THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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New Leagues?

FDR's Plan Leaves That Course Open

Preliminary negotiations on world organization after the war will open August 21, when delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China will meet at Washington in pursuance of the Moscow Declaration of last November which stressed "the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization . . . for the maintenance of international peace and security." Technically the delegates of the United States and Britain will meet separately with the delegates of Russia and China, since the Soviet Union is not a participant in the war with Japan.

The delegates will have before them when the conference opens a "Statement by the President," issued at the White House June 15, which set forth the views of the Government of the United States on world organization. No other government has issued a similar statement to date and it is assumed that the President's "blueprint for peace" will provide the principal basis for negotiation.

The President's leading recommendations were for (1) "an international organization comprising all peace loving nations," with (a) "a fully representative body," and (b) a Council which would include the four major powers and "a suitable number" of other nations elected annually; (2) an international court of justice to deal primarily with justiciable disputes; (3) arrangements by which the nations would maintain adequate forces "available for joint action" to prevent war. The President's statement ruled out "a super-state with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power."

The resemblance of the Roosevelt plan to the general structure of the League of Nations has raised the question whether the League could not be modified to meet present requirements instead of creating an entirely new institution. The old League has never been completely abandoned. Forty-five nations, including certain governments-in-exile, are still members and continue to pay dues. Various agencies of the League, dealing with health, economics and finance, have continued to function during the war. The International Labor Organization held a conference at Philadelphia in April of this year at which representatives of all the United

Second Date With Pa Continues Polish Conditions?

[illegible] its first three years, it has succeeded in trifling de[illegible] Lend-Lease cost the United States a pretty cool $17,[illegible] and well over $7 billion went to the United Nations. That amount, historically speaking (and deducting a smattering over a billion and a half in reverse Lend-Lease) is what we paid for the efforts of our British allies. The preparedness in ganging up the British, with more than needless clearing of the decks, have definitely helped up the subject of more aid to Britain for the postwar period. Thus, in this one issue alone for close Anglo-American cooperation in the future may be the. Americans will respond to this request with mingled feelings. Many (and you can expect the old isolationists in the crowd) will point out the [illegible] the American people would have to bear, and the differential between U. S. and British war costs.

There will be many to cry that we should not continue Lend-Lease. Others, particularly [illegible] economists, will approach the problem more realistically, and argue that part of our responsibility is to aid our allies in recovery. All will realize that Britain has a mammoth job of rebuilding ahead of her, [illegible] that the U. S., if willing, is in a position to help considerably. Perhaps Lend-Lease should be [illegible] on a large scale, we are [illegible] to know. But we have the feeling that Americans must accept the tremendous sums already spent as the most prudent of investments and approach our dealings with the British in the future in the most friendly part of cooperation.

Ramblings

They Become Louder In The Enemy's Land

Quite aside from the grim realities of the military situation, the plight of Germany has become so grave as to threaten a coming collapse. Even if Hitler now stood at the peak of his success, with Rommel at El Alamein, his hordes deep in Russia and the Continent safe behind bristling guns, developments of the past few days would presage ruin.

The purge of Junker officers, the injury of Rommel, the rupture with Turkey, the reported arrest of Von Papen, the rumors of Himmler's demise and Goering's wounds, the increasing desertions in France, and the probable repercussions of the sham officer trials—all must be regarded with alarm in Germany. And the rise of Nazi fanatics as SS troops assume greater control does not bear promise of relief. On the contrary, continued tightening of controls is certain, after a time, to generate even more signs of rebellion and disaffection.

Hitler has long since been placed in the position of warring against the most influential and aggressive German leaders. As the Junkers suffered the fate of the Jews, so the inherited servant, Von Papen, faces a similar fate. The attempt to bolster the home front destroys numbers of able Germans, and defeats its purpose in spreading fear and consternation among soldiers and civilians.

The awful specter of Allied revenge, so long held up before the German people, will not long hold sway over Hitler's people. That prospect, in fact, fades before the terrors of the newest order in Germany. Now, nearing the end, Germans—or a few of them—break desperately toward shelter of a sort. And with each suppression of their natural desires, internal pressure increases. This is a prerequisite of final collapse.

Protest

Training Of Workers Doesn't Suit Dr. Clark

If there is a just plaint against the labor movement in the United States, it is that unionism has often suffered under incapable, misguided or irresponsible leadership. Any genuine critic, looking upon the labor—management struggle, must conclude that it is most desirable that union leaders be given adequate training, and that more and more men and women of the movement give serious study to the problems of present-day America.

The University of North Carolina, co-operating with the CIO Textile Workers Union, has offered its facilities to a Summer training institute for textile workers, for Sept. 10-16. A great many students are expected to attend the four courses designed to help union members do a better job: training in handling grievances, discussion of union contract provisions, the history and program of TWUA, and discussion of labor's place in a war economy.

The sessions will be addressed by national representatives of TWUA and experts from several Government agencies. This is a part of a nation-wide program designed to offer specific training and enlightenment to workers, and is similar to other institutes being held in all parts of the country.

To all this Dave Clark raises strenuous objection. He is quick to revive the old cry that Chapel Hill is overrun with Communists, and to complain that the taxpayers of North Carolina do not want to support any such school for more effective unionism. Most of his comment is confined to a review of the Communist revival, but it is pretty obvious that his objection is reserved for anything contributing to more effective union activity.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

WHILE Governor Dewey has been so effectively harping on delays in reconversion plans, his Republican colleagues, in the secrecy of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, were conducting a behind-the-scenes filibuster against certain phases of reconversion. They were gunning for the Kilgore-Murray Bill, which provides high unemployment compensation for labor.

Leader of the opposition was Vermont's astute, capable Senator Warren Austin, who, with support from GOP colleagues Chan Gurney of South Dakota and Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, went over the bill with a fine-tooth comb.

Austin's chief strategy was to try to separate the reconversion bill into two parts, one dealing with labor compensation, the other with disposal of surplus property. Most of his colleagues thought he meant merely to divide the bill for purposes of discussion inside the committee. However, Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia saw the move as a means of splitting the bill, so that the part dealing with surplus property, which business wants, could be passed with Republican support, leaving labor compensation, which business doesn't want, to be stalled without Republican support. Kilgore, accordingly, spiked the move.

Austin also opposed plans for the production-employment-public board, created by the bill, to get information from Federal agencies. It is Kilgore's and Murray's contention that, to handle reconversion in an orderly way, some one must know in advance when the War and Navy Departments are going to cancel war orders. There must be no more surprise cancellations, as in the Brewster case, they argue.

However, Senator Austin hung back on the idea of giving this information to a special board. It was quickly apparent whom he was speaking for when Chairman Bob Reynolds of North Carolina pulled from his pocket a letter from Undersecretary of War Patterson, who wrote that the War Department opposed giving information to such a board.

"There is complete justification for granting the board full power to get information," shot back Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. "Already, the Army has shown its hand," he said, referring to Patterson's letter. "It will give more trouble unless we establish the clear authority of the board."

Two-Way Proxies

Republican members then picked on a $12,000 salary allotted to a deputy administrator created by the bill and reduced it to $10,000. They thought that Senator Kilgore had his West Virginia friend, former Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, in mind for the job.

After about two days of examining details of the bill, Senator Austin finally called for a roll call, apparently confident that the Republicans could defeat the bill in committee. On the surface, it looked as if he was right. Only five Democrats were present — Reynolds of North Carolina, Hill of Alabama, Johnson of Colorado, Kilgore and Murray. Against them were three Republicans, plus four Republican proxies which Austin held in his pocket.

The Vermont Senator smiled confidently as the roll was called. But he nearly popped out of his chair when Senator Kilgore produced proxies for five absent Democrats. "How do you like your proxies?" quipped Kilgore. "Sitting on the wing?"

The vote was 10-7 in favor of the bill. However, Austin dragged out the afternoon, insisting on roll calls on a dozen minor points. Discouraged by the staccato of Kilgore's "Ayes", South Dakota's Gurney at one point started to propose an amendment, then shrugged his shoulders, saying: "Oh, what's the use?"

NOTE—At Senator Austin's elbow during the sessions was Scott Russell, head of the Dixie Manufacturing Co., of Macon, Ga., one of the largest textile firms in the South. Russell left a lucrative job to serve as adviser to Senator George's committee on reconversion.

Clayton's Gift

Staunch Democrat Armistead Brooks of Texas has been busy raising money for the Roosevelt campaign. Himself in the cotton compressor business, he approached big cotton broker Will Clayton, also of Texas, now attached to the White House as chief aide to War Mobilizer Byrnes. Clayton lists himself as a Democrat, but contributed $7,500 to the Liberty League to defeat Roosevelt during the Landon campaign, also contributed small amounts to the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, which was bitterly anti-Roosevelt.

When approached recently for $10,000 to re-elect Roosevelt, Clayton told Armistead Brooks in some detail how broke he was after paying over a million dollars income tax. After listening for some time, Brooks sympathetically replied:

"Goodness, Will, I didn't realize you were so hard up. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll loan you $10,000 and I won't even take your note. You can pay me back any time."

Whereupon Clayton made his donation—10,000: $5,000 for himself and $5,000 for Mrs. Clayton.

Exit Truman

It was all very polite and veiled, but GOP members of the Truman committee were not at all happy about Senator Truman's resignation. When they argued against Truman's leaving the committee, they really meant it. The Democrats also urged Truman to stay on the job, but they didn't really mean it.

Only a few months ago, the Republicans had accused Truman of using the committee to whitewash the Administration, but last week they tumbled all over him in their praise. Actually, Truman has handled the committee in an impartial manner, and is truly respected by all members.

What the Republicans were hoping for was to have Truman remain in the chair, then push him to issue reports unfavorable to the Administration. If he did so, they had campaign fodder. If he tried to pull punches, they could claim that the Vice-Presidential nominee was playing politics by keeping the facts from the people.

Well aware of this strategy the Democrats were worried sick that Truman might be prevailed upon to reconsider his resignation. Most committee members were silent about the party line-up, simply saying that all members "regretted", and so forth. However Maine's frank, forthright Owen Brewster, when asked if the committee had tried to get Truman to stay on the job, replied with a grin:

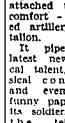
"The Republicans were [illegible] we didn't have [illegible] from the Democrats."

"I turn those political poll-takers over to my wife nowadays—they get more opinions from her than they bargain for!"

Shoots At Noise And Kills Big Rabbit

By HAL BOYLE

WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, July 28 — (Delayed) — (AP) — You can listen now to world news and music right in the front line during the battle lull, if you are attached to one comfort - minded artillery battalion.



BOYLE

It pipes the latest news, local talent, musical concerts and even the funny papers to its soldiers over the telephone lines in periods of inactivity when they aren't being used to call "fire missions."

Stars in this battlefront entertainment network are soldiers in a sextet headed by two brothers from Welch, W. Va.—Pfc. James P. Christian who whangs the guitar, and Pvt. Mike W. Christian a fiddler.

The other four provide vocal accompaniment to the brothers Christians' hillbilly tunes. They are Cpl. Grady R. Lewis, Savannah, Tenn.; Pfc. Clarence Moore, Mattoon, Ill.; Pvt. Curtis F. McAdoo, Temple, Texas, and Pfc. Carl A. Bird, Carthage, Texas.

[illegible] straight on [illegible]

Everyday Counselor

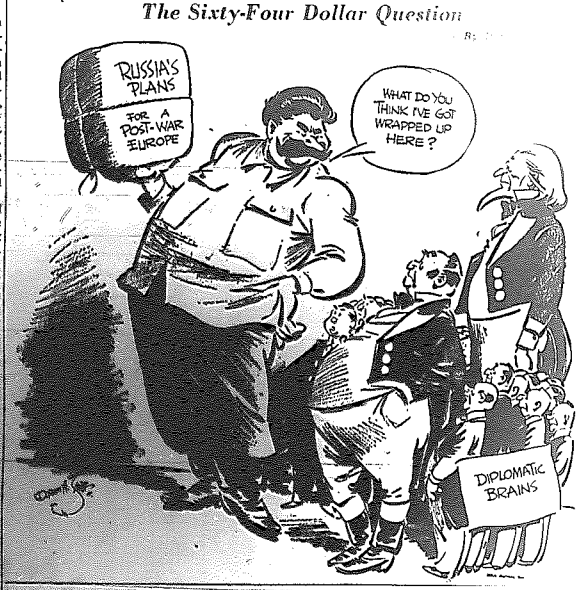
By Herbert Spaugh, D. D.

THERE are many busy people in the world today but many of them are too busy about the wrong things. Recently Dr. W. A. Alexander of the First Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, preached a sermon in which he [illegible] by warning. He pointed [illegible] father who is too busy [illegible] things to give time to his [illegible] to the mother who [illegible] with [illegible] have [illegible] ture. He [illegible] a [illegible] story [illegible] Maine's [illegible] Owen Brewster, when asked if the committee had tried to get Truman to stay on the job, replied with a grin:

"The Republicans were [illegible] we didn't have [illegible] from the Democrats."

public buildings. L. C. Richardson each day writes and sends a post card to his father. W. H. Richardson [illegible] Los Angeles, Calif. [illegible] years he has [illegible] cards to his [illegible]

The Sixty-Four Dollar Question



War Will Decide It

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

IT begins to look as though millions of fence sitters would go right on sitting on the fence through most of this campaign—perhaps until very nearly the end, when the fortunes of war may count for more than anything said or done by the politicians. The plain fact is that the independent voter has a difficult choice. He finds it hard to warm up to either candidate. Neither one has his trust, to say nothing of his enthusiastic loyalty.

The fourth term is abhorrent to most Americans. They will accept it only as a reluctant necessity in a time of perilous uncertainty. If they vote to re-elect Franklin Roosevelt, it will be because they see no alternative.

To many people I have talked to out in the country, Roosevelt has come to seem a remote, aloof figure who very rarely emerges to speak out of a cloud about the higher destiny of the nation. The familiar, warm-voiced friend who talked at first hand and on the radio at frequent intervals seems to have vanished.

The new Roosevelt, the distant oracle, puzzles and disturbs many who once felt themselves closely allied with him. Small things tend to confirm the sense of his remoteness. There was, for example, that perfectly awful picture taken in his railway car on the night of his acceptance speech. In that photograph, carried on the front pages of newspapers from one side of the country to the other, he looked like a tired oracle speaking from the depths of a Delphic cave.

Many of his followers have been disillusioned by his "realistic" approach to the organization of the world after the war. It has seemed to lack even a leavening of idealism. His refusal to accept Gen de Gaulle, until circumstances forced his hand, was also difficult to understand.

On top of this came the political deal at Chicago that resulted in Henry Wallace's dismissal. That disillusioned liberals and progressives who had clung to Wallace as a symbol of all that Roosevelt had once stood for.

That is the Democratic candidate as millions of independent voters see him. As for Gov. Dewey, the Republican candidate, his cautious conservatism, his fear of alienating this or that group of voters, his timid platitudes, leave the independents untouched. And they fear many of the men around him. The Republican performance at Chicago seemed to be a series of compromises, the shaky platform being the chief one. It was controlled, not so obviously nor so brutally as the Democratic convention, but controlled nevertheless.

I should guess that the above appraisal would more or less describe the attitude of a great many fence sitters, including that most conspicuous fence sitter of all, Wendell Willkie. He is still there, his equilibrium not too much upset by the efforts to push him off, and determined, I should guess, to stay there until the leaves are off the trees and the frost is on the pumpkin. Repeatedly, good Republican prophets have written him off as a dead duck. He no longer has any influence, they say confidently.

Well, that may be true. But I think it is were true the White House would not be actively courting him as one hears here. It is doing. It has been printed, without denial, that Willkie received a letter from the President bidding him to a conference on policy in Washington. The Republicans are using a less tactful approach. They're treating him like a badger in a hole trying to smoke him out.

Willkie's attitude [illegible] me. [illegible] without [illegible] neither [illegible] nor yellow dog. [illegible] afford to want [illegible] year. They can [illegible] that one candidate [illegible] will offer something [illegible] yes, more hopeful [illegible] offered up to [illegible]

Quote.

WE have inflicted casualties on the enemy on France [illegible] those we have suffered [illegible]

—Winston Churchill.

One high Russian government official told me: If we provide full employment in Russia, increase the standard of living of our people and develop our country, and thereby make Communism work, then the rest of the world may follow us. This is world revolution by example—not by force."

—Eric A. Johnston, president U. S. C. of C.