

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THESDAY SEMPTEMBER 10, 1946

A New American Foreign Policy

OUR position is becoming increasingly lonely, but we persist in the belief that each of the great diplomatic victories proudly hailed in America is in fact the measure of a greater defeat. This is true of James F. Byrnes' thoughtful address to the German people which must serve, in the absence of anything more comprehensive, as a major redefinition of American for-

There is no hint of chauvinism in Mr. Byrnes words, yet his address, and more significantly its implications, will lend aid symmes words, yet his laddress, then more againtenalty, its implications, will lend aid and comfort to every supernationalist among us. On the face of it, his call for a strong, industrial, and preferably demorated. United States of Germany as a prerequisite to general reconstruction of Europe is sound and reasonable. But, whatever merit the plan may have in its own right, it must be considered—as Mr. Byrnes certainly considered it—in the light of our strained relations with Russia.

It is significant that the first great outgragainst the Stutigart speech came not from Russia but from France. The French have immediate and painful memories of another postwar season when the Western nations set out deliberately to rebuild conquered Germany as a barrier seasinst Communist Russia. They speak, with the bitterness of disillusionment, against the

bitterness of distillusionment, against the resumption of the traditional pattern of European power politics but, as usual they offer no substitute for it.

Nor, for that matter, does any nation.

The British applaud Mr. Byrnes, as well they might, for the division of the world into spheres of influence is the basic con-

they might, for the division of the world into spheres of influence is the basic concept of their own policy. The Germans naturally, are pleased, for their best hope, as the late Adolph Hitler so-frequently reminded them, lles in playing off West against East. Even Russia offers nothing more than her usual, automatic opposition to any scheme originated by the Western powers: her own imperial acts have long since deprived her of any logical basis for protest against power politics.

Mr. Byrnes' speech cannot be said to close the door against the resumption of amicable relations with the Soviet Union, which must prevail if the peace is to be based on reason and not on force. But it indicates that he, himself, sees little like-lihood of endicating the mutual suspicion that is rapidly dividing the world into two armed camps. This, then, as he stated it by implication at Stuttgart, is our foreign of democracy against the Russian version of democracy against the Russian version of democracy against the Russian version of communism in every country of the world, lending local democratic groups or perhaps even and-communism to report outputs of the plane we have communism in every country of the world, lending local democratic groups or perhaps even and-communism to groups. lending local democratic groups (or per-haps even anti-communist groups, regard-less of their democracy) diplomatic, eco-nomic, and, if necessary, military support.

THE all but universal praise accorded Mr. Byrnes' address by the American press is based on the assumption that this new policy is the inevitable outgrowth of a long series of Russian acts of agression admed ultimately at world conquest. We are, according to this thesis, fighting fire with fire, turning sgainst the Russians the methods they themselves have imposed upon the world. And it is argued that our last, thin hope of preserving the uncer-

tain peace lies in taking now what Walter Lippman has called "a calculated risk of

Measured against the fumbling appease-Measured against the fumbling appease-ment of 1919-1939, this new, positive Amer-ican policy can even be called heartening. Certainly it is an improvement over the fatal drift our previous isolationism guar-anteed, in the sense that anything is better than nothing. But measured against the high hopes of 1945 as embodied originally in the United Nations charter, it represents abject failure, for it commits the United States, for the first time in her history, to leadership of a bloc of European and Asia-tic mations bound together by economic

leadership of a bloc of European and Aslatic galions bound together by economic and military treatles. Mr. Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart is an epitaph for the dream of One World which sustained us through the dark years of World War II.
Logic is all on the side of those who argue that the Russians are largely to blame for creating a situation that left us no alternative but to abandon out traditional idealism and take up the crude tools of power politics. Certainly we have been given ample provocation for a great deal more than strong words: Jimmy Byrnes is the very symbol of the patient and tolerant man who has finally been driven too far. Yet our own record since the Japanese surender hardly supports the picture of urrender hardly supports the picture of urrender hardly supports the picture of urwho has imaly eets utive to far, yet our own record since the Japanese surrender hardly supports the picture of an open-hearted nation ready to make genuine sacrifices in the name of peace. Our mobile words nave not quite libed with our deeds, a less suspicious power than Russia might have questioned the intentions of a nation that celebrated victory over the Axis by taking up a plan for universal millitary training, by maintaining full production in her atomic bomb factories, and by insisting loudly that she would retain any and all captured Pacific bases she might deem necessary. We are ready now to undertake the "calculated risk fivolved in seeking peace by yielding a portion of our sovereignty to a world organization. world organization.

CURIOUSLY, in this moment when we whave faced up the hard facts of World War III and formulated a foreign policy predicated upon its probability, it is a sol-War III and formulated a foreign policy predicated upon its probability. It is a soldier who sounds the sole official note of caution. Dwight Elsenhower, speaking in Boston. urges a supreme national effort to head off the calamity of another war, "Our determination in this particular effort must be inexhaustible, because upon its successful outcome depends the future of civilization ours included. ... We must show ... respect for all, and patience and determination in winning over any that, through fear, hope for revenge, or any selfish purpose, are binded to their own national, as well as the world's interest." Note that General Elsenhower says "win over", not annihilate. More than any other American, the General is in a position to know that his own profession is at the end of the road, total war mean total destruct the control of the condition of the conditi

Distinguished, Patriotic Tar Heel

THE radio audience participation show,

THE radio audience participation show, we must confess, is not our favorite entralment. We must also confess to a certain bafflement when roars of laughter pour out of the loudspeaker following one of the gags of Kay Kyser, a man who can't let an audience alone. By and large, we are not a devoted fan of Kay Kyser, the radio comdian, a circumstance we dwell upon only by way of introducing the statement that we are rapidly becoming an ardent fan of Kay Kyser, the good citizen. From the beginning of his career in the tail corn of network radio Mr. Kyser has made 'it-clear that he is still a resident of North-Carolina, on leave from his native heath only long enough to garner all those thousand dollar bills available in New York and Hollywood to a man of his peculiar lalents. Between contracts he comes home to Rock Mount to recuperate, as he is doing at the moment. But Mr. Kyser's idea of avacation is strenuous, indeed, for he jumped into the middle of a half dozen local projects before he got his cap and gown stored away.

He went to Manteo to plup "The Lost

own stored away.

He went to Manteo to plug "The Lost Jolony". He followed that with a stump our of the state on behalf of the new medical care plan, winding it up with a rousing speech in Raleigh that prompted one veteran politician to remark, "Thank God, he's not planning to go into politics." And now the Ole Professor of the College of Musical Knowledge is plumping up support for the North Carolina Symphony.

for the North Carolina Symphony.

It doesn't seem likely that a man who pursues Mr. Kyser's vocation and is so obviously at home on any platform anywhere should be troubled by undue modesty. Yet he laughs off his good works in his clower's manner, even though it is apparent that he is giving generously of his time and movey and without any thought of publicity, for nothing he is doing is calculated to bring him fame outside his home state.

The other day when he made a gift to the Symphony, Mr. Kyer insisted that he did so only because his old classmate, Edi-or Spencer Murphy of The Selfsbury Post, was passing the hat and he made a touch and made it heavy. But Mr. Murphy corrected him with the statement: "It should be more properly said that a distinguished and patriotic Tar Heel has made a substantial contribution to the North Carolina Symphony Endowment Pund." Mr. Murphy is quite a kilder himself on occasion, but we don't think his tongue was sery far in his cheek. His estimate of the Ole Professor strikes us as essentially sound.

'Another Voice

How To Choose A Candidate

IN New York State, Democratic optimism is rising after four lean political years, reports The New York Times, "due to the bomination of Erastus Corning II as candidate for leutenant governor."

Reading this, and remembering that leutenant governor usually are the merest ballast to political tickets, we read on widtly in quest of the Hon. Corning's qualitations. He is a war veteran, it seems, and apport of Albany at 38, And what else? The story unfolds, breathlessly.

Mayor Corning, who was drafted to make

Mayor Corning, who was drafted to make he race, also was drafted into the Army a, a private. He rose, in seventeen months,

To lieutenant colonel? (He could

have been in the Air Corps.) Conceivably to brigadier general? (He was, after all, a Democratic politician.) No. to none of these, But to—

combat infoltrymans badge.

The last of these recommendations are, in a very real sense, the meaningful ones. But the "private first class," we suspect, is the political talking point. The hedgerows of contemporary politics, for that matter, are full of generals and admirals with placeholding ambitions. The honors in New York, however, will fall upon a Ptc. We think it is just about time.—Asheville Citizen.

Mr. Bevin Is Approaching An Agreement With Himself



The Spirit Of '46

CHARLOTTE

[PROM observation and experience, I have found the
attitudes and appreciation of the GL as related to
his training and study, to be both cheering and inspiring.

I thought that your readers might appreciate my
point of view, as shown in my latest poem, "Spirit of
the GI Student";

Pride of their country's strength when first the call

was made

To serve in yonder far off place 'gainst foe and raid
The very jaws of death, the embattlements of Hell,
To keep our way of life secure, and keep it fully well.

From farthest Maine and deepest South, from reaches to the West to the West That cavalcade went rolling on with hopes and feel-ings blest. Through perious fight and deep despair, through agony and strife.

agony and Strife.

Their scene encompassed hope forlorn in that wide realm of life.

From Coral Sea to Normandy, from Burma to the Banks Banks — normandy, from Burma to the This mighty surge, the War's full urge gave victory and thanks Bo to the Who brought them.

and thanks

Be to Him Who brought them through—their future
lives foretell

That opportunity be giv'n unto each man and well.

To rediscover, to recreate, to educate each mind And so thereby their worth to try 'mongst all of humankin'. Now glad the day and good the task that gives each one the prize n going back to studying and learning to be wise—

To use the talents God hath giv'n, in never-ending

ays riving for the greatest good, itself a mark of

In strying for the problem.

Oh, great that land and rich its people where human worth survives

Because an honest debt is paid which permeates our

-LESLIE A. OUTTERSON Instructor in English Central High School.

Taste Of Justice CHARLOTT

Haste Oi Justice

Editors. The News:

CHARLOTTE

PHE War Department's Committee for Military Justice is having a hearing right now on whether or the properties of the propert

what those in the brig thought about courts martial. Naturally, they were prejudiced.

I found that they didn't give a hang what their sentence was. They knew it would be tough, stiff, and in some cases, ridiculous.

and in some cases, ridiculous, "those officers will break their chief tippe was, "those officers will break of their chief tippe was, "those officers will break of their chief was the chief with the they're better than we are—they just knew they would.

They went to their trials like kids going to a drunken parent for a beating.

As for entired even.

As for enlisted men on the courts martial—that wouldn't do either. Those enlisted men who have enough sense to know what justice is are well aware that they are a little brighter than the average enlisted man.

listed man.

And that's just what makes officers want to push
the little boys around.

As a wise man once said, "There ain't no justice."

—VETERAN'S NAME WITHHELD.

Look Homeward, Angel

Editors THE NEWS

Editors, The News:

NOTE enclosed clippings showing how well and methodically, other-nations are-eared-for-by-our-dear taxpayers who foot the bills.

Note that the statement of the statement of

-BENJAMIN MEYERS.

Welcome Home, Sam

weicome Home, Sam Whythe Beach, S. C.
TO Mr. Samuel Grafton, columnist: Welcome back,
Samuel. I have missed your finely expressed,
keen observations and wise opinions while you were
away. But your substitutes were very good,
away. But your substitutes were very good and
to fit to
doean't help you to write better that will be all right,
you were doing splendidly before you went. Before,
I learned better I was afraid you were away permanently.

"Gloom Amidst Boom". I believe your vacation made you keener.

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. Libei and obscently will be deleted—otherwise anything poes. Bach letter must be signed although, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will withhold the writer's name.—Editors, TUB NEWS.

Barnet Nover

Mr. Byrnes' Address

STUTTGART
THE magisterial address which
Secretary Byrnes delivered at
Stuttgart in a setting that gave
dramatic emphasis to his words is
the first truly comprehensive and
policy toward postwar Germany. It
thus fills a long-felt want and will
have important repercusations not
only in Germany but throughout
Secretary and the secretary in the secr

only in Germany but throughout Europe.

Since VE-Day, the charge has frequently been made that the United States has no policy towerd Germany to the Control of the Control

the particular principles enunciated by Mr. Byrnes in his Stutgart speech, but it cannot be denied that they represent a workable program of action. What makes Secretary of State all the more impressive is not that it represents any new departure in American policy, but that so little of it is really new.

PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE

PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE
The speech is the product of more than a year's experience by Americans in Germany in terms of ultimate aims and the means to achieve them. The Byrners speech stems to no small extent from the cepted not only by the United States but also by Grest Britain and Russia more than a year ago. Much of the speech is also to be found, particularly its suggestion—and the second of the country of the common production of the country of the common second of the country o

its novisions have so far been monored only in the breach, as Mr. Byrnes points out. Neshing was done in the year after Potsdam to bring about the economic unification of the state of the

vell.

More than any other nation it

many to use payment by Germany to Russis of 10 billion foliars in reparations, much of it to come the comman to the comman to the comman to the comman the twin hopes. Mr. Byrnes holds out to the Germans the twin hopes of economic recovery and steadily developing self-government. At the same time, he has made it clear to clear out of Germany for a long time. We are in Europe to stay, and, being in Europe, we do not intend to sit by and do nothing. The Byrnes statement of principles of the command of the command

Samuel Grafton

A Disorderly Peace

NEW YORK
The taxis run, and stop at the
red signals; the elevators make
their accustomed flights in the high
suldings; the limmense clockwork
of the metropolis whirrs steadily,
because they feel that under this
surface order there is disorder. A
friend goes to see two or three
documentary films that were made
by our Governia from the showing
gray and depressed.
The films access made only two

and he returns true the short property and compared to the com

EMPTY DOORWAY

And someone tells me there is a New York newsboy who makes

gie wort: Fussair in all olimes to the salls papers, for the night is durier new papers, for the night is durier new an during the brownout. That was an orderly darkness, a preparation for light to come; today's bright lights have more of terror in them than the unignited bulbs of two years ago.

RETIER THEN
And shall it he a steak tonight.

RETTER THEN

And shall it be a steak tonight.
sit? The water thinks perhaps it
ought to be, for beef is going to
sit? The water thinks perhaps it
ought to be, for beef is going to
all they had this Summer, to make
the most of the high prices. Even
beef, like the bright lights, has
become disorderly; eat fast, turn
on more bubb. Each table is piled
with light, but it seems somehow
wors ominous than when mast was
scarce and the lamps were down,
building on Fitty-Seventh St, and
no one speaks for unity across the
world; and at home American have
world; and at home American have
that dry civil war which is called
infiation; and the man in the corner gobbles his beet, to forget that
cannot eat enough, he cannot possibly eat enough.

PBRS-GEDBE-BROKEN

Drew Pearson's: Truman Cools Toward Old Press Friends Merry-Go-Round:

WASHINGTON NEWSMEN probably won't write about it, but President Truman's Bermuda trip climaxed a significant change in his relations with the press. The old days of intimate, chumny talks have now vanished. Truman was cool, sloof,

chummy talks have now vanished. Truman was cool, aloof, vern chilly, even children to the control of the control of the children chi

Laier, the Chicago Sun's Tom Reynolds, no member of the club, wrote another account of the President's off-the-record remarks on that memorable evening. Natually, Truman's views got back to the Russians. This made him even more vexed—and worried.

So from now on the Chief Executive has decided not to be the naive and trusting entileman he once was with his supposed close friends of the press. During the Bermuda structions that nawmon were to ack no questions which did not persain directly to the trip. And when one man violated

this rule to ask why Rhode Island's Senator Theodore Green was not invited aboard the Williamsburg, the President nearly snapped his head off. Telations vewpoint. Truman's tightening up on the press is a good thing. From one end of a veranda at Reel's Foot Lake, Tenn, last year be gave wide-eyed newmen a sensational statement on the stomic control of the stome of the

Jackson Back To Normalcy

JACKSON BACK IO NOTMBICY

With JUSTICE FRED VINSON had an important talk

With Justice Bob Jackson during the latter's trip here
from Nuemberg, Jackson scened to have regained his perspective and was more rational than at the time he unlosed
his blast at Justice Hugo Black. He gave every indication
that he would co-operate at the coming Supreme Court seaston.

sion.

Jackson's friends attribute his erratic statement to the depressing atmosphere of the Nuernberg trials. Looking day attribute day at the Nazi prisoners who were responsible for killing 6,000,000 people, they explain, would get any man down.

Mrs. Truman's Onions

Spanish. So the good-negnoor poincy are has been studying Spanish as Coulsts of various Cabinet wives and lacies of the Supreme Court, including Mrs. Stanley Reed. The ladies ettay under live-wire tutior Ramon Ramos of Guba. Senor Ramos is one who believes in making his classroom work interesting. No dusty-blackboards and dull-books for him. He has his lady students do something interesting and talk ghout it in Spanish as they do it.

One of the things he concocted for them to do was cook a meal in the White Stous and use Spanish in discussing food-would-be Spanish speakers arrived at the White Stous. Mrs.

and the ladies took over.

They concected quite a luncheon featuring—as is only natural when one is studying Spanish—Spanish nonons. To those who whited the odor in the rest of the White House it seemed that onlons was about all the ladies cooked the control of the seemed that onlons was about all the ladies cooked to know the atter-effects of his linguistic luncheon. He had now been in the White House before.

"And what did the President think of our luncheon?" he are the control of the control

Capital Chaff