

De Gaulle's Wave Of The Future

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, confidently awaiting the call to take over power in France, pauses by his respects to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, "the great American President," and to explain that the differences between him and Mr. Roosevelt were less personal than political. On this point we required no assurance and that Gen. De Gaulle's explanation does for us to remind us of his past political activities regarding the French hero with distrust.

Gen. De Gaulle yesterday declared that his movement has developed into a "wave which will sweep the entire nation," and called on France to take the lead in forming alliances with America, Britain and other nations. "We feel threatened," he said, "by Communism. Both the De Gaulle 'wave' and the offer to make France the spearhead of the anti-Communist drive depend on the people for democracy, economic recovery and peace in Europe. They are developments which will cheer only those haters of Communism and Russia who want to settle the issue by atomic arm methods which may prove both a civil and international military conflict.

De Gaulle's proposal, coming almost on the eve of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference in London on a German-Austrian peace treaty, jeopardized the success of the peace and the chance for which he already were exceedingly slight. His statement is well timed with a drive being conducted by powerful political interests in this country to make a final break with Russia at the London conference. They

want us to abandon further efforts to negotiate a settlement over Germany if the Soviet fails to accept our terms at this time. We would then proceed to write a separate treaty for Western Germany, setting up a government that would most certainly have a strong anti-Communist complexion.

Offhand, this looks like an easy and quick way to hit the Communists harder. However, it would end all hope of a peaceful settlement and give us at best a very dubious advantage. The promise of European recovery under the Marshall Plan will be infinitely less bright if we decide to proceed with a truncated Germany. Chief reason of the break would be intensification of the conflict with Russia, inflation of French imperialistic ambitions and strengthening of French reaction which now are finding their strongest expression in the De Gaulle movement. French interests are encouraged by the prospect that Germany will be dismembered.

Although De Gaulle is not yet in power, the prospect is that he will take over in the Parliamentary elections next May—in time to administer France under the Marshall Plan. He would be expected to give him control even before then. His call for an anti-Communist alliance at this moment is a signal to rightists everywhere to work harder for failure of the London conference—and the chance for which he already were exceedingly slight. His statement is well timed with a drive being conducted by powerful political interests in this country to make a final break with Russia at the London conference. They

Labor's PAC, RLPL And LEPL

NINETEEN railroad unions this week mounted an organized political activity in the 1948 elections, and with that labor's biggest political campaign in American history got fully under way. Adding another alphabetical figure to our political vocabulary, RLPL, joins PAC and LEPL in moving the movement forward. In their dues-paying members to the polls. What it portends, no one can foretell but most observers agree that this common endeavor of the Railroad Labor Political League, the Political Action Committee and Labor's Educational and Political League (LEPL) is a major event.

The experts won't go any further out on the limb than that. They frankly are puzzled over the significance of this development and no one seems inclined to get excited over the possibility that it may turn into a Third Party movement. They believe that organized labor has embarked on a dubious course and stands to make but limited gains in the political arena.

In the first place, the labor movement is very far from enjoying internal unity. At the moment, CIO, AFL, and the rail unions are engaged in their opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Labor unions have attained their present status by confining their appeals almost entirely to the economic interests of their members. As they advance in the political field, they will find that they are creating new conflicts and amplifying old ideological differences among their members. The disruptive factors along this

route seem larger than the unifying influences. For another thing, in issuing this challenge the unions are misjudging the American public's reaction to the Taft-Hartley Law, miscalculating the position of the opposition and overestimating their own political strength. The unions are in a position that the public cannot be aroused over the Taft-Hartley issue until labor offers some proof that the act is a "slave law" which is robbing workers of some of their rights and liberties. Political action committees and labor's Educational and Political League have given ample indication that they do not intend to apply the law in a way which will provide such proof—not before the 1948 election, at least.

The unions are in a position that do much to arouse even their own members until they show better evidence that the workers actually have suffered.

They are making big plans, talking of millions of dollars and registering 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 people. It sounds impressive to say there are 16 million union members or a labor vote of 33 million, counting two to a family, but that potential strength fades rapidly when you consider that not all union men vote, not all vote alike or ever will under any conceivable circumstances, and the unions have all their votes in the several industrial states.

Five out of ten unions are in the goods and general property is the worst possible time for a labor drive in politics. The unions will do well if their electioneering effort makes a showing that outweighs the opposition which their crusade stir up.

Need For Volunteers Is Urgent

AN article published on this page of The News yesterday made it clear that passage of a bill for Universal Military Training at the regular session of Congress next year is by no means a certainty. That is why you are urged to consider the calls for volunteers which the Armed Services are now issuing. They must depend on recruits for the manpower needed to carry out enormous peacetime responsibilities in controlling the atomic energy, occupation forces in Europe and the Pacific, training for the national defense and maintaining fighting effectiveness through long-range research and development. The Army and the Air Force need 50,000 applicants a month, from whom they can draw 21,000 for the former and 9,000 for the latter, excluding the two out of five applicants who fail to measure up to requirements. The Navy needs 50,000 men within the next few months.

Patriotic young Americans have an unusual opportunity to serve their country and their self-interest by enlisting during this period. Under the program, you consider improvement opportunities are provided for the volunteers. The services offer a minimum starting pay of \$75 a month, equivalent to \$200 in civil life, with substantial additional pay for hazardous service and glider and parachute duty. Men may choose their educational course and work toward a commission. Hundreds of courses are offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute.

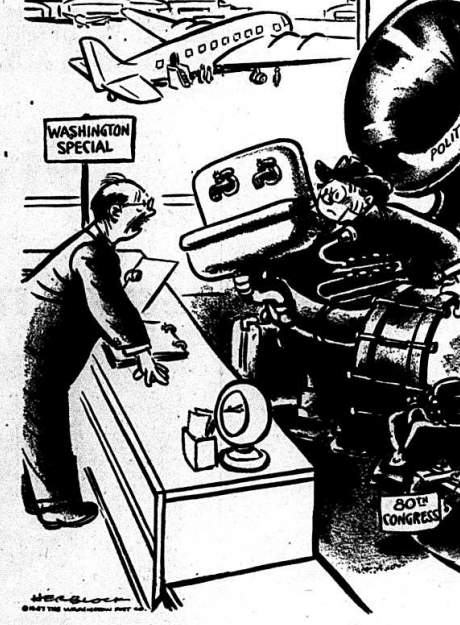
The services are calling for men of quality and ambition, and for such men they offer inducements which have never existed before.

It is difficult to get a job under another's flag. He publicly stated that his greatest fear was that he might become that lowest of human creatures, an American conscript.

VII. An internationalist whose idea of democracy is based on the Russian definition of the word. He steadily preaches that by and from the welfare of his country. Radicals all over the world glorify in this.

VIII. A statesman who said that the tree of liberty must be watered every twenty years by the blood of the oppressed. He was a member in the Bill of Rights, with the right of free for all un-American committees, the right of

Would You Mind Weighing In?



American Radicals

By HENRY BEIDEL CANBY
(Registered Under the Saturday Review of Literature)
W anti-Russian nor anti-human nature. Hence we feared that the Congress Un-American Committee might afford a little opportunity for comment upon the current investigation. However, their procedure so resembles in some aspects the People's Court of America, and especially the investigating committees in Soviet Russia that even the most violent anti-Communist in this country must be appalled.

Here is a list of names that can certainly be made to look smug if Mr. Thomas gets his "You-don't-have-to-know-it" methods at work upon their books. If their radicalism or subversive attitudes toward the Government cannot be branded as Communism, it can be made to appear that they would have been Communists if they could!

I. A poor scholar who published an appeal to discontinue the Red Cross drive, and was charged that our Government was conducted without principle. He defended a fanatic who attacked the rights of property in human beings and urged a revolt of the slaves. Henry D. Thoreau (but a rich scholar).

II. A rich scholar who said that for his conscience was superior to government, and love more important than the efficiency of the Army. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

III. Two ex-stallions who violently attacked the conduct of the country's Navy. Herman Melville and James Fenimore Cooper. The latter scurrilously criticized the war in the Pacific, and was published abroad, and was a close associate of a notorious fellow-traveler with French radicalism—Lafayette.

IV. A novelist who was for some time a member of the celebrated Communist organization, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

V. Two well-known radicals who admitted that they were deeply influenced and subsidized by a radical ally with various radical associations that were their father) and must (according to the Communist procedure) be named by and from the names. Henry and William James.

VI. Journalists who deserted the organization (the CIO) to get a job under another's flag. He publicly stated that his greatest fear was that he might become that lowest of human creatures, an American conscript.

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WASHINGTON
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Anyone who thought this would be merely a matter of signing a checkbook by the way now has been thoroughly disillusioned. The State Department is preparing a voluminous report which will be sent to the line of what is officially called the European Recovery Program or ERP.

Two or three additional volumes on the telephone-directory scale of size are being prepared. The Harriman Report, analyzing the availability of American resources as measuring against European needs, contained about 100,000 words.

The agreement to the joint Congressional committees, Marshall emphasized once again the urgency for action. He said that he was coming weeks for France, Italy and Austria, and that he was planning to staff off hunger and cold at \$97,000,000. This would cover the cost of the Marshall Plan, presumably, Congress will have adopted the long-term recovery program which would be the reconstruction can begin.

THE BIG PROBLEM
The State Department's comparatively brief statement Secretary Marshall

Marquis Childs A Year Of Decision

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Joseph Alsop Berlin, Ruined City

BERLIN
THE Soviet plans can of course only be guessed at, but there is strong evidence that they will encompass a highly significant appeal. The Soviets here have not concealed their angry disappointment in the changes that the Socialist Unity Party (the stooge party formed by forced merger of the German Communist Party and the East German mass following) has made. The changes are that the Socialist Unity Party will be merged with the new Russian satellite, the Labor Club, which is to be constructed from the war-time Free German movement, the German soldiers, officers and generals who were captured by the Soviets.

Field Marshal von Paulus, who was the commander of the German forces in the East, has been most conspicuous in the movement was brought to Berlin by the Soviet army. The Soviet Union has been most conspicuous in the movement was brought to Berlin by the Soviet army. The Soviet Union has been most conspicuous in the movement was brought to Berlin by the Soviet army.

They have actually rounded up the German soldiers, officers and generals who were captured by the Western Allies. They have actually rounded up the German soldiers, officers and generals who were captured by the Western Allies. They have actually rounded up the German soldiers, officers and generals who were captured by the Western Allies.

WEST VS. SOVIETS
It is entirely probable that these men are employed to lead a German Army being organized and trained by the United States. It is entirely probable that these men are employed to lead a German Army being organized and trained by the United States. It is entirely probable that these men are employed to lead a German Army being organized and trained by the United States.

Simultaneously, the English and American public opinion has been forced to pay attention to the movement of Western Germany. Even if Germany is to be divided, there is a strong possibility that the West will give the Germans of the West Zone clear responsibility for the Soviet and American forces in the East. It is axiomatic to talk of any other kind of American economic theorizing is now less

Giants In Liberty's Cause

THOMAS JEFFERSON. And with him may be pillored the makers of the Constitution of conservative Connecticut, which expressly reserves the right to revolution.

IX. Let us be whimsical, but not more so than our committee. That great leader who is known to have been in the service of a foreign power. To be sure the power was not foreign when he served out a question of time sequence, whether in Russian films when we were Allies, or in this instance, does not seem to trouble the committee. The reference is to George Washington.

X. Ad William Dean Howells, who was a Socialist; Henry George, who hit at the very heart of capitalism; Bellamy, who "Looking Backward" went far ahead of Communism in its proposed reorganization of society, and enough more to dim the glory of American literature if their reputations should be smeared and smirched.

Gentlemen of the committee, do you think it would have been a better America today if these men of imagination had been officially smeared and harrowed to silence? A government that gives its critics a bad name in order to hang them—well, we have seen two such governments, one now in the ruins of the Weimar Republic, and one now in the ruins of their houses, and a double plague on whoever tries to build another like them in the terrorism of smirch and smear.

People's Platform

Jack Aley Of WABZ
ALBEMARLE

Editors, The News:
IN the Nov. 7 issue of The News you printed a story from Gaffney, S. C. regarding a new radio station. In that my husband, Robert E. Liverance, is referred to as "manager of a station in Albemarle." This is incorrect, as Jack Aley is manager here. Bob is chief engineer.

I know that the matter is important enough to warrant a correction, but perhaps it is due Mr. Aley as manager.

MRS. ROBERT E. LIVERANCE.

Research shows that most of us go to bed two hours earlier than our grandfathers did. Moreover, we never have to get up during the night to what is wrong with the horse—Roanoke Times.

A Westerner succumbs to drinking a half-gallon of whisky on a bet, which is perhaps as well. There are three things to remember, the morning after: Jackson Daily News.

Dre Pearson's Friendship Train Shows American Spirit

BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP TRAIN—One thing that Governor Warren of California called attention to about the Friendship Train was that there was no official of the United States Government on board.

The railroads provided free transportation. Local citizens along the route provided the food and loaded the cars. A few patriotic leaders in Hollywood, such as Harry Warner, did the organizing.

It is this that is important. It represents the difference between certain people abroad who wait for their government to do the job, and the American people who act ahead of their Government.

Rocky Road To Peace
THE plain fact is that there is no easy road to peace. It is a long, stiff, rocky climb. It costs almost as much in dollars of effort and planning as does the only difference is that the road is paved with the American people.

gradually are beginning to realize this, and that is this one reason why all sorts of people, little and big, have jumped at the chance to promote food for friendship.

Today the most important story to tell the people of Europe is the genuine desire of the American public for friendship and their never-ending help. When the ladies of five churches in Kemmerer, Wyoming, collect \$5,000,000 worth of food, it is estimated that the people of Wyoming should not encroach.

DREAM OF HUMAN FRIENDSHIP
When the train left the station at Rawlins, Wyoming, it carried a large carload of milk and the people of Rock Springs, Wyoming, stand in the snow for an hour to see the train.

Friendship Despite Snow
ITS not an easy story to translate into words. The Elks of Casita and Minifolia Counties, Idaho, contributing one full

carload of wheat. There aren't any Elks lodges in France and Italy, and Idaho wheat now sells for around \$3 a bushel. The University of Nevada pushing the collection of wheat from all over that far-flung state. The Indian girls band at Reno. Two Chinese girls at Stockton dressed in Italian and French fashions. The Mormon Church in Kayville, Utah, raising one carload of special seed wheat for the Friendship Train.

Call Boy To Governor
WARM-HEARTED Governor Earl Warren of California was participating in a coast-to-coast broadcast featuring the Friendship Train and three railroad engineers here and across the country. He was an engineer in the days of his youth when he was outside Paris; also, there was an Italian locomotive engineer who expressed a word of greeting to the railroad men of the Southern Pacific. One of the engineers was a young man named Bascom Farrow, locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific. One of the engineers was a young man named Bascom Farrow, locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific.

Suddenly Governor Warren strode over to Farrow. "I used to be call-boy for you in Bakerfield 40 years ago," said the Governor, putting out his hand.

Son of a union man who lost his job during a strike, the Governor had worked in the Southern Pacific roundhouse at Bakerfield in his teens.

Those 'Sinister' Dixie Flags

YOU COULD have knocked us over with a couple of Donald Duck's tailfeathers when we first heard the notion seriously advanced that Southern rooters who carry Confederate flags to football games are somehow "un-American," "reactionary," or "what-not. A few people seem to have acquired the bizarre idea that when Virginia rooters showed up at the Harvard and Pennsylvania games carrying the Stars and Bars, they were engaged in a nefarious plot to revive human slavery and the "yes, mass" tradition clearly implied in its account of the Harvard-Virginia game at Charlottesville last month that the Scott Stadium did so as a gesture of antagonism to the North, or its institutions. Nor were it pleasing to recall that in the magazine's November 10 issue effectively disposes of that nonsense. The writer of the letter points out that "it is virtually impossible to find a single instance of the flag of the gallant old Confederacy where ever this university plays a 'Yankee' eleven here or in the North."

Some of Virginia's leading citizens carried the Stars and Bars with them to Philadelphia last Saturday to see the Pennsylvania game. It was about as significant as though they had worn loud neckties to Franklin Field—which some of them did. They were out to have a fling, they were feeling their oats, and they waved the flag of the South to show that they were in a good humor and rooting for Virginia.

Thousands of listeners heard the radio announcer say during the half that most of those waving the flag of the Confederacy were from New York and Pennsylvania. However, it seemed at least to signify that the flag-waving had no sectional significance. The customers from New York and Pennsylvania would hardly have made gestures in disapproval as though they had worn loud neckties to Franklin Field. The Virginia fans who were the banner of Dixie when they carried the flag to Philadelphia. It was all a bit of good, clean fun. It was all a bit of good, clean fun. It was all a bit of good, clean fun.