

Dewey Pulls A Boner

IN MUCH the same manner that Harry A. Truman suffered a siege of "bad press" following the proposed Vinson "Mission to Moscow," so Thomas E. Dewey experienced stormy weather last week following his address on American foreign policy in Louisville.

It was not the sort of headline tirade that fell on Mr. Truman's head; nevertheless, because the criticism was valid, it represented the first blemish of any importance in Mr. Dewey's chrome-plated campaign production.

Specifically, the New York Governor claimed that he founded the non-partisan foreign policy used with significant success since the Autumn of 1944. Straightly, reliable old cordell told Mr. Dewey that re-reading of 1944 press reports would reveal different facts. Pull himself invited Mr. Dewey, then campaigning against Franklin Roosevelt, to help initiate a joint Democrat-Republican policy for foreign issues.

Pay Of Legislators

ON November 2, the voters of North Carolina will have a chance to cast their ballots for or against four amendments to the State Constitution. The proposed changes have created little excitement so far, possibly because the voters are not sure about them.

One would increase the pay of members of the State General Assembly. The present pay scale was adopted in 1928. It provides a salary of \$600 for a regular session, usually 60 days, and \$8 per day for extra sessions not exceeding twenty days for each member of the General Assembly.

There is a relatively clear-cut proposition. This is nothing hidden in it; no issues are involved other than the simple fact that men who serve in the Legislature do so as a personal sacrifice under present law. To maintain a salary of \$600 for a hotel room, board, laundry, tips, stationery,

Palestine's Challenge To UN

THE WAR in Palestine between Jews and Arabs defies analysis; all three elements of the struggle—Israel, the Arab nations and United Nations—have failed in their responsibilities. Given these three groups, unwilling or unable to work together, the fighting that broke out in the Negev, the disputed southern Palestine desert, was inevitable.

The United Nations Security Council called for a cease-fire in Palestine, but the Israelis and Egyptians stop fighting in the Negev it will surprise most persons familiar with the off-again and on-again Holy Land war. If the fighting does cease and the cease-fire is maintained, the UN has indications point to only a minor hiatus in the war that has turned the Near East into a festering sore, to only a recess in the war that threatens the future of United Nations.

This war in Palestine, this relatively small fight between relatively few men with relatively little in the way of battle equipment will become in history one of the most important ever waged. For it is this battle, this relatively small war, that is as great in area as North Carolina which will determine whether a world body can successfully end a war, can equitably negotiate a peace.

The three parties involved are making their own arrangements at negotiation. The vacillating policy of UN in regard to partition of the land, the aggressive designs of the Arab nations, the raw young anger of the Israelis—these jeopardize peace in Palestine and peace in the world.

Perhaps as important to achieving harmony in the Holy Land is the action of the

From The Charleston News And Courier

Fighting Among Themselves

IN South Carolina, in Southern states, are two antagonistic "Democratic" organizations, though they are not separately organized.

One of these "Democratic" parties support the "Democratic" ticket for President and at the same time supports the election of senators and representatives pledged to oppose principal "Democratic" measures of Mr. Truman if he should be elected. This party is known as the "Democratic Party of the South," composed of the most part of colored people, "goes the whole hog" for Truman and the "Democratic" platform. It is consistent. It is sincere. It would not have Congress and they would betray the "Democratic" party, platform and party when they arrive in Washington.

that date. Mr. Dewey rightly claims a share of the credit for making the system possible, but his claim to the initiative is not borne out by the records.

The greatest campaign which marks the Dewey-Warren effort this Fall has many times offered the candidates excellent opportunity to speak as statesmen rather than as partisan politicians. This is a good thing, but it can very well be carried too far. Being for a vague governmental Utopia and terribly polite about the whole thing is a relief from the usual bombast and pretense of a Presidential campaign, but the Dewey-Marshall move doubtless noticed that Mr. Truman is drawing the larger crowds and the greater enthusiasm.

This may indicate any number of things; that the President of the United States is still in the drawing stage; that this country traditionally has a fellow-feeling for the underdog; that vaudeville isn't dead; or that Mr. Truman may actually be stirring up some support well beyond the party line in order to render public service. It may be that the Versailles treaty provisions which destroyed the old Hapsburg empire without salvaging the economic unit of central and eastern Europe were much responsible for the second World War as was the absence of any effective policy toward Germany.

Theory And Practice

Good Neighbor Policy Essential

BY SUMNER WELLES Former Undersecretary of State NEW YORK OUR tardy but eventual realization that economic security breeds the kind of politics and social unrest that causes war was a factor in securing for fourteen years Congressional endorsement of the Trade Agreement Act. The reason for the adoption of the European Recovery Plan program.

The more enlightened spokesmen for both Democracy and Republicanism admit that economic nationalism threatens the survival of Western democracy. They know for example that the Versailles treaty provisions which destroyed the old Hapsburg empire without salvaging the economic unit of central and eastern Europe were much responsible for the second World War as was the absence of any effective policy toward Germany.

As has so often been the case in the past our chief difficulty seems to be our inability to translate into action the theories taught by experience. American taxpayers have subscribed many billions to the World Bank and to the International Monetary Fund in order to revive international trade. They will make through the European Recovery Program the most generous contribution to the economic security of other peoples.

The trade agreements have exposed the trend to economic nationalism. It stimulated the flow of goods across national boundaries. The forty-two agricultural products which are now being marketed in American markets have been the result of the European Recovery Program. How to increase the benefits and how to make the most of the immense investment they will have made to promote economic security?

We have official assurance our belief that a western European union is essential to insure the economic prosperity of a region vital to our safety. There is not the slightest sign that we have made the creation of such a union a genuine priority in our policy.

France and the Low Countries year for a start to build a Council of Europe. Their plan for the European Recovery Program is to spend money. Yet the United States acquiesces in British resistance upon insisting on a cautious, confining attitude. Britain has trained and supplied the Arab Legion which, without that British aid, could not have waged war.

The Jews will continue to fight until they have gained their goal of 1947, they had the original partition of 1947, they will continue to fight so long as they are supplied with arms and ammunition.

Before his death, UN Mediator Folke Bernadotte submitted, UN a plan to revise the original partition of 1947, they will continue to fight so long as they are supplied with arms and ammunition.

There are but two ways in which the war can be ended and it is doubtful that either of them will be employed. Apparently the only way and the most logical would be for UN to stand by its original partition plan, which Israel accepted, and defend that partition, if necessary, with UN police. The second would be to let the Jews and Arabs fight it out, and the UN would accept the Bernadotte revisions and defend those revisions with UN police.



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Bubble Gum

Marquis Childs

The Dewey Concept

WASHINGTON. WATCHING the Dewey team at work in the campaign, the observer is struck by the fact that the planning effort from one end of the country to the other, from the beginning of the year, has been so heavily in favor of the Republican candidate that a few weeks ago it would have been difficult to find a few key cities which would have suffered.

Then the man who fully expects to be the next President of the United States was named by the country on the tremendous problems that will confront him if he is actually taking office. He is so obviously the confident champion in this contest and with an almost easy victory before him.

Jan. 20 will be faced with the task of reorganizing the Government—the largest task of the Dewey team. He will shortly have to go to Congress for a new appropriation for European recovery in which he firmly believes. He will presumably begin the "push and shove" toward a Western European union.

There will be the large-scale task of reorganizing the Government—the largest and finestest American cleaning that Dewey has promised audience after audience. The tax collector has urged will be a Hercules job with the prospect that no more revenue must be squeezed out of the citizen.

Why not curtail this superfluous expenditure of money from state to state? One obvious answer, of course, is the desire to control the money which goes into the states such as Minnesota where GOP Senatorial candidates are in trouble.

But an underlying and even weightier question is the concept of the campaign. That concept explains the appeal to Latin America, the generalizations that embrace a united American people going down the road.

It will be much more difficult now than it would have been six months ago to negotiate a further program. But it can still be done. It would require the grave political and strategic risks to the peace of all of the Americas which widespread economic security creates.

Should a bi-partisan foreign policy be agreed upon that would include the membership program give categorical assurance that the trade agreements act will not be unbalanced and artificial and will be a greater reason for confidence in the years that lie ahead.

People's Platform

Editor, The News ON BEHALF of the Second District Dental Society of North Carolina and its past President, John O'Neil, I never knew that because of the splendid coverage your paper gave to the recent meeting held at Hotel Charlotte in your city.

Your coverage before the meeting materially contributed to its success and the problem which we all face. A "Dental Health Month" has been enthusiastically conveyed to the public as well as a splendid running account of the meetings.

I am looking forward to being in Charlotte again next year. JOE V. DAVIS, Sec.-Treasurer

Now He Knows LANCASTER, S. C. I WAS very interested in "Mirror of Your Mind" by Lawrence Good, consulting "Psychologist" on Oct. 16. I never knew that because of the splendid coverage your paper gave to the recent meeting held at Hotel Charlotte in your city.

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Drew Pearson's Dixiecrats Aid Senator Ball's Campaign

WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S executive order directing Defense Secretary James Forrestal to expedite the training of reserve contingents was an indirect slap at Army Secretary Kenneth Royall and Air Secretary Hugh S. Dorn.

Mr. Royall has kept its rear in training program in good shape. Royall and Symington have lagged behind in planning a standing army costing the taxpayers \$200,000,000 annually.

When Royall and Symington presented the brass hats' views at a recent White House meeting, Truman cut them short, pointing out that there are more than 10,000,000 men in the country trained in this way.

These men, or a large part of them, would have to be called back anyhow. There is another way, declared Truman. "So, why not draw on the trained manpower now for reserve training. This idea of establishing a big standing army is not only unnecessary and far too costly."

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The Time Element

WASHINGTON. CAN there be peace with Russia? That is the question President Truman asked the American Legion at Miami Monday.

Then he said there was a "dark fog of distrust" between Russia and the West, and while he said there was not much hope for settling the dispute.

But the distrust has been there from the beginning. So here in simple form is an outline of the peace problem and the cause of the distrust.

Take the position of this country first. Between the Communist revolution of 1917 and World War II Russian Communism stayed within the borders of the Soviet Union.

The Communists under Stalin there thought it smarter to build up their strength at home before they tried any adventures elsewhere.

But when the Russian Communists stayed inside Russia, the United States and the rest of Europe could not have been so sure of themselves and even trade with Russia.

The picture changed after the war. There was no country on the continent of Europe which the Russians did not fear. They began to put on pressure. Communist all told the Russian Communists were in a position to force Europe to follow their lead.

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