governmental pleas and voluntary programs, prices spiraled. Shoes were three times their prewar price and women's stockings were offered at "2—\$25 a pair." Coffee prices jumped 7 cents a pound and, although the government declared 11 cents a pound a fair price for sugar, it was selling for 30 cents within a year. "Food now costs N. Y. residents 86 per cent more than six years ago," announced the New York Times.

Only a national "buyers' strike" in 1920, with prominent society women feeding their families on a dollar a day while their husbands were wearing overalls to their Broadway offices, changed the trend.

New York clergymen were making a survey of churches in an attempt to ease the housing shortage.

Headlines on August 16, 1919, don't seem out of place today. "Director General of Railroads Hines sees danger of coal gouging. Cautions senate that rumors on shortage may pave way for price advance." "Begin jailing Germans as war offenders." "Amendments to food control act supported and fought before congress committees."

All this and prohibition too. "Thousands return to Europe, blaming prohibition here."

Not only were there strikes, but also there were the same, familiar strikes. Telegraph and telephone workers, maritime and a steel strike lasting into the fourth month. . . . Omaha faced a general strike. . . . In the spring of 1919, 10,000 men were locked out of the Willys-Overland plant in Toledo, a strike committee controlled Winnipeg and police were using machine guns in Connecticut strike riots.

In the fall of 1919 a United Mine Workers' strike closed all bituminous coal mines and produced a news story headed "Lewis says mines' demands are 'subject to negotiation' — puts blame on operators."

No, history is just the same. History always repeats after a war.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Gordon Clapp, who succeeds David Lillenthal as head of TVA, has been a thorn in the side of job-hungry Senator McKellar for years. Clapp believes in the revolutionary practice of raising a man from the ranks when he does a good job, rather than handling McKellar political plums. . . . Charles Bay, U. S. ambassador to Norway, came home to vote—and perhaps to look for greener diplomatic pastures. . . . William Pawley, U. S. ambassador to Brazil, is at Mayo clinic.

You needn't study long lists of gift suggestions nor devote long, hard hours Christmas shopping for friends who enjoy the pleasure of cigarette or pipe smoking. Not at all! Now you can get two great gift items that are sure to please the most discriminating smokers. For the friend who prefers mild, mellow, fresh cigarettes, select a carton of Camels, a national favorite. And for the pipe-smoker, wisely choose a pound tin of the world's largest-selling pipe tobacco, Prince Albert. Both Camels and Prince Albert come in handsome holiday dress. No other gift wrapping or decorations are necessary—Camels and Prince Albert are "ready to give." See them on display at your dealers.—Adv.

IF YOU FEEL Choked Up WITH A Cold. Breathe in These Medicated Vapors. When a cold makes you feel all stuffed up, just melt a spoonful of Vicks VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water. Then enjoy the grand relief that comes as you breathe in the steaming medicated vapors, which penetrate to cold-congested upper breathing passages, soothe irritation, ease coughing, help clear help clear stuffy head. VICKS VAPORUB

change to CALOX for the tonic effect on your smile. Efficient Calox works two ways: 1 Helps remove film . . . bring out all the natural lustre of your smile. 2 A special ingredient in Calox encourages regular massage . . . which has a tonic effect on gums . . . helps make them firm and rosy. Tone up your smile . . . with Calox! Made in famous McKesson laboratories, 113 years of pharmaceutical know-how

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Kidneys Must Work Well. For You To Feel Well 24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood. If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly. Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at night, swelling. Why not try Doan's Pills? You will be using a medicine recommended the country over. Doan's stimulate the function of the kidneys and help them to flush out poisonous waste from the blood. They contain nothing harmful. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores. DOAN'S PILLS

Conscious of Foreign Policy

Most Americans do not realize how far this nation has gone in the establishment of a foreign policy built on popular desire. In the past, the foreign policy of the United States always had been a rather vague thing to people in general, something evolved behind a screen of formal phrases in the ancient high-ceilinged offices of the old state department building, where they still have marble fireplaces that really work in some of the rooms.

In the early days the subject was kept out of domestic politics simply because the politicians knew that the people knew as little as they did as to what it was all about and didn't care any more. Then came the famous Wilson versus Lodge fight over the League of Nations, which was really something far deeper than that, a fight of two powerful personalities and two different concepts of government—not world government but domestic government. Lodge and Wilson became so definitely committed to their own respective views that they couldn't afford to compromise.

After that, each party considered it fair game to rip the other up the back when it came to a discussion on foreign affairs and the fine old tradition (which was really a negative thing) "foreign affairs ends at the shore line," was split wide open.

And then the bloody conflict of World War II made people realize that Democratic and Republican blood when it flowed on the battlefield was the same color and

caused the same gaping wounds at home.

The campaign which we have just witnessed, while it was characterized with the same old fuss and fury of the past, omitted the question of foreign policy except when it was raised by persons already discredited by both major parties.

That is the hope, as I see it, for American dominance, for the dominance of the American idea of human freedom. We have learned that when it comes to facing the world, we meet it shoulder to shoulder as Americans and nothing else.