

# The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

# SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

## A Liberal Man

You may be sure that any bill with Senator Wagner's name to it is going to cost a bunch of jack. The man's a liberal in the opprobrious sense of that term, which is to say that he is sensitive to a fault, with other people's money.

A little thing like a quarter-trillion national debt, fast heating into view, does not deter Senator Wagner from proposing that the Social Security of the people be increased and expanded. It does not deter him from moving to hand out to the states the whole or the most part as much in the black as the Federal Government is in the red, a cool billion to be expended over a period of ten years for hospitals and health centers. Whether that is the best way that the states would still control the hospitals, is made highly doubtful by the example of another provision of Social Security Senator Wagner has in mind.

the masses of Southern people in his travesty. He specifically mentioned farm tenancy, low incomes, one-crop farming. And it is his belief that the Presbyterians have been left behind by every other large denomination in "aiding its people to Christian attitudes" concerning these problems.

If it is possible for the church, as an organization, to bring its members to the enlightenment of its membership (and thus society as a whole) concerning our social and economic problems—without entering the lists as a partisan—then it is believed that its opportunity would be almost irresistible.

## The GOP Answers

Whether or not the Administration is right in insisting that Bretton Woods and the reciprocal tariff bill are essential to full American participation in a new world order, you must give House Republicans with collaboration for peace.

For when the controversial Bretton Woods proposal passed through the House Banking Committee, there were almost no party lines at all. The proposal was approved without alteration, by a vote of 411-11. The three negative votes belonged to unconverted Republicans. To be sure, but eight of their brethren joined with Democrats to pass the monetary agreements to Congress for action. The Republican performance was much more convincing than that of a week ago, when the House Ways & Means Committee approved the reciprocal trade agreements by 14 to 11—when they were mostly Republicans.

**RURAL** hospitals and health centers can look for a major share of the hundreds of millions of dollars of new equipment to be released by the Army and the Navy. Policy has finally been worked out at the Surplus Property Board to assure release of this material for public health use, first in areas that have no existing facilities, second in areas which lack the necessary personnel. So great is the need of rural and small-town hospitals and clinics that there is little equipment left for replacement.

This policy was achieved only after a long and bitter dispute between the Surplus Property Board and Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Fishbein, in whose journal advertise the largest makers of medical equipment, had urged that this vast volume of surplus material not be released at once.

Instead, he wanted it stored and released gradually in small quantities in order not to upset the market for manufacturers of medical goods. In addition, Fishbein insisted that huge quantities of certain supplies, such as bandages, could not be used because they differed somewhat from accepted standard sizes.

However, in a lengthy session at the office of U. S. Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Dr. Fishbein finally was won over and even agreed to serve on the overall board which will recommend on the disposal of medical supplies.

Three types of equipment will be distributed—public health supplies, surgical and therapeutic instruments, and pharmaceuticals. A board of public officials and physicians headed by Dr. Parran will recommend their allocation to Federal Security Chairman Paul McNutt, who will work through the Surplus Property Board. Actual allocation of the supplies within the states will rest with State boards to be composed of various Federal Government and State medical officials.

Note—Federal officials are worried lest the State boards become a weak link in the setup. They fear that, in areas of greatest need, State groups will not be anxious to do the equipping of Negro clinics and hospitals. Therefore, an effort will be made to work out light requirements in Washington. No building program is yet arranged to go along with the disposal of medical supplies, though every effort will be made to convert Army buildings into hospitals and clinics.

## Life On Guam

One thing which burns up enlisted men and front line Pacific battle veterans is the fancy quarters for officers on Guam while wounded men, fresh from the battle zone, are shoved around on dirt floors a few hundred yards away.

At Guam, all officers above the rank of lieutenant commander have a private room each. All junior officers are two to a room with hot and cold running water, electric lights, box-spring mattresses, and other luxuries which no one begrudges them far from home.

However, the wounded just arrived from Two Jima and Okinawa are stretched out in sweltering tents on unpaired ground. Nearby, public relations officers, legislative officers, sign officers, and other "staff" officers have life in barracks on neatly paved streets, complete with curbs and gardens. Several hundred Seabees manure the gardens and keep the officers' lawns epic and span.

Note—Meanwhile one headache of Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, commander of the B-29s, was to get enough Seabees assigned to cutting down the jungle and lengthening landing strips in the Marianas to send more Superforts over Japan.

**I. G. Farben Mystery**  
A series of secret cables sent by Gen. William Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (nicknamed "On-Secret") to Russell Pogue, former Chicago banker, now in Paris, is intriguing other U. S. officials. Donovan wired Pogue to interrogate directors of the giant Nazi cartel, I. G. Farben, now seized by the United States Army.

This is the company which collaborated with Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Aluminum Corporation of America to develop highly important patents for synthetic rubber, magnesium, and high octane gasoline from the American public at a time when it was essential to use those patents for war.

One cable from Donovan to Pogue in Paris reads: "I have already asked you to send names of directors of I. G. Farben now in custody. From now on these men should be kept from one another, particularly when the interrogation begins. Files of I. G. Farben should be seized and sent to Paris at once in our custody. This is most important. Essential that we keep control of these men."

What intrigues other U. S. officials is that Donovan's OSS is dominated by scions of the Mellons, the J. P. Morgans and big banking and industrial houses, some of them interested in German patents. Farben himself has been a partner of Glendon Postle, and a director of the Borg-Warner Corp.

Other Government officials are also puzzled as to why the OSS, rather than the Justice Department, should pounce upon I. G. Farben executives. There might be quiet probing of this.

Note—Attorney General Biddle recently told Senators: "Many cartel arrangements necessarily disrupted during the European phase of the war are now being resumed. Meetings have been held, plans have been laid, and in some cases agreements already entered into. As to some of these agreements, my department will have something to say before long." Reaction of Senators is that big business never learns.



"I found the most wonderful house for us, dear! It's a little old and run down, but the lady next door has three small children who aren't able to eat up all their meat points!"

## Tito At Trieste

By Dorothy Thompson

**ROME**  
It is essential to try to see the political plan behind Tito's action in Istria and Slovenia. The Italian and Slovene littoral is a round of Tito's. In his opinion it cannot be regarded as a piece of land which belongs to Yugoslavia, but is part of an all-embracing Balkan plan in the Danubian Valley.

A port for Yugoslavia, Trieste is useless. Fiume is the only port which is not in Salonia on which Tito also has his eyes.

Trieste also, though unquestionably an Italian city, is of little value to Italy. And since the war which awarded it to Italy, with the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it has been half dead. But it is a normal port of the Danubian states of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

If we conceive the Soviets holding Vienna, Budapest and Prague, we must contemplate a federation of Soviet dominated states from the Baltic to the Adriatic with Trieste essential as a southern outlet. It is not acting for Yugoslavia but as an instrument of a larger scheme for the acquisition of Trieste and the outlet for central European states.

This is bound to be an immense popular scheme in France, which before the war had its ship goods via Germany or through Austria and Italy. Also Hungary, which had no outlet for its 1918 port and Austria which possessed the port in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

From the economic viewpoint and to hold the gateway to Western Europe, the plan is logical and constructive. Previous to the last world war, the Austro-Hungarian Empire embracing present Czechoslovakia, much of Rumania and most of Yugoslavia except Serbia with an outlet through Trieste was a thriving economic confederacy of more than self-sufficient in food, with a good merchant fleet plying out of Trieste.

Tito himself is no Yugoslav nationalist. He was born in Slovenia, educated at Vienna University, both before and after the war, and spent years of his life training in Moscow as a most vigorous Bolshevik. He is a man of a different type, but he has built up a reputation for his ability to organize the masses, embraced by Austro-Hungary, pushing aside Serbia and the new Italian empire.

The United States literally is the only nation whose withdrawal from Europe would be viewed with dismay by the masses. But the opposition policy is to make a deal. We must have a policy of our own and be prepared to back it. We must have a policy of our own and be prepared to back it. We must have a policy of our own and be prepared to back it.

## Molotov At Home

(The New Yorker)  
I room apartment in the Kremlin, right next to Stalin's, and a head of the Russian committee and Communist Party. She has one brother, a well-known Bolshevik, and a nephew, a gentleman who has asked us to allow him to remain anonymous. He is a well-known Bolshevik, and a nephew, a gentleman who has asked us to allow him to remain anonymous.

I have seen this coming for 40 years. When I was a fifteen-year-old boy in 1885 I saw the Paolotti, Clifton, Piedmont and Fisher Mills all built to make sheeting for China. They have not shipped a bale of cloth to China for 30 years. The Japs ran them out with their 10, 20 and 30-cent labor.

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## The Inevitable After Every Big Party



## Congress On The Warpath

By Marquis Childs

**WASHINGTON**  
This has tiled some members of Congress who believe that, with aid from the FBI, a great many cases over-the-counter, black market operators in meat could be apprehended. They are considering an amendment to the OPA act which would call on the FBI to give a helping hand.

It illustrates the difficulties Bonies has had in the year and a half that he has been price administrator. Everyone agrees, theoretically, that price control is necessary, but few are willing to give Bonies a great deal of their time trying to find holes in the price control structure.

Bonies, a broad-shouldered, quiet-spoken business man, has shown the most miraculous patience. I honestly don't see how he does it. All the complaints, big and little, come down on him, and he tries to meet them reasonably and fairly.

Sensors and Representatives I have talked to, recently, almost all express admiration for him. Even when reports come back from him in which injustice has plainly been done, they give Bonies the benefit of the doubt, realizing what an impossible burden he is carrying.

The first shot in the new vendetta against OPA was fired by the Senate Agriculture Committee in its report condemning OPA for failing to "co-operate" in measures which might have prevented the "meat crisis." The chairman of the agriculture committee, Senator Hiram Boren, has already carried the torch for the farm bloc, going out of his way to offer favors that were not even sought. Now, apparently, he is doing the same thing for the packers.

Undoubtedly, some packers were caught between the Jivecock ceiling, on the one hand, and price control on the other. Bonies moved quickly to relieve this situation. But at the same time he made it clear that OPA could not guarantee a profit on all lines at all times, that he pointed out, was a condition that never existed, whether with or without controls.

Certain recommendations of the Senate committee are valid. OPA is trying now to carry them out. If Congress shoots the OPA full of holes, we will all of us feel the consequences, and quickly. Prices will soon appear. Through these, the ominous winds of inflation will blow unchecked.

## Loaded Dice

The British Labor party is going to be sorry, if precedent is a guide. Twice before, when Britain has held "khaki elections," the Government has won stunning victories. Mr. Churchill's government was likely to have the same fate this Summer. Laborites, bitterly critical of the Prime Minister since our military fortunes began to rise, seemed unable to wait longer.

It is ten years since the last general election in Britain, but the results of the forthcoming one are so likely to continue Mr. Churchill's government in power that this challenge will only extend the political monopoly. Americans, unfamiliar with the relatively free and easy style of democracy in England, must not be lulled into the belief that our allies are about to assume Mr. Churchill.

If votes of confidence by the House of Commons are an indication, the Prime Minister will win overwhelming support. In 1942, after a series of grave defeats in the Pacific, the House gave him a 464 to 1 vote of confidence. Twice in 1944, when his policies were under fire on domestic issues and policy in Greece, Italy and Belgium, he won great victories. And in February he won a one-sided vote on the Polish decision at Yalta.

The British, who do not vote directly for Prime Ministers, but for parties, have not turned on the heretofore old man who led them out of the shadows of Dunkirk. It is almost inevitable that the Conservative party will be returned to power, and in that event Winston Churchill is still the great British leader, the one towering figure on the scene who can lead the way to the finish of war and the beginning of peace. His day is not done.

## An Awareness

The Rev. Charles L. King of Houston, Texas, speaking as retiring moderator of the Presbyterian assembly at Montreat, had a message for his denomination which we consider to be of first importance. He called for "greater Christian social action" with regard to new and challenging world problems. Dr. King hastened to explain himself.

He did not propose that the church "jump into the midst of every social, economic and political situation." He proposed only that Presbyterians bring the Christian gospel to bear upon the problems, to provide guidance for their own people in their thinking and action. He does not believe, in short, that the organized church should fling itself into social and political battles, on one side or the other. His position is much like that of Charlotte's eminent young Presbyterian pastor, Dr. James A. Jones, who has been insisting that his denomination has allowed the new problems of our time to develop without closely examining them.

Dr. King spoke of the overwhelming evidences of poverty he had seen among

## Statesmen At Work

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record.)  
THE House was debating ratification of the treaty by the Senate, when this came to pass.

Mr. BREWSTER. I do not particularly care to take issue with the majority leader, but I am mighty glad he cleared up a point which has been bothering me. In favor of this amendment, a few days ago, the gentleman said, and I quote, "I trust that this resolution will be adopted because it will go far toward shaping and molding the thinking of the people. I am sure that those are almost his exact words. I was under the impression we were here as a serious body to reflect the ideas of the people back home and not to shape and mold their thinking. He now says that we are serious and we are here to shape and mold the thinking of the people. That is one thing that has been wrong with this Administration, and that is that we have been propagandizing and have spent \$200,000,000 in the last ten years to send out propaganda over the radio, through the press and in the movies to shape and mold their thinking. If there is one thing this debate has brought out to me, it is that we should broadcast the proceedings of this Congress so that the people will hear both sides of the question, and we are not here to shape and mold their thinking, but to reflect their thinking.

Mr. BREWSTER. There is quite a bit of buzzing that goes on occasionally in the House, and it is not very exciting. The amount of money actually being produced, Mrs. ROGERS (Mass.) is it not a fact that the Federal Reserve Board has given a great deal of so-called confidential information which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs does not receive because the Foreign Relations Committee acts upon treaties?

Mr. BREWSTER. It is true, Mr. ROGERS. Does the gentleman not think that it would be very educational and helpful if the House were given that information? It is one of the reasons favor the ratification of treaties by the State Department, which have already been given from them, but more members of the House would like to know the facts. It would be a great boon to the country if this were done.

Mr. BREWSTER. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.