

Tough Talk At Westminster

SPEAKING at Westminster College yesterday, Winston Churchill was tough enough with the Russians to satisfy General Vandenberg, Secretary Byrnes, Ambassador Harriman, and perhaps even William Randolph Hearst. Managua, as he always does, to be both blunt and eloquence, he called for a red, and if he could not speak officially for America, or for his own country, it will not be lost on the Kremlin that he was introduced by the President of the United States, who had previously read and approved his address.

It was Winston Churchill in the great tradition—standing alone to call the attention of the English-speaking world to the great red cloud on the horizon and "the shadow that has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by Allied victory." It was a familiar role; most of the things he said at Westminster yesterday he had said a decade ago when "I saw it all coming and I cried aloud to my fellow countrymen and to the world, but no one paid any attention... (when) we might have spared the miseries Hitler let loose on mankind."

To Winston Churchill, who has lived so much history, it is clear that an historical pattern is being repeated. The Russians, he concedes, may not now desire war, but they want "the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines. And to meet that threat, the communist expansion he calls for the same degree that belatedly turned fascist aggression—a tight and binding Anglo-American military alliance. Such an alliance, backed by firm joint policy, might prevent war, but "we cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength, if the western democracies stand together in strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter their influence for furthering those principles will be immense and no one is likely to molest them. If, however, they become divided or falter in their duty, and if these all important years are allowed to slip away, indeed, catastrophe may overtake us all."

There is no beginning Winston Churchill's logic—his words are a full and adequate

summary of the bitter lessons of his long life. He has lived in, and helped preserve, the world of power politics. Survival of the British Empire depended upon his skill in manipulating nation against nation, in maintaining the delicate balance of power in Europe, and finally in the world. But if he has frequently been a cynical nationalist he has more frequently been an internationalist. For to him the British Empire means far more than trade and territory—it is a way of life based on "the great principles of freedom and the rights of man."

If the world of the future is to be the world of the past, we would do well to listen attentively to anything Winston Churchill has to say; there are not many years left to him, and we are not likely to hear again a more eloquent justification for the preservation of peace at gun's point, or a more compelling moral argument for "establishing and maintaining our rights in the world by force."

But if we accept Winston Churchill's logic as the logic of history, if we concede, as he has, that communism and democracy can survive together only so long as the military power of one balances the military power of the other, then we must also accept the realities that go with his conception. We must abandon the dream of UNO as a "parliament of man," the dream, incidentally, we fostered at San Francisco and look upon it as Mr. Churchill does—as an arena in which the weight of the balanced powers shall be periodically tested without bloodshed.

If we are not prepared to break now with the historical pattern that brought us two world wars in one generation—and Winston Churchill did not speak idly when he noted that he saw little hope "in the haggard world at this time"—it would be folly to turn a deaf ear to a statesman who would teach us how to live in a time of peace, and look upon it as Mr. Churchill does—as an arena in which the weight of the balanced powers shall be periodically tested without bloodshed.

As Usual, Progress Is Expensive

WELL, Charlotte's new Zoning Commission met, for the first time the other day, and as the members sat down to swap ideas informally it appeared that they are of one mind—any street-widening project that might bring real relief to the overcrowded business district is going to be expensive to undertake, unless a vast amount of money from some unforeseeable source is made suddenly available."

Certainly any effort to blast through the necessary cross-town streets will be expensive. Chairman Thompson was not being unreasonable when he suggested that it might be necessary to exempt the business district from the street-widening setback provisions that may be applied elsewhere. It is true, painfully true, that there is little point in requiring future builders to waste valuable footage setting their buildings back from the street while older structures are still flush with the sidewalk.

But when the gentlemen agreed that, anyway, street widening wouldn't cure Charlotte's traffic evils, they were flying in the face of all the evidence so carefully

earned by the various experts who have gazed with horror upon our downtown snarl. Street widening will not cure the jam alone, it is true, but it is basic—without it no other scheme will help in the slightest.

Having thus rejected the only cure for the central problem, the Commission is nevertheless going bravely ahead to prepare "a helpful, equitable zoning plan." It seems obvious that it will be helpful and equitable only in the residential sections of the town, and perhaps there only when future construction is involved.

Still, defeatist though this seems to be, it would be worthwhile if it helps us avoid repetition of our past sins. If we are unwilling, or unable, to repair the damage of the past half-century of aimless growth, the least we can do is guarantee an orderly expansion in the great days ahead. And perhaps, when our beads are long and gray, the day will come when we can completely abandon the hopeless maze of the old city and more look, stock and barrel, into the planned and beautiful suburbs.

Job For An Ex-Heir Apparent

TIME was—and it wasn't too far back either—when a large segment of the population was brooding over the establishment of a Roosevelt dynasty. It looked, along about the time the *Chicago Tribune* was digging up George Washington's farewell address in order to counteract FDR's third-term bid, as if the White House had a permanent tenant and a good many wild-eyed Republicans were honestly afraid primogeniture had set in.

The heir apparent in those days was Jimmy who briefly served as secretary to his father and was to appear on the back platform of the Presidential train with a warm smile that was worth a vote or two in the smaller towns along the route. He was, by and large, untouched by the scandals that sometimes smeared his younger brothers, although there were few critics who felt he shouldn't have entered the Marine Corps at the top of the war started. But, whether he earned his colonel's eagles or received them as a campaign donation, he lived up to them later in the Pacific where he earned a handful of wading ashore with the first assault waves.

We had about lost sight of Jimmy in view of brother Elliott's spectacular career in the Air Force and the bankruptcy courts. But it seems that he has been converted to civilian usages, and, it is sure enough, going into politics. Well, almost into politics—he has accepted the directorship of something called The Political Action Committee of the Independent Citizens Committee of the United States. Professions. You could put what we know about the PACICASP (not to be confused with the Pacific Air Command Island

Convoy Control and Submarine Patrol) in your eye, but we note that it is supported by such astute politicians as Jo Davidson, a sculptor with a beard, and Frederick March, an actor with a profile.

The PACICASP plans to select a group of progressive candidates of any party in the forthcoming elections and support them instead of putting forward a ticket of its own. Of Mr. Truman, the new director said only "We will support his policies he says he believes in," indicating, we presume, that the PACICASP is of the liberal persuasion.

Well, it seems an excellent occupation for an ex-heir apparent. It's a graceful position, it smacks of politics and is therefore very much in the family tradition, and it will provide Jimmy with an honest PACICASP. And, heaven only knows, the PACICASP isn't likely to do anybody any harm.

The blaskings-out of radio by spin spots may cut the comic off in the middle of the show, which, however, the listener with a long memory can readily complete.

Demagogued again is the well-known susceptibility of justice to cuteness in an accused. On the day it told Yamahita he would have to hang, the high court decided the Varga girl was misanderstood.

After each hot exchange Mr. Bevin and Comrade Vahinsky shake and like the best of pals. Pretentious ceremony of the UNO day is getting these two back on their respective hands.



People's Platform

UNO Veto Works Both Ways

THIS Saturday sees the column of Randolph Churchill on the back page again grinding out its usual theme against Russia. As a consequence, I usually do not bother to read it and I would miss it if it were to be moved. But my theme is more than Rand's Russo-phobia. It is the off-repeated overheard. The Security Council was strung by the veto power of the Big Five. The veto was inserted in the UNO charter because, without it, Russia would not have joined the world organization. Britain and America agree to this concession.

It has been said that all people in West Florida are politicians. While I myself, was not born there, I had the honor to have both my parents from there, so I think that I have some recognition of the political facts of life. If the veto had not been given to the Big Five, would the U. S. Senate have approved the UNO? With us donning troops to the UNO, can you hear the lads crying out, "Shall we let our fine youth go to die for the protection of a bunch of foreigners?" You can probably fill in the other statements that would have been made in the U. S. had not been allowed to vote. What I mean.

Britain also would have balked in all likelihood if they had not had a veto. After all, while it is desirable to have UNO, can we afford to let the Empire be disrupted by a lot of jealous nations who envy our lot? Such would be the cry of the MP in London.

Russia demanded the veto to protect her in a world dominated by capitalist, anti-communist government. The Catholic Church has had the propaganda possibilities in mind also. But the cry was not only for the preservation of the State, but a cry for the protection of the Empire, and "we will not have foreign domination."

The Catholic Record
LUMBERTON
I WOULD like to comment on Mr. Robert E. McLaughlin's letter about the Catholic Church, that was published Feb. 21st.

I wonder if Mr. McLaughlin has read the contents of the '33 concordat with Germany, the '29 pact with Italy, or the recent blessing upon Franco, if not it is time to consider the Catholic Church for making them. A concordat as defined by Webster's Dictionary is "an agreement made between the Pope and a sovereign government on religious and political matters. The clear and evident purpose of the first two above mentioned was to avoid if possible disunity between church and state concerning church matters. They were made with the governments then in power, and often the church was forced to complete that the state was not keeping its part. As for Franco, there is much to be said for the church that does not approve. But she does commend Franco for his successful opposition to Communism.

However, he held slaves, explained his program, made no antagonistic statements.

"If you gentlemen are against this program, then you don't understand it," Wyatt said. "It's my fault for not making it clear."

After 45 minutes, having won over a considerable part of the audience, he stopped. Then for 45 minutes more he answered questions. Every inch of the way he fought for his program of low-cost housing for veterans.

Finally, when he finished, every builder in the huge dining room rose to his feet and applauded.

Humiliation At Harvard

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
IT was pretty humiliating for us to have some of our Yankee friends read in *Tuesday's News* of the apparently tacit approval by the police department of the noble attempt by Mr. Jack Holmes to bring in, dead or alive, an alleged "Peeping Tom."

May I suggest Mr. McLaughlin and any who think as does he, that they call upon the local Catholic priest. It's a current matter, he could give the other side; if life history, then both you look at the record. Isn't that the way to be fair?

Quote, Unquote
LIBERATION of Ethiopia was a proud accomplishment of the early days of the Army's march toward victory. It is almost unbelievable that a proposal should be made by anyone now to let the little nation be ruled by the country that ravaged it—Jacksonville, Fla., Journal.

People's Platform
The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it. Communications should be less than 300 words, typewritten if possible, and on only one side of the paper. Liberal and obscenity laws will be strictly enforced. If the letter must be signed, although, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will withhold the writer's name.—Editors, The News.

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New Boss For Germany

IT GOT practically no publicity, but an appointment far more important than that of Ed Pauley as Undersecretary

of the Navy was made the other day when Maj. Gen. John Norton was named Assistant Secretary of State in charge of occupied areas.

Upon the way Hillingdon took his job will depend in part whether we have war again with Germany and Italy. The State Department had planned to put these enemy countries under the direction of a civilian administrator, but as the result of some interesting backstage wire-pulling, an Army officer was appointed instead.

The maneuvering goes back to General Eisenhower's return to Washington from Europe when he went to Secretary of State Byrnes and urged that the Army be relieved of governing Germany as soon as possible.

"The Army will, of course, continue to maintain law and order," Eisenhower told Byrnes. "But governing occupied countries is not the job of the Army."

Midwestern Madness

THE headlines reflect events in Illinois and other Midwestern places, but you have to make two or three stops here in the Midwest to discover that people are almost entirely preoccupied with concerns much closer to home.

There are two sides of the housing picture as it comes into the picture of at least every other person you talk with. The first and most exciting phase is the boom.

You rent about a little house across the street, on the narrow lot. It's 22 years old, and the Smiths had not more than \$9,500 for it. Well, they sold it the other day for \$14,000.

The rent was about over and over again. Only the figures are different.

Anger Spills Over

CONGRESS knows it is going to have to pass some sort of price control extension bill. It does not want to do so, but it is forced to do so by the rage of a majority of the hon. members is therefore damped up, and it is not going to use any other field, housing.

Washington talk (as reported by the conservative *New York Journal*) has been that the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition has planned the defeat of the bill. The bill is expected to pass in the next two years, as a kind of political demonstration against government restrictions on business, while suitably concealing a token of new price control. In a lumbing, myopic trance, the bi-partisan bloc is going to pass the bill, if it cannot keep the veteran from having to pay an inflated price for his box of oatmeal.

DANGEROUS STRATEGY
This amazing strategy to kill the bi-partisan bloc has gone in divorcing itself from the main currents of American hope: for when man reaches the stars at which he proposes to defend a way of life by keeping his people homeless, he is really hounding on his head, and not seeing things as others see them. Nothing is making the returning soldier angrier than the failure of the government to furnish beds for war-torn ones of those deep, organic failures, but the man who talks about his life and his country almost with the cells of his body, and who has his natural postwar resentment of government with the heavy emotional charge of his denied aspirations for home and family.

To play games and score token victories in these premises is a reckless business. That is why so in our generation, when it has become the American mission to provide a better life for all, we are equated with plenty; to set out wittingly to prove that freedom must be equated with a better life, and that a soldier can defend the Constitution, in peacetime, only by

sleeping under somebody's sink is a political malformation of a kind which our most inspired enemy could hardly have hoped we would adopt.

NOT SOCIALISTIC
In point of fact, there is nothing in the least degree socialist in the pattern of the bill. It provides, of course, that the house be built down that producers of lumber, bricks, etc. are to be stimulated by greater freedom in their business, but with all or by holding guns at their heads, but by the gentle methods of the government or government incentive, i.e., extra profit payments. It provides that these materials are to be channeled into home construction by private enterprise; rather than into other types of building, so that the veteran's feelings may not be exacerbated when he sees new drug stores, five-and-tens and roadhouses rising, during a period in which he is competing for a room with his Aunt Tilly's forbearance.

The bill provides for did until the House passed it; for price ceilings on old and new dwellings; these, of course, constitute the screaming point of the bill; but as to how we can prevent a speculative boom without ceilings, no one has been able to say.

GOP PROPAGANDA UNSOUND
The Republican Party's proposals has been to suggest only that 15,000,000 veterans be given grants of \$200 each for home building. It can cause a massive effect on an uncontrolled market of having these millions of men mulling money, each with his little check in his hand, seeking to let it down as deposit on shelter of any sort, competing with the builders of movie cathedrals and skating rinks for materials, and competing, also, with each other.

There are elements of fun in such a prospect, no doubt; but somewhere a great bill should be set to work in the hands of a typical postwar period, in which men are making up their minds as to their political conceptions, in an instinctive, almost molecular fashion; a bill such as this, which would be a bloc may become deep and organic defeat for a nation.

Spanish-Nazi Co-Operation
MOST amazing thing about the present pressure on Spain is why the Allies wavered so long. The State Department reveal that on Jan. 26, 1941, British Ambassador Lord Templewood (formerly Sir Samuel Hoare) sent a hot note to Franco to warn that Germany agents and what they were doing in the Alps.

At this date, the Allies were firmly entrenched in Africa and Italy, with the Germans in retreat and unable to start any firestorm in Sicily.

On March 9, 1944, Ambassador Carlton Hayes, a devout admirer of Franco, finally got around to forwarding the State Department copy of the German ultimatum to the British which he demanded Franco stop:

1. The chief of the organization in Spain is Gustavo Lenz, a German Agent.
2. An assistant to Lenz who is valued for his Spanish contacts in Madrid is Joaquin Canaris.
3. Another associate of Lenz is Herbert Kleebohn. This man sends agents to the United Kingdom and the USA.
4. Hermann Ballner. This German espionage agent is believed to be in charge of the Gestapo training organization in Spanish Overseas, agents are employed.
5. Gustavo Gork. Directs agents in Barcelona and Ngrin Africa.
6. Hans Von Buch. This agent supervises the transportation of German agents by airplane.
7. Kurt Von Rohrscheid. Director and operates spies in Spain.
8. Yes the State Department continued sending out action to Franco.