

Walter Lippmann
Decisions
Of Marshall
Aid Acheson

DEAN ACHESON, as Gen. George C. Marshall's successor, takes over many intricate and dangerous problems. But he inherits also the benefit of decisions which only Marshall could have made convincing and acceptable in this country in the postwar era. They are the most fundamental of all decisions—in that they have defined the vital interests of the Western hemisphere in its relation to the Eastern hemisphere. The first of his great decisions was reached after a year of intensive inquiry in the midst of the Chinese civil war. It was that while this country might be able to influence somewhat, it could not direct and control the immense human upheaval in Asia, of which the Chinese civil war is only an aspect. It followed, therefore, that the first American policy was not to become involved deeply and irrevocably as a partisan in a struggle of which no man can foresee the outcome—and by not becoming involved, to keep open the door between the new nations of Asia and the older nations of the West. The second of the great decisions will always be associated with Marshall's name. It was that Europe and the Americas are united, not divided as Americans once thought, by the Atlantic Ocean and its connections in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. The relations between this Atlantic community and the world beyond it—that is to say the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the new nations of Asia on the other—are the central issues of our age. They are misconceived when we reduce them all to the idea that the issue is exclusively whether mankind is to be ruled from Moscow or led by Washington. Our responsibilities, as Marshall defined them, are enormous. But they are not universal, and if, having emerged so recently and so suddenly from our own isolation, we allow ourselves to imagine that we can shape the destiny of the globe, we shall not do what we can and must do because we try to do so many things that it is impossible to do.

THE thing we can and must do is to consolidate the Atlantic community. This will not have been accomplished until the partition of Europe is ended, and the Eastern European countries are allowed to re-enter the European Commonwealth to which they belong. Among the things that it is impossible to do is to restore, or even to maintain, the relations between the West and the people of Asia which have existed for the past two hundred years. That epoch, which began with the British conquest of India in the nineteenth century, is in its last decline. The end has been honorable and cheerful when Western governments have recognized soon enough that Western empire in Asia must be liquidated—as we did in the Philippines, as Attlee did in India. The end has been squalid when the Western governments have clung to the past and have resisted the realities of the present—as in Indonesia, Indochina, and as in Bevin's adventures with the Arab League. In the case of China, the end has been tragic, especially for those who would not look at and deal with what was happening because they were so spellbound by what they believed was happening in Moscow.

THE decline of Western power in Asia is so great an historical event that for some time to come it will not be possible for any Western government to have any policy about Asia. That is to say, it will not be possible to clearly defined objectives and a program for attaining them. For the Asiatic world is now outside the reach of the military power, the economic control and the ideological influence of the Western world. There are many who think that Western power in Asia will be replaced promptly and inevitably by Soviet power. They may be right. But those who hold this view may be as wrong in their pessimism as those who were not long ago in their optimistic notion that at the end of the war we would, with some change of outward formalities, return to the pre-war status quo.

There is, therefore, some ground for hope that Asia, which has become unmanageable by Western Europe, will prove to be unmanageable by Russia. After all, when the Roman empire broke up, it had no immediate successor.

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Washington Background
New Handshake Routine
Adopted by Mrs. Truman

By The Inquirer Washington Bureau Staff
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. THOSE who have been in the White House receiving line recently report that a great change has come over Mrs. Truman. When she became First Lady in 1945 the former Bess Wallace was unused to the handshaking routine which is so much a part of White House social life. To avoid being crushed and mangled beyond recognition in the endless receiving lines she adopted the technique of simply extending her hand, almost limply, and quickly withdrawing it. Mr. Truman, by contrast, was a professional. He would extend his hand and give a hearty smile, at the same time moving his hand firmly sideways to make the line keep going. Now, however, our spies report, Mrs. Truman has outstripped her husband on handshaking technique. His has changed little, if any, but she now grasps the hand firmly, gives it a swift sideways pull, and lets go, leaving no initiative to the handshaker, and speeding up the receiving line no end.

Incidentally, President Truman twisted newsmen the other night at the reception given in his honor by Senator J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, who is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Truman told newsmen that they muffed a good story on his inauguration day. He said that House Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, could have become President of the United States, but did not. Mr. Truman said he had found a judge to swear him in there would not have been any inaugural ceremony for the President.

Between 12 noon and 12:29, a lapse of 29 minutes, the country was without a President until Mr. Truman was sworn in. Rayburn, according to Mr. Truman, told him that if he could have found a judge to swear him in there would not have been any inaugural ceremony for the President. The funniest moment at the inauguration gala, according to impartial sources, was when comedian Joe Pennington, impressed at her surroundings, was introduced to the audience, and said: "I feel as small as the hyphen between Taft and Hartley."

It takes a lot of money to lose an election. Although it is inaccurate, the best estimate of total spending for the 1948 campaign is \$13,563,878, contributed to and reported by 14 different groups. Of this, the most reasonable estimate shows that the Republican groups spent roughly \$6,793,502, while the Democrats (including the labor groups) approximately \$3,860,065. These latter figures are based on the largest expenditures listed and do not include a few thousands spent in relatively small State campaigns. The Republicans spent \$146,910 losing Senate races in Illinois, Colorado, Texas, Tennessee and Minnesota. In Texas \$24,000 of the total \$27,250 was spent in the last two weeks of the campaign, when it appeared as if H. J. Porter might have a chance to defeat Senator Lyndon Johnson. All in all, the Republicans spent at least \$500,274 on Senate races. By contrast the victorious Democrats spent only \$49,273. The bulk of financial support for the Democrats in the Senate races came from labor, which spent a total of roughly \$1,291,323 on the whole ball of wax—concentrating on the Senate and House races in the labor groups considered pivotal. The smallest expenditure noted by a national group was the Good Government National Committee, which received \$141 and spent \$139.

The Freedom Train, with its collection of priceless historical documents, has now ended its 15-month tour of the United States and will be dismantled unless a bill now pending in Congress, to extend its life for two more years, should pass. The train started in Philadelphia. The 2000 horsepower Diesel locomotive which pulled it out of the station is still with it and thus has become famous in its own right as the first engine to have traveled in all 48 States.

Taft Bloc Hurting GOP
Fights to Remove Scott
Instead of Seeking Unity

By Joseph H. Miller
Inquirer Staff Reporter
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 24. JUST when Republican leaders should be displaying a spirit of unity, in preparation to fight certain features of the Truman program, they are ready to engage in an all-out political brawl which may have its repercussions in the 1950 Congressional elections. Spearheading the potential fight is the political bloc following the leadership of Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, the ambitious Presidential aspirant who never gives up and who already has his eyes on the 1952 nomination. Taft, who everyone agrees is sincere in the ideas he promulgates, in his ambitious drive to "sew up" the 1952 Presidential nomination, is striving to do it by capturing control of the Republican National Committee at its sessions here Wednesday and Thursday.

ACCORDINGLY, the Ohioan has had his runs trained on Representative Hugh D. Scott, Jr., of the 6th Philadelphia District, who is chairman of the Republican National Committee. Scott was chosen National Chairman last June on the recommendation of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Presidential nominee, after being advanced by Pennsylvania Republican leaders. Taft will conduct his battle against Scott along a dual front. First, if he can work it out, Taft, through his political lieutenants, will attempt to have Scott ousted as chairman of the Republican National Committee at its first post-election meeting, beginning Wednesday. If unsuccessful in that maneuver, he will try to "clip" Scott influence by seeking to wreck the Philadelphia plan to call a Republican policy conference this year to outline plans for the 1950 Congressional elections. THE Ohio Senator now appears to be waging his fight against Scott on an East-Midwest and West issue. His latest recruit against the Philadelphia Congressman is Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the influential Chicago Tribune. In today's issue of the Chicago Tribune, McCormick delivered a terrific editorial blow at Scott as a "recruit of the doughfaces" and charged the National chairman with turning over control of the executive committee to the Dewey forces. Calling for the ouster of Scott, the McCormick newspaper asked the National Committee members to reinstall Carroll Reece, of Tennessee, as chairman, claiming that the Southerner was the "only National chairman in 20 years to lead the party to victory in a National election." The Tribune editorial probably was a leading to the 1946 campaign when the Republicans won control of Congress.

DESPITE the laudation of Reece by the Chicago newspaper, the Tennesseean certainly does not claim to be the Republicans' winning control of Congress in 1946. Certainly he played no role in the election of Senator Edward Martin and 28 of the 33 Republican House candidates in Pennsylvania that year. Coupled with this, the record written by the Democratic-controlled Congress before the 1948 elections certainly must have been a powerful influence in helping the Republicans win the House and Senate that year, just as the record of the 1948 Republican Congress must have been a factor in returning the Democrats to power.

THIS is no time for the Republicans to quarrel if they hope to stage a comeback in 1950. When the Taft aides talk about accomplishments they need look no further than Pennsylvania, which turned in its 35 electoral votes for Dewey with the largest majority in the country. Scott also was re-elected to Congress by a huge majority. What about Taft's State of Ohio? President Truman carried it. What about McCormick's State of Illinois? Mr. Truman won there also. While we are neither defending nor condemning Scott's stewardship as a National chairman, it would appear that Pennsylvania has a sound argument to retain the top spot in the Republican organization. Too long have Pennsylvania Republican leaders been inclined to go along with the South, West and Mid-West. For once they should stand up and demand what is rightfully theirs.

Samuel Grafton
Truman Talk
Clashes With
Allied Deeds

THAT was very good, what the President said about lifting up the "underdeveloped" areas of the world, giving them vitalizing shots of democracy and technical progress, and helping them to grow. But what are the other members of the Western Alliance going to be doing all that time? Are we to stroke the foreheads of the Indonesians tenderly, and help them with their algebra—while the Dutch pin their ears back? Are we to lift Asia up to a new concept of "freedom and happiness"—while the French keep an army of 100,000 roaming through Indo-China?

ARE we to hail gleefully the emergence of "new nations"—while Britain continues a program of calculated hostility toward Israel, yielding, when and if it does, only under the pressure of outraged public opinion? For us to make advanced speeches about lifting up the underdeveloped regions, while other members of the Western Alliance, our most intimate partners, continue to use the old ways of force, would mean that the West, as a whole, was giving the East, as a whole, something like a planetary roundabout. As a matter of fact, there is something rather unsatisfying about having a new scheme for relations with the Far East laid down in a speech by a single Western statesman, however well-intentioned. Relations between the Far East and the West should be defined, not in a declaration, but in an agreement. There is a very simple way of finding out if our policy toward the East is a good one. That is to ask the East whether it likes it. This may be a crude method, but no better has ever been devised in the history of political relationships.

FORTUNATELY, an operational setup exists for reaching an agreement as to future relations between East and West. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has been conducting an Asian Conference at New Delhi, summoned chiefly to resist the Dutch attack on Indonesia. At this conference Nehru has suggested that the nations of the Far East should form a permanent, regional organization, within the United Nations, in pursuit of common aims. The West can hardly object to this, since it, too, is forming a regional organization, the North Atlantic Defense Alliance.

INSTEAD of shaking in our boots because the East wants to form such an alliance, or allowing ourselves to catch the shakes from nearby imperialists, we ought to dispatch a hearty message of goodwill to the Asian Conference, and begin to work at once toward a meeting between representatives of that Conference and of the Western Alliance, for the formal settlement of all outstanding problems. For the first time in history, let there really be collective bargaining between East and West, in a conference from which might emerge a declaration of the greatest importance, the most startling promise, for the future of mankind.

BEFORE there can be such a settlement, however, the members of the Western Alliance must agree among themselves as to what policies they intend to pursue in the Far East. The Dutch must review their curious notion that they can act as partners when it pleases them to act as partners, and as lone operators when they like that better. And that was the chief weakness of the portion of the President's speech dealing with the underdeveloped regions. If he can't promise the decent treatment by the Western Alliance, what can he promise?

HEARD on this beat in Washington: There won't be a depression in 1949, nor will the jobless number anywhere near the 4,000,000 now being predicted by the experts—so say skilled AFL researchers. Ever since the layoffs began late last year in New England and the mid-west, these AFL men with the country's greatest source of labor information available, have been investigating what's been referred to as a "job crisis." Now they say privately that instead of a recession they expect a slight increase in unemployment. They're no crystal gazers, those

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME
WITH HALF THE HILL
EMPTY, THERE'S ALWAYS
THE SLALOM FRENCH WHO
COMES DOWN WHERE
EVERYONE ELSE IS GOING
UP
THANK TO HUGH A. WATSON,
DOUGLAS HALL, MCGILL UNIV.,
MONTREAL, CANADA

Gossip of the Nation
Walter Winchell

THIS column by Walter Winchell was written before the U. S. Department of Justice announced that Walter Gieseeking had agreed to leave the United States before 11 A. M. today. See story on Page 1.
NEW YORK, Jan. 24. MEET HERR GIESEKING — The day the Second World War ended muddle-heads in key spots in the U. S. Government (especially in the State Department and Immigration Service) took over admission of Europeans into this country. The result has been a dangerous trend which is getting worse and worse. . . . It has reached the point where the American people should be told the facts so that they can decide what to do about it. They have been admitting every prominent continental personality who applies—so long as he does NOT have an anti-Nazi record. . . . Opera singers and musicians, especially, have been finding the door wide open.

AND now comes Walter Gieseeking, International famous German concert pianist, who is here for a tour—starting at New York's Carnegie Hall (where else?) . . . When his American managers were confronted with reports that Gieseeking was a Nazi collaborator they published their answer in an 11-page pamphlet. . . . Let's take their claims point by point: CLAIM: "To be sure Gieseeking . . . remained with his family in Europe during the war; he played the piano rather than enter the military service for which he was eligible. One may question Gieseeking's wisdom in preferring to live in Germany and educate his daughters there after Hitler's course for the German Ship of State had become evident, but certainly neither Gieseeking nor anyone else should be branded solely for reasons of citizenship." ANSWER: Gieseeking had a thousand opportunities from 1933 to 1939 to get out of Germany and denounce Hitler, without endangering his family. Thomas Mann and a thousand other heroes did.

CLAIM: That Gieseeking did not refuse to play the music of "non-Aryan" composers but unfortunately after the war broke out his concerts in Germany were restricted to an approved repertoire. ANSWER: Y'mean he goose-stepped to Hitler's orders like any Nazi? And what was "approved" music—the Horst Wessel Song? CLAIM: That Gieseeking played before Hitler only

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. MANHATTAN MEMORANDA: Miami Beach season in the doldrums despite fervid press agent reports, and for the same familiar reason: exorbitant prices. The newest big hotel (the Saxony) is asking \$60 a day double for one room; the newest big night club (the Copacabana) is tossing caution to the wind to get the tourist trade with Kay Thompson and the four Williams brothers, the Jack Cole dancers (equally expensive), Peter Lind Hayes and Sammy Kaye's band. The prima ballerina of "Annie Get Your Gun," Lubov Rudenko, is knitting tiny ballet slippers. . . . Thrush Stella Roman, of the Met, makes her video debut Feb. 2 with a chorus of 14 exotic singing birds. Marlene Dietrich to make another album (for Decca) of songs from "A Foreign Affair" . . . Lois Da Fee, the gargantuan strip teaser, wants to quit that occupation to become a chorus girl. . . . Cartoonist James Thurber is doing the curtain for the new Vernon Duke-Ogden Nash musical.

THE Fair Deal blueprint calls for a law permitting the Department of Labor to set up a union welfare fund administration. . . . Capital rumor has the U. S. Government creating a special closed circuit Coast-to-Coast television setup (via straitwires) for the Philippine New York Fire Commissioners Quayle's next headache may be the demand for an investigation of "unfair practices," whereby firemen must seek the aid of lawyers to get their retirement pensions put through. . . . Pro baseball may get a car similar to the Happy Chandler setup in baseball.

THEater, one of the larger legitimate theaters, for its video shows. . . . Veteran producer Al Woods, seriously ill and bedridden, may be permanently retired from the field. The Shuberts are paying his medical bills and will continue to do so long

The Labor Front
AFL Experts Discount Talk of Job Slump

By Victor Riesel
LADS. So there may be much in what they predict. We'll see. ENERGETIC little Jimmie Petrillo did more than fiddle for the President during inauguration week. The musician's chief role in the entire, fabulous priced orchestra. Xavier Cugat left sunny Miami with rumba players by chartered plane to join nine other top bands, including those of Phil Spitalny, Guy Lombardo, Lionel Hampton and Benny Goodman, all ordered in by the union's executive board, which paid the tab. No matter how friendly Mr. Truman is to labor leaders in private conversations and in public, as was evident all last week, the President is determined to get a new labor law with power to control critical national strikes, for he

expects John Lewis to pull one this summer again. IN SEVERAL cities including St. Louis, labor chiefs are demanding representation on the Police Commissioners' Board. . . . The first wage cut to be handed members of a big union will go to United Automobile Workers duespayers in GM plants. With the cost of living off about 1 percent, they'll lose about 54 cents a week under their contract which hitches wages to the up and down swings in the cost of living. Important industrialists are predicting considerable significance in an arbitrator's rejection of the CIO Textile Workers' bid for a 10 cent-an-hour increase in pay for some New England workers. Each year in the past experts have watched the early, pace-setting Textile negotiations in that cotton mill belt as a sign of things to come in the next wage round and now see affecting the entire fourth round drive this spring and summer.

Johnny Despot, one of Phil Murray's Steel Workers lieutenants and California representative, was picketing Communist pickets the other day and was arrested and held in Angles for a short while for wearing a rubber mask of Joe Stalin as a gag to deride the leftwingers. The charge was masquerading in public without a permit. The Comies were permitted to continue their demonstration. IF THE 12 national Communist chiefs now on trial for conspiring to teach doctrines advocating violent overthrow of the government are convicted and go to the federal clink, they might find themselves in the care of anti-Communist CIO guards. The Atlanta and Leavenworth prison keepers broke away from the left wing Public Workers last fall. But the rebels stayed in the CIO and joined the clean new Government Workers Union which has jurisdiction over the Council of Prison Locals. This council, some time ago ran a banquet in Atlanta attended by most of the Atlanta prison guards union officials. The warden and prison Chaplain were also guests.

Louella Parsons
LeRoy Plans
Trip Abroad
For 'Paris'

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 24. NOW it comes out why Mervyn LeRoy is going to Europe. The little man with the big cigar is going to make a picture there titled, "Paris." Just like all the other pictures M-G-M has lined up for European production, the exteriors will be filmed in Paris, but matched with the interiors shot at the big Elstree studio outside London. When I asked Mervyn about the story, he said: "It's a s o u t n A m e r i c a n family with four daughters living in Paris."

"So of 'Little Women' of gay Paris?" I wanted to know. He laughed. "No, but we're planning to have the premiere of 'Little Women' in Paris soon after Kitty and I get there in April. This means that Mervyn will take off just as soon as he finishes 'Any Number Can Play' with Clark Gable. I couldn't pin him down for a cast for 'Paris,' but I hear Elizabeth Taylor and Jane Powell are two possibilities.

Francis Sullivan, who gave us a splendid characterization as the bishop in 'Joan of Arc,' arrives early next month to play a role in 'Storm Over Vienna' at M-G-M. Sullivan has a comedy part, which pleases him very much since it is a change of pace from both 'Joan of Arc' and 'Great Expectations.'

Breathes there a television fan with reception so dim he has not seen Gorgeous George, "the human bobby pin," who steps into the wrestling ring with marcelled hair, a perfume atomizer and a valet? Republic figures they have signed a hunk of box office appeal if they get him for 'Fardon My Toe Hold.' In fact, Albert De Monde wrote this original with G. G. in mind. Stephen Auer, who will produce this epic, has offered Nature Boy Rogers and other current cauliflowerer luminaries jobs in the same film.

Celeste Holm hasn't forgotten that she was brought to Hollywood as a singing star. So far she has had many a song, and now she is trying to do something about it. She is asking permission to go to Paris and play the lead in the movie version of Offenbach's 'La Vie Parisienne,' which R. Gilbert is producing. Henry Lyndell, Gilbert's representative, has been in touch with Celeste, and has made her a flattering offer for Gilbert. She speaks French, and would like to be able to accept.

Snaphots of Hollywood Collected at Random: Peter Shaw is testing at 20th. All that is holding up his marriage to Angela Lansbury is his desire to get a job before they marry. Ted Peckham, who had so much publicity briefly when he started his escort bureau, is getting married in April. His bride-to-be is Graciela Pecci Blount, socially prominent. Howard Duff is entertaining his mother, Mrs. Hazel Duff, of Seattle.

S. Z. Sakall, the "cute" little plump man with the accent, is taking time out to go to Palm Springs for a month. Says "Cuddies," "I intend to get all four of my chins sunburned." Dolores Moran, whose baby is 4 months old, is reading scripts and expects to return to the screen. You can imagine Walter Kane's fright when his doctor told him an insect bite on his arm was caused by a black widow spider, the most deadly of all spiders in this part of the world. Walter has been in bed for a week.

Richard Conte is reading the Lillian Hellman script, 'Mont Serrat,' based on the life of Simen Bolivar. He has permission to do a play on Broadway, and this will probably be it. Barbara Bel Geddes and Carl Schroeder celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary today in Arrowhead with their 4-year-old daughter. Cyd Charisse is taking ballet lessons in New York while Tony Martin is busy at the Roxy.

Inquirer on File
At Free Library

BOUND files of the printed editions of The Philadelphia Inquirer, starting with the year 1831, and a file of the microfilm editions of The Inquirer, starting with the issue of Jan. 1, 1941, are available at the Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan square (Parkway at 19th). This department at the Free Library is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays. The Library is closed on all legal holidays and on Sundays, during the summer.

Headline Hopping
Traffic Solution: Limit Streets
To Cars That Are Paid For

By Ollie Crawford
HIGHWAY ENGINEERS have discovered what's causing traffic congestion in all our big cities. Automobiles. It's getting so pedestrians are buying them in self-defense. The Automotive Safety Foundation made the discovery. They found out people had 41 million cars, but not how they got them. We finally get two cars in every garage and run right into a traffic snarl. Instead of a chicken in every pot, we have the auto drivers in the soup. The auto business is getting so big that some dealers had to put an extra leaf in the table. Autoists drove 387 billion miles last year, mostly looking for parking places. It will be 450 billion miles by '55, unless some of them find a space. It isn't fair. Texas gets all the wide open spaces and it hasn't even got a traffic problem. In Washington, the easiest way to get to the White House is the Truman method. The experts say 350,000 cars a day enter Lower Manhattan. If they were placed end to end, it would be just like New York. Lined up two abreast, they'd stretch 1800 miles to Cheyenne, Wyo., which is really getting out of the high rent district. Los Angeles needs 10,000 parking places, but it can always find one since Mrs. O'Leary kicked over the cow. Traffic congestion is proving that the business district can't take a choke. Merchants can't thrive on the people who drive on. There's only one solution. Limit the use of mid-city streets to cars that are paid for.

