Washington Digest

Cooperation for Peace **Based on Compromise**

Nations Must Yield Some Sovereignty to Lend Helping Hand Against Threats to World Security.

> By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Co.

and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart, still stands Thine ancient sacrifice — an humble and a contrite heart. . . . so said Kipling in describing the end of a war ("far-called our navies melt away.") As I review this chapter of current history here at San Francisco where the world security orcisco where the world security or-ganization is in the making, I am impressed with one thing: what has already been achieved containing merit and the seeds of hope for a peaceful world has been achieved by the sacrifice offered by the hum-ble and contrite hearts.

That sounds somewhat idealistic perhaps but let me explain.

I think it is not an exaggeration to say that compromise is the keystone of harmony whether it is a question of interpersonal, interparty, interstate or international relations. And what is compromise

Applied to the United Nations conference on international organization, sacrifice of national aspiraand compromise which meant tion, and compromise which meant yielding actual selfish advantage of the moment in the hope of gaining potential advantage for the general good, have at least given evidence of good will. Good will, implemented by popular endorsement, means practical progress toward peace.

Peace More

Natural Than War

You may have read a very trenchant article by Emery Reves, au-thority and writer on international affairs in the current Mercury magazine, which confutes the argument that since war is a part of human nature, it can never be prevented. Mr. Reves goes about his task of disproving this convent bromide of the pessimist in a highly scientific manner.

"Why," he asks, "did cities once wage war against each other and why do they no longer fight each other with weapons today?
"Why, at certain times did great

landowner barons war with each other and why have they ceased the practice?

'Why did the various churches plunge their adherents into armed warfare and why today, are they able to worship side by side with-out shooting each other? Why did Scotland and England, the author continues, and other parts of what are now single nations, once fight and now live together peacefully?

Reves points out that these and other groups, presumably because it was the nature of the beast to once consider it natural to decide their differences with tooth, claw, powder and shot, or bow and arrow and yet that kind of legal murder no longer exists and would horrify mod-

ern man.

This is his answer to these provocative questions:

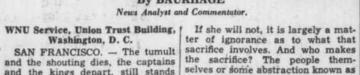
"Wars between these social units cease to exist the moment sovereign power is transferred to a larger or higher unit."

That is worth pondering.

Yield Sovereignty To Higher Community

The sovereign power of the cities yielded to the power of the nation; England and Scotland yielded their separate sovereignty to the sover-eignty of the British crown. This occurred as a part of the due process of civilization which began when the individual cave man agreed to abide by the rules of the tribe, the tribe submitted to the will of the community and so on until the process produced the United States. Here is a vast area occupying a huge sector of a great continent, which, after a bloody war where state rights versus federal authority was the issue became a middle ity was the issue, became a unified whole. Hates, rivalries, competition, religious and economic difference continue (as a part of human nature) but internecine strife is un-

Where's the rub, then? Just, "sovereignty" which is a fighting word, still today. The United States is willing, anxious to participate in the United Nations organization — the people have given that mandate to both parties. But will she yield her sovereignty? If so, how much?



the "government?" At this point let me quote that other student of international rela-tions, who, it is true, does not raise his sight to the point of world federa-tion but who has urged it on a more limited basis.

I refer to Clarence Streit who has long campaigned for a federal union of the north Atlantic democracies. He says that the only loss of sovereignty involved is the subordination of the ruling bodies to the ruling body of the union, that a citizen still has the right of franchise and all the rest of his rights.

Does the citizen of Richmond, Va., who, after the secession of the south-ern states owed his allegiance to the Confederacy, enjoy any less rights today when the seat of his federal government is the capital of all the United States. Is the Scotsman in Edinburgh deprived of any privi-leges which he held when he was a subject of chieftain, laird or Scottish king? On the contrary.

U. S. Learns to Give and Take

The American representative who sits in the assembly or is chosen to the council of the proposed United Nations organization is no less the servant of John Q. Citizen of Bing-ville than the man he elects.

In proportion to their size, there are no less rivalries between San Francisco and Los Angeles than there are between any two nations of the earth. But cities and states of our federal union would no more think of attempting armed warfare with each other than any decent law-abiding citizen would think of shooting up his neighbor to get his radio, his wife or his parking privi-leges. We are that civilized. We accept the sacrifice of sovereignty of our home state to sovereignty under the United States.

When we advance to the point where we can sacrifice the degree of sovereignty of our nation neces sary in order to guarantee world order we will be civilized enough to be sure that our sons won't run the chance of killing and being killed as part of a spectacle of mass murder which even the hor-

rors of this war will pale.

The San Francisco conference can present a blue print of the machinery for peace. Only civilization itself can implement it.

It is easier to understand things we can see and touch than ideas.

Brooks Harding was born in Nebraska and grew up with the normal nationalism of a boy who had never seen a foreign flag flying anywhere. He served in the last war in the artillery, later became interested in aviation. He had a small aircraft factory, and then a small leather factory in New York

He watched the League of Nations rise and fall. He saw the United Nations start. He became convinced that unless there was some outward symbol, some outward appeal which would stir the imagination and the emotions of the people, the second attempt at world harmony would fail as did the first.

And so he literally left all he had with the sole purpose of making his contribution in the form of a United Nations' flag.

That flag has not been officially adopted but it flew in Washington and it flew in San Francisco — a plain white field with four vertical red bars symbolizing, he says, victory, equality, unity and freedom.

It is sponsored by the United Nations Honor Flag committee supported by such contributions which he could make or which he could solicit in travels about the countributions.

He hopes for its official sanction. He feels that this banner may some day become the rallying in-signia for the people of all peaceloving nations, who without slacken-ing their loyalty to their own coun-try will respect and support the forces for international good will which this emblem represents.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

There were several noticeable shortages at the United Nations conference: stenographers who could talk Russian, taxis, butter (no end), talk Russian, taxis, butter (no end), news, time to get it, a good excuse to stay longer. There were some surplusages: invitations one couldn't accept, comments on the weather, mutton chops, trolley cars on Market street, propagandists parading as newsfolk, talk and work.

At one of the press conferences Secretary Stettinius who prides him-self on getting names right ad-dressed Mr. Kaltenborn as Baukhage. I got publicity—Stettinius and Kaltenborn got the red faces.

A full-length metal leg costs \$290 include, left, Rep. Clinto of agriculture. Center, it with what a person would give not to have to wear one.

Germans Learn of Atrocities



Civilians of Beckum, Germany, look at display of pictures of atrocities committed by their forces. This is one of the ways the German popula-tion is being educated regarding their military and political organization. Civilians accept the photo evidence, while many Nazi officers state that they think the photographs are faked.

Rather Be Hero Than President



When T/Sgt. Jake Lindsey, 24, of Lucedale, Miss., was presented with When T/Sgt. Jake Lindsey, 24, of Lucedale, Miss., was presented with the 100th Congressional Medal of Honor at a joint session of congress, President Truman said to the sergeant: "I'd rather have that medal than be President of the United States." Among other acts of bravery, while wounded, Lindsey fought and defeated eight Germans in hand-to-hand combat. Sergeant Lindsey led his platoon, reduced to six from its original strength of 40, under intense enemy counter-attack, exposed to heavy machine gun, rifle and tank fire. He knocked out two machine guns.

Marine Girls Turn Farmerettes



Farmer F. W. Jones of Wheaton, Md., who is partial to "marine girls," maintains his 100-acre farm with the help of service personnel by working it only one day a week. Marine corps women reserves billeted at Arlington, Va., volunteered to work a full Sunday in addition to their camp duties—and Farmer Jones gets his work done.

Appointed to Truman's Cabinet



Recent new appointments made by President Truman to his cabinet include, left, Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.) to become secretary of agriculture. Center, Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, who succeeds Francis Biddle as attorney general. Right, Judge Louis Schwellenbach, former congressman from Washington, as secretary of labor.

A special delivery will be issued.

Usable Souvenir



Just in from Europe and on his way to camp before being granted of Ehrhardt, S. C., poses proudly with the unusual-looking bicycle he bought in England. It is fitted with

Little Bond Buyer



Henry Kingsley Cookson, 16-month-old son of Coast Guard Lt. and Mrs. Henry Cookson, may be small but he is a big bond holder. He is shown proudly displaying the fifth \$100 war bond that he has purchased and plans to hold for his edu-

Comes Home by Air



Lt. Michael Peluse of Wilkinsburg, Pa., one of more than 1.000 officers and men who arrived at Bradley field, Conn., in 65 Liberators and Flying Fortresses from the European fronts, is pictured with his two three-month-old golden retrievers.

Roosevelt Stamps



GERMAN PRISON LABOR Officials are keeping very mu about it, but the entire question of using German prison labor to re-build Russia and France has been thrown into a new controversy by a secret opinion rendered by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who has taken over U. S. prosecution of war criminals.

war criminals.

Justice Jackson wrote his opinion to U. S. Reparations Chief Ed Pauley, stating that in his opinion compulsory German labor should not be used to rebuild France and Russia unless they have been convicted of wear or process. victed of war crimes.

"It is not my business what is to be done with reparations," Jackson wrote, "but this would largely destroy the moral position of America in this war. . . . Compulsory labor," he continued, "should be required only for convicted war criminals."

Jackson went on to point out that German labor "drifting out of Rus-sian concentration camps in the future would tell tales of horror" which, even if exaggerated, would "arouse sharp condemnation in the United States." He urged, there-fore, that German labor not be used for reparations until they had been convicted of war crimes. He indicated that members of the Ges-tapo and the SS Elite guard undoubtedly were war criminals as a class, but the every member of the Nazi party might not be classified as war criminal.

Following Justice Jackson's bombshell, a hurried meeting was called in Secretary Morgen-than's office, attended by Ed Pauley, Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton, the army, navy, FEA, and other interested government agencies. Sec-retary Morgenthau vigorously protested this new development. It was pointed out by some that the use of German prison labor had been agreed to at Yalta by President Roosevelt himself and, therefore, could not be changed.

"If we have to wait for the con-viction of all these war criminals before we can get German labor," suggested Reparations Chief Pauley, we may have to wait a year. Meanwhile, there may not be enough Germans to repair the damage in France and Russia."

Prance and Russia."

Pauley also made the point that he had been charged by the President with the handling of reparations and, therefore, would have to make the final decision himself after his arrival in Europe. After further discussion house to Paules. further discussion, however, Pauley agreed to accept Justice Jackson's opinion in principle, namely, that only convicted war criminals could be used as prisoner labor. This leaves the whole question pretty much up in the air.

However, it has been hinted that Justice Jackson will endeavor to indict groups of Correctors.

dict groups of Germans as a class. In other words, he may try the Gestapo as a group, not individually, and decide that every member of the Gestapo automatically is a war criminal. This probably will be done with Hitler's SS Elite corps. Whether a blanket indictment will also be lodged against the Nazi party remains to be seen.

TRAINING FILMS DESTROYED. The army doesn't want it known but it has a new way of handling one type of surplus property. In the case of training and orientation film, it burns old prints. According to a survey made by movie ex-perts, old films last summer were being burned at the rate of 225 tons

weekly at Astoria, N. Y.

Meanwhile other government agencies, schools and universities are anxious to buy these outmoded prints from the army. In fact, the U. S. office of transportation had to spend \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money to make 10 new reels of its own when the army refused to sell it the army's excellent series of 20 reels for the training of auto

Sen. Francis Myers of Pennsylvania, Democrat, has just written Maj. Gen. Harry Ingles, chief of the signal corps, demanding an explana-

The making of training films and orientation films by the army has been a major operation. Thousands of subjects have been turned out at a tremendous outlay, and produc-tion schedules have been more crowded than those of any Hollywood studio.

The films have proved remarkable training aids, with officers claiming that they cut at least in half the length of time needed to teach men such things as first aid, etc.

CAPITOL CHAFF

bill authorizing the government to repay employees for the use of their private airplanes on government

private airplanes on government business — just as is now done with automobiles and motorcycles.

① Wyoming's capable Senator Joe O'Mahoney has quietly started a study of the disposal of surplus war plants. He wants to insure maximum use of cur national productive capacity after the war and the stimulation of small business.

This Husband Deserved A Medal for His Tact

A film actor and his wife were seated in a secluded corner of their club. The wife had a tongue like a shrew and was berating her

husband in no uncertain terms.
Unnoticed by her, a party of acquaintances approached within earshot, just as she delivered her-self of this: "You are nothing more than a mean skunk! Of all the low-down, slimy snakes, I think you are the worst! Why you are just a cheap skate!"

Suddenly noticing the people who had just arrived, the husband with great presence of mind, said: "You've guite with the said."

"You're quite right, my dear; that was good. And what else did you say to him?"

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