

# WASHINGTON

## Calling

A Weekly Sizeup by the Washington Staff of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers

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conference is plan to exact reparations from Germany in plants, machinery, rolling stock, raw materials.

It means reorganization of European heavy industry, correction of past unbalanced situation which made Germany more capable of arming, waging war than any combination of her neighbors.

Talk here is that control of German, Japanese export policies will be considered also when final peace terms are written. Idea is to keep these countries from undercutting others in world markets with their cheap labor, managed currencies, government export subsidies—which could bring on another world depression, if continued.

**WHO'LL BE** lost administrator? It's anybody's guess. Fred M. Vinson continues to be mentioned here but that depends on whether James Byrnes can be persuaded to stay on in OWB after Germany is defeated. If he can't, Vinson will be needed there. Donald Nelson is a possibility. At least one senator is backing Charles Sawyer of Ohio, now ambassador to Belgium.

### Baruch Out as Byrnes' Advisor

IT IS NOT generally known around Washington, but Baruch has not been Byrnes' advisor for several months. Baruch's last official act for Byrnes was to turn in, with Jack Hancock, the report on reconversion and post-war. That was in February, 1944.

Baruch immediately thereafter closed his office, moved back to the park bench and the pigeons and squirrels of Lafayette Square, his Fifth ave. Brownstone mansion in New York, his Hobcaw home in South Carolina, his Carlton hotel suite in Washington.

While Congress was legislating reconversion, war contracts cancellation, etc., he was still consulted by Byrnes.

Law setting up office of war mobilization and reconversion was passed in October, 1944. That created an OWMR advisory board of 12. O. Max Gardner, ex-governor of North Carolina, was named chairman. Most of other members are names familiar in business, labor, agriculture, pressure groups.

Baruch was out of a job. And Byrnes was out of an advisor. He stopped seeking Baruch's advice; he never started getting advisory board's counsel. Maj. Gen. Lucius Clay, wheelhorse of OWMR office, doesn't want civilian advice, hears only to military.

Byrnes and Baruch, old friends, are still on good social terms, still see each other frequently for a drink and a chat. But Byrnes is going his own way politically, and probably will not ask for any more Baruch reports.

Meanwhile Baruch is not exactly on the outside looking in. On his frequent visits to Washington he still consulted by WFB, army, navy, civilians of all classes. He's interesting himself in treatment of veterans, medical care, terms of the peace to come. He was in President's gallery when F. D. reported to Congress on Crimea conference.

**PHILIPPINE** leaders favor War Manpower Director Paul V. McNutt as U. S. high commissioner, sources here say.

They prefer the one-time Hoosier governor, who held the post from 1937 to 1939, over Justice Frank Murphy, who was there earlier.

McNutt's friends say he is receptive. He is weary of quarrels with army, over national service legislation, and thinks he got a shabby deal from Undersecretary Patterson in senate committee fiasco over work-or-fight bill.

### Who Would Buy?

WHAT THEY call "highest echelon" at the war department are being asked to approve a plan for closing down the \$135,000,000 Canol (Canadian oil) project in the far north and putting it up for sale.

But the question is, who would buy? Government probably would be lucky to get a small percentage of its original outlay. Canada might want the pipeline and refinery, plus the roads and airfields.

Mead committee probably will hold another executive hearing on the project next week. Whether a public hearing on Canol's operation will follow depends on whether army and committee representatives can get together.

Final report may show that it costs about \$43 a barrel (42 gallons) to make aviation gasoline at Canol refinery.

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**TAKE** a new look at your larder... food supply is getting tighter in some important categories.

You (the average American) had 147 pounds of meat last year but they're talking now about 126 pounds per capita for 1945—and try to find it in some areas!

Hog and chicken production is down, beef up some, but not enough to offset pork declines and heavier army buying.

**Bigger** butter production season is ahead, but surplus will be put aside for the military and you won't get any more. Fats and oils will be tighter, too.

With more soldiers overseas, it

SENATE DROPS FUND FOR STATE HOSPITAL

One of the bitterest fights so far in the legislature developed in the senate yesterday over elimination from the budget bill of a \$1,000,000 item for construction of a crippled children's hospital in northern Indiana.

Senator Charles Phelps, Ft. Wayne, charged that elimination of the appropriation was "political trickery."

"We were promised the hospital but it appears the promises have been worthless," he shouted on the floor of the senate. "There will be an investigation of this and it may lead to high places."

## Sticks to Radio; They Gotta Win

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worrying about the loss of the team mascot.

Coach Frank Baird wouldn't go to Anderson without something reminding of Robby. So early today he stopped by to pick up Robby's zipper bag with his shoes and freshly laundered uniform.

Said Robby, "Gee, Mom, do you think they'll huddle around it before the game? And if we win, do you think they might carry it on their shoulders?"

As his mother, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, 611 E. 80th st., said, "Robby is very much broken up and very much broken up."

### FIRM FOUNDER DIES

FT. WAYNE, March 3 (U. P.)—O. F. Bengt, 78, founder of the Ft. Wayne Dairy Equipment Co., died last night after a year's illness.

## NAZIS BLAST 3 RHINE BRIDGES

U. S. 9th Effects Juncture With Canadian 1st Army.

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and Krefeld, trading shot for shot with German gunners on the far side.

At the same time, Berlin said powerful British 2d army forces were massing in the Emmerich area 50 miles to the north for a major attempt to hurdle the great river barrier.

### 9th Slashes Ahead

Behind the blazing Rhine front, the 9th army was slashing through the 21-mile-wide Rhine-Maas corridor at breakfast speed.

The 9th was chopping up by-passed German units and was driving within five miles of a juncture with the south-bound Canadian 1st army.

A big segment of the German 15th army faced destruction in the fast-closing Canadian-American trap.

Tens of thousands more Nazi were in headlong flight across the Rhine under savage aerial and artillery bombardment.

Another large German force, cut off by the 9th army breakthrough to the Rhine, was reported racing southward toward Cologne in an attempt to join the beleaguered garrison for a death flight in the ruined cathedral city.

Cologne itself was under heavy artillery fire from American 1st army forces driving in through the Nazi defense five miles to the west.

The entire Siegfried line west of the Rhine from Cologne to Nijmegen was turned and useless as a defensive barrier for the German Ruhr. The Nazis apparently were abandoning all of that 65-mile stretch of the Rhine bank.

### Yanks Close on Cologne

Elements of three 1st army divisions were converging on Cologne.

The Americans hammered out gains of as much as five miles on a broad assault arc before Cologne yesterday. They captured 16 towns and villages west of the Rhine and the city.

The biggest advances, however, were won on the flanks of the Cologne sector, particularly to the south where the Yanks were thrusting down toward the Rhine city of Bonn, 15 miles south of Cologne.

American heavy guns, armor and infantry reserves were pouring through the three Eifel bridgeheads in great force. The front was broadened to more than 10 miles with advances north and northeast to Buchholz, Niederhausen and Bedburg, seven to 13 miles from Cologne.

Units of the American 8th division finally cleared Moers, six miles west of Cologne, after a fierce three-day battle. They pushed on beyond the town to within five miles of their goal.

Cologne itself, raked by more than 3,000 tons of British bombs yesterday, rocked and flamed continuously today under a heavy American artillery bombardment.

### Hill Rhine Bridge

There was no indication that the big railway and highway bridges across the Rhine from Cologne had been knocked out. American dive-bombers, however, scored two direct hits yesterday on the Hohenzollern railway span.

First army staff officers expected the Germans to put up a house-to-house fight for Cologne after the Americans crack its outer works.

The city itself was said to be bristling with heavy guns, tanks and machine gun nests hidden in underground fortifications.

A 1st army spokesman acknowledged that the assault might be as hard and bloody as the battle for Stalingrad.

On the 1st army's right flank, other units were fanning out rapidly against disorganized resistance southeast of Dueren. Their most advanced elements were about a dozen miles beyond that Roer river town and 13 miles northwest of Bonn at Friesheim.

Far to the south, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American 3d army captured another 13 German towns and advanced upwards of 3 1/2 miles on a 45-mile front from the Pruen area down to the Aar-Mosel confluence below Trier.

The 10th armored division, which captured Trier yesterday, took more than 3,000 prisoners in its three-day battle for that ancient German city.

## NAZI PRISONERS SAY REICH NEAR PANIC

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could not be evacuated were shot, they reported.

The prisoners said many persons who tried to get out of bomb-battered Berlin have been shot by S. S. elite guardsmen. Life in the German capital was described as a "horrible nightmare."

Many Germans were reported eager to flee their homeland in an attempt to avoid the wrath of the Russians. The Germans were depicted as fearful that they would get the same treatment from the Russians that Soviet civilians were accorded by the German army.

According to the prisoners, claims in Germany are jammed endlessly with civilians trying to get out of the path of the war.

Many individual soldiers were reported adding trains continuously to avoid being assigned in hope that the war will end soon.

The confusion in transport was reported so great that much of the time, the railroads are unable to collect fares.

## Powell Tries a Girl Scout Cookie



Sharon, left, and Shirley Parrett, both of Girl Scout Troop 174, found a willing and ready customer in Dick Powell for the first order of the Girl Scout Cookie Sale which starts today and continues through March 24. Dick wastes no time as he sinks his molars into the newly purchased cookies.

## Allied Leaders Move Toward Federal World Government

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their own, can grow up to a civilized acceptance of a federal state composed of all nations; a citizenship not limited by geographic or other boundaries.

The note of elation in the speeches of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt this week springs from a sure knowledge that the three powers that are able to start a new world war have determined to live at peace with each other. They have pledged themselves to this.

Through some providential force, the leaders have been inspired and are able to pass to their peoples a part of the new vision.

A gathering of delegates from all the diverse peoples held in conference under the Soviet system is expected and will carry it still further. A hope is even glimpsed that the factions of China may find some common ground and present to the world a united nation pledged to the ideals of world security.

Such is the hope for the future. The realities of the present tend to beludge all hope. Barbarian instincts, allegiance to feudal systems, suspicion and self-interest are being pressed on every side. They may collapse tomorrow but there can be no relaxation of the police regulations until the world is united under a new organization—the united nations.

Stalin, a realist, may not have a high regard for the plans made at Dumbarton Oaks or the hopes held out for the start of a world security organization at San Francisco.

He does know that an agreement with Britain and the United States to prevent war guarantees Russia the time to give its millions of people the food, clothing and material comforts that have been promised them for over a generation.

No doubt, Stalin, who is unconcerned with the democratic process, would be content with a military alliance containing only the three great powers. But Churchill and Roosevelt want the new world organization to be firm.

ly built on the foundation of democratic principles. That was one of the main themes of their speeches.

They now hope, as must everyone who has experienced two wars, that with the small beginnings about to be made, a grand change will start in national thinking. At first, it may take the form of new loyalties to the neighbors of a hemisphere or a continent. The peoples of North and South America are represented today at Mexico City where the problems of this hemisphere are under discussion.

An early meeting of the British commonwealths will complement the American assembly in Mexico. A gathering of delegates from all the diverse peoples held in conference under the Soviet system is expected and will carry it still further. A hope is even glimpsed that the factions of China may find some common ground and present to the world a united nation pledged to the ideals of world security.

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## Gen. Harmon Lost On Pacific Flight

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Pacific in an attempt to find the missing airman.

All available air and surface craft were dispatched in the area in which the plane was believed to have gone down.

The last report of the transport, which was Gen. Harmon's personal plane, indicated an ample fuel supply for the remainder of the flight.

Weather conditions in the area over which the plane was flying were reported good. It was believed the ocean was calm.

Harmon's Command

The war department would not confirm or deny the report.

Harmon was given command of all army air forces in the Pacific not under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's direct supervision last August. That included Pacific territory north and east of the Philippines, which is under the overall command of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

He is also deputy commander under Gen. H. H. Arnold of the global 20th air force, which governs all operations of B-29 Superfortresses.

So far these have consisted of raids on Japan and Japanese-held territory from bases in India, China and the Marianas islands. B-29 operations in the Pacific are not under any superior command, but are co-ordinated closely with activities of all military and naval units.

In his dual capacity Harmon has been responsible for the mighty B-29 raids which have been directed on Japan's homeland, including Tokyo, and for B-29 and other army bombing raids on Iwo Jima that helped pave the way for the marine invasion of that island.

27-Year Veteran

Prior to his last assignment, Harmon, a veteran of 27 years in the air, played a notable part in wiping out the Japanese on Guadalcanal. There he commanded army ground forces that followed the marines ashore.

For his work in this campaign Harmon was awarded the distinguished service medal. When he was promoted from major general to lieutenant general in February, 1943, Adm. William F. Halsey praised him highly for helping make the army and navy a working team in the Pacific.

Harmon, who rose to be chief of staff of the army air forces before his departure for active duty in the Pacific, was born in San Francisco Jan. 19, 1888.

He graduated from West Point in 1912, winning the French Croix de Guerre for his participation as a pilot in the Somme offensive during world war I.

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## LIKE SAFE AFTER CLOSE ESCAPES

Strafing Plane and Enemy Shells Peril General On Inspection.

By BRUCE MUNN

United Press Staff Correspondent

PARIS, March 3.—Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was back at his headquarters safe and sound today after two narrow escapes from enemy gunfire during a tour of advance lines on the Western front.

The five-star general made the seven-hour inspection trip yesterday by jeep over smashed German roads. At one point he was within five miles of the great city of Dusseldorf.

Eisenhower had hoped to see action closer to the 9th army target, but his schedule did not permit.

The enemy, however, provided several bits of entirely uncalculated action during the tour.

First Close Call

His first close call with German fire came shortly after he crossed the turbulent Roer river. Just a few minutes before he reached a division command post, a jet-propelled plane swept over the general's four-jeep convoy and strafed the post.

The enemy plane was quickly routed by squadrons of Thunderbolts which later raked a group of enemy tanks along the nearby Erft canal.

Eisenhower's second narrow escape was at the end of his inspection trip. Enemy shells landed on an airfield only a few seconds after the general and his British military assistant, Col. James F. Gault, took off for their headquarters.

The general seemed pleased with the results of the week-old division as he visited the 29th and 83d infantry and 2d armored divisions, and the 19th corps.

(The 83d was trained at Camp Atterbury, Ind.)

While looking at the wide scenes of destruction from atop the 300-year-old fortified citadel of Juelich, Eisenhower turned to Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the 9th army, and said:

"Juelich will be something for the Germans to think about in the future."

During the tour along the battle front, Eisenhower stopped to pin silver stars on two 19th corps officers. They were Col. Hubert S. Miller, Upland, Cal., who planned the crossing of the Roer and the assault on Juelich, and Lt. Col. Paul S. Bell, Oklahoma City, Okla., who supervised tank destroyer units near Juelich.

Hoosier Surprised

One of the most surprised G. I.'s along the inspection points was Pfc. Donald Deichen, Terre Haute, Ind. He was standing guard at the entrance to the camp when Eisenhower's party approached.

Brig. Gen. H. E. McQuire, corps chief of staff, was to salute Deichen as he came to a snappy part.

Eisenhower and Simpson were next.

Then came two major generals, Raymond S. Mclane, corps commander, and Leland H. Hobbs, commander of the 90th division (also trained at Camp Atterbury).

After the 13 stars passed by, Deichen put down his rifle and sighed:

"My gosh, the whole milky way."

SENATOR MOSES OF NORTH DAKOTA DIES

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 3 (U. P.)—Senator John Moses, newly-elected Democratic senator from North Dakota, died early today at the Mayo brothers clinic where he had been under treatment for a stomach ailment. He was 59 years old.

The former, three-time governor of North Dakota had been a patient at the clinic since Jan. 18. He underwent an operation last September and had returned to Rochester for additional treatment.

Moses was elected to the U. S. senate last November, defeating Gerald P. Nye. He was the first Democratic senator elected from North Dakota by popular vote.

Nurse Races Death TO STRICKEN MOTHER

LICKING, Mo., March 3 (U. P.)—Lt. Beulah M. Greenwalt, the "Peggy" of the book, "They Were Expendable," arrived here today to see her critically ill mother, Mrs. Samuel G. Greenwalt, after a cross-country race with death.

Lt. Greenwalt was among Japanese prisoners liberated from Santo Tomas at Manila.

The vivacious, 115-pound brunet nurse raced here by automobile after an airliner trip to St. Louis from San Francisco, arranged hurriedly so she might be at the bedside of her mother, suffering a heart ailment.

Open Tonight 'Til 9 P. M.

Efroymson's