

New Doctrine To Realign World

Truman Draws Battle-Lines Against Red Expansionism

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WASHINGTON. — When Harry Truman enunciated what the Wall Street Journal, a periodical not given to poetic license, called "Democracy's Monroe Doctrine," he probably didn't realize the multi-farious effects thereof.



Baukhage

At this writing neither congress nor the country has quite recovered from the impact of those words read with the matter-of-fact, undramatic, un-oratorical, cracker-barrel diction of a matter-of-fact, undramatic, un-oratorical, cracker-barrel man. When I heard the President read them, standing there, calm and confident, at the lectern of the reading clerk on the house rostrum, looking up from the text only occasionally with that bird-like tilt of his head, as the television cameras purred gently from the opposite gallery, I felt a little worried. The cabinet members seated in the well, the senators in the first rows of seats, the house members crowded into rows behind them—all seemed almost glum. I didn't realize the solemnity of the message which held them in a restrained silence. Only twice was there applause after he began to speak. Before and after there was plenty and it was evenly balanced, it was bi-partisan, not weighted heavily on the side of the administration party as it usually is when a President speaks.

When the speech was over it was the same. The senators left in silence; there was little or no comment. As Senator Lodge said when a radio man plucked at his sleeve and asked if he would submit to an interview: "I can't think THAT fast." Even the fast and sound thinkers wanted time to think leisurely and deeply.

Since that day thousands of words have been spoken and printed in thousands of cities all over the world, about that message which covers a little more than four and a half pages, typewritten (on both sides of the sheet since wartime economy still is practiced at the White House). In many odd corners of the bazaars and market places those words crackled like tiny electric sparks.

And everywhere thoughtful, intelligent people in foreign countries—those who had always looked upon America as a nation whose political and cultural outlook was most sympathetic to their political and cultural outlook, but whose economic theories pointed further to the right than their own socialistic leanings—pondered. These were people to whom Soviet Russia was primitive, harsh, cruel in its methods. Nevertheless Russia's economic theories differed less from their own than did the economic theories of the United States, whose civilized, friendly and humane characteristics attracted them. They found that they must choose. They must say to Russia or America: "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; and thy ways shall be mine."

Perhaps never before in history had a great nation so certainly divided the sheep from the goats, the friends from the enemies. The President's plan is more than a moral question. It involves more than abstract principles of political economy or social philosophy. It sets forth with shuddering simplicity to the wavering nations of the world the warning that they must run with the hare or ride with the hounds; they must have no other political god before Demos—the spirit of the people. Either majority rules in your house or your house is ruled out of bounds.

In other words, cabinets and cabinet makers, premiers and pro-consuls will no longer dance to the Kremlin's tune if they expect Uncle Sam to pay the piper—or the butcher or the baker.



YOUNG IN YEARS ONLY . . . Tragic experiences, born of hunger and privation, have left their mark on the faces of these children of southern Bohemia. Barely a trace of childhood remains in their stark expressions. These torn and tattered boys are among those being helped by American Red Cross in its distribution of three million dollars in supplies to Czechoslovakia.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Floods Ravage England; Guard A-Bomb Materials

BRITAIN:

Floods New Peril

Melting of the thick blanket of snow that brought great hardship to Britain has swollen streams to flood stage. Many thousands of people in southern England are being forced out of their homes by rising waters. Some rivers already have passed the record high marks of 1894. Community kitchens are being set up to feed refugees. Troops, German war prisoners and volunteers are struggling to save water purifying stations, gas and electric plants, and other essential services. Others are sandbagging dikes and river walls.

"It is our worst disaster in 300 years," declares Miss Phoebe Cusden, mayor of the Thames river town of Caversham.

Snow still is hampering transportation in five counties of northern England. These regions will have to cope with floods later.

Agricultural losses are already immense and prospects are for even more staggering damage. Tens of thousands of sheep and cattle are drowning in the Midlands regions. It is estimated that three million farm animals died over the winter, killed by snow and cold. Most of the spring wheat crop is ruined. The potato crop in the fenslands is considered destroyed. Planting of early crops is far behind schedule. In a country that has been on short rations for seven years, this further blow is extremely serious.

ATOMIC ORE:

Rigid Regulations

In a move to safeguard the nation's supply of uranium and thorium ores, the Atomic Energy commission has issued a new and very strict code. Death is the penalty for major violations of the rigid regulations, which affect everyone handling the radio-active ores.

The code sets up a licensing system specifying that no one, unless licensed by the commission, can "transfer or export from the United States" any material that contains as much as 1-20th of one per cent of uranium or thorium.

After April 1, anyone not licensed who obtains 10 pounds or more of raw uranium or thorium must report it to the commission within 30 days. Use of uranium in ceramics, photographic supplies and other industrial products is practically forbidden, since no further supply of the metal will be allowed after April 1.

PARAGUAY:

Civil War

So serious is the rebellion in Paraguay that President Moringo has issued a war decree to mobilize the full powers of the government. Rebels now are holding large sections of the little South American country. Government officials state that the revolt is Communist-inspired. They further charge that Communists in neighboring Uruguay and

Bolivia are giving every assistance to the rebels.

The war act gives the government power to draft men, property and money, and to suspend any laws. The preamble declares that it was issued in accordance with "international agreement signed by this country for defense of the continent against subversive movements of a totalitarian character."

According to news from Brazil, the insurgents have won control of all the Paraguayan side of the Paraguayan-Brazil border by capturing the towns of Bela Vista, Pedro Juan Caballero and Capitan Bado.

Paraguayan government reports say that some of the rebel forces have deserted and surrendered to government troops. There were other stories, denied by the government, that some infantry, artillery and naval units had refused orders to fight the rebels.

GEORGIA:

Talmadge Ousted

Melvin E. Thompson, elected lieutenant governor, is rightful governor of Georgia, the state supreme court has ruled, 5 to 2. Herman Talmadge, son of Gene, who has been acting as governor since his appointment by the legislature, was declared a usurper.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has invalidated all bills signed by Talmadge during his brief and troubled term. The most important of this legislation is the white primary bill, but 150 other measures also were declared void by Cook.

The 33-year-old son of the famous "Old Gene" accepted the verdict of the state's highest tribunal and immediately made preparations to leave the executive mansion.

"We'll be back," he told well wishers. "The court of last resort is the people of Georgia. This case will be taken to the court of last resort." This was interpreted as indicating that Talmadge intends to run again in 1948, when a special election will be held. Under the law a lieutenant governor can serve only two years as governor.

The supreme court's majority decision took the view that the legislature erred when it appointed Herman Talmadge governor on January 14. The legislature, after a canvass of votes cast, acted on the theory that since Eugene Talmadge had died before inauguration, that there was no one elected to the office. Herman Talmadge was chosen on the basis of a few write-in votes. Thompson, duly elected lieutenant governor, was ignored.



THE TEACHER PROBLEM

WASHINGTON.—School teachers have gone on strike in Buffalo, St. Paul and several other cities, with more strikes brewing elsewhere. But the new congress has failed even to consider the fact that janitors and charwomen in many cities are paid more than the teachers responsible for training the next generation for an atomic age.

Several bills providing federal funds to increase teachers' salaries have been introduced—perhaps the best and simplest being that of Vermont's outstanding GOP senator, George Aiken. Others have been written by Democrats Green and McGrath of Rhode Island and McCarran of Nevada, and Republican Taft of Ohio. On the house side Democrat Pace of Georgia and Republican Welch of California have entered bills, in addition to a drop-in-the-bucket bill by Rep. Sterling Cole of New York.

But the GOP leadership apparently thinks that the labor situation—even though we have no major strikes—is more an emergency than insuring the uninterrupted education of the nation's children.

In both the house and the senate, education and labor legislation are handled by the same committees, and the two chairmen—Taft of Ohio and Hartley of New Jersey—have not bestirred themselves about education, even though Taft does have his name on two bills relating to the matter.

Taft has appointed Aiken chairman of a subcommittee to handle education. But because the full committee is heading into weeks of wrangling over labor laws, Aiken probably can't schedule hearings before April. A subcommittee has been appointed on the house side, but no hearings are scheduled.

MISSISSIPPI VS. N. Y. TEACHERS

Never before has the federal government made a regular appropriation for educational expenses. However, Senator Aiken points out that 60 per cent of all Americans today are living in states other than those in which they were educated, proving that education is an interstate or national problem.

Aiken further points out that educational standards vary so widely that in Mississippi the average expenditure per pupil per year in 1944 was only \$42.25, while the average in New York state was \$185.12. His bill would insure expenditure of at least \$100 per pupil per year in each state.

Chief opposition to such a bill is from southern senators, who fear it might require their states to spend "too much" on Negro schools. For the bill specifies that the \$100 average for each pupil must be maintained for each school district.

Aiken's committee on expenditures in the executive departments plans hearings on a bill by Taft and Senator Fulbright of Arkansas calling for establishment of a new cabinet post—secretary of health, welfare and education. While Aiken is anxious to proceed with this bill, he is more anxious to see increased teachers' salaries.

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY BOGS

Whether he intended it or not, President Truman's trip to Mexico did more for the lagging good neighbor policy than anything since Franklin Roosevelt's time.

Thanks to the astute backstage guidance of Sumner Welles, Roosevelt built up our friendship with Latin America. He made a special pilgrimage to Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and frequently cruised through the Caribbean, touching at Ecuadorian and Central American cities; also visited Mexico and acted as host to many Latin American presidents.

With Welles' exit from the state department much of this came to an end. So also has ended the economic cooperation given Latin American neighbors.

Regarding this, Latin Americans have been especially bitter. They complain that whereas during the war they sold raw materials to the United States at stabilized prices, foregoing any war profits, they now cannot buy goods in the U. S. A. When they attempt to purchase here they find that European countries have a priority. We pay more attention to Greece. They complain, then to neighbors close at home—neighbors which are much more important to our long-range welfare. What Latin American diplomats hope is that in addition to good-will tours, the U. S. A. now will loosen up economically. They want to buy, not beg, but they can't even do the former.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

J. Edgar Hoover has locked in FBI files several sensational stories on big city corruption, showing how certain city bosses are tied up with crime. Unfortunately this is beyond Hoover's bailiwick, so he proposed a sensational educational movie to 20th Century-Fox based on his files. Cautious 20th Century-Fox turned him down. . . . General Eisenhower has ordered the bodies of all American soldiers buried in the China theater to be collected and shipped home.

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HOME NURSING HINTS



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WHEN Junior's hand is cut open by a rusty nail, better call the doctor right away—there's danger of blood poisoning.

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That Nagging Backache

May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action

Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, grinding up night, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

Try Doan's Pills. Doan's help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

Commies Aim at Revolution

Recently when Secretary of Labor Schwelienbach urged that the Communist party in America be banned by law it brought forth an emphatic protest from the secretary-general of the party, Eugene Dennis.

What are the Communists after? The new Kiplinger magazine, published in Washington, says in its March issue:

"As spelled out in their own words, American Communists have three major aims in the United States: The revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the capitalist state, a Soviet form of government under a 'dictatorship of the proletariat,' and finally, the Communist heaven-on-earth, a collectivist economy leading to a classless society.

"Of the three aims, their first is revolution. Not merely change, but full-fledged revolution, planned, led and controlled by the disciplined Communist minority. The liberation of the working class from the yoke of capitalism cannot be effected by slow changes, by reforms, but only by revolution."

(Editor Kiplinger says if you want chapter and verse for his authority for the above statement, write to him at 1729 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and he will send them to you.)

It is not likely, however, that the party will be banned by law. Not because congress loves the Communists. But even that ardently anti-red group, the committee on un-American activities, doesn't approve of wiping out the party. An anonymous member of the committee recently pointed out that if the party was broken up, it would simply go underground, where its devious ways would be harder to follow.

A worm on the surface is worth two dozen underneath the soil, as any early FBI bird will testify.

Life Insurance Increases in U. S.

On the average, there were over 4 life insurance policies per family in the United States at the end of 1945, it is revealed in a survey by life insurance companies. In amount of life insurance owned, the average per family was \$4,000 at mid-year 1945. The average 1945 protection per family was more than 20 per cent larger than that of 1940 and was 2½ times the 1920 protection average. The 1945 average per family of life insurance owned was nearly equal to the 1945 average income per family, the average per family of national income in 1945 being \$4,300. In 1920, the average protection per family was nearly 50 per cent below the average of national income per family. This gap was narrowed in the ensuing years, until in

1927 the protection average exceeded the income average. In the years of depression that followed, the protection average went as high as 2½ times the income average. In 1943, as wartime incomes expanded, the income average again topped the protection average.

Vanishing Crane



WHOOPING CRANE

This illustration of a Whooping Crane was supposed to accompany some remarks on that fast-disappearing species of American bird life that appeared in this column recently. Unfortunately the picture, like most of the originals, went astray. Since that article appeared, two national magazines published stories about this magnificent bird, whose whoop is becoming fainter and fainter every day. One article estimated that only a hundred specimens were still alive and whooping. The other article placed the number at 29. Says the Fish and Wildlife service of the department of the Interior, which is conducting a survey of these, the tallest (man-size) and most beautiful of American birds; "fewer than 40" have been counted. They are in the coast region of southern Louisiana and Texas.

HIGHEST ON RECORD

Livestock Value Soars to Peak

WASHINGTON. — Although the number of livestock on farms declined during 1946, the farm inventory value of all livestock soared to \$11,252,000, a gain of 25 per cent over the previous year and the highest total on record, according to a bureau of agricultural economics report. The drop in livestock numbers was the third successive decline since a high was reached January 1, 1944. The report listed 81,500,000 head

of cattle, 26,100,000 milk cows, 56,901,000 hogs, 475,442,000 chickens, and 38,571,000 stock sheep as of the first of this year. In addition, there were 7,251,000 horses, 2,773,000 mules and 6,632,000 turkeys.

The value per head of cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and turkeys at the beginning of 1947 reached new heights. The value per head of horses and mules was somewhat above a year earlier. Supplies of feed grains on farms

on January 1 were 10 per cent larger than on the same date a year earlier. With exception of 1942, they were the largest January stocks on record.

With livestock numbers down, the supply of feed grains in relation to livestock was more favorable than a year ago. The supply per unit of livestock reached record levels, 17 per cent larger than at the beginning of 1946, and 8 per cent above January 1, 1942, the previous high.