

New Foreign Policy Foreshadowed

Marked Historical Import Attached to Aid Program

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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

WASHINGTON.—One of the hardest things to recognize is history in the making. We often live through moments of catastrophic and cataclysmic significance, yet while the vital seconds are ticking off, our only immediate impression is the limited effect on ourselves or on our close surroundings.

We have all lived through a period which has been filled with some highly significant events, beginning — say — with the outbreak of World War I. We celebrated the Armistice on November 11, 1918; we watched the progress of the peace conference, and then came the train of international events which culminated in V-E and V-J Days and the founding of the United Nations.

All this was background for another event which took place as the idea of March, 1947, approached. I refer to the enunciation of a new American foreign policy — which may prove to have far greater historical significance than any of the other happenings I mentioned.

As one observer put it: "If the President's message (urging aid for Greece and Turkey) is implemented to the full of its implications, it may be another Monroe Doctrine foreshadowing a Pax Americana with a hundred years peace—such as the Pax Britannica provided—or, it may be a declaration of World War III."

Either eventually would make it the most important event in modern history. If it should establish a hundred years of peace, it could easily foreshadow permanent peace. If, on the other hand, it signalled another World War, it would mean the two-

light, if not the sunset, of civilization.

President Truman and his advisors felt the policy must be enunciated. And far-seeing people realized that America must shoulder the major responsibilities that Britain had carried so long as the most powerful of the English-speaking family of nations, and which she no longer is able to carry.

True, we have started to create an organization—the United Nations—which is supposed to make it impossible for any single nation or group of nations to disturb the peace. But to carry out its job, the United Nations must have an international police force. Until the United Nations has the force to back up the will of the majority, that single nation which can muster such power will decide the course of the world.

We have that power. Potentially, so has Russia.

The proposed American foreign policy has behind it only one idea. That is to keep the power for peace in the hands of what we call democracy.

There has been doubt expressed by some as to whether the program outlined by the administration would serve this objective. The majority of leaders in both parties however seem to be convinced that there is no better method presently at hand; that if we are to maintain our democratic way of life until the United Nations has become an effective organization, we have no other course to pursue. If we take no action, we simply turn the world over to Russia. That would mean war eventually. Implementing the Truman policy may avoid it.

I heartily believe in the United Nations, and I feel positive that if a major conflict can be put off long enough, the United Nations eventually can be made strong enough to outlaw aggressive warfare effectively.

Pledging our wealth and sinew to protect Communist-threatened countries seems our only hope.



AGED STUDENT . . . The old saying that one is "never too old to learn" is an actuality for James George Nicklen, 79, former plumber and seaman, who is now a student at San Francisco Junior college. Respected and gray-bearded, Nicklen attends classes in anatomy and chemistry, although he is from 55 to 60 years the senior of the majority of his classmates, three of whom are shown here with him.

NEWS REVIEW

New Atom Board Urged; Red Menace Spotlights

REDS:

Threat to America

More so perhaps than before, eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the nation in describing the Communist threat to the American form of government.

Addressing the house un-American activities committee, Hoover declared that the Reds in this country constitute a small but closely knit group seeking to overthrow our democracy and substitute an iron-clad dictatorship denying the principles of religious worship, political freedom and economic opportunity. He pointed out that only 25,000 Reds worked the Russian revolution in 1917 and there is a larger proportion of Communists at present in the U. S.

Hoover called for relentless prosecution of the Reds found violating the laws of this country. Putting Americans on their guard, he said the Reds were unceasing in their efforts to subvert labor unions; spread Communist doctrines in the schools, and prey upon foreign language groups.

Besides infiltrating established radio channels, they also are trying to set up outlets of their own. Under direction of party leaders, they are prolific letter writers and expert at



'GRANDMA SARGE' . . . Probably the only grandmother in the U. S. women's army corps in Japan, Mrs. Minnie Barber, who holds the rank of sergeant, has eight grandchildren, a son and two daughters. Sgt. Barber is a mess checker at the Mitsubishi main building in Tokyo.

organizing pressure campaigns for some cause favorable to leftism.

Since 1935, they have been especially active in the movie industry, Hoover said. In addition to trying to take over Hollywood unions, they have sought to get a foothold in the writing and productive ends of the business.

ATOM CONTROL: New Plan

As congressional conservatives continued their fight against appointment of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the national atomic energy commission bills were introduced for the creation of a new board to be headed by Secretary of State Marshall.

Under the plan introduced in the senate by Senator Malone (Rep., Nev.) and five colleagues and in the house by Representative Jenkins (Rep., O.), other members of the new board would include the secretaries of war and navy and two persons named by President Truman.

Conservatives seized upon the critical international situation to attempt to sidetrack Lilienthal, former TVA chairman who has been accused of countenancing the presence of Communists in the power agency. In proposing establishment of the new board to govern all phases of domestic atomic production, Republicans, joined by southern Democrats, declared that the Greek-Turkish crisis indicated the need for close political and military control over nuclear energy for national security.

MOSCOW:

Future Reich

At odds on most phases of post-war politics, the U. S. and Russia came to grips again in Moscow on the future pattern of the German government.

Boiled down, the differences amounted to U. S. proposals for a system of strong state governments working through an adequate central authority and Russian recommendations for a strong central government with the states subordinate.

The U. S. proposals advanced by Secretary of State Marshall are designed to give the German people a closer check on their government through the state level and diminish the possibility of a strong central authority like the Nazi regime assuming full, controlling power. In this respect, the U. S. plans embodied American principles of states rights and state representation in congress through the senate.



SCIENTIFIC BEDFELLOWS

It's not making the front pages, but significant hearings are being held before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee for establishment of a national science foundation. In view of frantic atomic experiments abroad, these are important.

Originator of the science-foundation idea (providing federal funds for research) was West Virginia's able senator, Harley Kilgore. His bill, which set up a board of nine men appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate, was backed by the White House and many scientists. Key to the Kilgore bill was the provision that all discoveries made through the use of federal funds be made available to the public.

However, the bill now before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, introduced by reactionary Congressman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, is carefully angled in another direction.

It provides that a board of 48 \$1-a-year men from private business shall administer the funds allocated to the national science foundation. And most significant is the fact that the Mills bill provides no safeguards to prevent assigning patents and processes to the big business groups which these \$1-a-year men represent.

Kilgore's bill was passed by the senate last year, despite the open opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers, which wanted its members to profit from government-endowed research.

However, the NAM did succeed in bottling up the Kilgore bill in the house and now is trying to substitute the big business-authored Mills bill in its stead.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK DEPARTMENT: The Virginia Press association is bringing two French journalists here for a three-month tour to get acquainted with the United States. Charles Sans and Girard d'Orgeville are the working newsmen who will make the trip. Credit Miss Daphne Dailey, editor of the Bowling Green Caroline Progress, with the idea. . . . The American field service, having done a great job as volunteer ambulance drivers during the war, has taken on a peacetime job—sending American students to study abroad with a reciprocal arrangement for foreign students to study in the USA.

Upon the death of Harold D. Smith, ex-budget director and a great public servant, his family asked that friends not send flowers, but donate the money to cancer research. There are now 180,000 deaths annually in the USA from cancer, yet its origin and cure are still unknown. . . . The Bronx veterans' hospital is building a swimming pool dedicated to the four chaplains — Protestant, Jewish, Catholic — who gave their lives to soldiers on the sinking transport Dorchester and went down praying that there might be more good will among men. The four chaplains were Father John P. Washington of Newark, N. J., Rabbi Alexander Goode of York, Pa., the Rev. George L. Fox of Cambridge, Vt., and the Rev. Clark V. Poling of Schenectady, N. Y.

TAXING HOLLYWOOD

It hasn't been officially announced but the treasury department is all set to collect several million dollars from Hollywood stars and film executives who cleaned up huge sums by paying capital gains taxes rather than income taxes on picture profits.

What happened was that when income taxes zoomed, the film people hit on the idea of organizing separate corporations for single pictures. Then after each film was produced they liquidated the corporations and paid a capital gains tax of 25 per cent instead of a personal income tax of 80 to 90 per cent.

One of the single-picture men was producer Sam Goldwyn, who last fall learned that the treasury intended to collect the difference between the income and the capital gains rates. Goldwyn announced that he would go into court to uphold his right to pay at the lower rate. Following this it looked like the treasury had backed down.

However, the treasury now has ironed out all the legal kinks and bills for back taxes now are going out from the Los Angeles office of the bureau of internal revenue.

Hollywood drug stores will do a booming business in aspirin.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Adm. Ernest King, retired commander of the fleet, is writing his memoirs in "From Argentina to Potsdam." Argentina is the Newfoundland base off which the Atlantic Charter was written. Economy-minded Republicans might check into how much naval personnel King is using to help author the book. . . . "Soldiers' Album," a great picture-record of the war, has been published by Col. Ernest Dupuy, a public relations officer. Co-author is Lt. Col. Herbert Bregstein.

Beauty and Health By Simple Exercise



Thick Waistline

WHAT type of exercise is helpful in slimming the waist and midriff? The main thing is to get those lazy muscles working again, so concentrate on brisk stretching or twisting exercises.

Try this one: Stand with arms out to the sides, and kick your right leg across your body, trying to touch the left hand. Feel that stretch? Return leg to position, and kick the left leg. Do 12 times, alternating legs.

Whatever your figure problem, our Reader Service Booklet No. 90 can help you. Exercises for slimming hips, waist, bust, legs, neck, back. Send 25 cents (coin) for "Beauty and Health Through Simple Exercises" to Weekly Newspaper Service, 243 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, booklet title and No. 90.

Monks Make Up Fifth Of Population of Tibet

There are so many monks in Tibet principally because it is so hard to make a living and raise a family there. Monks make up one-fifth of the population of Tibet. Every year thousands of young men enter monasteries instead of marrying, for it often takes as many as six husbands to make enough money to support one wife, and most women have at least three husbands at one time.

A wife may dismiss a husband whenever she feels like it, and this brands him as a social outcast.



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HOT FLASHES?

Women in your "40's"! Does this functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women cause you to suffer hot flashes, nervous, heart-tiring, tired feelings? Then do try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. It's famous for this purpose! Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. Thousands have reported benefit! Also a very effective stomachic tonic. Worth trying!

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Saving of Primitive Area Urged

Now facing Uncle Sam's Chief Forester Lyle F. Watts is a question almost as hotly disputed as German reparations at the Moscow conference. As guardian of the nation's great national forest wilderness areas, he has to give a yes or no answer fairly soon.

Watts' headache concerns the San Geronio primitive area in Southern California's San Bernardino National forest—one of America's few remaining remnants of honest-to-goodness wilderness which conservationists hope to preserve for future generations.

For several years, the skiers who like to ride up-hill so they can get the most out of their down-hill sport have fixed their sun goggles on the fine snow slopes deep within this primitive area. Not all skiers, mind you—some like San Geronio as is—the deep, cool woods, a large green meadow, Dollar and Dry lakes, icy streams, a challenging vista of Mt. San Geronio and the lofty summit of the peak itself—and they like to ski there. But others prefer a touch of civilization—ski-tows, a highway into the place, a hotel-resort near by. So the California Ski association, with help from the National Ski association and the California State Chamber of Commerce, sponsored a proposal to build the highway and accommodations for a big ski resort. It looked as if San Geronio would be about as primitive as television and cooking with electronics.

But the Forest Service was keeping an open mind. After all, it might be better to devote San Geronio to more primitive skiing. So last December the service announced a 90-day intention of changing the area's classification as "primitive." This cleared the way for going ahead with the skiing developments. The Forest Service principle is "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run," and most of those who knew about the issue concluded that, based on such a thesis, this bit of the primitive was gone with the mustache cup and the Model T.

The service called a public hearing in San Bernardino which turned, somewhat to their surprise, into what Variety calls a "boff" performance. So many people showed up that the civic auditorium had to be engaged for two days instead of one — and as in congress, the sessions lapped over until evening. Supporting the skiers' proposal were the California State Chamber of Commerce, the California Ski association and 18 ski clubs. That was about as expected.

It was the determined opposition that raised eyebrows. The opposition included the skiers who like their sport in the raw, along with church group representatives with summer camps at the edge of the primitive area; spokesmen for wa-

ter companies who wanted the area kept in wilderness so as to conserve its watershed values for orange growers down the valley. In between were the hikers, the sportsmen, women's clubs, nature lovers, natural science groups (the area has six forms of plant life that grow nowhere else) and civic clubs.

Then there were the letters pouring in from all parts of the country — so many that the Forest Service both in its California office and in Washington had to resort to the mimeograph machines to answer them. The letters voted overwhelmingly against civilizing the area via ski-tows and hotels. Now it's up to Watts.

"We think now that the primitive area will surely be preserved," says Howard Zahniser, editor of the magazine, "The Living Wilderness," "and with a victory in this issue we shall certainly be all the better able to muster support for the Forest Service in guarding other threatened areas in our national wilderness system. But we have no quarrel with skiing. We want to see it develop further. We hope that San Geronio will become even more attractive for wilderness skiing than it is."

Leaping in front of railroad trains was the favorite form of suicide in Japan last year. What, no hari-kiri?

Considering poor Italy's troubles, she isn't lucky having to take back "Lucky" Luciano.

There was never a good war nor a bad peace, said Franklin, but unfortunately it's not a case of the worse the war, the better the peace.

OPTIMISM PREVAILS

Large Crop Acreage Predicted

WASHINGTON.—Optimistic over soil conditions and improvements in the farm labor and machinery situation, farmers are planning the largest acreage of crops this year since the wartime peak in 1944, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture reports.

If favorable weather prevails during the growing season, recent record production of many important crops is expected to be broken this year.

Although slight decreases are expected in acreages of wheat, corn and potatoes, higher acreages are indicated for soybeans, sugar beets, beans, peas and other crops, the crop reporting board says.

The aggregate acreage of crops now planned would exceed the acreage of last year by 2,300,000 acres and that of 1945 by nearly 1,000,000 acres. It would, however, be 7,400,-

000 acres below the wartime peak in 1944.

The country's corn crop will be grown on 2,400,000 fewer acres than last year, according to growers' March 1 plans. The total of 87,599,000 acres farmers intend to plant to corn this year is down 5,300,000 acres from the 1936-45 average. Except for 1941, it is indicated to be the smallest since 1894 when the nation's corn acreage still was expanding.

A record-breaking wheat crop may be in the making, it was indicated. Although the acreage planted to spring wheat is expected to be slightly less than last year, this will be offset by a near record acreage of winter wheat sown last fall.

Shifts in wheat acreage in important states almost balance to indicate prospective plantings of a slightly smaller acreage of all spring wheat.

The greatest decreases in oats are shown in the Northern Plains states, Minnesota and Texas, with smaller decreases in Michigan, Ohio and New York.

In the North Central states, the main barley producing area, the acreage is expected to increase 3 per cent. Wheat has tended to replace barley in the Southwest and the southern part of the Corn belt.

Sharp flaxseed acreage increases are indicated for all the important producing states. In the North Central area, where 83 per cent of the 1946 crop was produced, farmers intend to plant 71 per cent more flax than last year.

Acreage increases in soybeans are expected in all important producing areas. Largest increases are reported in states and local areas where soybeans are grown mainly to be harvested for beans.