

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

ALL SMALL NATIONS MUST BE GIVEN VOICE

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic senators chirruped choruses of denunciation at Governor Dewey upon his demand for small nations' protection in the postwar world—then suddenly they went quiet.

Tom Connally, their foreign relations chairman, had said at first that Dewey had staged a luftwaffe attack upon the Dumbarton conference. A few days later he was beaming benignly upon the Republicans, and saying in a senate speech they had been exceptionally cooperative on foreign policy.

The change is attributable to State Secretary Hull. Mr. Hull was the first to realize—indeed he seems the only one now firmly to insist—that a peace imposed by a majority will not endure even among the United Nations; that the opposition will one day get into power here, perhaps soon; that unity at home as well as among the nations of the world is essential if anything constructive is to eventuate. He has been the leading force for restraint in an emotional world debate.

KEEP ON HIGH PLANE

But the matter is constantly being pushed off the plane he wants, into politics and confusion. Comes now the Foreign Policy association, for instance, thinking to defend him against Dewey.

In an involved and circuitous collection of assertions, it seems to conclude Dewey is wrong and small nations can only be protected through domination by the big four powers.

Furthermore, two columnists who are supposed to be outstanding international experts, have entered a radio debate which whirled the whole issue into vortex.

The ousted Hull assistant, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Hull's constant kibitzer, Mr. Lippmann (whose recommendations on international affairs have never been followed by any government in any instance as far back as my memory runs though he sells them to the public three times a week and in books annually)—these two, as I say, have become hopelessly involved in such technicalities as the respective degree of sovereignties of Japan and Germany in postwar.

These developments take a simple proposition and stretch it to monstrous incongruities. The proposition, before all these stretchmen took hold of it, was and still is this: PROTECTION OF SMALL NATIONS. Dewey urged that the interests of small nations be better protected and suggested a specific way to do it. He recommended that the Dumbarton Oaks conference keep the military world setup separate from economic agreements. He and Mr. Dulles, in their conferences, started searching for a way in which small nations would not be over-riden by the power of the Big Four, and they hit upon this formula.

Their reasoning is rather obvious. A small nation is a small nation and no one proposes to make them all big. The military might of the world will remain, after the war, largely with Russia and the United States, not with small nations, and not even with Britain and China. No peace can change that.

Also Russia and the United States will have the greatest political power in the world. This is a fact of geography, industry, raw materials, manpower. It cannot be altered by the peace either.

Now Mr. Hull proposed to protect the small nations by safeguarding their sovereignty. This is largely a negative guarantee, but a powerful one. It would transfer the American conception of individuality to the world.

No private telephone or back-office appendages were involved in the Hull-Dewey front page jockeying on world peace. The participants spoke all they had to say in headlines, but the refined politics, the subtle parry and thrust, were neglected in the reports, although these established Dewey in a new international character and will be of inestimable importance in the campaign.

The administration's campaign policy has been to play Dewey to the public as a barefoot boy in international affairs, without experience or ability for leadership. To tear down this conception has been a most difficult technical task.

Hull proposes there will be no monopoly of raw material and economic and financial domination by the Big Four, but Dewey says this Hull hope is too vague (indeed financial domination already has been hinted by the Bretton Woods conference, although the oil agreement might possibly develop more in line with Hull policy).

Dewey goes farther and says the Hull way will not be effective, that a more certain way to accomplish the result is to keep the arrangements for world security separate.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

DREW PEARSON

Washington, D. C. NEWSMEN AND FDR

Most important college of amateur physicians anywhere in the world, approximately 200 strong, now meets Tuesdays and Fridays at the White House. . . . These are newsmen assigned to cover the President. They assemble, make careful scrutiny, write lengthy analyses of the President's complexion, nervousness, every facial expression; try to interpret these in relation to his health. . . . Actually the President looks thinner, not too well tanned, but calm and fit, though he shows obvious sign of wearying at the scores of questions thrown at him during press tussles. . . . FDR still knows how to turn charm on and off, calls newsmen by their first names, teases them about "dope stories." . . . Since his return from the Alaska trip, Roosevelt is seeing more people than in the last six months, is growing more aware of domestic issues.

DUMBARTON OAKS

Secretary Hull's message to the opening Dumbarton Oaks peace parley had whole paragraphs paralleling Woodrow Wilson's statement of January 16, 1920, on the eve of the first League of Nations council meeting. . . . "It is our task here," Hull said, "to help lay the foundations upon which, after victory, peace, freedom and a growing prosperity may be built for generations to come." . . . Twenty-four years ago, Wilson said: "It will bring the League of Nations into being as a living force devoted to the task of assisting the peoples of all countries in their desire for peace, prosperity and happiness."

INDIAN TYHOON

When Amb. William Phillips' famous letter advising Roosevelt that India was a U. S. problem leaked into print, the British government sent instructions to all British consuls in this country to inspire letters to editors, plus editorials in the local press. One man in New York alone wrote 76 letters to different newspapers. . . . Later, British consuls sent copies of editorials, etc., to the British Embassy, with accompanying notes, showing what a good job they had done. . . . In the Embassy, Josselyn Hennessy, British public relations man for India, left off the accompanying notes, sent the editorials to Sir Olaf Caroe in New Delhi, so Sir Olaf could see what a good job Hennessy had been doing. Sir Olaf then sent them to London. . . . Sir Olaf also cabled London that he had been able to keep the Phillips letter out of India so far, but "under existing conditions" it was sure to be smuggled in, in which case it would be published by the Indian press and there was nothing he could do to stop it. . . . By "existing conditions," Caroe meant anti-British subversion on the part of Indian officials who smuggle news into India despite censorship. Once inside India, the British can't prevent publication in Indian newspapers.

WASHINGTON PERSONALITIES

Breath-taking Bob Gros, California lecturer, has the faculty of coming to the nation's capital every year and interviewing more big-wigs per hour than anyone else in the U.S.A. He has just finished one of his breathless trips and sizes up performers on the Washington merry-go-round as follows:

Wendell Willkie — "The thinkingest, guttiest guy on the merry-go-round; politically unastute"
British Ambassador Lord Halifax — "Worst dressed, but one of the most charming. His sleeves were patched with red thread, he had on almost threadbare gabardine pants."

Donald Nelson — "Determined that small industry shall have a chance to reconvert now, before the armistice."

Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson — "The best balanced."

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal — "Quick, likable, expounds this philosophy: 'Administration consists 95 per cent of smoothing out human frictions. The secret of American success is driving, restless energy that makes you have ulcers.'"

Secretary of War Stimson — "The most arbitrary."

Small Business Administrator Maury Maverick — "The most two-fisted and dynamic."

Jim Farley — "The most realistic political analyst, the most bluntly and disarmingly frank."

In general, Gros found Washington taking the war in its stride; officialdom much more settled down than last year; less excitement, less hysteria, more efficiency.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Senator Hiram Johnson, who rarely appears on the senate floor any more, still occasionally attends night baseball games at Griffith stadium. . . . Other ball fans are Senators Chandler of Kentucky, Walsh of New Jersey, Stewart of Tennessee, and Mead of New York, all frequent box-holders at the ball park.

John L. Lewis faces the greatest rebellion against him in years when the United Mine Workers hold their annual convention in Cincinnati.

The Liberating Yanks Again Enter Paris



Just as in 1919, when Gen. John J. Pershing led the victory parade past the Arc de Triomphe on Bastille Day, a new generation of Yanks have entered the city of Paris. Behind General Pershing is 1st Lieut. W. J. Cunningham, bearing the General's standard, followed by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chief of staff, A. E. F., and on the grey horse, Gen. George C. Marshall, present chief of staff, who was then Colonel Marshall, aide to General Pershing. Insert shows the first U. S. flag brought into Paris by the liberating Yanks in World War II. The U. S. troopers carried the flag through the streets.

Allies Passing World War I Old Battlegrounds



Map showing general direction of the twin drives of the U. S. Third Army toward German territory. The arrows drive through the battlefields of World War I, where the fathers of present-day doughboys wrote a brilliant page of American military history. The column driving from Troyes (1) is believed to be headed for Luxembourg. The push that drove across the Marne from the Seine (2) might yet spring a surprise and flank the rocket coast (3) from which the Germans launch their robots. Except in case of complete collapse, the going is expected to become tougher as Allies enter German territory.

Truk Remains a Tough Target



Truk atoll still remains a formidable Jap central Pacific bastion. This photo was taken from one of the Seventh AAF Liberators attacking the air bases on Eten, Param and Moen, and the naval and seaplane bases on Dublin island. The 25 miles of bomb-run over Truk is one of the most hazardous of any in the Central Pacific.

After a Robot Bomb Struck



Air raid wardens and volunteers bring out casualties from the ruins of a block of flats struck by a German robot bomb in South England. Part of the building is still blazing in background. Recent figures released said that 17,000 homes are destroyed every 24 hours by the flying bombs. The total number of casualties caused by robots is not given.

Raising Old Glory



The muzzle of a German gun makes an ideal socket for the flag staff as American soldiers raise "Old Glory" over the battered citadel of St. Malo. It was here that the German "Mad Colonel" held out for 11 days after St. Malo fell.

Shy Guam Natives



A bare-footed old lady peeks over the shoulders of other Chamorro natives on Guam after the U. S. Marines took over most of the island and the natives joined the Yanks.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. What section of the country once sought admission to the Union as a state named Franklin?
2. How many justices sat on the first Supreme court bench of the United States?
3. Has a shark more than one brain?
4. What department of the government deals most directly with individual citizens?
5. Why is a candle fish so called?
6. Garlic belongs to which family, the rose, lily or poppy?

The Answers

1. Tennessee.
2. Six justices sat on the first Supreme court bench.
3. Yes. He has one for the nose, ears, eyes and skin and one for taste.
4. Post office department.
5. Because it is so oily that a wick may be run through its body and it can then be used as a candle. It is a small smelt-like fish found on the north Pacific coast.
6. Garlic is a member of the lily family.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Sorting the contributions to the nation's scrap rubber drive has been a tremendous job. There are more than 75 types of rubber scrap, but most reclaimed rubber tonnage is derived from cars.

Rubber plantations covered over eight million acres at the outbreak of the war and had a potential production capacity of 1,600,000 long tons a year, according to rubber experts. Our synthetic rubber plants, some of which have already exceeded rated capacities, are expected to turn out over 1,000,000 long tons a year when operating at peak.

James Shaw

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

DON'T GET ROUGH with CONSTIPATION

Go easy on yourself! Gently, mildly, move "intestinal left-overs" out of the way with a cup or two of Garfield Tea, the popular all-herb "intestinal cleanser." Garfield Tea is not a "cure-all," but if you want gentle relief from temporary constipation without drastic drugs, try a cup of this fragrant, 10-herb tea, as directed on package. You'll feel better, look better, work better! At all drug and health food stores, 10c-25c-50c.

GARFIELD TEA

FOR GENTLE RELIEF FROM INTERNAL SLUGGISHNESS!



A DAB A DAY KEEPS P.O. AWAY

New cream positively stops underarm Perspiration Odor

1. Not stiff, not messy—Yodora spreads just like vanishing cream! Dab it on—odor gone!
 2. Actually soothing—Yodora can be used right after shaving.
 3. Won't rot delicate fabrics.
 4. Keeps soft! Yodora does not dry in jar. No waste; goes far.
- Yet hot climate tests—made by nurses—prove this daintier deodorant keeps underarms immaculately sweet—under the most severe conditions. Try Yodora! In tubes or jars—10¢, 30¢, 60¢. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

YODORA DEODORANT CREAM