## Washington Digest

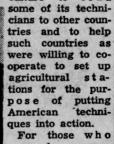
# American 'Know How' Aids In Development of Nations

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WASHINGTON-When the various departments of the government began to gather data for the President to be used as the basis for preliminary legislation for his "bold new program" of establishing the machinery of world cooperation for the development of undeveloped countries, it was a surprise to many to learn than many of these agencies are by no means starting from scratch.

The department of agriculture of course, has had the longest and most successful record in this line—a good 10 years. In 1939 it had become all too evident that in a world where the free flow of trade was threatened by rising anti-democratic hegemonies, we had to look to our nearer neighbors for many things which we did not produce at home, and which they could, but did not, produce themselves.

the department of agriculture to lend



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satisfaction in noting that the experiment paid, from the standpoint of all concerned including the peoples of the countries involved. On the average the United States puts out one dollar for each three dollars spent by the other countries. In 1943 Latin American countries were expending \$500,000. In 1948 they invested \$1,178,000.

BAUKHAGE tion, there is some

The countries in which the stations are located, an official of the department explained, supplies "land, buildings, associate technicians, office and service personnel, equipment and supplies available within the country, and funds for operating expenses." The United States supplies the "know-how" and the specialized equipment

The plan pays out, the department explains, this way. Assistance in raising crops such as cocoa, coffee, certain fibres, medical plants, tea and rubber, has increased the revenue from them. They are products in demand in this country, we don't or can't raise. The dollars they earn are turned into many manufactured products which these countries purchase

In the last special report issued by the American military govern ment on the Licensed Press of Germany, we have an example of another type of experience which the United States has had in attempting to provide the "know-how" for a foreign nation.

Some of the seeds which have been planted and which to the application of American techniques, are those which should produce a free and democratic press in Germany.

It would be somewhat rash to try to teach the Germans all about the publishing business. After all Gutenburg, who invented printing, was a German, and ever since his time the Germans have taken the lead in many of the mechanical processes connected with the publishing business. But when the American occupation forces moved in there was nothing that resembled a free press in Germany, and if there had been it hardly could have flourished under the conditions which then existed. Even to day the best we can expect is a "nearly free press" and that is what it admittedly is.

In the United States zone and in Berlin there are now 56 newspapers licensed by the United States. These papers own a cooperatively - operated news agency. These publications are not, and never have been, "pre-censored." They are carefully read by the military government officials, and some have been suspended, after warning. But these occasions have

The mission of the military government in the field of the press, as planned and applied to date, has for its first point:

"To help democraticallyminded and trustworthy German publishers and editors to build an objective, free, democratic press in the U. S. Zone in Germany and to prevent the resurgence of Nazism, militarism, racism, pan-Germanism, or nationalism in the newspaper and news agency field."

The special report explains that controls which were imposed when the papers were first established in order to conserve scarce materials, supplies, and equipment and in order to train editors, publishers. and journalists in the tradition of a democratic, free press have been progressively lifted so that for two years at least the U. S. zone has had a "nearly" free press. The eventual goal has been from the start an absolutely free press to the extent that this condition obtains

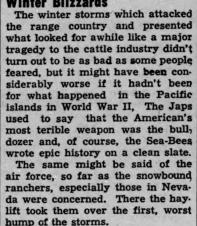
Congess was quite willing to in the United States and Great Britain or other democratic countries. What have been the results? In the view of the military govern-

> trustworthy German editors and publishers have established a solid core of independent and democratic newspapers in the U.S. area of occupation. They have been encouraged to main-tain their independence and objectivity against all attacks and to resist the encroachment of government or of other special interest groups and protect their right to bring the news of Germany and the world to the people of Germany and to comment upon it."

The question that remains, however, is this: when the controls and the existing regulations are removed, will the Germans graduate from a "nearly free press" which the Americans have encouraged to a genuinely free press which Americans consider an essential of democracy? Will the Germans, who for centuries have accepted control and regimentation from above, be able to start out afresh and make use of the democratic techniques to which we have attempted to expose them?

That is one kind of "know-how" it is hard to pass on.

### Winter Blizzards



The Great Plains always have furnished hazards unknown to other parts of the North American

As C. Warren Thornwaite, soil conservation expert of the department of agriculture says of the Great Plains: "In a desert, you know what to expect of the climate and plan ordingly. The same is tre of humid regions. Men have been badly fooled by the semiarid regions because they are sometimes humid, sometimes arid, and sometimes a cross between the two. Yet it is possible to make allowances for this, too, once the climate is

One of the worst blows in the winter storms was struck in the southwestern part of the area affected, southern Nevada and north, ern Arizona, where ordinarily there is all-winter feeding. There are low altitude ranges there which make it unnecessary, under normal conditions, to provide winter feed When these were cut off there just wasn't any feed available.

The early settlers who struck west were suspicious of the plains. They didn't realize that the gama and the buffalo grass which covered those plains and provided plenty of sustenance for the millions of buffalo which roamed them unmolested, could resist drought as efficiently as it does. For miles there would be no water in sight to the men in the prairie schooners, so they took for granted the land was not liveable and pushed on to the coast. The grass, as long as it was there-and the buffalo were good conservationists and didn's overgraze it-reduced the run-off after rains and prevented erosion. But the first adventurers had westward-ho written in their hats anyhow, and they headed toward

Then came the farmers. The cattlemen were driven further west, the plow broke the plains and dug the dust bowl.

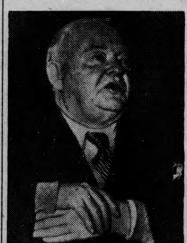
But agriculture is a closer-knit industry now and it had many means of assistance besides the army upon which to draw to help combat the recent blizzards-help which the early plainsmen didn't have; the department of agricul ture had its organization; the for esters had equipment easily pressed



AIDS BLIND HORSEMAN Seeing Eye dog Moki, still has functions to perform, even if his master, Robert Coleman. has taken to horseback riding. Here Moki stops borse and rider at a traffic light in Chicago. Coleman's three-gaited mount is



WALLOWS IN MEDICINE . . Taking his medicine with obvious relish is five-year old Kenneth A. Curtis, Jr., who is suffering from nephrosis, a kidney allment. A doctor prescribed waternelons as a possible cure.



REMEMBER HIM? . . . This is former President Herbert Hoover as he appeared before con-gress to testify in behalf of the proposal to cut down expenses of government. He heads a commission studying the subject and has made many recommen-



CROSSES POLE . . . First Lieut. Margaret C. Flynn, Philadelphia nurse now serving with the air force in Alaska, has won the distinction of being the first woman ever to cross the North pole. She went along in a B-50 bomber



WACS AT WEST POINT . . The cadets may never have believed it. but women are quartered at West Point now as evidenced by this photo of WAC's Jewel Strutzenberg of Chicago, (kneeling) and Marjorie Hart of California, Mo., as they inspect the grave of Molly Corbon, Revolutionary war beroine.



BENNY-SPONSORED MARCH COMES TO END . . . Ye old covered wagon, shown above, arrived in Washington with a carload of pennies, the end of a coast-to-coast trip sponsored by Jack Benny to raise funds for the March of Dimes campaign. Left to right: Rep Helen Gahagan Douglas of California, acting in behalf of Benny, presents check to Assistant Treasury Secretary Edward H. Foley, Jr., as Janet Glenn. 10. who was stricken with polio tast year, holds Benny's violin.



COUR'I WOULD PROTECT SNAKES . . . Usually it's the other way 'round, but a Yorkville, N. Y., court had Zorita (above), night club entertainer, arraigned on ASPCA charges that she was cruel to snakes by placing scotch tape on the reptiles as they did their act. She is shown here with her pet python, "Elmer," which is being petted by her 20month old daughter, Tawny. Bail was set at \$1,500 and the snakes confiscated. "Elmer" is a 10-foot-long rock python.



HAS HIGH HOOPER ON THE NETWORK . . . It looks easy enough when you watch an expert like Juan Montalvo toss a 25-foot net 40 feet out into the briny. But Juan has been doing this since he was 12 on his native Cabras island. Puerto Rican fishermen make these nets from five spools of nylon at a cost of about \$16. When expertly handled, the net will cover a large area, trapping mullet, red snapper and other small lish which travel in schools. Using it is a definite art, however, and the beginner would have little luck with the net.



DAUGHTER OF STAR MAKES CAMERA BOW . . . Making her camera bow with her famous mother is Deborah Leslie Dozier, who was born November 5, 1948. She is cuddled in the arms of her mother, screen star Joan Fontaine. Deborah's father is motion picture producer William Dozier. Already the little lady is giving promise of such beauty as may win for her in later years something of the recognition her mother has won in her screen career.



WARILY WE ROLL ALONG!

Never underestimate the driving power of a woman on a longdistance vacation trip by auto. She will proclaim the "we-will-just-take-it-easy" motif and subscribe to all your notions on the folly of confusing a flivver with a jet plane. But let her take the wheel, and you are in for a long interval of blurred landscapes, intricate weavings and hair-raising attempts to bounce over hill and dale, with minimum time out for deep breathing.

We are back from the Southland convinced that the Little Woman is at heart potential material for the Berlin airlift. Our recollections consist largely of an unending series of cries such as "What time do we get going tomorrow?" If we leave at dawn we could make Wallakapatiak," "A few hours of nightdriving won't matter" and "Look at the map again; is it only another 400 miles we have to make in the next half hour?"

Looking back, the journey of some 2,500 miles seems to have been a battle for highway priorities, a ceaseless striving to orities, a ceaseless striving to pass slower-moving vehicles, a jockeying for position on four-lane highways, frequent in-quiries of "Do you smell something burning?" and a six-day denunciation of southern drivers who seldom do better than 20 miles an hour and to whom our hat is now off in tribute and

Our impatience with them was great for a time. They move for nobody and, by all standards of northern drivers, they are prac-tically parking with the motor run-ning. The wife still thinks they ning. The wife still thinks they would do better between given points by pogo stick. But we conthree days back home, to have a sensation of having speni six days passing the car ahead on a roller coaster. It has affected us strangely. At breakfast our first day home we inquired anxiously how much further ahead of us lunch

At lunch we sought a scale of miles to measure the distance to dinner and see if we could find a shorter route.

A memory that lingers is of trying to read the metal signs marking great historic battle points in the Civil war from the auto window. All the way down the best we could do was to get the first three or four words like "At this crossing General

It is good to be home. "What are you squawking about?" demands the Little Woman. "We stopped to eat and sleep, didn't we?" (We are not so sure. Our impression is that dow with a meathook and made a snatch at passing mules.)

P.S.-She insists she never over 50 per hour, as permitted, and that we are just a high-wheeled cyclist by nature.

> NETWORK NOTE Some work early, Some work later, And some go on like William Slater.

CAUTION NOTE Ancestor worship is all very But I'd hate to pray to some

Ye Gotham Bugle & Banner

Chet Clark, a rip-snorter on the harmonica, won first prize on Art Godfrey's video show, but Guy Raymond in a hill billy bit was mighty funny . . . Boris Karloff has been having such dismal breaks on Broadway that we will bet he would jump at a new play in which he garrots six playwrights and poisons dozen dramatic critics . . . "My Darling" from "Where's Charley?" is this department's favorite musical number . . . We predicted that Margaret Truman, returning to the concert stage, is going to show an amazing development in confidence and charm . . . Brownie Leach, horn-tooter for the Kentucky Derby, is in Gotham with Colonel Matt Wynn, youngest brother of Danie?

Walter Gieseking, the German pianist, it would seem, played the piano in this country entirely by

He is the only pianist ever to give a recital while in midair. Had we had time to ask a request number it would have been the Moonlight Sonatzi.

It now seems certain that Rita Hayworth will be the bride of Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan, richest man in the world. Never again will Rita be able to read a movie script and say, "But it's all so impossible." At least she won't be able to out her heart in it like she used



**Predicts Grain Surplus** 

FORTHRIGHT Secretary of Agriculture Charlie Brannan warned a losed-door senate session recently that the government may have to buy up 800 million bushels of grain this coming year.

Reporting to a private session of the senate agriculture committee, Brannan explained that farmers are overplanting grain and cotton, that prices may go into a tailspin. In this case the government will have to take the crops off the farmers' hands. The money to do this Brannan cautioned, is limited.

"Next year," he declared, "it is entirely possible we will have all of our working funds committed."

Though the secretary of agriculture could use more funds to protect support prices, it isn't likely that congress will add to the four and three-quarter million dollars now available.
This means the government probably will be forced to lower support prices.

Sen. Milton Young, North Dakota Republican, asked whether Brannan favored support prices kept as high as 100 per cent of parity, such as demanded by the Farmers

"It is desirable," replied the sec retary of agriculture, "but looking at the other aspects of the price-support program, I don't believe it is at all possible."

He pointed out that the agriculture department not only couldn't stretch its money that far, but that 100 per cent of parity would encourage even moré overplanting. Result would be an oversupply of commodities supported by the government and a scarcity of commodities not under the price-support program.

In the end, it would be the house wives who would pay the bill, cautioned the secretary of agriculture.
Abundant commodities would cost more because of the high prices paid by the government to farmers, while scarce goods would cost more because there wouldn't be enough to go around.

"The American people," Bran-nan shock his head, "will not stand for extreme costs."

#### Thomas' Elevators

Senators were amazed and amused when Chairman Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, the speculating senator, put forward an idea for curbing speculation. The man who was once up to his neck in the commodity market urged laying aside tremendous stocks of cot-ton and grain in order to discourage speculation. By taking large bulks out of circulation, Thomas urged, the speculators would have less to

work with One senator bit his tongue to keep from smiling. For it was the very same Thomas who delivered speeches on the senate floor blasting the OPA for trying to restrict speculation, together with other speeches bound to influence the commodity market, following which his friends cashed in. When colleagues started investigating Thomas, he scared off super-snooper Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan

some of Ferguson's activities. NOTE-Maybe the reason Thomas has changed his tune, now favors government purchase of warehouses and grain elevators, is that his speculating friends, Dyke Cullum, has been urging this course

with a letter threatening to expose

#### Brannan Says 'No"

Secretary Brannan didn't think much of Senator Thomas's suggestion. He wants congress to remove the GOP-imposed restriction limiting the storage space which the government can lease, but he did not want the government to go into the business of buying or constructing elevators and houses. The agriculture department would rather help farm coops build storage, he said. The secretary of agriculture also

dropped this significant hint to the closed-door senatorial meeting: This year's crop will not be used as a basis for figuring future acreage allotments un-

der crop controls. Many farmers are planting heavily in order to increase their acreage allotments, Brannan explained, just in case crop controls are ordered But expended production won't do them any good, because this year's

crop won't be taken as the yard-

Citrus Fruit

Florida's Sen. Spessard Holland raised the question of price supports for tree crops—such as Florida's citrus fruits, tung oil and pecans. He cited a letter from Ralph Trigg, head of production and marketing, reporting that the agriculture department contemplated no supports for tree crops at the present.

Brannan replied that these commodities are indirectly supported by heavy government purchases for school lunches and the European recovery program.

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