

COTTONSEED INDUSTRY SPLIT ON PRICE CONTROL

General Public More Pessimistic Than 'The Informed'

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 14.—The general public is a lot more pessimistic about the outlook for world peace than prominent citizens recently canvassed across the country in a special poll of names included in Who's Who in America.

The poll among the citizens in Who's Who, an "informed group," so to speak, is nearly evenly divided on the issue of whether the United States will be involved in another war within the next 25 years.

The general public, on the other hand, while more optimistic than in March, is of the belief by a substantial majority that this Nation will be at war again before another quarter of a century has gone by.

WAR EXPECTED

In the poll of Who's Who names, the Institute finds 39 per cent who say they think we shall be at war again within 25 years, 34 per cent who say they do not think so, and 27 per cent who offer no opinion.

Among the general public, the number who see war ahead within 25 years is close to two out of every three included in a nationwide poll. In conducting its special poll among citizens prominent in various fields—science, medicine, education, banking, industry, labor, law, clergy, etc.—the Institute put the same question as was asked for all voters in a similar survey:

"Do you think the United States will find itself in another war within, say, the next 25 years?"

Yes No Opinion
Who's Who vote... 39% 27%
All voters..... 65 16 19

PEACE PARLEY FACTOR

Events at the Paris peace conference or at the meetings of the U.N. General Assembly next month will undoubtedly affect thinking about the chances for continued world peace among both prominent citizens and the general public as a whole.

The table below gives the trend of general public thinking on the question of future peace:

All Voters		
Think war	Likely within 25 years	No opinion
March, 1945 .38%	45%	17%
March, 1946 .69	19	12
TODAY.....65	16	19

EXPEDITER FACES CONTEMPT ACTION BY PROBE GROUP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(UPI)— Benjamin Franklin Fields, Washington contract expeditor, was given two hours this afternoon to produce his records or face contempt proceedings by a House Committee that is investigating his surplus property deals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(UPI)— Contract Broker Benjamin F. Fields testified today that a profit-sharing man whom he previously had identified as "John Doe" was his former associate, John Brunner.

Fields told the House Surplus Property Committee he now remembered that he was Brunner who got a share of approximately \$1400 in a \$4500 profit on sale of some wire screening which came from Government storage.

Earlier this week he said he could not recall who was the "John Doe" listed in his records.

At that time, Fields testified that another associate, Glenn A. Dies, also got about \$1400.

When Chairman Slaughter (D. Mo.) asked Fields for files and papers to back up his statements the witness said he was trying to get them and hoped to later today.

DUMMY CORPORATIONS

Slaughter then excused him temporarily. The committee, the chairman added, will continue trying to uncover a tangled maze of evidence about "dummy corporations" and how they helped speculators make money on excess war goods.

Chairman Slaughter (D. Mo.) used the term "dummy corporations" at yesterday's committee hearing in referring to some of the companies for whom witnesses said Fields placed orders.

Elaborating to newsmen, Slaughter said:

"There are a whole bunch of these firms we don't even know exist, except on paper. We want to ask Fields specifically about them, and find out some more about his highly unusual operations."

WINER AND DINED

As the committee turned to another Fields deal concerning nails, Lucian Sneed, hardware sales manager for the Philadelphia office, related that he had been wined and dined in Washington's fashionable Shoreham Hotel by Glenn A. Dies, Fields' associate.

Blushing, he said the evening's entertainment included "a couple of girls" whose names he did not know.

Slaughter and Representative Rizley (R. Okla.) both complimented the 30-year-old witness for telling his story. The committee chairman described Sneed as a "clean-cut young man out of his depth" in dealing with Fields and Dies.

FIVE SITES CHOSEN FOR U.N. HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(UPI)—The United Nations headquarters commission today selected five sites, all of them in New York's Westchester County, for submission to the general assembly which will make a final decision on the permanent home for the world agency. All Connecticut sites were eliminated.

End of First Year of 'Peace' Finds World in Turmoil

By J. M. ROBERTS JR., Foreign Affairs Analyst

The greatest war in history ended a year ago today, permitting the surviving nations to turn their full energies toward solution of world problems.

Already the United Nations had been organized, people were aware of the development of a new military power at Los Alamos which seemed to make war an absurdity, and the way of the military transgressor had been proved hard, almost to the point of annihilation.

People were going to have peace hereafter, even if they had to fight for it with an international army.

But the ink was hardly dry on the Japanese surrender when things began to happen.

Insurgents began what has been a running fight ever since against British troops and Dutch rule in the Netherlands Indies; Britain's troubles in India began to come to a head, as did her economic situ-

ation at home; Egypt and Moslem peoples everywhere, began a campaign against foreign hegemony; the Chinese resumed civil war where they had left off to fight the Japanese.

There began a realignment of ancient spheres. Russian influence was substituted for that of Western powers in the Balkans and Central Europe, and Britain was hard put to maintain her position everywhere.

The Western powers at Tehran and Yalta had paid such prices as

Eastern Poland and occupied

rights both in the Orient and Central Europe for Russian acquiescence in "democracy" for liberated areas;

for activation of the "equal access"

clause of the Atlantic Charter; for the one big thing that President Roosevelt had contained the essence

of peace—Russian co-operation after

the war.

But "democracy" means different things to different people. "Repara-

tions" sometimes seems to include monopistic economic and political penetration. Russia denuded Manchuria of the industry which the

United States had counted upon to give China the sinews for self-recovery. The Danube is blocked to the traffic upon which its basic

depends for sustenance. Minor matters, comparatively, such as Austria

and Trieste, stand between the powers and even a start toward settling the German problem.

These are only some of the mat-

ters which remain unsolved a year

after Victory Day. They are all a part of the disturbed world picture

but more of a background than the central theme.

The central theme is unity, or lack of it, among the three great

powers—Russia, Britain and the

United States. The fear that stands

between them has blocked establish-

ment of anything like a stabilized

world peace.

The picture of peace as a life-

saver has not yet been projected

with such clarity.

TURKS, IRAN FEAR RUSSIAN MOVES IN NEAR EAST

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(UPI)

The possibility that Russia will be

in military demonstrations soon in

an effort to "persuade" Turkey to

accept Soviet demands for a share

in control of the Dardanelles is

receiving serious consideration by

diplomatic authorities here.

Furthermore, Iranian Ambassador

Hussein Ali said today the Russian

troop concentrations along the

northern border of Iran might be

directed against his country in event the

British sought to move into Iran

from the south to protect their

Azerbaijan oil interests. Ali made clear

that in respect to Iran he thinks the

initiative is up to the British rather

than the Russians.

NEAR EAST UPHEAVAL

The Iranian ambassador and other diplomatic informants here

emphasize that increasing prospects

for an international upheaval in the

Near East will center around Tur-

key at the moment and involve

these four points:

1. The known transfer recently

of Russia's ranking soldier, Marshal

Gregori Zhukov, to Odessa as com-

mander of the Ukrainian area. Zhu-

kov's reassessment is believed by

American authorities to have been

caused partly by the elevation of

Marshal N. A. Bulganin to the top

staff position at Moscow. However,

the fact that he went to Odessa in

place of somewhere else in the So-

viet Union is regarded as having

possibly great significance.

RUSSIA CONCENTRATING

CIO President Philip Murray and

his board, it is understood, will call

upon members and consumer groups

to continue demonstrations against

inflated prices and to demand that

the OPA, the Decontrol Board, and

the Department of Agriculture take

immediate steps to restore food sub-

sides and roll back food prices to

the level prevailing June 30.

There has been some rank-and-file

pressure and some left-wing pres-

sure, particularly in the automo-

bile industry, where reconversion is

suffering from cramps, for new

wage demands.

Murray, however, is understood

to be determined that the CIO live

up to the contracts negotiated in

the recent wage crisis which brought

a general increase of 18½ cents an

hour.

The United Automobile Workers

has felt the most pressure from

members for wage demands.

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ARMY TIGHTENS SOCIAL' RULES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(UPI)—

The Garson combine exposed produced fresh new Army instructions forbidding officers from "close association, social or otherwise," with contractors, Under-secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall declared today.

In an address prepared for an American Legion Victory Day observance here, Royall stoutly defended the Army's overall record in letting war contracts.

But he observed that the "type of close relationship" brought out by the Senate War Investigating Committee's hearings in Washington last month "should not be countenanced."

"Even if not directly proven to be dishonest, it might well result in undue influence upon Government officials," Royall said, adding: "We are issuing additional instructions to make even clearer that kind of thing must not take place."

The committee heard testimony that Maj. Gen. Alden C. Want and other Chemical Warfare officials attended a wedding in New York of the daughter of Murray Garrison, one of the promoters of the multimillion dollar munitions combine.

Without referring to this testimony or to the Garson inquiry by name, Royall said the War Department is "investigating these particular cases" to determine to what extent its policy had been violated.

Royall contended that although "mistakes have already been discovered," and "others will be discovered," in general American war procurement and purchasing "were

covered" and "others will be covered" in formal American war procurement and purchasing "were

the most honest and efficient that this Nation, or any other nation, has ever known in time of war."

Bell then told Linder it was "not necessary to make such a statement before this board." Bell reminded the witness that the board had announced it was conducting an impartial hearing.

Government authorities prepared a nation-wide "rocket-hunting" program and alerted all military units, air bases and radar stations to be on the lookout for the cigar-shaped "ghost bombs."