

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Opinions expressed herein are those of the writer, not necessarily those of the publishers of this newspaper.

WASHINGTON. — Many senators believe that the confirmation row over charming Ed Pauley as Under-Secretary of the Navy has taken on new significance now that Secretary Harold Ickes has offered Ralph Davies the job of Under-Secretary of the Interior.

It happens that Davies and Ed Pauley are bosom friends. Both are oil men. Both have followed the policy of "scratch-my-back-I'll-scratch-yours." This is important.

Recently, Secretary Ickes, who has a crusading record for guarding the nation's resources, recommended to President Truman that naval oil reserves be transferred from the Navy to the Interior department. It was just such a transfer by Albert E. Fall in the Harding administration that resulted in the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

No motive is attributed to the Ickes proposal except that of safeguarding oil. In fact, some people consider it significant that his proposal happened to coincide, by luck or otherwise, with the nomination of oil man Pauley to be Under-Secretary of the Navy.

But what senators consider important is that, with Pauley's friend Ralph Davies offered the job of Under-Secretary of the Interior, the Navy's oil lands, no matter where they are located in Interior or Navy—will be partially under Pauley or a friend of his.

Mexican Oil Deal.
Relationship between Davies and Pauley has been extremely close. Davies was executive vice president of Standard Oil of California. Pauley sold him his own independent oil company. Later, Pauley brought Davies to Washington, introduced him to Ickes, following which Davies became Ickes' deputy oil administrator. He did a good job.

However, State department officials say he continued to look out for Ed Pauley.

When Pauley was trying to lobby his high-octane gasoline plant through the government, it had to pass the hurdle of Secretary Ickes' petroleum administration. Davies okayed it—not only okayed it, but pushed it vigorously. At first Ickes also gave it his blessing. The State department, however, was vigorously opposed.

Showdown came in a secret session between Ickes, Davies, a Davies aide, and the Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The full story of this session was never really told at the Senate hearing. Acheson opened by giving Ickes a very careful diagnosis of why the Mexican high-octane gas plant should not be built by Pauley. He took up point after point, his main argument being that the Mexican government would have to pay such a high price to Pauley that it would sour U. S.-Mexican relations.

After Acheson had finished, Ickes turned to Pauley's friend, Ralph Davies, and asked:

"Why didn't you tell me these things?"

"I didn't know them either," replied the red-faced Davies. Then, turning to his aide, he asked:

"Why didn't you tell me these things?"

Ickes immediately reversed himself, threw his weight against Pauley. That is the real inside of how the Pauley oil plant for Mexico was stopped. Davies, of course, is an able, intelligent operator, too intelligent not to have known the main points of the Pauley plant. Pauley is equally able. He would be a good executive almost anywhere. But some senators want to think twice before putting these oil twins near the head of two departments controlling the oil reserves of the nation.

Tax Gravy.
Senator George of Georgia, who has more to say about setting U. S. taxes than any other man except Tax Lobbyist Ellsworth Alford, whose advice he follows, has called a unique tax hearing for today.

He wants the internal revenue bureau to explain why it hasn't paid more money back to corporations under the carry-back provisions of the tax law.

Some people have a less kindly way of expressing it; namely, that Senator George will ascertain why internal revenue hasn't done a better job of financing the present strikes. For it is an unquestioned fact that the tax law written by Senator George's committee is a gold mine which puts many corporations in a position where they don't care too much whether they are strike-bound.

The internal revenue bureau asserts that some of the claims made by corporations for tax refunds are fantastic. So it has held them up for closer study. Senator George, however, doesn't seem to think they are being paid fast enough. He has called a joint committee meeting to investigate.

Already business has submitted claims for a cool \$3,000,000,000 and a total of \$8,000,000,000 may be drained out of the federal treasury through this neat clause lobbied through Congress when nobody was looking.

U. S. Steel's Windfall.
Here is an illustration in the case of U. S. Steel, as to how it works.

For the first time in history, U. S. Steel last week issued a "five-year consolidated report" which won't make it easier for the average reader to understand its tax windfall.

SECRETS AT YALTA MIGHT AS WELL BE REVEALED NOW

WE SEE again that a policy or principle advocated by President Woodrow Wilson, that is, "open covenants openly arrived at," has never been favored by the career boys or by any administration's representatives. There was a secret pact at the Yalta conference of President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Winston Churchill. Why keep it quiet any longer?

According to the South Bend Tribune, President Truman might well have asked British-Soviet permission to make public the entire Yalta agreement many months ago. The "military security" excuse given by the late President Roosevelt was completely nullified when the war ended with the Japanese surrender last August. Mr. Truman's personal willingness to end the secrecy is belated but appreciated by thoughtful Americans. The recent revelation that President Roosevelt agreed in the Yalta conference to permanent Soviet possession of the Kurile islands was merely an addition.

"Nobody would deny now that Mr. Roosevelt was a party to secret deals of gigantic import in the series of war-time conferences and that he made commitments of profound long-term importance to Americans as well as to people elsewhere in the world. Nothing that might be added to the fund of public knowledge by publication of the Yalta agreement now would be completely surprising. What has been learned so far has prepared us for virtually any type of revelation as to the Roosevelt secret diplomacy. Possibly all the major terms have been revealed.

"The British government, therefore, may sanction publication of it now or in the near future. Moscow permission cannot be counted on in advance in view of the Soviet tactics in many international matters. Anyway the American people already know that the Soviets, then receiving lend-lease to the extent of billions of dollars, demanded and received in the Yalta conference a highly important territorial concession as their price, for agreement to go into the war against Japan eventually.

"As it turned out they contributed nothing to Japan's defeat. That, however, could not be clearly foreseen at the time of the Yalta conference. Then it looked as if a Soviet declaration of war would hasten Japan's downfall by years. Ironically it is not settled, though the doubt is not great, that the United States will be granted control of certain Pacific islands needed for military strategy even as a trustee, although the Kuriles, which are comparable from the military viewpoint, are permanent Soviet acquisitions because of the Yalta deal."

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STRANGE AS IT SEEMS

For further proof, address the author, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply.



Latin-American Policy Now in Hands of Braden, Sumner Welles' Successor

Washington.—Latin-American affairs of the United States are now concentrated in the hands of one man—Spruille Braden—to a greater extent than they've been since the days of Sumner Welles.

That's what experienced Latin-American diplomats report in their dealings with the United States government. Some even think that Braden has more authority in his field than Welles ever exercised as Secretary of State from 1934-1935, and Under-Secretary of State from 1937 until his resignation in 1943.

Welles Long Prominent.
Here is the way diplomats explain the situation:

Welles, who has been closely connected with Latin-American affairs ever since he went to Buenos Aires as Secretary of Embassy in 1917, was certainly one of the most prominent figures in the United States government handling of hemispheric matters for many years.

Every ambassador from Latin-America wanting to transact business with the United States made a trek to Welles' office when he was in the government. Every prominent visitor hoped to be able to see Welles before returning home. Welles was chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, from its creation in 1939 until he left the department. Welles headed the United States delegation to the Panama conference in 1939 and to the Rio de Janeiro conference in 1942. He was a close friend of President Roosevelt.

Braden Named Delegate.
As for Braden, he's been interested in Latin-America all his life. He went to Chile in 1916 as a mining engineer; he married a Chilean girl. He is not a "career man."

"During a war, a strike in an armament manufacturing plant hampers a nation's defense, and enough such strikes could bring a country to defeat—as, for example, they helped to do in France. For that reason there was never any argument over granting the government the power to seize our defense plants, in order that production would not be stopped.

"The same principle applies to meat packing; because a stoppage in the flow of food to the nation's consumers is a direct attack on their health and well-being. Distribution of food is second only in importance to stop producing and selling, it is conceded that the people, through their government, would have to take drastic steps to prevent actual hunger and perhaps starvation.

"In a somewhat less important way, a strike that stops automobile production is much the same. Our entire transportation system as well as a great part of our distribution system, is keyed to automobiles, and a prolonged stoppage in production would be a serious blow to the nation.

In the past, it has issued yearly reports. However, the 5-year report is most revealing. It shows that U. S. Steel has now turned an additional net profit of \$78,104,664 out of the war, thanks to Senator George and other congressional friends of big business.

The steel corporation admitted a profit of \$7,045,093 last year. Then, on September 19, President Truman quietly proclaimed the end of the war for tax purposes, though not for the G.I.'s growing tired overseas. Truman's edict found U. S. Steel with \$113,000,000 in unamortized production facilities still on the books.

Under the carry-back provision so quietly slipped through Congress, U. S. Steel was able to throw in this amount for recomputing the taxes paid over the last four years. Result is that U. S. Steel euphemistically called "federal income-tax adjustment credit" to an amount of \$78,104,664. In words of one syllable, "federal income-tax adjustment credit" means a kickback from the U. S. Treasury.

Tax stories make dull reading, but this story is equal to about half of what the union has asked as a wage increase for its members.



GEN. EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, left, is shown reading his oath of office as he was sworn in as Brazil's first freely elected president in 15 years. The new president promised an honest democratic government for South America's largest country and pledged close cooperation with the United Nations. Shown with him at the ceremony in Rio de Janeiro is Minister Vladimir Valcao, president of the country's electoral tribunal. This is a radio photo. (International)

WASHINGTON CALLING

By MARQUIS CHILDS.

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WASHINGTON.—In this season of influenza and virus pneumonia, the shortage of doctors needs no statistical proof. It is a grim reality that bears down on patients and overworked doctors.

But the estimates show that the scarcity is certain to be worse in coming year. This means a decline in health standards, a decline in the well-being of the nation.

Figures furnished me by Dr. Harold Diehl of the University of Minnesota medical school put the number of pre-medical students available for entrance into the country's medical schools in 1948 at 2,000. This is one-third of the normal freshman enrollment in medicine. The estimate for 1947 is 2,500 students.

Last year I wrote several columns on what this threatened shortage of doctors meant to the nation. I put the blame on selective service for its refusal, then and now, to defer pre-medical students. This refusal, in the face of pleas from medical authorities all over the country, cut off the future supply of medical students at the source.

In response to my columns came many letters which told another story. They were from students, or potential students, who had been rejected by medical schools because of their racial origin or their religion. While they were, for the most part, of Jewish origin, there were also Italians and Catholics who told the same story.

Some were 4-F's. Some had received medical discharges after combat wounds. Many had applied to school after school only to have their applications ignored or to be told the class was filled.

They were under no illusions as to why this had happened. They cited the quota system which most medical schools apply, although no dean will ever admit such a quota system exists.

In New York, the mayor's committee on unity, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., has documented this un-American discrimination. The committee confirms that a quota system for Catholic, Jewish and Negro students has been established in the nation's leading educational institutions. It is particularly bad, according to the committee report, in medicine. And in the last decade, conditions have rapidly grown worse.

There is no greater threat to a strong, democratic America than this shadow of the Ghetto imposed on American institutions. It is contrary to the deepest traditions of a nation that has grown great through the talents and skills and strengths of people of every race and creed.

To fear competition, to restrict by quotas, is to confess an inferiority complex that has pathological overtones. The anonymous letters that bubble with scurrility and hate sometimes boast of the writer's early American origin. That is such a childish contradiction of our heritage of freedom. Some of us, it happens, had ancestors who came to America in the 17th century. But I cannot believe their motives were very different from the immigrants who came twenty years ago.

If the lesson of America has been forgotten, what happened in the war just ended should have served to remind us that knowledge and greatness cannot be confined by race and creed. Hitler and Fascism drove out of Europe some of Europe's greatest scientists.

Enrico of Italy, Niels Bohr of Denmark and many others came here to work on the atom bomb. We speak of the discovery of atomic fission as an American triumph. In reality, it was an international achievement—the achievement of peoples of every race working in free America.

One of the European scientists who contributed to the early development of atomic fission has just come here to Washington. Because of her race, Lise Meitner was driven out of Germany. She took refuge in Sweden, and she contributed her thought to the pool of the world's knowledge. Now Catholic University has invited her here to lecture on nuclear physics.

In the brain of a medical student barred from our colleges by his race may be the searching genius that could free mankind from one of the ancient scourges. At our own peril we deny these Americans the right to know and to study.

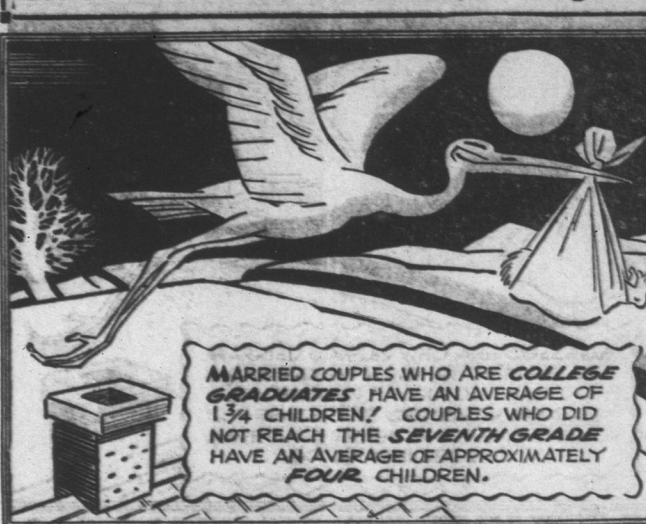
Completes 'Brand' Rug.
Pomona, Cal.—After more than a year's work, Miss Alma Brown has put the last stitches in a huge rug made from old stockings and bearing the brands of famous Montana cattle ranches. The rug will hang in the V Lazy U ranch, owned by Dr. George D. Brown, Miss Brown's nephew.

Speeds Popcorn Drying.
Danvers, Ill.—George Mehl has built a double corn crib especially to hasten drying of his popcorn. The building looks like a standard double crib with an inside elevator. But each of the 9-foot cribs is divided with a ventilation shaft, through which air can be forced by a pumping fan. The air will pass within four feet of the popcorn and hasten the drying process.

Plastic Chewing Gum.
Chicago.—Plastics magazine has reported the invention of a new chewing gum with a plastic base. The plastic gum, it is claimed, does not stick to furniture or floors, retains flavor longer and withstands moisture and extreme temperatures. The inventor is J. E. Moose, Anniston, Ala.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



KWIZ KORNER

In a standing on the western end of the bridge over Boulder Dam. You're Elmer? 2-5 T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. WHERE'S ELMER?

ANSWER: In Nevada. The east end is in Arizona.

AROUND OUR TOWN AND COUNTY

Standing Room Only.

The burned-out shell of the Pickwick block proved a No. 1 sight-seeing center Sunday. Syracuse citizens said the first visitors showed up about 6 a. m. From that time on the traffic became heavier and a steady stream of citizens from all over this part of the state milled through the blocked-off business district to gape and rubber-neck at the wreckage.

Attendance reached its peak in mid-afternoon. Parking spaces for blocks in all directions were at a premium. Among scores of spectators from OUR TOWN were Councilman and Mrs. Dal Crooke and son, Junior, and United Telephone's George Steele with wife and youngsters. Don and Jerry Lessig viewed the gutted building from the air. City's mayor, Frank Rarick, expected to announce the appointment of his four-man aeronautics board in the near future—possibly this week. Two Democrats, two Republicans will serve.

Week from Monday.

It's February 11—probably at Rochester—for coming marriage of OUR TOWN's Marge Dague to Lumberman Bob Morton, of Louisville, Ky. OUR TOWN's, the Russ Spears, of South High street, leaving Saturday for short vacation trip to New Orleans, La. Reports to day continue to indicate an improvement for former well-known OUR TOWN's, Mr. William E. Coleman, now of South Bend, Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Dale Babcock, of 417 West Fort Wayne street, has been seriously ill for the past week with a heart ailment. Mr. Coleman will be remembered by OUR TOWN's as former long-time insurance agent here. It's mostly "sack duty" for former Seabee and one-time Marine Ed Funk, erstwhile OUR TOWN insurance agent, who's sleeping in since returning home for short "in between" semester rest following straight "A" average at I. U.

Delay for "Doc."

Former OUR TOWN's Dr. Robert H. Thompson, failed to show here on schedule. His Hotel Hays reservations have been held since Saturday last. Probably delayed because of transportation difficulties, "Doc" is enroute from Los Angeles, Calif., following more than five-year absence from OUR TOWN. He is still owner of well-known Polo farm near Winona Lake vicinity. Mrs. James Wilson, Jr., (the former Mildred Mellenkamp), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Mellenkamp, of OUR TOWN, moving with husband and children to New Sandusky, O., home on Lake Erie. Former long-time resident of Fort Wayne, Mr. Wilson is production manager for the Apex electrical company. Their new address is 47 Shiller ave., rural route 1.

OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS



NOTICE OF HEARING ON PETITION TO ESTABLISH TIME AND PLACE OF BIRTH.

Notice is hereby given that Jack C. Ring has filed his petition in the Kosciusko Circuit Court to have the time and place of his birth determined. Said petition is set for hearing February 13, 1946. Dated this 4th day of February, 1946.

ERNEST E. BUSHONG, Clerk, Kosciusko Circuit Court.

Notice of Administration.

No. 5941.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Kosciusko Circuit Court in the State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of:

LYDIA BRUBAKER, late of Kosciusko County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

RALPH BRUBAKER, Administrator. January 28, 1946. SEYER E. ROWDAUGH, Attorney. J 29 f 12

Notice of Administration.

No. 5938.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Kosciusko Circuit Court in the State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of:

MAURICE DUDLEY, late of Kosciusko County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

FARMERS' STATE BANK, Administrator. January 19, 1946. BRUBAKER & ROCKHILL, Attorneys. J 29 f 15

Notice to Heirs, Creditors, Etc.

No. 5791.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN B. SHAFFER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That William Shafer, executor of the estate of Franklin B. Shaffer, deceased, has presented and filed his account and final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for examination and action of said Circuit Court on the 23rd day of February, 1946, at which time all heirs, creditors, or legatees of said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

Dated at Warsaw, Indiana, this 26th day of January, 1946. ERNEST E. BUSHONG, Clerk, Kosciusko Circuit Court. LUCY E. UPSON, Attorney. J 29 f 15

Notice to Heirs, Creditors, Etc.

No. 5758.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC H. URNBE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That Linda L. Urnbe as Administratrix of the estate of Isaac H. Urnbe, deceased, has presented and filed her account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for examination and action of said Circuit Court on the 20th day of February, 1946, at which time all heirs, creditors, or legatees of said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

Dated at Warsaw, Indiana, this 28th day of January, 1946. ERNEST E. BUSHONG, Clerk, Kosciusko Circuit Court. KERA W. GRAHAM, Attorney. J 29 f 15

HARVEY HAMMERMILLS and SHELLERS ALLIS-CHALMERS DEALER KELLEY TRACTOR SALES

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PUBLIC SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS at my home in Mentone, Sat., Feb. 9 12:30 p. m.

Upright player piano with rolls; electric washer, good, with double tubs; Singer electric sweeper, good; 2-piece living room suite; Philco electric radio, good; 3 bee hives; three 9x12 rugs; small rugs; Duncan Phyfe dining room suite; buffet; 2 dressers; 2 beds; mattresses and springs; end tables and stands; 8 Venetian blinds and drapes; floor lamps; table lamps; kitchen cabinet; 2 utility cabinets; laundry stove; Warm Morning heating stove, some antique and novelties; dishes; canned fruit; glass cans; 2 lawn mowers; can of lard; and miscellaneous articles.

TERMS: CASH ON DAY OF SALE. EVERETT CLAYBAUGH OWNER Kenneth Fawley, Auctioneer