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The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON
Some time ago this column told how the Nazis had sent out a propaganda broadcast to the European war theater claiming that Col. John Hay Whitney, husband of the ex-Mrs. Jimmy Roosevelt, had been critical of President Roosevelt while in a German prison camp.

The Nazi radio, as described in the column, told how Joe Whitney refused to talk, later was placed with a German posing as a British officer, at which time he fessed up, and, according to the Nazis, was critical of the President. The Nazis used to try to show how politics pertained to the U. S. Army.

Col. Whitney later managed to escape from the German prison camp, when the box car in which he was riding was bombed and wrecked. He has since written this columnist a letter denying that he ever criticized the President and has also set forth the interesting circumstances surrounding his capture.

In fairness to Col. Whitney, whom this columnist holds in the highest esteem, the pertinent portions of his very interesting letter are published below, together with a transcript of the Nazi broadcast.

Whitney's Name Secret

Col. Whitney writes: "I have your reference of March 24 to the effect that I fed anti-Roosevelt propaganda to the Nazi machine while in their prisons. You got the wrong dope from somewhere and I'll tell you why."

"I, since my one chance of escape depended on the enemy's not knowing that I was of any value to them, I remained anonymous even to my fellow prisoners. I was very careful not to talk familiarly about my 'name' in order to avoid the slightest association with importance."

"Even if I had shot my mouth off to them, my conversation could not have been recorded since we were never in a prepared camp, but always on the move, and mostly always under fire."

"The only British-uniformed soldier I saw was well known to me."

"I repeated nothing to the Germans having a clue as to my identity."

"If I had talked about the President, which I didn't, it would have been only in terms of the highest admiration for himself and his leadership."

Nazi Broadcast

The Nazi broadcast, illustrating the extent to which the enemy was trying to confuse American troops, follows: "Broadcast by DGB in German language, by wireless, to Europe on November 1944, at 6:48 P. M. (MPT, quoting IIB International Information Bureau under Berlin date).

French Novel Of Mystery And Intrigue

It is a story of a man who is captured by the enemy and who, through a series of adventures, manages to escape and return to his country. The novel is filled with suspense and action, and is a must-read for anyone who enjoys a good mystery story.

The author of this novel is a well-known French writer, and his work is highly regarded in the literary world. The novel is a masterpiece of mystery and intrigue, and is a must-read for anyone who enjoys a good story.

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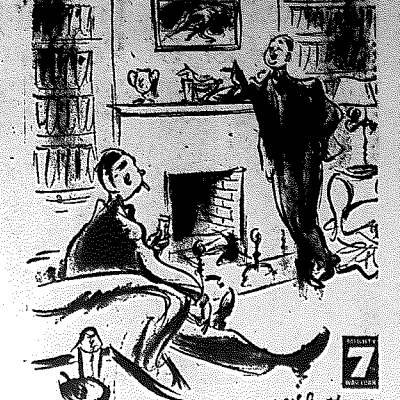
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SIDE GLANCES

Galbrith



"I was going to be married last week, but then I happened to run across this nice bachelor apartment!"

We Get A Shock

By Samuel Grafton

I HAVE an idea that one reason why the American public has found San Francisco disappointing is that it has a bad name. It is during this conference, that all eyes are turned to San Francisco. It is a world organization, and it is a world organization. It is a world organization, and it is a world organization.

We shall have to quarrel, and live, become fond and be hurt, and neither General Electric nor American has any specialists for avoiding the complex relations which the ahead. That does not mean that the world organization is not of the most enormous importance in helping us to make a more peaceful and better world, but it is we shall have to make it for us.

It seems to me that we Americans have a duty to analyze whatever remains in our thinking and to fight it. We must have a new form of isolation. The world stands in us, and we must have a new form of isolation. The world stands in us, and we must have a new form of isolation.

What hurts is the feeling that the kind of problem we face to solve them by hand, so to speak, but the military now wants them into a world security hopper and have the right answer some day.

Our feeling that we could clear up all foreign problems by having a single meeting here, there is nothing we can do with the world except live in it.

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Veteran's Man

More often than not, American generals who have left brilliant careers in battle to become administrators have been transformed into awkward, bungling and inept caricatures. Most of them find we use the generally loosely, recalling only a few have shown no interest for dealing in the political market place, or in the high state and the affairs of what befell U. S. Grant.

All this is not to say that the cards are stacked against General Omar Bradley, as he approaches the job of Veterans Administrator. There is a much sounder reason to expect General Bradley to succeed in defending the rights of veterans than there was to expect Grant, for example, to distinguish himself in the White House. For whatever the Bradley reputation as a crafty tactician and bold field general, that is unchanged by his standing as a friend of the nearly G. I.

As nearly as can be told, when the news is coming back from overseas, Bradley has been the man for the fighters in the ranks. His reputation as the G. I.'s general could be newspaper fiction, but it hasn't the look of that at all. Favorable to the general, so far as the combat fighting man is concerned, have ever been rare, but when they are beloved they are beloved indeed. General Bradley's reputation, growing before our eyes since the days in North Africa argues that he is one of these rare favorites of the men in ranks.

As such, he will have an advantage as Veterans Administrator which an amount of unfamiliarity with the job can overcome. The general is not retiring, by any means. He enters the Veterans Administration at a time when critics are bearing down upon him unmercifully, and at a time when it faces its greatest challenge. It is going to be a hot spot, the general's seat, for the state of the veteran is going to occupy American attention for many years to come, and there is going to be a great deal of pushing and tugging about it. It is reassuring to have General Bradley at the head.

The Price Tag

We are not through with the Philippines yet, nor by a long shot. They are almost cleared of the enemy, and they can look forward to independence, but their future, nonetheless, is bleak and dark. When Senator Millard Tydings, in the Senate, last week, told the whole story, he could tell the whole story. He could tell of hunger, poverty and disease, of heavy machinery which has vanished, of bridges, roads, factories, power plants, harbor installations and ships—all gone.

He could report that the Philippines are in desperate need of economic assistance, but he could not be certain of a sympathetic hearing. Even in the sugar-and-spice history books we cannot pretend that our Philippine policy has been dictated by high principles. And it is most likely that the very groups which were pressing for Philippine independence a few years ago will not stoutly resist giving them financial aid after the war.

We must remember that our granting of independence to the island was not due solely to our faithful application of democratic principles. It was a question of dollars and cents. So long as the islands were part of the U. S., you see, they could ship sugar into the country duty-free, and it amounted to 25 per cent of American production. That put the domestic sugar growers to howling for Philippine independence, for when the islands became free and sovereign, they must put duties on any sugar, coconut oil and hemp that go to any other exporting nation.

And there were also the farm and labor groups of the West. They resented the importation of Filipino who were

will work long and hard for low wages. And in 1934 they forced, through Western Congressmen, the passage of an act declaring Filipinos aliens, and put them on the immigration list. Our quota of Filipinos is now 50 per year.

So there we are. Economically, Americans will benefit by Philippine independence, but many of them will resist giving them a hand in their time of trouble. Free trade, in this case, is not profitable.

Meet The UDC

Meet the United Democrats Club. Months in the process of forming, it is now admittedly so, though what it is being formed for has not yet been officially disclosed, and probably not determined. We have read that the club has been mustered in as a bulwark against the drafted Republicans, but we look on that as an explanation somebody just threw out to quell the suspicions that it might be un-Democratic. Still, what is it?

Its sponsors being unwilling to say, we shall have to guess. And our guess would be that the United Democrats will finally decide that, in addition to having about as many incidental purposes as charter members, its main purposes are three:

- 1. To collect in one aggregation as great and representative a portion of Mecklenburg County's political influence as it can get, and to use it to lobby for or against a candidate for Governor one of these years.
- 2. To exert a moderately conservative weight, or at least the weight of moderation, in Democratic Party politics.
- 3. To be in position, in any case, to take an active part in the political process which have the country in their grip, rather than standing aside as ineffectual onlookers.

Good thing? No doubt about it. It's always a good thing when men without axes to grind take a group interest in politics. It's also an exceedingly rare thing when the group, lacking an axe to grind, manages to hang together, but there are exceptions to every rule.

An Epidemic

The far-famed textile wage case, and the directive handed down by the War Labor Board, would seem to have been limited in scope. The 23 mills involved, though important to the industry, do not by any means dominate it, and it might have been expected that the raising of minimum wages had subsequent adjustments in those mills would not influence the industry as a whole.

But it happens that the case is spreading its benefits, in the matter of a minimum wage. Other mills, throughout the South, are joining with the 23 spotted mills, in raising wages. Most of them have done this voluntarily, requesting the WLB to permit wage increases to conform to the new scales. It happens that three of those mills are in Charlotte, and that the Regional War Labor Board this week announced increases granted them earlier.

We believe that this wide acceptance of a higher minimum wage in a low-wage industry—where wages comprise a small fraction of production and marketing costs of the finished goods—will improve the condition of the industry however it comes. Perhaps it was the intention of WLB or the Textile Workers Union to enforce industry-wide raises, and that they saw it could be done in most mills. If it could be done in the 23, even so, it is spreading. The spread of the principle through consent of mill owners. However it is accomplished, textile wages are being upgraded, and that is a step in the direction of improving the economy of a whole region.

Statesmen At Work

(Sarcasms, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record)
DURING discussion of a Department of Interior appropriation the Senate had to talk about Alaska.
Mr. HAYDEN. I think we have 107 in line in connection with the Alaska Item for care of the Alaska. In Portland, Ore., and a contract for the Alaska.
Mr. LANGRISH. I think we have to furnish that information to the people. I think that it will be a good thing to have that information to the people. I think that it will be a good thing to have that information to the people.

Life-Saving On The Battlefield

By Marquis Childs

IN his message to Congress the other day on the progress of the war, President Truman had something to say about casualties and the life-saving miracles of the war.

"For a generation brought up in the moral and intellectual conditions of the 20's and 30's, the men who have been detained and brought up so far on the road to victory have professed that it is almost a miracle. With such a sense of awe they find themselves in the necessity of defense, with little hope of belief in the future because they have been given time, they have never returned. I have seen the results of that sense of awe, and have proved themselves as brave and steadfast in the face of death as their originally fatalistic opponents."

I wish I could make clear to you the quality of this courage. Again and again they have assumed hopeless odds and have won. They have been killed or their number would be casualties, and from them they know that more than half of their number would never return. I have seen the results of that sense of awe, and have proved themselves as brave and steadfast in the face of death as their originally fatalistic opponents."

Even more startling is the estimated number hospitalized for such injuries. The figure given by the War Department for admissions to hospitals, up to May 11, is 300,000. The estimated number hospitalized for disease is 625,000. As President Truman pointed out, a very small proportion of these hospitalized for disease. They do, however, in many instances, come through with serious handicaps. Many will be dependent on aid from the Government so long as they live. For 1942, 1943 and '44, the Navy Department reports 16,677 deaths from non-battle injuries. This is approximately one-fourth of the total Navy dead, which is 42,735. The figures on hospitalization are not available from the Navy.

case of his exceptional educational background, Major Meyer had more than 1000 men to see about the death of the men he had fought with.

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New Policies

By Dorothy Thompson

ONE cannot be long in equipped with adequate ideas of a political and economic general staff for occupied Germany. The German people can no longer be properly administered under the present military rule.

There is a general political policy which are strictly negative. All political activity, even including the formation of political groups in the churches, is prohibited. If a German wanted to call a mass meeting to denounce the Nazis and their crimes he could not.

All military governments have been ordered to quit local leaders and find substitutes, but directors are to keep sub-fiducial unless there is a real chance against them. Even police commissioners appointed under the Nazis are being replaced by military government find a substitute for a "Lauterbach". He calls in fifty local notables and asks them to pick someone. Now the notables are either Nazis or collaborators and they do not pick anyone who is not a Nazi. They are to pick the notables and then the military government find a substitute for a "Lauterbach".

The reason given for the suppression of all political activity is the fear that the Communists will get busy. Whoever thought that up has an conception of the political movements of the Nazis. They are a tremendous organization, trained in secret conspiratorial methods and the military government will get busy. Whoever thought that up has an conception of the political movements of the Nazis. They are a tremendous organization, trained in secret conspiratorial methods and the military government will get busy.

man ratios supplemented in some cases from their own standing. And the problem of returning them to their home is complicated by the fact that many of them want to leave since they are leading the careers, workless life of exiles, certain that they will be killed by the medical Landwehr. They are to be kept in the rest of the carcass, looking present, stealing horses and having a wonderful time.

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