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BLUEPRINT FOR U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

WHEN President Truman's special study group headed by Gordon Gray began his study of the U. S. foreign economic program some months ago, the most urgent problem was to find a way to close the dollar gap, and thus reduce heavy American hand-outs abroad.

- 1. Because of the worsening international situation, Western Europe, the most critical area in the world today, will continue to need Marshall Plan aid beyond the target expiration date of 1955.
2. Japan, well along the road to self-sufficiency, may need to be strengthened still further as a bulwark against Communism in the Far East.
3. Aid to underdeveloped areas must be vastly expanded in order to increase the production of raw materials for the armament of the free world, and to improve the low standards of living upon which Communism thrives.

TAFT & DEWEY ON ISOLATIONISM

I don't know what they mean by "isolationist". Nobody is an isolationist here. That's just name calling, and I don't think anybody's going to do it.

THOSE WORDS, Senator Taft of Ohio answered a question put to him by U. S. News & World Report. He said you say there was any outcropping of isolationist sentiment in this campaign?

It is an answer that will hardly satisfy the millions of thoughtful Americans who are concerned lest the recent Congressional turnover will do away with the isolationist strength, the building up of collective strength among the free nations of the world.

Taft's denial of any isolationist tendencies is in sharp conflict with his almost solid record of opposition to collective action by democracies to thwart aggression. Taft is against aggression, all right, but he apparently feels that the United States should strike alone.

Let us hope that Senator Taft, after getting the answers to the questions worrying him, will come to Governor Thomas Dewey's conclusion. Asked by the same magazine if "the Republican Party is tending to go back toward an isolationist course or something of that sort," Governor Dewey replied:

"I'm afraid there are individuals of that sort who are not in a position of responsibility. I'll be fighting it."

FORMAL BUS ACTION INADVISABLE NOW

WE AGREE with Councilman Basil Boyd that the time has come for the City Council to sit down with officials of the Duke Power Co. and discuss the revised bus plan for better bus service. It has been agreed that the next step is to talk to the Duke officials.

It just doesn't make sense, however, for the City Council to take any formal action until it has heard Duke's side of the story. There will be ample time for Mr. Boyd's resolution then.

OPPOSES TEND TO GRUNT AGE

DAVID Manning White, journalism professor at Boston University, has warned newspapermen against big words. He says they are endangering their future by using terms that people don't understand. This builds up a resentment (ill-feeling) which may cause readers to turn to the radio or television for their news, he argues.

To substantiate (prove) his charge, Professor White cited an experiment (test) in which he asked students to choose synonyms (words of like meaning) for 25 words taken from newspapers. Male college students made an average of 11.5 mistakes out of 25 words.

The text words included such rare specimens (examples) as "shibboleth" (catchword), "epithet" (adjective), "balise" (ship), "perilous" (neighborhood). Now, we are fully as antagonistic to obtuse polysyllabicisms as the Boston anti-intellectual. Still, there are times when an uncommon word is necessary to convey the desired shade of meaning. In such cases it seems better, to use it and

4. A thorough administrative reorganization of the various U. S. agencies dealing with foreign economic problems should be carried out to make possible closer direction of the program.

The Gray report spelled out the basic purpose of the study—"to equip this country to pursue an economic policy abroad that would best contribute to the attainment of our foreign policy objectives."

"The objective of our foreign economic policy has been and is to encourage among the nations of the free world those economic conditions and relationships which are conducive to the development of stable democratic societies willing and able to defend themselves and raise the living standards of their peoples. These objectives are to the benefit of all peoples, and national interests are bound up with our national interests; our security and well-being are clearly connected with their security and well-being."

The timing of the report is most opportune. It is already clear that the Republican minority in the 82nd Congress will insist on a re-examination of our current foreign aid programs. Many questions will be asked. A few weeks ago, could be only partially answered. Now that the detailed Gray report is available, there is less likelihood that the Congress will take off in the wrong direction in the critical months ahead.

MANPOWER IT NEEDS AND ALL IT CAN POSSIBLY USE

Now it needs the industrial power of Western Europe to achieve a balance. Given the manpower of the Far East and the industrial power of Russia, Russia would be almost unconquerable. And any war between the U. S. and Russia would be fought on Russia's terms and in an area chosen by Russia.

No one can object to an honest appraisal of our progress toward collective security, but persons doubt the wisdom of the main goal of collective security. It is well to have friends in any struggle—friends who are both willing and able to do battle at our sides. To dismiss Western Europe as indefensible and to withdraw to our line of bases in the Atlantic would be the most tragic blunder in all the history of U. S. foreign policy.

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Chinese Behavior To Decide If World War III Comes Now

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALOP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "thirty-two dollar question" is the "Ar's" Chinese Communists, with the support of the Kremlin, are ready for all-out war in Korea? It must be said at the outset that no one in official circles here is ready to answer the question.

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Indeed, there is reason to believe that he is now readying his forces for a future offensive, designed to throw all Chinese troops out of Korea, and that this offensive is being planned for some time for further negotiations in the United States.

Although there are differences of opinion as to the exact nature of the agreement on one point, if the answer to the "thirty-two dollar question" is "no," the United States will be involved in a more or less open war, against unlimited Communist forces in the Far East.

Nothing would more delight the Kremlin than to see the United States, already desperately short on military manpower, indefinitely expand its army in order to meet a strategically pointless ground warfare on the Asiatic continent, while the Kremlin was left free to pursue its ends elsewhere.

GOP Split By Internationalists, Isolationists, McCarthyites

By MARQUIS CHILDS

TAFT's old friend and former chief supporter, B. Carroll Reece, was elected in Tennessee to the Senate last week. He is a Republican, and he is a Republican.

THE MAJOR struggle for political power in this country has been the struggle for the right to lead the Republican Party. The struggle promises to grow increasingly bitter as June of 1952 approaches.

It is a struggle that will have far-reaching effects on the course of the nation's history. It is a struggle that will have far-reaching effects on the course of the nation's history.

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of the United Nations occurs to the Sea of Japan. In the event, certain American officials believe that the immediate response should be an attempt to establish a firm defensive line across the narrow neck of the Korean peninsula at Pyongyang, in order to gain time and at least postpone an unlimited American commitment. Yet, this decision will really rest with the man on the spot, General MacArthur. It is not likely that MacArthur will favor any such passive course.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that he is now readying his forces for a future offensive, designed to throw all Chinese troops out of Korea, and that this offensive is being planned for some time for further negotiations in the United States.

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Pattern For The World

Farm Ownership ZOOMS In U. S.

By MARY HORNADAY (In The Christian Science Monitor)

WHEN the Poles introduced a behind-the-iron-curtain reform in the United Nations recently by calling for a study of land reform, they were quite considerably surprised to find the United States going along with only a slight amendment.

In the United States we believe strongly in farm ownership," explained Senator John Sparkman (D) of Alabama, a member of the United States House of Representatives. "We believe that the land that a man and his family works on and on which they make a living ought to belong to him and to his family."

The United States was fortunate to have Senator Sparkman present at this point. The son of a Southern tenant farmer and then a small farm owner himself, he probably was the one man on the United States delegation who knew about American farm ownership and the advantages of high farm prices.

In 1949, 42 per cent of the nation's farms were tenanted working the farms of others. Now with the aid of Government loans that figure has dropped to 28 per cent. Quite a record, and all accomplished without continuation of land holdings concentrated in Communist countries.

Senator Sparkman had time only to tell the UN about America's tenant farm program in brief but the whole story can be obtained from the Farmers' Home Administration.

Government loans to farmers have not been made in competition with private enterprise. They go only to farmers who are unable to obtain loans from private sources. Even with this operation and other forms of Government subsidies, private enterprise in American agriculture has never been in a better position.

Latest figures from the Department of Agriculture show that although the terms of the loans allow a farmer to repay and to lose no more than a third of the money he borrowed, over a third of the borrowers have repaid their loans in full. Indicated loans to the government under the program have amounted to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Department officials say that if the program were to be extended to cover 100,000 to 400,000 loans were made each year, the interest and other proceeds would probably be sufficient to pay all the loans and all the operating costs.

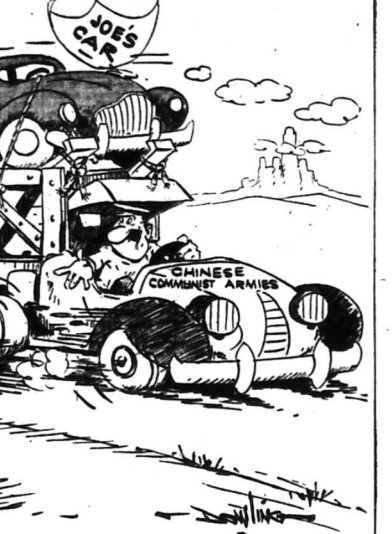
WHAT DO YOU DO WITH YOUR LEAVES?

(From The Rock Hill Herald)

Many folks burn the leaves. Some pile them to be taken away. But a growing number of smart people save their leaves to make profitable use of them. They use the leaves in back yards of the yard, leave in a fence corner or under shelter of a bush, or they set so that the wind won't blow them away. The leaves are left to rot—and the rotted leaf material becomes fine fertilizer for flower beds, garden lawn, with the additional benefit of being a mulch.

Some folks are even fancier with their leaf mold: they add to the leaves certain chemicals and use the mixture to make an even richer fertilizer. We wouldn't be surprised if some day some youngster doesn't go around a neighborhood, collect leaves folks don't want, compost them, and later sell them at a price in line with their being more valuable than top soil.

Many people who read this will say: "Reasonable. But the worst that could happen to Europe is to remember that Europe is what we have to approach. King Leopold surrendered. . . . Now Belgium, with reconstruction program, Belgium is a free nation, watching Belgium, say: 'Comes another war, we will do the same.' . . . Bombing of Korean cities by U.S. planes hasn't helped this sentiment. This is what will happen to us if war comes between Russia and America. . . . We will be the background. Our cities will be in the middle line. . . . In brief, if war broke in Europe, the North Atlantic Pact countries would not fight."



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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON (AP)—The kind of column most editors don't like me to write because it's a think-piece, and they don't pay me for it. They pay me to get the inside on the goings and comings and closed-door sessions, but I get tired allegedly crocheting under Cabinet tables, and being human, I can't help but think of a coach.

Recently I've been thinking about some of the discouraging things that have been happening in different parts of the world which have brought me back to my old-time thinking about what I would do if I were running the country. I've even got some ideas to write to Harry Truman.

First, however, here are some of the things happening in Europe that haven't hit the headlines and which we have missed because we've been so busy in the late war. In Italy, a country which we have helped out to the tune of \$10 billion, the Communist Party is now in power. The Italian Communist Party is now in power. The Italian Communist Party is now in power.

In France exists the third largest Communist Party in the world, though weakened by the Marshall Plan.

by the century-old tradition of French friendship for the U.S. The French Communist Party is still strong enough to stymie rearmament. More important, if war came, the French Communist Party would have good reasons to be against it. About fifteen per cent of the French Army is Communist, serving under Vichy officers, and the two million Communist Party members are not so ready to support the Red Army more than 48 hours.

Realistic Frenchman

ASKED LONG AGO a big French champagne producer what a friend of mine would do to defend France? "What France going to do to defend itself?" replied my friend.

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four to five per cent of our budget on armament. If we increase to 25 per cent, as the United States wants us to, we will have a good effect on the economy. We will have a good effect on the economy. We will have a good effect on the economy.