GOOD MORNING, FRIENDS:

General Eisenhower was given a hero's reception last Manday. The crowds

linking the streets to see and applaud the General, who leddour Armed Forces
to victory in Europe, and the General's favorable, personal demeanor started
some tongues wagging political chatter about General Eisenhower's popular
appeal and political potentialities. Even General Eisenhower's positive
disclaim of any political position in a statement at his home town in Kansas
day before yesterday did not stop some politicans from discussing General
Eisenhower's availability and potentialities in the political field. For
the most part, however, General Eisenhower is spected for what he is — a
great soldier and a great military leader who is satisfied with having done
well the job assigned him.

The Senate heard the venerable B. M. Baruch advocate the destruction

of Germany's war making potential. Mr. Baruch, was production czar of World

War I and an eminent advisor to President Wilson, and has been closely

with gulf.

tied in an advisory capacity throughout this war, being a confident to of

both President Roosevelt and President Truman, Mr. Baruch criticazed the revival

of some German industries on the basis of expediency, for instance, the use of

the Ford Motor Company factory in Cologne to make trucks for our army's use

and the use of the Krupp works to make steel for them. Mr. Baruch said that

if they were permitted to continue on the basis of expediency now they might

be retained permanently. Perhaps, Mr. Baruch could have added that Europe will need everything the factories of Germany could make for the next five years so that if we began yielding to expediency, and the revival of the Cerman industry, the period of expediency would be so long that a permanent revival of her productive capacity would result.

General Eisenhower is soon to return to Europe where he will sit

as a United States Member of the Allied Control Council that will govern

Germany. His task is a difficult one even if he had a definite policy to

follow, but there is mounting evidence that even between the United States

and Great Britain there is a lack of agreement as to definite policies to be

followed in the occupation of Germany. There is even more pronounced lack

of agreement as between the four occupying powers.

The Senate passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreement bill without the crippling amendments which it appeared for a time might be adopted. This provides the Administration not only with a bargaining power required to give the program vitality, but it also symbolized a decisive for the principal of international collaboration. The tariff question has been a traditional issue between the Republicans and Democratic parties and the fact that the partisan opposition to the program was split in the Senate on final passage is a tribute to the skill with which the program has been administered as well as to the soundness of the policy.

The Senate will soon be put to another task on international cooperation in the ratification of the Manuale San Francisco Conference Agreement.

Passage of the Reciprocral Trade Agreements bill pby a substantial majority bodes well for the coming decisions.

The House spend most of the week debating and voting upon a bill to extend the life of the OPA for one year. The Republicans in Congress centered their fight for two amendments, (1) to limit the extension to six months instead of one year, and (2) to transfer all decisions affecting food except rationing to the Department of Agriculture. There is enough confusion in the country with respect to prices now without having the additional confusion which would result from only a six months extension of the bill. It seems to me the bill should either be extended for the customary one year period or it shouldn't be extended at all. The OPA has made many mistakes and most of us have been not only disappointed at its mistakes but aggravated by the restrictions and regulations which it has imposed upon our lives. We should remember, however, that these restrictions and regulations have been imposed not out of any bureaucratic desire to interfer at the private affairs of citizens of this country but by the hard necessities of war. Without some rationing and without some control of prices, I wonder what a good automobile tire would now be selling for, or what would be the price of meat, shoes, refrigerators, sugar and well as many other items which control of prices.

are scarce. I saw cigarettes selling in Paris for two dollars a pack. They tell me that in China an ordinary pair of shoes will cost from five hundred to one thousand dollars. We have been spared such a disastrous inflation but it could only have been avoided by drastic governmental action,

the bount of this fight against our wild, running away inflation. Farmers,

particularly, have objected to much of the OPA program but even their leaders,

such as Mr. Ed. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau, recommended

to Congress, that the OPA be extended for another year without samendments.

Meachy almouter,
Wany amendments were offered, but Most everybody, even after they

expressed dislike for the OPA, and admit that we had to have some regulation of control to sail us from run away inflation.

Without regulation, it would go wild and rationing would be according to the

biggest pocketbook, and in such a system, the poor people of the country
who spend most of their earnings in attaining the necessities of life would,
as usual, suffer wast.
would make indeed; be hard pressed.

William Green, President of the AFofL and Phillip Murray, President of the CIO, asked President Truman during the week to make a quick revision of the Little Steel Formula, but President Truman turned down the request and stated to his news conference that, for the time being at least, the Little Steel Formula would stand. The President's denial of immediate relaxation of wage controls came on the same day that the House Of Representatives voted to finally approve and send to the President a bill increasing the remuneration of each Member of the House by \$2,500 per year. Though in normal times a good case can be made for increasing the compensation of Members of Congress with all of their multitudinous expenses incidential to official duties and official life, nothing could demonstrate the untimeliness of the increase better than the President's expressed determination to hold the

Little Steel Formula against further wage increases to workers.

Other multimediates is purther

Certainly by

illustrated by

There has been considerable criticism of the strategy of the O kinama campaign. Strice There is nothing new about criticism from arm chair arise ets stratisit, hut in this ease military leaders have been debating the strategy in & whispen audible to many. Navy men, particularity, criticises the stratesy intich And so many navel vissells to Japan that They were Juliunalle to Josp plane had attack. All of this to has had to a o wide discussion of the relative merits for an all ant assaut against Japan and a long braum war of ff. f. attition. Gen. Marshall, ch af staff, had his say before the have any come of which I am in a fugge grave with Earl Clements about Walouis dauchin Delaphone.

in W- hay pened on the same day last then when the took passed the Fill richtying the Bretton 11 - Monetary agreement by the landslide vote of ! 345-18 Wither Pres Framan appty Hen Omas Breadley to succeed from Thomas Aines and head of the let administration to wind the Bret woods agreement, wind appeared only a few weeks ago to face a stillers & dealful Legislation fight I talked Only about a month ago & talked to members of The legislative Um, to which it had been referred buen muster a majority of the com could be mustered for the till The fact that the tall was finally suggested

by high an anertheling non-partison vote is a compliment to toth Democrate & Rpublicans most mystally of then The Levele This principle as it over role the Steel as it was fully forther authority. for further bargaining pawer in the receptived trade agreements program. Den. Beoge, chairman af The com. pudiets, that the Genate as a mbrok mill reduse this lammtakk dicision.

3. The Pred. appearatment of Den Brally Rresages a general thakeup & redriganization of the Wet. administer complaints against the Vet adm. have been widespread fan a Considerable time of accently they have become leuder, culminating in a cong- instatigation which is now under may, It is no secret in wach That the with for ser months want it has heen loudly whispered in W. That the Vet alm. hauld havete shiftedown mits a faster gear ifit con handled the enormous job of administering the affairs of the ex selies The Vet aking is an old organization set up soon efter Weild war 14 still laboring wholly out of keeping with the needs a problems of today. The too

Men Bradley his an inhination from the voles. Its moderning the M. Right for instance his not worked as Hatisfictorily on had her expected Den B. comes to his new assignment with a bulliant record of metany achievment in Europe, where he com? led for I mil, men. He is said to re not only a military stratugest & treld community of removed text one of our ablet + strongert Generals, his appointment met with gen salverts exical that many people regret that a man of this expectly is not available for use in The Recific War. The war dept however seems non to hart more General's than it become To a where to rese

The pres. & Truman warning that it may be necessary to ration railroad travel by civilians for the next several months in order & make room for the large much of service men suturning home eiden with descharger or for leaves only to be sent right among to the Parific after 30 days er so at home. The president dropped the remark that it mould take
10 months to redeptoy send
the Empian forces to the
pacific. This remark in sig rificant und should Le have a meaning to the many prople inter seem A regard the man as probable ovn. 10 mouther- and That means that it will be well up into, 1946 before the herlk of air forces can even be transported

to the Pacific theatre. Even then, they rull face a lærge fagranese army af perhager 4 to 6 million men. & I say these things because I see so many prople into think that be cause our bounkers on raining distriction en Japan, sku mil soon have to give mp. I hope ske will kut nu earnot afford to depund uppen it. Gaachen, Duren, Cologne Berlin min virtually distrayed by born by born by by someth and fact soldiers their their these with head to take there there finally the the the there out of Japan fights out of Japan butter fights for the butter for and for a long and we get way face a long and costly wor.

The End on Okinawa

The announcement that organized resistance on Okinawa has ended marks the conclusion, except for the mopping up of scattered Japanese remnants of what has been the costliest and probably the most desperate campaign of the desperate campaign Pacific war. Approximately 90,000 Japanese

soldiers, preferring death to surrender, were killed. Another 2,565 were taken prisoner. Our own casualties have been in excess of 45,000, of whom more than 11,000 are dead. In addition, we lost at least twenty-four ships, and fifty-four more were damaged. Perhaps this is not a greater ships, and htty-rott.

aged. Perhaps this is not a greater price than our commanders expected to pay for this vital stepping stone on the route to Tokyo, but it is a clear and a grim warning that a fight to the finish with Japan, and that is the only thing we can safely anticipate, is going to call for very great exertion and very great sacrifice.

The Okinawa campaign has campaign

The Okinawa campaign has taught us certain lessons which will be useful when our troops move on the enemy's home islands, and this ris-said without any implication that the campaign was mishandled either in its planning or operational stages. It has brought home to us, with added force, the fact that the Japanese soldier is a tough, courageous, and formidable opponent. If there have been any lingering doubts on this score, they ought to be dispelled, once and for all. In their defense of Okinawa the Japanese for some of Okinawa the Japanese for some curious reason elected not to meet us on the beaches. In other circumstances this might be explained by an unwillingness to face the covering gunfire but since the ing gunfire, but since the guns of our naval ships could reach them at any point to which they might retire for a stand, this is hardly a tenable theory. In any event, our troops "walked ashore" when the attack was made on April 1, and they speedily overran the northern and central portions of the island central portions of the island against light resistance. When they turned southward however and came against the prepared Japanese positions, it was another story. The enemy had more artillery than our troops had ever encountered before, and they used it to settly effect. The enemy ground forces fought skilfully and with fanatical determination. and they used it to setto; effect. The enemy ground forces fought skilfully and with fanatical determination. Their suicide planes and their baka bombs were hurled against our forces in the spirit of men who were resolved to do or die. Without any doubt, the Japanese, no less than our own people, knew the importance of this island base only 325 miles from the homeland, and the character of their fight to hold it clearly foreshadows the quality of resistance we can expect to meet when the time comes to assault Japan. It will be a struggle which will command the maximum which will command the maximum tion of all of us, and it will be better if ye face that fact now in this connection there may be significance in the disclosure that

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The action of the House of Representatives in passing the Bretton Woods proposals affords a wonderfully heartening portent for the future. Here is an answer to all who have been wringing their hands in defeatism and despair over the chances of international collaboration, Bretton Woods presented a concrete test. It commits the United States to partnership in the management of world economic affairs. It entails important contributions by this country and in significant respects limits our freedom of economic action. Yet when the test came, the House voted to accept the agreements reached at Bretton Woods by an overwhelming majority. of 345 to 18.

Plainly this was not made in any sense a party issue. It happened that the 18 dissenting votes all came from Republicans. But this was undoubtedly an expression of diehard isolationism, not of Republicanism. The vote reflected the powerful current in both parties—and in the country at large—tending toward full acceptance of American responsibilities in world affairs. It is a hopeful indication, therefore, that international

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he proposals, It they be overwhelmed in the debate and in the final balloting.

Most encouraging of all, however, is the plain indication that virtually all of the members of the House, regardless of party or past beliefs, now accept the view that the United States must assume the responsibilities that go with its position as a great world power. After the Bretton Woods proposals have been finally ratified, and approval by the Senate is almost a foregone conclusion, the bridges of economic isolation will have been burned. And from that, it is but a step to fullfledged participation in the political decisions which will shape the future of the world.

It is possible, of course, that time and unfortunate experience may produce a change of heart in this country. But as of today, the American people, believing it to be in their own interest to do so, are prepared to do their part in representation a war-shattered world. And that, basically, is why there were only 18 dissepting votes when the Bretton Woods plan came before

the House.

Iran Speaks Up

just a coincidence with re-up, but there cerened noni eigni insta speci havin repre man admit of its liabilit and wa that da charged fenses a

of war subscrib Today two cate unknow These a tries an gression fenses, i secution grounds last cat ground it atten mitted borders

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que command. eleve devastrated These qualities—organizing skill, human understanding and concern for the welfare of his men-could not be put to better use now that the war in Europe is over, than in readjustment of the care of veterans to present-day techniques. In the 22 years that General Hines headed the Veterans' Administration he has served faithfully and well, as the President fully recognized in accepting his resignation. The fact remains that some veterans' hospitals have fallen shockingly behind the march of progress inmedicine: With thousands of wounded veterans from the present war filling up these hospitals moreover a whole new program is in order. Hereafter veterans' affairs must-Be geared primarily to the requirements of the victims of World War II. Veterans' hospitals must seek new methods, new techniques and new concepts of service. It is a task that will challenge General Bradley's ingenuity and devotion no less than did the direction of our conquering armies in their advance into Germany. We have every confidence that he will meet the challenge with the same masterful but unobtrusive touch that has already won for him the deep thanks and affection of the Nation.

To The Bride!

The bride comes down the aisle this June in all the habiliments of tion—white tin, orange blossow il. He

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d that the Conference be organ-In three commissions, one on the fund, on the bank, and one on other questions. rach commission had four committees—on purposes and policies, on operations, on organization and management, and on legal status. The Conference approved this form of organization. Secretary Morgenthau, the chairman of the United States delegation, was elected president of the Conference. Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was elected chairman of the Commission on the Fund; and Lord Keynes, the chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, was elected chairman of the Commission on the Bank.

The detailed work of the Conference was done, of course, in the commissions and in the committees. The American delegation all served on the commissions and the committees. Judge Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, was the leader of the American delegation on Commission I. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, was the leader of the American delegation on Commission II. The rest of the delegation, including the congressional representatives, assisted with the work of these commissions. Senators WAGNER and TOBEY, and Congressmen SPENCE, WOLCOTT, Somers of New York, and REED of Illinois took an important part in the deliberations of the Conference and the discussions of the delegation.

The United States delegation operated as a team. It met in Washington a number of times before the Conference to study the documents and to consider the problems to be worked out. At the Conference, the United States delegation met every day and on numerous occasions two and three times a day if an important issue required further consideration. Secretary Morgenthau, as chairman of the delegation, insisted that there must be opportunity for every member of the delegation to express his views on every issue at all times. And every important question was discussed in the fullest possible way. A point at issue was agreed, and agreed unanimously, only after the fullest discus-

Attitude of the Conference

In every conference there are bound to be differences of opinion and these differences must be reconciled. There can be no benefit to anybody from a prolonged and bitter debate among the United States, England, Russia, China, France, and other countries on issues that could be settled by discussion and negotiation. The United States delegation took the lead in ironing out some of these problems. In fact, in considerable part the success of the Conference was due to this careful reconciliation of minor differences

Recip trade

sions of the Conference, and by the Conference meeting in plenary session, the articles o" agreement for the fund and bank were embodied in a final act of the Conference and later submitted to all participating governments for their approval. The bill now reported by this committee provides for the acceptance of these agreements by the United States.

III. BRETTON WOODS AND THE STRUCTURE OF PEACE

The Bretton Woods program for the International Monetary Fund and the Internationaal Bank for Reconstruction and Development can be best understood by considering it in relation to the complete plan for securing international cooperation to establish a prosperous and perceful world of currencies we the prewar pa

There is widespread recognition of the principle that the establishment of an enduring peace requires more than the setting up of political machinery for dealing with threatened aggression. It is necessary to provide a sound economic foundation for peace. The most continuous and extensive relations between countries are through their international economic transactions. spirit manifested in these economic relations is carried over to the political field. That is why in the interest of peace it is essential to see that international economic relations contribute to the well-being of all countries and that they do not become points of conflict that endanger peace.

It is now accepted as a fundamental axiom that peace is possible only if countries work together and prosper together. For this reason, the economic aspects of the postwar peace are equally as important as its political aspects. This view was expressed most emphatically by Secretary of State Stettinius in a speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations prior to the convening of

the San Francisco Conference. He said: 'The close cooperation of the United Nations in a program for economic reconstruction and expansion * * * is fundamental to the success of the world organization. Without it the world will be able neither to recover from the effects of this war nor to prevent the next war."

Relation to International Security Organization

The plan for an International Security Organization drafted in preliminary form at Dumbarton Oaks and now under consideration at San Francisco takes cognizance of this important aspect of peace. The Dumbarton Oaks plan provides for the establishment of an Economic and Social Council through which countries can cooperate in

quences. IV. THE EXPER

The Bretton national Mone tional Bank fo ment grows ou and the 1930's veloped by th national mon ternational co

Currency

After the Fi ous monetary cies disrupte pletely destro new monetary rencies were b process of sta laterally, each for itself. In tion loans, ar discussions ar But the fact garded curren clusive busin the parity of the effect of

As a consec with interna currencies th great difficult while others with overval were under c to increase t ports and em a vain effor value of thes sure on their ducing depre demand in t import good tries with o some extent tries. As ex ness of a ma to all curra

When t pattern o The raw Austriali preciate the re Europ were States Republ finally, in