

Free Information Lifeline of U.N.

World Council Will Stand Or Fall on Public Opinion

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WASHINGTON.—Here are some more notes from a reporter's notebook (of course, reporters don't really carry notebooks—they write on whatever is handy—this is a menu) at the United Nations.

Some of the people who are reading this column attended sessions of the United Nations. I think I recognized some of you. It was hard to get in because so many nations felt this session was so important that they brought much larger staffs than ever before. These "extra" workers couldn't sit in the seats reserved for delegates, nor the news people's, so they were given seats ordinarily handed out to the public.

For those of you who stayed home and listened to the radio or read the reports in the paper—well, what impression did you get?

Your impression is highly important, as I'll try to point out later.

There was, and is, this danger, which Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, pointed out in a speech which stirred all the delegates who heard it (and you, too, I imagine, if you were listening) when he summarized it afterward over the ABC network.

Lie said: "... the peoples of the world, and many governments as well, are shocked, frightened and discouraged to find that those same nations which created the United Nations so openly disagree." He called for a rebirth of the "San Francisco spirit," the spirit which we all felt in those hopeful days when the United Nations was born.

A colleague of mine, a most restrained and thoughtful commentator (Pauline Frederick, with considerable experience here and abroad) told me something which is worth repeating. She was interviewing Eleanor Roosevelt at a luncheon at Hyde Park. Whatever you may think of Mrs. Roosevelt's domestic politics you must know in what high regard she is held as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations.

My colleague asked her if her heart weren't heavy over the world situation today. I haven't her exact words here, but Mrs. Roosevelt replied in the negative. She said we had expected too much too soon from the United Nations. And then she went on to point out what so many of the delegates have said, namely, that faulty and ineffective as the United Nations may be, it is far better than nothing. How many times have I heard that from even the most cynical of the reporters and observers here!

As the New York Times remarked in a recent editorial, "it cannot be stressed too often that the struggle brought to a head in this session of the general assembly is not against the Soviet Union but FOR the United Nations." The most striking thing, the editorial added, is "the determination of the United Nations (that means the member nations) to survive."

One strange phenomenon which appears to persons not too well acquainted with the ways of such gatherings is the friendly and entirely normal manner in which the delegates to the United Nations who attack each other on the rostrum, consort in the corridors and lounges provided in the two buildings which now temporarily house the executive council and the general assembly, respectively. That's nothing new to people who have covered congress.

Dispensing of News Is Vital to U. N.

The longer I serve, covering these meetings, the more I realize that the most important of all the groups, not excluding the delegates themselves, are those which serve to dispense the news and information concerning the United Nations.

It would be impossible, of course, for enough people to visit the sessions to affect public opinion greatly. But many of the people who do come go back with a message which stirs great interest in the organization in their communities. Proof of this interest was contained in the report of the secretary general, Lie, when he said that information had been sent out and other steps taken in cooperation with a thousand meetings in the past year.

But more important than anything else are the actual reports of press and radio direct from one or the other of the two headquarters, or as a result of the many interviews with members of the permanent secretariat.

Here is what they've done with radio alone:

During the general assembly, the radio division of the department of public information will broadcast for 12 hours a day, while visiting radio commentators, using facilities leased by the United Nations, will cover

the debates for listeners in 16 countries.

The French, Spanish, Chinese and Russian sections of the radio division also are preparing to broadcast adaptations of one of the U. N. programs which will be offered in transcription to stations unable to relay the original broadcast.

The two services most widely relayed, because of the high quality of reception, are those in Spanish (to Latin America) and in Chinese. The programs all carry the latest news on work of the assembly and other United Nations bodies, interviews with delegates, background talks, recorded excerpts from speeches in debate and short features.

As the bickering and obstructionism increased at the current session and it became clear that confidence in the United Nations was being undermined, the importance of the work of the agencies distributing information concerning the topics discussed by the general assembly, became more and more evident. The reason was this: It became clear



TRYGVE LIE
"... San Francisco spirit ..."

that under the present structure of the United Nations, where a unanimous agreement on the part of the major powers before major steps could be taken, is required, the only force behind the whole idea is the force of public opinion.

As this is being written, the question of the report of a committee on tele-communications is being discussed. The plans envisioned by the men on the United Nations who realize the importance of strengthening the opinion-forming force of the organization, are not too grandiose to be practical but they do involve expenses which make their completion uncertain. Nations of the world are all feeling the pinch of poverty and there is a strong move to cut expenses.

A part of the tele-communications plan was a radio network which would dispense objective world news for all the world. To show you how well the meagre efforts along those lines already have succeeded, I was told by the radio liaison division that even the Russian reporters who, as you know, work for newspapers which are under a strict censorship, which permit no news which doesn't suit their needs, have begun to ask for items issued by the United Nations because they are so fair, so objective that no one could accuse them of containing propaganda for any one nation.

The men on the staff of the United Nations are not all perfect. There are a number of weak sisters. But on the whole, it is surprising to see how the majority of them has been able to develop a world-wide viewpoint, an attitude whose whole policy is based on world understanding and the perpetuation of peace.

SAME AS IN 500 A.D.

Pacific Journey Made on Raft

Dr. Thor Heyerdahl, 32-year-old Norwegian ethnologist and zoologist, had a theory that the first Polynesians were blue-eyed blondes who floated over to their Pacific islands from South America on rafts in about the year 500 A. D.

What he did about proving that theory now is history. He and a party of six men built themselves a primitive raft of bamboo and balsa wood, climbed aboard and set themselves adrift at Callao, Peru.

Exactly 101 days later the scientific group drifted ashore on their raft, the Kon-Tiki, at Raroia reef in the Tuamotu archipelago, center of their target. They had used no

motors, oars or sails. Their only means of propulsion on the 4,300-mile trip had been the Humboldt and South Equatorial current.

That, said Dr. Heyerdahl as he landed in San Francisco en route to Norway, provided "indubitable proof" of the veracity of his theory.

"The fact that we made the journey demonstrates it could have been done around 500 A. D., when the Polynesians were first populated," he said. "Expert navigators said it couldn't be done, that the balsa wood would sink, that it was impossible; but it wasn't."

He related that the current and wind sometimes carried the raft as much as 71 miles a day, sometimes



PAST AND PRESENT PRESIDENTS . . . Unusual indeed is a picture of the President of the United States chatting with a predecessor in his office. The occasion here was the naming by President Truman of former President Hoover to the chairmanship of a 12-man commission to study plans for reorganizing the federal government.

NEWS REVIEW

Urge Food Conservation; New Battle Shakes U.N.

DIETETICS:

Waste Less

Lips that sincerely frame the words "food conservation" will not touch such sturdy edibles as meat, poultry and eggs quite so often hereafter.

Charles Luckman, head of President Truman's citizens food committee, opened the widely heralded "waste less" campaign by calling on the American people to cut their consumption of those three items, thereby effecting a conservation of grain for Europe.

At the same time, it was disclosed that stop-gap aid for Europe this winter may run as much as 800 million dollars—220 million more than Mr. Truman had estimated earlier.

The appeal for Americans to cut down on the amount of foods requiring grain feeding was couched in a five-point program which, if followed, will eliminate the traditional race for the last chop on the platter—it won't be there.

Those five dietic commandments were: 1) Buy cheaper meat cuts; 2) Don't serve too much; 3) Don't overcook meat; 4) Use leftovers; 5) Save wheat in all other possible ways.

In the future was the possibility that a voluntary program of meatless days and a reduction in the size of bread loaves would be put into effect.

NEW FIGHT:

Recalls Yalta

In the U. N. another scarehead of possible failure and collapse of that organization arose as the U. S. and Russia plunged into a new skirmish.

The issue: Which nation shall succeed pro-Russian Poland on the security council. Poland has represented eastern Europe and the Slav bloc for two years. Russia wants the Ukraine, which, although an integral part of the Soviet Union, have a separate U. N. delegation. U. S. contention is that the Ukraine is not a sovereign nation, therefore does not rate a separate status.

In the background of the affair was the Stalin-Roosevelt Yalta agreement which gave the Soviet Union three votes in the United Nations. Russia proper, the Ukraine and White Russia each has one.

How the U.S.S.R. came to get three votes probably happened something like this: Both the Ukraine and White Russia, intensely nationalistic, did not like to lose their identities by being merged with greater Russia. The Communist politburo, therefore, as a sop to their nationalism, granted the two territories a sort of nominal independence.

At Yalta, then, Stalin told Roosevelt that he wanted the Ukraine and White Russia to be represented in the U. N. for "internal reasons." F.D.R., being an old politician and sympathetic with "internal" difficulties, agreed.

Thus, the stage was set for one of the most serious battles yet to develop within the United Nations.

Income Disparities

"Real income" of wage and salary earners continues to drop, while farmers' income still is rising, it has been revealed by a monthly Investors Syndicate survey of purchasing power. "Real income" is the relationship of revenue to the cost of living.

Wage and salary earners now have only about 96 cents of buying power for each dollar a year ago, while farmers have approximately \$1.09.

At the same time, the biggest cause of the wage earners' problem is the sharp rise in the price of food. The average family now pays more than \$1.31 for the same amount of food that a dollar bought a year ago. It also pays \$1.06 for each dollar on rent, \$1.18 to the 1946 dollar for clothing and \$1.23 for miscellaneous expenses.

"This continued divergence between farm and city buying power," the survey pointed out, "indicates that a serious unbalance may threaten the stability of our economy. A close balance is essential."

RECOGNITION:

Playing Safe

Not as a gesture of approval, but rather as a means of keeping informed of internal developments did the United States grant full diplomatic recognition to the Communist-dominated government of Bulgaria.

Robert A. Lovett, U. S. acting secretary of state, said that the action meant neither that this country approved nor condoned "certain recent actions of the Bulgarian government."

Although he did not say so, Lovett obviously referred to Bulgaria's execution of Nikola Petkov, leader of the opposition to the Communists.

Previously, recognition of the Bulgarian government was withheld on the grounds that the pro-Soviet regime had been elected unfairly, but now the U. S. felt that it was more important to have an embassy in the country to protect American interests there.

LITTLE HOPE:

Less Coal

There is little or no hope springing in the collective breast of official Washington that the coal shortage this winter can be averted.

Current estimates place coal production as running several million tons a month behind exports and domestic consumption, principally because of the coal car shortage. This has resulted in winter stockpiles depreciating instead of growing, as they normally would.

It was hoped at first that some relief would come when winter weather stops or curtails road-building and construction, thus permitting diversion of sand and gravel cars to the coal fields. However, a railroad spokesman said the diversion of such cars would do nothing but offset a normal 10 per cent drop in railroad efficiency in winter.



Feeding Stimulants To Increase Weight Utilization of Feed Profits From Dosage

Evidence that tonics and stimulants are as effective for livestock and poultry as they are for humans is contained in research conducted by Washington experiment station.

A year ago the experiment station started a feeding trial with four groups of Hereford heifers (six in each group). One group (serving as a control) was fed a basal grain ration consisting of barley, oats, beet pulp, peas and bran.

The other three groups had the same grain ration, with these additions: Lot 2, Fowler's solution (18 grams arsenic trioxide per 1,000 pounds of grain); lot 3, 300 grams of nux vomica per 1,000 pounds of grain; lot 4, 2 pounds thiouracil per 1,000 pounds of grain.

During the first two weeks of feeding, the heifers getting nux vomica (lot 3) gained 3.8 pounds per head daily; those getting Fowler's solution, 2.6 pounds; those getting thiouracil, 2.4 pounds; control animals, only .6 pounds. During the following two-week period, nux vomica steers gained 4.1 pounds; Fowler's solution, 3.1; thiouracil, 3; control, 3.

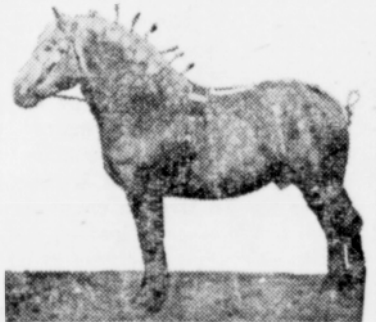
As the weeks went by, the average daily gains for all groups came closer together. Here are the rates of gain for the four groups at the end of 14 weeks: Controls (no stimulant), 2.35 pounds; Fowler's solution, 2.6 pounds; nux vomica, 2.7 pounds; thiouracil, 2.5 pounds.

The cost of feed per pound of weight gain was lowest in the nux vomica group. That is, they made better use of feed than the others.

KNOW YOUR BREED British Percheron By W. J. DRYDEN

The British Percheron, like the American Percheron, originally was imported from the La Perche province near Normandy, France.

First used extensively during World War I, the demand for this type of draft horse was so great



Percheron exhibited at British Percheron Horse show, Histon, Cambridge.

that by 1918 the British Percheron Horse society had been formed to encourage the breeding of Percherons for agricultural work.

The color of the British Percheron is gray or black with little white. Stallions are a minimum of 16 hands, 3 inches tall, with mares allowed 2 inches shorter.

Keep Them Healthy

To reduce lamb and sheep losses from dogs and wolves, use truck flares placed in holders on top of steel posts driven into the ground. Sheep learn to gather near the flares at night. Wolves and dogs are kept away by the flicker of the flame and the odor.

If DDT fails to control flies around the barn, it's probably because there are manure piles or old strawstack bottoms nearby. These breeding places can turn out flies faster than DDT can kill them.

Blackhead of turkeys is caused by an organism that is carried by cecal worms. Phenothiazine is effective in removing these worms from chickens and turkeys. Many turkey raisers now give phenothiazine in the mash every three or four weeks to prevent outbreaks of blackhead.

Farms Use Six Times As Many Tires as City

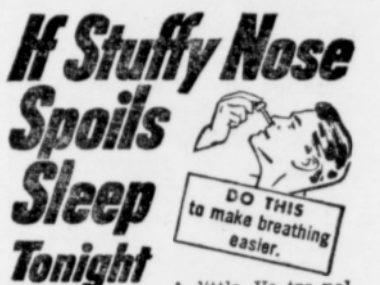
The typical Midwestern American farm has six times as many rubber tires on its rolling stock as a one-car city-dwelling family, a survey conducted by B. F. Goodrich company indicates. The survey covered 103 farms in a representative "agricultural" county in Illinois, and disclosed an average of 32 pneumatic rubber tires per farm. From the standpoint of actual rubber volume the farmer's edge is greater.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When the paste on an envelope does not stick, use clear nail polish. This will seal the envelope, and the nail polish cannot be steamed open.

Stubborn mustard stains on white linen can be banished if the cloth is boiled in water in which is dissolved one teaspoon of washing soda to each quart of water.

An ordinary paper plate, glued to the bottom of a paint can, serves to keep the paint off the floor and is more convenient than using old newspapers which must be moved as the container is shifted from place to place.



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When Your Back Hurts - And Your Strength and Energy Is Below Par

It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling. Sometimes frequent and scanty urination with smarting and burning is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won countrywide approval than on something less favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

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