

No Substitutes For Marshall Plan

OUR CALL for a movement to preserve the name Marshall Plan for the European Recovery Program is being repeated today. This is necessary to keep editorial writers, headline writers and others from abbreviating the program to ERP, something which would add further to the general confusion and waste already in common use.

As earlier explained, this movement is animated by more than a naive prejudice against ERP, which has a vulgar sound. ERP simply doesn't belong in any respectable company of geometrical figures and it is particularly inappropriate as the designation for a program which will forever be identified with the name of Marshall.

Our interest in the original Marshall Plan is increased this week by a report from Washington that a Congressional committee has been set up for a special new agency to handle direct aid to Europe—has been proposed by the Herter Committee of the House. Rep. Herter is the Massachusetts Republican who is co-chairman of the House Foreign Aid Committee.

We don't have the details of the Herter plan which is being offered as a substitute for the long-range Marshall Plan which President Truman submitted to Congress in another week or so. However, it obviously marks the beginning of a determined GOP drive to set up an independent agency which will be much more

responsive to the Republican Congress than to the Administration and Secretary Marshall's State Department.

There probably will be a Taft Plan before long and other proposed substitutes for the genuine Marshall Plan, and where this will lead us nobody knows. But this week is certain: if the Congressional opposition proceeds to the point where the Marshall Plan agency is divorced from Secretary Marshall's direction, or where it gives the Republicans the dominant voice in State Department policy-making, then we are headed for nothing but trouble.

Congress must, of course, set up adequate safeguards for the spending of the money and the allocation of American supplies. But Congress must not use this program as an opportunity for Republican meddling in European political affairs. Secretary Marshall has furnished the vision, worked out the blueprint and provided the leadership for a reconstruction program that is soundly designed to restore Europe as a stable and lasting peace.

Too many Republicans have shown that they regard the project as a means for continuation of the two-world conflict. Congress will have committed a terrible blunder if it substitutes a program authority that departs from the spirit of the true Marshall Plan or obstructs the diplomatic work of our Secretary of State.

To Peace Through War Talk

WE FIND considerable cause for cheer in an item that comes to this desk quoting one Dr. A. A. Brill to the effect that war talk is a good thing. It's a tonic, says Dr. Brill, a psychological aid to the "outstanding American interpreter of Aligned Freed," the renowned psychologist, and who writes for the *Journal of Living*.

The Brill information is well-timed with news of mounting world tension and the meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in London for another round of the German question, and it directs our attention to an interesting aspect of the Russian war scare which has kept us in a lather since mid-Summer.

But first, the Brill theory. "Sports consists of a catharsis by which we purge ourselves of aggression," the doctor writes. "And war talk is the same medicine." War itself comes as a relief to many people, he continues, because all the frustrations they feel in peacetime are like a burning fire upon the enemy. But when the "emotional holiday" is over, it is not easy to settle back to old routines. Peace can be declared for reasons, but not for emotions.

It is in peacetime that the war becomes a release for the aggressiveness which is not yet spent. Emotional transition from war to peace is as difficult as economic or political transition. And like economic, it has symptoms. Dr. Brill explains.

Under this analysis, the war agitation

we have been having is a natural and wholesome settling down process rather than a prelude to actual hostilities. Andrei Vlasov and his excited Soviet buddies are just suffering from a "hangover" and not trying to inflame us into warlike acts. They've had time to mull over work a lot of this extra emotional bump out of their systems and, in this connection, we note that the British Foreign Secretary arrived in London for the Foreign Ministers' Conference in a sedate manner that encouraged guarded optimism over the outcome of the parley. Psychiatrists wonder what it is. However, we have our fingers crossed as we are uncertain whether the good effects of this treatment will last long enough for our place to get into print.

The Russians themselves are great hands at psychology and we wonder if they haven't been working something like the Brill theory on us. It is certain that their trumped up war scare has had a sobering effect on the American people. It has made people to recognize the utter devastation inherent in another war. Thus far, at any rate, we seem to be progressing toward reason in the normal Freudian way. If you are still suffering from a "hangover" who still are suffering from a hangover and can't make any sense out of this piece, Dr. Brill says you can get relief in games, sports or hobbies. You might try running a mile around your house, or you might try building a log in your basement this winter while the steamers are fighting it out.

Albert Lea To Charlotte

WE HAVE just received a copy of the annual report of the Albert Lea, Minn., Chamber of Commerce, a document which has attracted wide attention and which seems to disprove the old maxim that you can't have a good word with a hammer. It is a clear evidence that a good booster is a good knacker which is of interest to up and coming communities everywhere.

The retired president, a manufacturing executive by the name of Macley Lyon, states the case in a letter to Chamber members. Instead of writing the usual flowery review of a year of outstanding accomplishments, etc., he finds no reason why "we should break any arms pitting ourselves on the back" and lets himself go in this fashion:

"Take housing. You don't have to be a Ph. D. to see that it's our No. 1 problem right now. We can't invite new business to our town when we can't adequately house our own veterans. In attempting to obtain more housing units it was found necessary to urge the Federal Government to municipal housing authority. Albert Lea now has the housing authority, but we haven't got the housing."

So it goes on airport expansion, highway and transportation development, local station improvement, support for schools, recreation facilities for young people, health and sanitation problems that

"only determined Chamber members can solve." "All this and more—remain and on in Albert Lea, yet here we have an exceptionally co-operative city administration and excellent press and radio assistance . . . we have such rich resources of men and money that we are able to do it all together, that measured by our potential our accomplishment has been small."

Actually Albert Lea is an attractive, progressive community near the Southern border of Minnesota, industrial, convention, and shopping center for a rich agricultural region. It has drawn national attention with its Albert Lea Plan and Jobs, Inc., a co-operative enterprise to create new business opportunities for veterans and maintain maximum employment. The nation read of Albert Lea again this year on Milton Reynolds' Day, homecoming celebration for the pen manufacturer who flew around the world for a new record. Albert Lea obviously has its full quota of the American spirit of enterprise and a glance at the Chamber's record for the year shows the retiring president could have done the world for a new record.

But, as his letter points out, "The important thing is that we remain unsatisfied!" He is an attitude that commands respect of any other community which is properly called to mind. The Albert Lea Chamber isn't bragging up its potential, but isn't yet measuring up to its potential.

From The Dallas Morning News

Rural Blight On Cities

IF THE penalizing of cities by rural Legislatures were merely a sportive outsmarting by country soldiers, it might do little harm. But, as Woodall Rodgers of Dallas pointed out in his presidential address before the American Agricultural Association at New Orleans, the loading of endless restrictions on the cities is strangling their social welfare and progressive development. It robs urban citizens of their better life, stifles economic growth, and ages the grabbing of City Governments by racketeering political machines.

Some states that have many large cities, as New York does, have checked this trend before the American Agricultural Association from rural domination that warps legislation to selfish ends. In blocking restricting, in diverting State taxes to rural areas while denying them to the cities

from which most of them come and in flagrantly violating home rule provisions the rural Legislatures not only are being unfair to the cities but are holding back state-wide progress. In Texas the Legislature twice denied Dallas and other cities a neighborhood development plan. The South allows them to replace slums without outside cost.

The cities, which in states like Texas are denied proportional representation in Legislatures, are almost helpless in obtaining remedy for this situation. They can only appeal to a sense of fair play on the part of rural legislators. The only way the Constitution may give some redress is through the courts. Meanwhile, spokesmen for the rural areas need to give more consideration to the plight of those who live in cities.

If I Ever Find This Guy I'll Arrest Him On Sight



Freedom Train

Freedom--At Dawn's Early Light

By CHARLES W. DUKE
(Reprinted for Editor & Publisher)

IMPORTANT in Freedom Train's catalogue of comments is the document known as Mayflower Compact, a collection of which group of the earliest and best known American settlers demonstrated their inherent capacity for self-government.

The group known as the Pilgrims fled England in 1620 to avoid religious persecution. They went first to the Netherlands, but after 12 years decided to strike out for America. The Pilgrims had a patent for the Virginia Company but the Mayflower had a stormy voyage and was blown far off its course to the north. Driven to Cape Cod, and landed in a harbor that was to become known as Plymouth on a rock that was to become equally famous.

A minority group were in favor of turning back toward Virginia rather than forfeit their patent. But majority opinion prevailed and the situation resulted in the formation of the Mayflower Compact. This was an agreement which all male passengers signed that they would, in the words of William Bradford, "submit to such government and governors as (they) should by common consent agree to make and choose."

This became the basis for the democratic form of government which was developed in New Plymouth. The Mayflower Compact was important in that it contained ingredients which eventually were poured into the constitutional forms of government for all 13 of the original colonies.

Laws were enacted by a General Court, a representative assembly of one elected annually by the freemen or qualified voters. Important judicial and administrative functions were carried out by the governor and his staff, all of them elected to office. On the matter of justice, the General Laws made no distinction between rich and poor, and equally and impartially administered unto all, not solely or carelessly deferred unto any. It was provided that all litigants were to be by jury, and that no person was to "suffer" but according to law, and "by due course and process of law."

Shown on the ship was the text of the Mayflower Compact as published in John Mourt's "Relations of 1622," the first account printed in England of the voyage of the Pilgrims to the New World. The compact was signed by the governor and his staff "reviewed the laws of the colony, and reduced them to better order."

The American Philosophical Society has provided the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges of 1701. This is the original of the famous document signed by William Penn in 1701, which was the first of the grants of colonial liberties. Penn's First Frame of Government was the broadest grant of civil liberties to the colonies across the brown plains of Kansas. His plan of government proved too unwieldy in that it provided so large a council as to tax the resources of the colony. This succeeded in securing a "Great Charter of the Province."

Also from the Library of Congress comes the Declaration of the Sentiments, dated 1776. The

is an early printing of the proceedings of a Congress held in New York that year when delegates from nine of the colonies met to protest against the alleged injustices of the Stamp Act—the "taxation without representation" issue. An Act of Parliament required the use of stamps on papers used in legal proceedings, such as deeds, mortgages and inventories, on licenses to practice law or sell liquor, on college diplomas, playing cards, debt, pamphlets, newspapers and advertisements. Stamp duties were heavy and penalties were imposed for violations of the law.

Twenty seven delegates attended. The declaration adopted asserted the colonists owed the same allegiance and had the same inherent rights as Englishmen born within the realm. The Stamp Act Congress and its declaration are held significant by historians in that they were the first evidence of united colonial action against parliamentary threats to colonial self-government.

In 1774, a young Virginia lawyer by the name of Thomas Jefferson who had been elected to represent Albemarle at the Virginia convention of that year, wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Summary of Views of the Rights of British America." It was viewed by such incidents as the famed Boston Tea Party and other non-violent protests against the Stamp Act. Jefferson's pamphlet is described as "the boldest declaration of American rights that had yet been written. This original paper is aboard Freedom Train."

Also some works of the immortal Thomas Paine, Colonel Richard Gimbel has lent for the exhibition a copy of one of the most eloquent of all Paine pamphlets. It is the one in which he speaks of "the rights of the people" and which he wrote as an author declared that "the cause of liberty in America in this hour is the cause of all mankind."

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Princeton University Library has made available for the tour the manuscript essay of James Iredell, one of the first Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, written in 1776, in which he eloquently sets forth the case of the colonists against British rule.

Quote, Unquote

So long as it doesn't get into the wrong hands we aren't apprehensive of the official announcement—with respect to college enrollment of 230,000 students in the United States—that "Education everywhere are breaking their necks, but have been unable to accommodate all who want to go to college." The statement was made by a prominent educator who will quote that, with big headlines proclaiming that "American Educators Break Students' necks." Nashville Banner.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

BOARD THE SOUTHWEST SPECIAL FRIENDSHIP Train, and the editors are probably wondering what I am going to collect food and get back to being a newspaperman (so, also, is my wife). However, when I get on the train, I find it is a merry-go-round, and when they get out and raise some money for their Government—that, in my opinion, is news. Furthermore, it is interesting to see how many of our people look out of writing about it to me peering through keyholes in Washington.

One of the things to tell in print, however, is the enthusiasm, the generosity, and the enterprise of the American people when it comes to giving food for friends. The children of the Southwest are particularly good at this, and the world brotherhood and friendship this country has probably never seen and cherishes it is the belief that, whereas battles can win, food can help win the peace.

Warm, Thrilling Response

FOR TWO weeks now I have been riding three different sections of the Friendship Train, from Sunny California, through the mountainous West, across the brown plains of Kansas and through the smoke-begrimed industrial cities of Pennsylvania. But, regardless of geography, weather or industry, the people who have helped me have been the same. This has not been Government aid from diplomat to diplomat, but from people to people. Every conceivable section of American life has been represented. Railroad and railroad employees, small towns and big towns, all have helped. The children of the Southwest are particularly good at this, and the world brotherhood and friendship this country has probably never seen and cherishes it is the belief that, whereas battles can win, food can help win the peace.

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Children Make Sacrifices

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Joseph Alsop
The Bear Growls

THE most significant single episode in recent months here in this column is the editorial by Joseph Alsop, a leading conservative, in which he said that he was not acquainted themselves with Soviet history and the successes of the Soviet nation. For this purpose, Alsop, a leading conservative, in which he said that he was not acquainted themselves with Soviet history and the successes of the Soviet nation. For this purpose, Alsop, a leading conservative, in which he said that he was not acquainted themselves with Soviet history and the successes of the Soviet nation.

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Samuel Grafton

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