



## The Abba Hillel Silver Digital Collection

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The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

Series 1: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Reel  
52

Box  
19

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1280

Republican National Convention, 1948.

ERNEST L. KLEIN

64 EAST LAKE STREET · CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS · FRANKLIN 6001

June 7, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th St. at Ansel Road  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

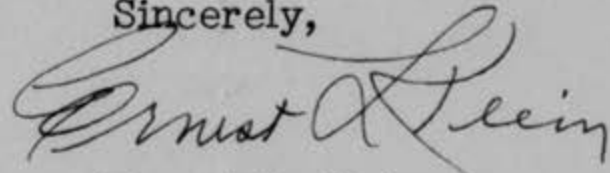
Dear Dr. Silver:

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the material which you so kindly gave to us. It was very useful and a real contribution toward the address. I hope that it will be brought out effectively.

Governor Green, too, appreciates very much your assistance.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ernest L. Klein". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first name "Ernest" being more prominent than the last name "Klein".

Ernest L. Klein

elk:cf





**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**  
SPRINGFIELD

DWIGHT H. GREEN  
GOVERNOR

June 10, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I just want you to know how very much I appreciate your thoughtful suggestions in connection with my forthcoming Keynote address at the Republican National Convention. I am grateful for your friendly cooperation.

With kindest regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

*Dwight H. Green*  
Governor

June 11, 1948

Mr. Harry Shapiro  
American Zionist Emergency Council  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the plank on Israel which I sent today with a covering letter to Senator Lodge. You may wish to send Schulson a copy of this plank.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er  
Enc.

## Taft Urges Cut In Foreign Aid And Arms Plan

Tells Sales Executives U. S. Goals Exceed Capacity; Decries Business Curbs

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, called yesterday for curtailment of foreign-relief expenditures and recommended sharp cuts in the cost of Federal military and domestic programs now underway in the country.

ing to do more than even this country has the capacity of doing."

Senator Taft's recommendations for a general curtailment of government spending came in answer to President Truman's recent advocacy of imposing "selective controls" on prices. The Senator attacked the proposal as another "New Deal demand" for more business to extend Federal controls over business. He asserted the major solution to shortages and high prices was increased production.

Recalling that under price controls white shirts, shoes and meat all went into the black market, Senator Taft said that "it is true today that prices are too high."

He added that the nation's wage-holders have been kept pace with the price boosts and expressed hope that this week Congress would approve salary increases for government employees "so they may of

at least be as well off as before the war."

Besides increasing production, Mr. Taft urged further reductions in taxes, asserting that 25 per cent of the price of goods today represents taxes being passed on to the consumer. He called for reductions in government spending, including funds for foreign relief, and for control of government purchase in the commodity market.

Introduced by Eugene S. Thomas of the Sales Executive Club of New York, as the "Pilot of the Eightieth Congress," Senator Taft said that the Congress "was adverse to principles of liberty, of individual freedom and of freedom of communities to work out their own salvation" instead of "submitting to government control."

Asserting that the imposition of government controls in other countries has resulted in a decline of productive capacity, Senator

## Costello Flies to London For Trade Pact Parley

From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

LONDON, June 16.—John A. Costello, new Prime Minister of Eire, arrived here by air from Dublin today to head a delegation of Irish ministers in trade talks with the British government. The talks will open tomorrow at a conference with Prime Minister Attlee and other British Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Costello said at a press conference that he wants to expand Anglo-Irish trade and amend the 1938 trade agreement between the two countries.

James Dillon, Agriculture Minister, told reporters he hopes Britain will buy Eire's surplus meat, poultry, pigs and bacon "at a fair price."

He said the price must at least equal prices paid to British farmers for similar products. He said Eire could more than double its present

food exports within eighteen months, provided the British government "will undertake not to apply quantitative restrictions."

**Friday is New FORD DAY!**  
See Your FORD Dealer!

## SLOANE features DUMONT TELEVISION SETS

\$445.00 to \$495.00 plus installation . . . for early delivery! Radio Department—Second Floor  
Sloane's Budget Payment Plan is an attractive one. Ask for particulars.

W & J SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET



Michael

Inky

Michael and Inky

The Cup

## How little Michael ("Butch") Whitsell finally got his silver cup from Macy's—with the right initials on it

Several thousand people in Macy's do nothing but see to it that the customer gets the right merchandise—and is happy about it.

Despite their efforts, we occasionally get a complaint. We admit it! Oh, the ratio to total transactions is something less than 1%, but the best laid plans of Macy's and mousies aft gang agley.

The Whitsells, the Howard Whitsells, live in a charming colonial house opposite a country church in the little village of St. James. L. I. Macy's magic touch can be detected in the maple bedroom set, the green lounge chair in the living room, the refrigerator, the dining room drapes and even the garden. ("The miles," says Mr. Whitsell, "I've walked behind a Macy lawn mower!"). They also own four dogs named, respectively, Inky, Bill, Ricky and Will-o'-the-Wisp.

On the birthday of their son, Michael Conliffe Whitsell, this devoted couple was given a sterling silver milk cup from Macy's. Nothing remained to make their happiness complete save perhaps the addition of the baby's initials to the cup. Trustingly, they sent us the gift.

Macy's got the initials wrong!

"Of course," Mr. Whitsell wrote us, "I could change the baby's name, but that involves so many complications . . ."

Hastening with the speed of light to rectify this error, Macy's plunged headlong into another trap. We lost the cup! The Whitsells were obviously unable to help us as to price or full description—they had seen the cup so fleetingly. We paused slightly to consider the situation.

"What Mecca is to the Moslems, what Nirvana is to the Buddhists," wrote Mr. Whitsell, "Macy's is to my wife. When I plan to meet her in New York, she always asks me, 'How do I get there from Macy's?' Occasionally I sneak a piece of merchandise from another store into the house. She always tells me, 'Humpf! You should have gone to Macy's!' But, gentlemen, she is rapidly losing faith in you . . ."



"For Heaven's sake," memoed the manager of our adjustment department, "get the child his cup before he has to drink coffee out of it!"

Abashed, we selected one of our handsomer cups and engraved it with the right initials. "Yes," we cooed in response to a phone call from Mr. Whitsell, we had the cup and it would be delivered in a few days.

Unfortunately, Mr. Whitsell came into Macy's before we were quite equipped to deal with that situation. As he put it, he ran up and down Macy's so much he still dreams he's a venetian blind. No cup, he said, not even the Rospigliosi, is worth that.

Obviously, there was nothing left to do but deliver the cup in person, on a silken pillow, with our most abject apologies. We took along a photographer just in case. As you can see, we got pictures of Michael and the Tulip, Michael and Inky, Michael and the Macy Stroller, but no Michael and the Cup.

He didn't like it. He frowed it in the rosebushes.

**P. S.—MACY'S** wants to have everyone get what they want, the way they want it, from Macy's. Our less-than-1% percentage of complaints shows how hard we work at that job. The adjustment service manager asks you please to check your address carefully when the sales clerk makes out the slip, and pretty please to keep the sales slip. That's all. Comparison is horning into this ad somehow, and wants to remind you again to be sure and let us know when you think a price of ours isn't Macy-low. We'll check it and rectify it. That's definitely all.

# MACY'S

Herald Square, N. Y. C. (1).



## COOL



WHITE ON WHITE  
MADRAS

\$5

ONE OF THE NEATEST AND COOLEST  
OF SUMMER SHIRTS. SINGLE  
CUFFS AND POCKET. SANFORIZED.

SIZES 14 TO 17½

SLEEVES 32 TO 36

MAIL & TELEPHONE ORDERS—BRYANT 9-4420

**Finchley**  
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New York, Fifth Ave. at 46th St. (10) Chicago, 19 E. Jackson Blvd. (10)

There are times  
when sense may be  
unseasonable. CONGREVE



AIRFLOW  
\$10.95

Summer isn't one of them! It's foolish to suffer from the heat. So get a pair of Airflows today and be prepared. Hundreds of tiny perforations admit a refreshing flow of air. You're cool—and conservative, too. For, these perforations are so small and artfully arranged they're scarcely noticeable! The color's a smart medium tan...MOST JOHN WARD SHOES ARE \$8.95 TO \$15.95—THE "HAPPY MEDIUM" RANGE.

MEN'S SHOES BY

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17 Canalside • B'klyn 89th Flushing and 54th Fulton  
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WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Want a new job? A new home? A new secretary? Whatever you need, you can probably find it from the Herald Tribune's classified pages, at the back of the paper. Turn to them now for today's outstanding opportunities.

## Republican National Convention Program

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—The official program of the 1948 Republican national convention, approved today by the committee on arrangements (all times are Eastern daylight time):

MONDAY, JUNE 21—10 A. M.

Convention called to order, 10 a. m., by Walter S. Hallahan, of West Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the Republican National Committee.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation, the Rev. Fred Pearce Corson, Bishop of the Methodist Church, resident in Philadelphia.

Call for convention, read by Mrs. Dudley C. Hay, of Michigan, secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Address of welcome on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, Bernard Samuel, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Music by quartet.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Presentation of temporary roll.

Presentation of Carroll Reece, of Tennessee, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Address by Chairman Reece. Selection of committees on: credentials, resolutions, permanent organization, rules and order of business.

Election of temporary officers. Appointment of committee to escort temporary chairman to the chair.

Recess until 9 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 21—9 P. M.

Convention called to order by chairman of the Republican National Committee, Carroll Reece.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation by His Eminence, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Music.

Introduction of temporary chairman.

Keynote address by Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois.

Address by Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, of Connecticut.

Miscellaneous business.

Adjournment until 1 A. M., June 22.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22—11 A. M.

Convention called to order by the temporary chairman, Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation by the Rev. H. M. Wyrick, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Babylon.

Address by Kenneth S. Wherry, Senator from Nebraska.

Address by Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, member of Congress from Ohio.

Quartet.

Address by Raymond E. Baldwin, Senator from Connecticut.

Address by Hobson Reynolds, magistrate, City of Philadelphia.

Report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

Election of permanent chairman and permanent officers of the convention.

Appointment of committee to escort permanent chairman to the chair.

Recess until 9 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22—9 P. M.

Convention called to order by the temporary chairman, Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of the Temple of Cleveland.

Music: "God Bless America." Introduction of the permanent chairman of the convention.

Address of the permanent chairman.

Presentation of the Hon. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States.

Address by Mrs. Katharine St. George, member of Congress from New York.

Adjournment until Wednesday, June 23, 11 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23—11 A. M.

Convention called to order by permanent chairman.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation by the Rev. Preston Shaw, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

Address by Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Address by Mrs. Robert W. Macauley, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Address by Ralph Becker, president of the National Young Republican Federation.

Address by Harry P. Cain, Senator from Washington.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Roll call of states for nominations for President of the United States.

Recess until 9 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23—9 P. M.

Convention called to order by permanent chairman.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation by the Rev. Joseph Clare Hoffman, pastor of Christ Church of Charleston, W. Va.

Music.

Roll call of states for selection of a nominee for President of the United States.

Adjournment until 1 A. M., June 24.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24—1 A. M.

Convention called to order by the permanent chairman.

Singing of the National Anthem.

Invocation by the Rev. Dr. Walter A. Maier, Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis.

Music.

Roll call of states for nominations for Vice-President of the United States.

Nominations for Vice-President of the United States.

Roll call of states for selection

of a nominee for Vice-President of the United States.

Election of National Committee and announcements of meeting for organization.

Appointment of committee to notify candidate for President.

Appointment of committee to notify candidate for Vice-President.

Adjournment.

New Baruch Portrait Shown

A new portrait in oils of Bernard M. Baruch was placed on exhibition yesterday at the Grand Central Art Galleries, 55 East Fifty-seventh Street branch, and after a brief showing there will go to Mr. Baruch's home at 4 East Sixty-sixth Street. It is one of the most recent works of the artist J. Campbell Phillips, whose portrait of the late Dr. Simon Baruch's Mr. Baruch had completed his service for the government as chairman of the War Industries Board, finished the new likeness in five sittings, at his studio, 290 West Fifty-seventh Street.

\$75,000 Asked for Error

LOS ANGELES, June 16 (AP)—Damages of \$75,000 are sought for a girl, nine, in a suit based on the contention that her father died after drinking cleaning fluid which he thought was whisky. The suit, in behalf of Elizabeth Jane Cox, is against RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc., and George N. Gabe, a property man. It says that June 23, 1947, Edward L. Cox, studio illustrating engineer, came across a whisky bottle in an unlocked closet and drank some of the contents, only to be informed a few minutes later that he had drunk cleaning fluid. He died five days later.

of a nominee for Vice-President of the United States.

There is no glare, no feeling of eye strain. In fact, you may watch program

after program with comfort and pleasure and without eye fatigue.

You can see clearly from the end of the room or as close to the set as five or six feet. Everyone in a large group can see the picture, for there is no distortion on the silver screen of a Scott.

Now visualize, on this big screen, the finest photograph you have ever seen—a prize-winning salon photograph or a camera portrait by a distinguished photographer. For this is the clarity and beauty (with "softness" and ease to the eyes) with which Scott television brings a whole new world of entertainment into your home.

It is an electronic photograph, with definition, with realism, with the kind of fidelity to the eye for which Scott has long been famous to the ear.

What makes all this possible? What has created this fine instrument which proudly bears the Scott name?

The answer is: engineering.

It is the same kind of never-ending search for perfection that has already established Scott as the world's finest radio-phonograph.

The secret is in a short television tube—a cathode ray tube only two and a half inches wide. Coupled with this tube is a

small, compact, powerful projection box to project the picture from the face of the tube to the screen.

This precision engineering and the fine-

SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, INC.

NOTE TO SCOTT OWNERS: While the Scott Television Receiver is an independent instrument with its own sound system, it is designed for maximum performance with the Scott radio-phonograph. It will fit right on top of your present Scott radio-phonograph, or may be located anywhere in your home.

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314 1/2 N. Menard Ave  
Chicago 44  
June 22, 1948

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
Cleveland Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:

Thank, oh thank you for your  
inspiring invocation tonight. It  
was a great spiritual force that  
had much to do with placing  
the entire evening's session of  
the Convention on a very high  
plane.

Sincerely,  
Lloyd R. Harlacher

BOARD OF EDUCATION  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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MARK C. SCHINNERER, SUPERINTENDENT  
JAMES F. BROWN, BUSINESS MANAGER

6-23-48

Dear Ralph Silver, -

For sheer beauty of  
language, for excellence of  
diction, and for rhetorical  
dignity - your address, from  
Conventual prayer will long be  
remembered. -

Heaven - I am prouder  
of you than ever. and I'll  
 wager that Virginia is, too!

Sincerely  
[Signature]

# WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM



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HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES SECTION  
ANNALEE STEWART

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY  
KATHARINE LEE MARSHALL

June 24, 1948

Rabbi Abbi Hillel Silver,  
Temple of Cleveland,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The invocation which you delivered to the evening session of the Republican Convention June 22 impressed me profoundly. I would very much appreciate your sending me a copy of it so that I can send it to our branches throughout the United States.

Very truly yours,

*Katharine Lee Marshall*

Katharine Lee Marshall  
Legislative Secretary

KLM:mb

"People in time will develop a tolerance which will make war impossible and the old dream for Universal Peace will come about because the people will no longer tolerate anything else."  
JANE ADDAMS - NOBEL PEACE AWARD 1931.

"Fundamental to all else is the need that men should grow to understand and practice patience and tolerance, and to substitute for the clumsy, uncertain, cruel tool of violence, the methods of reason and cooperation."  
EMILY GREENE BALCH - NOBEL PEACE AWARD 1946.

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1207

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY JUNE 25 19 48

Care of or Apt. No. HOTEL BELLEVUE-STRATFORD

Street and No. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Place \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE ACCEPT MY HEARTIEST FELICITATIONS UPON YOUR UNANIMOUS

NOMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AS ITS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES. IT IS A SUPREME TRIBUTE OF CONFIDENCE

AND ADMIRATION WHICH YOU HAVE WELL DESERVED AT THE HANDS OF THE  
AMERICAN PEOPLE. I SEND YOU ALL MY GOOD WISHES.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's name and address  
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone  
number



June 29, 1948

Miss Katharine Lee Marshall  
Legislative Secretary  
Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom  
1734 F Street  
Washington 6, D.C.

My dear Miss Marshall:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of  
June 24th. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the prayer  
which I delivered at the Republican Convention on June 22nd.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABRA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er  
Enc.

June 30, 1948

Senator Irving M. Ives  
Norwich, New York

My dear Senator Ives:

May I tell you how profoundly grateful I am for the magnificent defense which you made for a sound plank on Israel before the Platform Committee at the Republican National Convention. Our entire movement is greatly indebted to you. Your leadership made possible the inclusion of a sound and helpful plank in keeping with the fine tradition of the Republican Party on the subject of the establishment of a Jewish state.

I send you all my good wishes.

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

June 30, 1948

Mr. John Foster Dulles  
48 Wall Street  
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Dulles:

Our friends who attended the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia informed me of the helpful role which you played in having a satisfactory plank on Israel included in the Republican platform, and that you personally approved of the plank. I need not tell you that I am profoundly grateful. The position taken by the Republican Party has greatly heartened the defenders of the state of Israel. It was fully in keeping with the friendly and sympathetic attitude of the Republican Party towards the re-establishment of the Jewish state over a period of many years.

I send you all my good wishes.

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

June 30, 1948

Senator Raymond E. Baldwin  
Stratford, Conn.

My dear Senator Baldwin:

I know that as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, you were extremely helpful in insuring that a satisfactory plank on Israel should be included in the platform of the Republican Party. I wish to express to you my own thanks and the thanks of the Movement for your helpful and sympathetic cooperation. The resolution which was adopted was in keeping with the traditional attitude of the Republican Party expressed over a period of many years. I know that the gallant defenders of the state of Israel have been greatly heartened by the action of the Republican Party Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

June 30, 1948

Senator C. Wayland Brooks  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Senator Brooks:

I know that as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, you were extremely helpful in insuring that a satisfactory plank on Israel should be included in the platform of the Republican Party. I wish to express to you my own thanks and the thanks of the Movement for your helpful and sympathetic cooperation. The resolution which was adopted was in keeping with the traditional attitude of the Republican Party expressed over a period of many years. I know that the gallant defenders of the state of Israel have been greatly heartened by the action of the Republican Party Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

June 30, 1948

Senator Eugene D. Millikin  
Denver, Colorado

My dear Senator Millikin:

I know that as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, you were extremely helpful in insuring that a satisfactory plank on Israel should be included in the platform of the Republican Party. I wish to express to you my own thanks and the thanks of the Movement for your helpful and sympathetic cooperation. The resolution which was adopted was in keeping with the traditional attitude of the Republican Party expressed over a period of many years. I know that the gallant defenders of the state of Israel have been greatly heartened by the action of the Republican Party Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



June 30, 1948

Miss Mary Donlon  
Workmen's Compensation Board  
Dept. of Labor  
80 Centre Street  
New York, New York

My dear Miss Donlon:

I know that as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, you were extremely helpful in insuring that a satisfactory plank on Israel should be included in the platform of the Republican Party. I wish to express to you my own thanks and the thanks of the Movement for your helpful and sympathetic cooperation. The resolution which was adopted was in keeping with the traditional attitude of the Republican Party expressed over a period of many years. I know that the gallant defenders of the state of Israel have been greatly heartened by the action of the Republican Party Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

June 30, 1948

Chief Justice George W. Maxey  
Scranton, Pa.

My dear Justice Maxey:

I know that as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, you were extremely helpful in insuring that a satisfactory plank on Israel should be included in the platform of the Republican Party. I wish to express to you my own thanks and the thanks of the Movement for your helpful and sympathetic cooperation. The resolution which was adopted was in keeping with the traditional attitude of the Republican Party expressed over a period of many years. I know that the gallant defenders of the state of Israel have been greatly heartened by the action of the Republican Party Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



June 30, 1948

Mr. Austin V. Wood  
Wheeling, West Virginia

My dear Mr. Wood:

I know that as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, you were extremely helpful in insuring that a satisfactory plank on Israel should be included in the platform of the Republican Party. I wish to express to you my own thanks and the thanks of the Movement for your helpful and sympathetic cooperation. The resolution which was adopted was in keeping with the traditional attitude of the Republican Party expressed over a period of many years. I know that the gallant defenders of the state of Israel have been greatly heartened by the action of the Republican Party Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



MARY DONLON  
CHAIRMAN

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
80 CENTRE STREET  
NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

July 2, 1948

Personal and  
Unofficial

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
American Zionist Emergency Council  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Doctor Silver:

I have your letter of June 30 and thank you for your thoughtfulness and kindness in writing me as you did. Whatever I was able to do toward the adoption of a satisfactory plank on Israel, was labor gladly rendered. I have long held the view that not only in fairness to the Jewish people but in the interest of world peace it is important that the Palestine problem be properly resolved.

From my sister, Mrs. Edward J. Alexander of 2815 Scarborough Road, Cleveland Heights, I hear of her contacts with you and your wife in community and civic projects. I therefore feel that, in a limited sense, I know you personally.

With regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mary Donlon*  
Mary Donlon

MD:gg

JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
48 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK

July 2, 1948

Dear Dr. Silver:

Your letter of June 30th  
has been received in Mr. Dulles'  
absence on vacation. It will be  
brought to his attention upon his  
return.

Very truly yours,

*Elizabeth H. Parsons*  
Secretary

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
American Zionist Emergency Council,  
The Temple,  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

C. WAYLAND BROOKS  
ILLINOIS

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 6, 1948

Mr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman,  
American Zionist Emergency Council,  
East 10th Street at Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

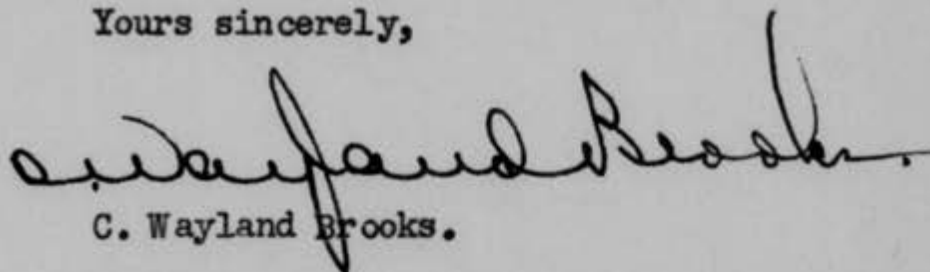
My dear friend Silver:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 30.

I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in writing me, and want you to know that your "pat on the back" is very encouraging to me in these difficult days.

With every kind personal regard, I am

Yours sincerely,



C. Wayland Brooks.

CWB:K



SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
JUDGES' CHAMBERS

GEORGE W. MAXEY, CHIEF JUSTICE  
JAMES B. DREW, JUSTICE  
WILLIAM B. LINN, JUSTICE  
HORACE STERN, JUSTICE  
MARION D. PATTERSON, JUSTICE  
ALLEN M. STEARNE, JUSTICE  
CHARLES ALVIN JONES, JUSTICE

Philadelphia, Pa.  
July 6, 1948.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of July 30 addressed to me as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention. I was glad to endorse the plank on Israel. I have long been favorable to the Zionist Movement and, as you probably know, I have been for the past five years Chairman of the Pennsylvania Zionist Committee.

I recall with pleasure hearing you speak in the City of Scranton several years ago and from time to time I read with interest your addresses and articles.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

IRVING M. IVES  
NEW YORK

**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 9, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Your very kind letter of June 30  
has been received and is greatly appreciated. You  
may be sure that I was very glad to do all that I could  
in behalf of an appropriate plank on the State of Israel  
at the Republican National Convention.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*I. M. Ives*

IMI:AE

1017 East End Avenue,

Pittsburgh 21, Pa.,

July 12, 1948

Rev. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,

Temple Cleveland, Ohio.

Reverend Sir:

Having heard your very effective prayer which you gave at the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 22, May I ask you kindly to send me a copy of the prayer. I shall be pleased to receive a copy as I am much interested in the importance of prayer in personal and national affairs.

Thanking you very much, I am,

Yours sincerely,

*F. B. Hildebrand Sr.*

F. B. Hildebrand Sr.

*Sent  
7/13/48*



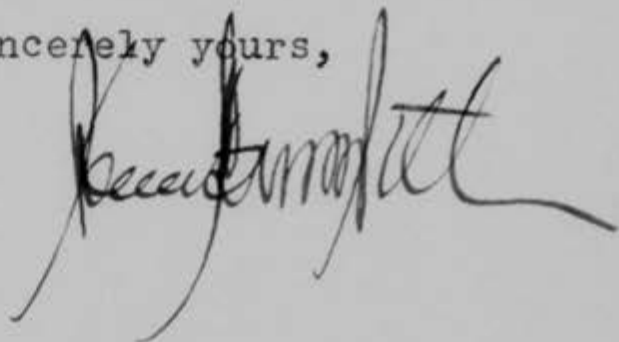
JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
48 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK

July 13, 1948

Dear Dr. Silver:

Upon my return to the office  
I find your kind letter of June 30th.  
I much appreciate what you say, and  
thank you for your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'John F. Dulles', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,  
American Zionist Emergency Council,  
The Temple,  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
Young Men's Christian Association  
MADISON HALL  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE  
GENERAL SECRETARY

July 13, 1948

Rabbi H. Silver  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

It was my pleasure to hear you give the Invocation during one of the Sessions of the Republican National Convention a few weeks ago, and I was so impressed by the prayer that I am asking to have a copy of it if at all possible.

Your kindness will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Oscar Wooldridge*  
Rev. O. B. Wooldridge, Jr.

obw/mcw

*Sent  
7/16/48*



# THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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## What's Left of Our Democrats

By Congressman-at-large George H. Bender, Ohio

BEHIND all the oratorical outpourings at the recent Democratic National Convention, the basic split within the ranks of the Democratic Party has opened an abyss pointing to sheer chaos. In the writing of the Platform, the disunity of the Democrats on such fundamental issues as the Taft-Hartley Act and the Civil Rights program stirred battles which will rankle in Party circles for a decade to come.

From the moment the Convention adopted its statement of principles, substituting a Northern-sponsored amendment for the original weasel-worded Civil Rights plank drafted by the majority of the Resolutions Committee, it was clear to the nation that the Democratic Party is today only a patchwork of tattered, clashing colors. It has no common points of reference whatever. The "Big City Bosses" of the North were not for Truman before the Convention. They were compelled to accept him because there was no one else. The South has refused to accept him under any circumstances, and the Birmingham Convention of Dixiecrats, whatever may be its ultimate vote-getting power, is a true index of Truman's standing in the Southland.

No thinking, responsible group within the Democratic Party believes for one minute that the Democratic Party could or would enact the Civil Rights program pledged in the Democratic platform. If a majority of Democrats were returned to the House and the Senate, they would automatically make it impossible to enact their own publicly-stated program.

Nor is this shocking truth limited to the Civil Rights phase of the platform adopted by the Democrats. In their effort to cling to whatever vote strength they have managed to attract in the years since 1932, the membership of the Resolutions Committee persuaded the Convention to adopt a plank urging the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Labor Management Act of 1947. The fact is that the majority of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives voted to override the Presidential veto of this measure when Truman rejected it. It is inconceivable that a Democratic majority in the House and Senate would accept this major issue of the Democratic Party's publicly-stated pledges to the nation.

What this means is as clear and as simple as ABC. The Democratic Party has shamelessly paraded a complete and absolute cynicism to the nation. It has adopted a statement of principles which it knows that it cannot enact into law, even if it succeeds in capturing the offices that statement is theoretically intended to guide.

Our nation cannot permit itself to be swayed by any such incredible display of political double-talk. The Democratic Party in this effort to win votes has demonstrated that it is concerned only with results. It is not mindful of the means it uses to achieve its ends. A fraud perpetrated upon the voters apparently makes no difference in its appraisal of the problems.

This is certainly the most flagrant example in modern history of a great political party pretending to be what it is not. It has made the platform of the Democratic organization a sham and a mockery. It has held up to scorn and ridicule all pretensions of honesty and integrity which have been held heretofore as the standards of political life in our country. If a group which votes one way, thinks that way, and acts that way three hundred and sixty-four days of the year is to be allowed to pretend that it believes the other way on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, there can be no guides to intelligent thinking left for any voter.

We are sure that the people of our country will not be deceived by this gross duplicity. The Democratic Party is seeking desperately to keep together the uneasy coalition of big city votes, labor support, and northern liberal strength, when its major sources of strength have historically come from the anti-labor, anti-big city Southern states. We must rise up at the polls on November 2, 1948 to hurl the words of the Democratic Platform makers back in their teeth, for they do not mean what they say, and they do not say what they mean.

One of the most important safeguards of the American political system is its emphasis upon responsibility. A political organization states its beliefs in its platform. If those beliefs are mere shams, if it cannot be relied upon to carry out its publicly stated professions, there can be no faith in the party itself.

This year as in no other year of the recent past, it is clear that only one political party can offer the American people the twin safeguards of our government—a governing group responsible to those who elect them and a sense of responsibility inherent in the party itself. That party is obvious to every voter, the Republican Party.



Congressman George H. Bender

## DEWEY TO CHALLENGE FOREIGN POLICY BLUNDERS IN CAMPAIGN



THOMAS E. DEWEY



EARL WARREN

## Wallace Party Menaces Nation

OUT of the history of America, there emerges a pattern of constant development. We have been moving steadily towards progressive liberalism in the evolution of a free economy, with opportunities for individual advancement and security untouched in any other nation in world records. No one has ever declared that this achievement is the acme of human perfection. No one has ever declared that our social patterns and our economic organizations are above criticism.

But with all our imperfections, it is all too apparent that there are forces within our country which seek to exploit our difficulties without regard to the damage they may do and without consideration of the merits of the system we have built. The new Progressive Party, led by Henry A. Wallace and Glen Taylor, whatever else may be said for its appearance, is utilizing every source of discontent within our nation for its political build-up. Communists, both "red and pink," are flocking to the banners of the new organization because they know that the Progressive Party is certain to follow the Moscow technique of dividing to conquer.

It takes only the most casual observation of recent history to discern the Kremlin method. Within each country where Communist infiltration has made extensive gains, the pattern has been identical. Every grievance has been picked up, played upon, and magnified until it appears to be a fatal cancer eating at the vitals of the social organism. Every group, no matter what its situation, has been skillfully manipulated to manifest its discontents. The net result of this wholesale exploitation of the aggrieved is the division of the nation into conflicting segments, cemented only by common hatreds and ripe for Communist agitation.

Fortunately for the well-being of America, the spotlight of publicity and the lessons learned from the experience of the Old World in the recent past have taught us the necessity of alertness. We are keenly aware of the problems before us. We are determined to prevent the danger of divisiveness from sapping our strength and checking our advancement. No one who understands America can doubt our real desire for world peace. No one who understands the history of the Communist world can doubt its real desire for American collapse to hasten world revolution. This conflict of forces, this direct placement of opposition between our desire and the Kremlin's, is the basic text of current history.

Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor are not members of the Communist Party. They do not think in terms of Communist aspirations for world dominion. But they and their followers are opening a road to chaos. Down that road may travel many sincere-minded but grievously misled Americans who do not realize that they are the unwitting tools of the commissars. Down that road may travel others who believe that they are taking steps towards the correction of evils which still mark our social and economic order. Let them remember as they walk this path that they are accompanied every step of the way by those who would destroy their freedom to choose the way they would walk, by those who would impose the despotism of the totalitarian way of Communist life upon the traditions of our free America. They will not walk quickly in this direction if they are mindful of the companions in their midst.

## Marshall Plan Hits New Snags

DIFFICULTIES were of course clearly anticipated in the process of making the Marshall Plan for Europe an effective instrumentality. But one of the difficulties already being encountered was neither foreseen nor expected. What has been happening to our program for Europe is the end product of the passage of time.

Europe has begun to recover without us. To be sure, the process is slow and painful; it can be immensely accelerated by our help. It can conceivably collapse again without our assistance. But the fact is evident to those who are ready to look. European nations, long suffering, scarred with the experience of a hundred wars, have learned the lesson of resilience. They have rebuilt their shattered ruins a score of times since the Middle Ages. They have discovered that crops will grow in lands pockmarked by shells and bombs. They have known for centuries that so long as human hands are gifted with the blessing of life and so long as human stomachs hunger for food, their people will work to rebuild, to plow, to plant, and to harvest.

In Western Europe, difficult as the circumstances of the war were, with damage beyond description in some areas, with the results of the Nazi occupation still discernible, the national interests of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy have already re-emerged. Governments are prepared to re-assert their national programs and are no longer willing to accept compromise solutions in the interests of world order. France is already erecting her new barriers against any possible Germany of the future. The Benelux countries are thinking in terms of their frontiers. Italy is consumed by its internal struggles.

All of these evidences of growing independence in Europe have already manifested themselves in such forms as the assertion of monetary restrictions, tariff increases, and similar repetitions of historic barriers. They were inevitable in any reassertion of recovery.

But a far more fundamental question arises from the consideration of this issue than the future of the Marshall Plan or America's relation to the working of the plan. The basic problem is one of growth. Shall Western Europe take the steps necessary for its economic survival by forming a federation of States or shall it allow the pattern molded by the Middle Ages to become a perpetual block in the road towards a better ordered world? The economic federation of France and Italy, great agricultural lands, and western Germany, blessed with the raw materials necessary for industrial greatness, could form the nucleus of a Western Europe which would resist aggression and prevent the recurrence of those endless conflicts which have ravaged generation after generation.

A master plan for Europe is at least as valid as a Marshall plan. In the final analysis, the test of world survival may well depend upon the willingness of independent states to surrender portions of their sovereignty, as the States of the American Union surrendered portions of theirs to the Federal Government, to an organization larger than any now visualized by our age.

Insofar as our era can advance this effort by consolidating those areas of the globe which have been the most frequent victims of divisiveness, so far do we hasten the process which appears to be as inevitable as it has proven slow.

WITH the national election campaign rapidly approaching, the nation is awaiting the firing of the opening guns. From pre-campaign sources close to Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Governor Earl Warren, the G. O. P. election team, it is apparent that the Republican leadership is planning to attack the foreign policy failures of the present national administration no less than its domestic program inadequacies.

The most important single change to emerge from World War II is the new role of the United States in international affairs. From the time of Napoleon's final defeat in 1815 to 1939, the dominant power on the world stage was Great Britain. Her diplomatic and financial strength stabilized the continent and preserved an uneasy peace for almost one hundred years. All this has been finally and completely altered by the events of the past decade. Our own country has been thrust into the role of world leadership and one of the major issues before the nation this November must be the consideration of Republican versus Democratic qualifications for this international responsibility.

Basically this is a test of the potential abilities of Dewey-Warren-Vandenberg-Dulles as against the record of the Truman-State Department performance. Whatever may be said in justification of the efforts of the Administration in the area of foreign affairs, it remains irrefutably clear that the international policies of our Government have been confused, halting, and indecisive at their best and incredibly short-sighted, futile, and destructive at their worst.

In our relations with the Soviet Union, our State Department has wavered between a "Go-easy" policy under former Secretary of State Byrnes and a "Get-tough-but-gentle" policy under Secretary of State Marshall. The result has been a series of stumbling steps in Central and Eastern Europe which have hopelessly bewildered all our friends in such countries as Czechoslovakia and have driven American Good-Will stock down to a new low everywhere. As a result of our administrative feebleness we have sent a military mission to Greece to furnish guidance in a guerilla war while we have studiously ignored a major war of continental proportions in China. Only by a hair's breadth and a lightning feat of sleight-of-hand did we avoid the complete scuttling of the United Nations in the amazing episode centering around the partitioning of Palestine. Our South American "Good Neighbor" policy so painfully erected and frequently extolled by the Administration is largely a matter of forgotten history today.

This is the record. What prospect of improvement in the field of Foreign Affairs is offered by the Republican Party? One year ago, Thomas E. Dewey, speaking at Madison Square Garden, spoke clearly and to the point. He said, "The road to peace is not easy. It is not a road of self-indulgence, of unpreparedness, or of weakness. It is not the road of appeasement. Those are roads to war. We have followed them in the past. The institution of human freedom requires that they be not followed again."

Those words are Churchillian. They are words which were not read with complacency in Moscow. Governor Dewey, Governor Warren, Mr. Dulles, and Senator Vandenberg are not popular in the Kremlin. Their unpopularity with Joseph Stalin is a true measure of their greatness as Americans.

The Republican Party is not a war party. But neither is it a vacillating, knee-shaking, scared-of-its-shadow party. Tom Dewey is a distant descendant of the Admiral Dewey who fought the battle of Manila Bay. The distance is shorter from Moscow.

The problem of developing and maintaining a consistent and effective foreign policy is paralleled by the equally difficult task of preserving the American economy in the most troubled post-war era in world history. It is easy to talk about inflation and housing. It is tempting to attribute the blame for the excess of the one and the shortage of the other to political parties. But honesty and frankness certainly compel the recognition that both of these difficulties are the direct result of the accumulated demands and the unmet needs of the war years. Every responsible economist insists that the inflationary process is inevitable in any form of economy when many people are seeking relatively limited supplies of goods. It is equally demonstrable that the housing shortage is one whorl of the inflationary spiral. Demand for housing causes increased prices. Increased prices place housing beyond the reach of those who need it most urgently.

Legislation adequate to meet the challenge of inflation in a free economy has never been drafted. President Truman's suggestions of peace-time price control and rationing are by his own admission the "methods of a police state." America is not willing to accept such a regime. We pray that we never shall be.

It is the Republican viewpoint that some of the major factors contributing to our present inflation are the political policies of the White House. Continued excessive government spending, a constant pressure to increase the Federal budget, resistance to tax cuts which discourages private investment and removes the incentive to increase production, a vaguely defined foreign policy leading to tremendous pressure on export prices—these are executive policies which can be reversed and clarified by a Republican President and a Republican Congress working cooperatively.

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Michigan

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Former Director, Women's  
Division, Republican National  
Committee,  
Fairview, West Virginia

Jennie E. Thomas,  
Member, Republican National  
Committee,  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Bruce F. Jensen,  
Congressman,  
Iowa

Albert E. Carter,  
Former Congressman,  
California

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Former Member, Republican  
National Committee,  
Cleveland, Ohio

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Member, Republican National  
Committee,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

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Member, Republican National  
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tee, Wisconsin

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Republican National Commit-  
tee, Nebraska

David J. Wilson,  
Chairman,  
Republican State Committee,  
Utah

Barak T. Mattingly,  
Chairman,  
Republican State Committee,  
Missouri

## ONE WORLD OR MORE?

THERE is not a man or woman in the world today who is not deeply concerned over the future. We are concerned over our personal lives, we are no less troubled over the outlook for the entire human race. For the first time in human history, the elements of conflict have come to dominate the thinking of virtually every spokesman of the present generation.

Everywhere the major issues take on the aspect of struggle. Here in the 20th Century, the revival of an intensified nationalism in many parts of the world is at direct odds with great international tendencies. The resurgence of an Arab nationalism in the Middle East for the first time in centuries threatens the very structure of the United Nations itself. In the Far East, we have seen similar nationalism at work in Indo-China, in Indonesia, throughout all the areas once dominated by Britain and France.

While this world-shaking development is going on in Europe and Asia, a second major struggle is developing throughout the Western World. The conflict between the Socialist theory and capitalism is more than a battle of economic viewpoints. It involves contrasting outlooks on government, on social organization, on education, on religious cultures, and on the whole structure of the modern state. The issues have been joined and there is no assurance whatever that our own way of life is destined to prevail.

The nations of Europe whom we count upon as our allies in this battle for the minds of mankind are already far removed in their conception of government from ourselves. The Labor Government of Great Britain has already nationalized the transportation system of the home islands, its electric power production, its communication services, and the coal industry. Its plans call for the taking over of iron and steel in the near future. In France, a government monopoly system has been in existence for years and under the strain of political struggles, each new cabinet feels compelled to seize more and more authority as a means of preventing chaos.

Right here in our own Western hemisphere, the changes occurring in Europe are making definite impressions. South American governments are moving towards socialist programs. Government control of key industries and rigid restriction of foreign investments is already a part of the Mexican pattern, and this formula is penetrating into every capital of Latin America.

It is small wonder that the problems of communism versus capitalism, nationalism versus internationalism, disturb the sleep of every government official in Washington. When you remember that all these difficulties are further beclouded by the presence of the atomic bomb as a new factor in world affairs, you can well understand why few Congressmen relished the prospect of a return to Washington for their special session.

Yet in spite of all these sorry disturbances of our time, most of us realize almost instinctively that only from deep labor pains does our world give birth to new eras of life. We are convinced that our own government and our own society represent the highest degree of personal well being and human freedom in human history. We are certain the changes we see around us represent a decline in living standards, a substituting of physical force for justice, and a departure from the path towards permanent world peace.

What can we do in this crisis? The world today has shrunk in size. It takes less time today to travel from one end of the earth to the other than it took our early Presidents to travel from their homes to the nation's capital. News travels around the globe faster than the speed of sound. We have become one world in size, and one world in time. Why then are we willing to remain two or three worlds, mutually suspicious, hostile worlds, in terms of living?

The crisis before us is moral. Intelligent people in every sector of the world recognize this fact. We have

launched a program of assistance for the needy peoples of Europe and Asia. Boatloads of food, farm machinery, seeds, clothing, building materials, are being unloaded day after day on every major dock of the Old World. But the same boats are bringing over war materiel as well. We have furnished grain for the starving peasants of Greece—and also military advisers.

We must not permit ourselves to believe that this kind of dual provisioning will achieve our goals in the world. The fears and tensions of our time are not being relaxed with the Marshall Plan. Europe needs our physical assistance. It needs food for its people, and fuel for its factories. But it needs something more than these material elements if it is to survive spiritually.

Our government today has proven unable to meet this challenge of history. We have somehow fallen short of moral greatness. The spirit of hope and courage which marked the early days of our nationhood has faltered at this supreme moment of world crisis. We have no voice strong enough to rally the disheartened. We have no one to speak out with the conviction of principle. Our country and our way of life were built by men and women with a passionate belief in human freedom, a belief so strong that it refused to accept the shackles of their epoch. They had a philosophy. It was the product of their knowledge, their study of French and English liberals. When they expressed their belief in the doctrine of human equality before the law, they were revolutionaries.

What has happened to this almost fanatic devotion to human liberty in our day? TODAY, WE ARE CONTENT TO SIT BY WHILE THE SOVIET UNION, REPRESENTING A DOMINATION OF MEN'S MINDS AND A RULE OF MEN'S BODIES NO LESS COMPLETE THAN THE DESPOTISM OF THE MIDDLE AGES, APPROPRIATES THE LANGUAGE OF LIBERTY AND DISTORTS IT TO THE USES OF TYRANNY. What would Jefferson have said had he witnessed a similar blasphemy? What would Tom Paine have said to a fraud so obvious and a deception so blatant?

This is where our government is failing today. We have impressed the world with our record of production. We have sent the evidence of our well-being into the remotest corners of every land. But we have not shown our fellow men everywhere that they can do what we have done by following our example in meeting the human problems of daily living. We have permitted the disciples of Karl Marx to convince too many people that capitalism has reached the end of the line. They have persuaded too many others that capitalism and free republics are no longer useful instruments of public good.

In one word, the American task today is the task of re-inspiration. We need not send out more bath tubs, box cars, and bombers. We must start exporting American courage, confidence, and conviction. We must not assume that these things follow automatically in the wake of our loaded vessels.

Men must eat, but they must also hope. Men must work, but they must also think. Men must be taught, but they also must be free.

If we have learned anything in the two millennia since the Father of Peace walked upon our earth, it is this. Whatever destroys human freedom, no matter for what reason it parades itself, is a step towards barbarism. It must be our job to hit hard at the fallacies of our time. The men in the Kremlin hold out the promise of bread to mankind in exchange for our birthright of freedom.

If we permit this challenge to go unanswered, we are false to our origins. We are false to the Christian principles of human dignity upon which our society rests.

This can be a great century in the records of history, if we raise our thinking to the levels of moral and ethical principle. Only such an effort can avert the dangers of this age. If we are to leave a legacy of hope and faith to our descendants, we must not, we dare not fail.

## Lest We Forget Price Control

July 24, 1946—Democrat Congress passes resolution decontrolling meat, poultry, dairy products, grain, petroleum, tobacco and setting up decontrol board.

July 25, 1946—Mr. Truman signs bill providing for decontrol board.

August 20, 1946—Decontrol board restores controls on meat, cotton seed and soybeans, but leaves free from control grains, dairy products and poultry.

September 10, 1946—Decontrol board applies meat controls to wholesale sales; restores meat controls at higher prices estimated to add \$600,000,000 to nation's food bill.

### WHO'S AFRAID?



October 14, 1946—MR. TRUMAN IN RADIO ADDRESS DIRECTS DECONTROL OF MEAT AND ORDERS LIFTING OF CONTROLS BE ACCELERATED.

October 15, 1946—President asks for and gets decontrol of livestock, meat, food and feed products, as nation approaches congressional elections.

October 16, 1946—Fats and oils are decontrolled, including margarine, shortening, salad dressing, cotton seed, peanut and soybean oil.

October 24, 1946—All food products except sugar, syrups and rice are decontrolled; also cosmetics.

October 30-31, 1946—Radios, lamps, small electrical appliances, kitchenware, glassware and hides, skins, leather and shoes are decontrolled.

November 5, 1946—ELECTION OF THE 80th REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

November 9, 1946—MR. TRUMAN ORDERS END OF PRICE CONTROL ON EVERYTHING BUT SUGAR, RICE AND RENT. WAGE AND SALARY CONTROL ABOLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER.

January 8, 1947—Mr. Truman presents his economic report to the 80th Congress, says: "FARMERS MUST REALIZE THAT LAST YEAR'S EXCEPTIONAL FARM PRICES WILL FALL SOMEWHAT AS WORLD FOOD SUPPLIES INCREASE AND AS CONSUMERS FIND A MORE AMPLE SUPPLY OF DURABLE GOODS TO PURCHASE. EXISTING PRICE SUPPORTS AFFORD PROTECTION AGAINST A SEVERE PRICE DECLINE."

June 11, 1947—80th Congress asks for termination of sugar rationing.

June 12-30, 1947—Agriculture Secretary Anderson calls off sugar rationing and price control on rice.

October 16, 1947—Mr. Truman calls price and wage controls "police state methods."

November 17, 1947—Mr. Truman suggests to special session of Congress his 10-point plan to combat inflation; calls for controls on "certain items;" explains: "PRICE CEILINGS WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR STAPLE FOOD AND CLOTHING ITEMS NOT IN SHORT SUPPLY OR FOR ANY DELICACIES OR LUXURIES."

January 7, 1948—Mr. Truman, in State of Union message, again asks for POLICE STATE POWERS.

May 14, 1948—Mr. Truman publicly reiterates demand for 10-point control program.

## BUSINESS IS RUSSIAN!



## Labor Day—1948 Era of Promise

Labor Day, 1948, finds the people of our country caught in what seems to be an endlessly twisting upward spiral of inflation. Higher prices bring on demands-and-necessity-for higher wages, which in turn increase the costs of production and stimulate still higher prices. The record of the past indicates that the process does not go on interminably, but rather that the whole circle comes to a full stop with a smash. We know this, but despite the knowledge, few economists have even ventured to suggest practical steps which might prevent the recurrence of boom and bust in a stabilized economy.

Those who are most directly affected by this illusory prosperity generated by high wages which buy relatively little are the working men and women of the nation. It is an axiom of economics that wages always lag behind prices over any long-run period. For a short time, the rule may not hold true, but eventually the price level outstrips earnings, and the worker is the first loser. Even those industrial leaders, like General Motors which have tied their salary scales to the cost of living merely reflect the trend; they do not alter it.

Few of our industries have thus far explored thoroughly the possibility of a guaranteed annual wage as a stabilizing factor in our economy. Somewhere along the line, the friends of labor must make an effective stand to fix wage levels and to prevent further increases in prices. Anything less than this will prove illusory, and gains in wages offset by increased living costs boomerang not only upon labor but also upon our whole economy.

It is one of the hopeful signs of our maturity in labor-management relations that large numbers of thoughtful executives are joining with the leaders of labor in studying the common problem. Institutes devoted to the analysis of the complex questions involved in considering wage levels, continuity of employment, working conditions, output, efficiency, and the relation of these matters to our entire economy have attracted thousands of men and women in recent years. A large number of the graduates of these specialized seminars have devoted their subsequent efforts to the improvement of their local economies upon their return home.

Such famous profit-sharing ventures as the Hormel packing industry have been carefully charted. Similar efforts in allied fields, such as the offering of a share in management responsibility by other companies have made strides towards acceptance elsewhere. Eric Johnston, formerly head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, achieved national attention with a series of comparable ventures in the Northwest. Increased use of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance provisions, sickness benefit payments, have all played a part in the changing labor scene in America.

Graduate Schools of Business Administration throughout the country have been encouraging labor organizations to send their top men to schools of industrial relations. There they have met with executives who are bent on the improvement of understanding of labor-management problems. From the comparison of viewpoints and the research undertaken jointly by such institutions, we have already begun to gain profound insights into the factors which make for successful business and happier employment.

It is evident to all who wish to see that we are making real progress towards a better society in the United States. A social consciousness, a sense of realization that the benefit of our workers is ultimately the keystone to the permanent prosperity of the entire population, are signs that we are coming of age rapidly as the last half of the 20th century comes upon us.

Organized labor has made great gains in its battle for recognition in our country during the past fifty years. Its success in the future will be no less notable if it bears constantly in mind that labor is a responsible factor in our whole economy. The leadership of our working men and women must not forget that with the power over our economy which it now possesses, there comes an equivalent responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of that same economy. Recklessness, irresponsibility, a failure to visualize the entire picture are occasionally tempting in the never-ending fight for higher wages and better working conditions. They are not in the long run the methods by which we may continue the record of industrial achievement and prosperity upon which the greatness of our society and the welfare of our workers must depend.

Labor Day, 1948, is a sober day in America. We are the one great country in the world where labor is free. Let us work and produce to keep it this way.

Even socialism can't lick nature.—In California there has been the worst drought in many years and it has naturally been accompanied by power shortages. Government ownership zealots promptly started whooping and hollering that government power plants could prevent such shortages. Yet, at the same time Ontario, Canada was experiencing an even more severe shortage. And Ontario is served by a government-owned hydro authority which has long been the model for similar ventures in this country.—Chicago World.





## Our Attorney General Won't Move

ONE of the most flagrant examples of the absolute indifference of our Executive Department to the sad plight of America's taxpayers has been furnished by the office of Attorney General Tom Clark. A House Subcommittee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, headed by Congressman George H. Bender of Ohio has called attention to a serious wartime development in connection with overcharges paid by our Government to the railroads for the transportation of freight. The Committee has repeatedly called on the Attorney General to initiate the necessary steps looking towards the recovery of some \$350,000,000 paid out by taxpayers in excessive charges either lacking support or completely unaided.

To date, the attitude displayed by Mr. Clark can be characterized as varying from complete indifference to positive hostility towards the efforts of the Committee. He has refused to cooperate. He has refused to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to undertake a check of the charges. He has done nothing to assist the General Accounting Office in its plans to make an audit of the bill submitted by the railroads.

There is good reason to believe that the work of the committee has only scratched the surface of the field. Expenditures in the Executive Departments during the war years reached an unprecedented high, and while there was necessarily a good deal of superficial checking necessitated by the requirements of speed in dealing with war expenditures, it is evident that many vouchers were certified and paid out without any effort whatever to inquire as to the propriety of the purchases or even as to whether performance had been completed.

Reports reaching the committee indicate for example that our government entered into contracts with trucking companies transporting the belongings of naval officers under which we paid as much for the shipment of five pounds of gear as for one hundred. Other reports suggest that private owners who loaned their vessels to the Government received sums as high as \$150,000 without submitting any evidence to justify so large a bill.

Certainly, this callous indifference to the taxpayers' interest is a matter which calls for more than passing notice by the general public. Obviously, the Executive branch of our government, with its record of tax cut votes, is still dominated by the New Deal philosophy, "Tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect."

## Let's Make Blair House Useful

BLAIR HOUSE is one of our government's whitest "white elephants" as it stands today. This beautiful building is now used by our State Department to accommodate guests visiting our shores from foreign countries. It serves this important need about one-fourth of the year, and during the largest part of the time, it simply stands idle.

Meanwhile, one of the most important of our public offices has no place available for living quarters. Our Vice President must scramble for living accommodations where he can find them. He has no regular residence provided for him by our government. Most of our people are completely unaware of this fact.

If there were an official residence for our Vice Presidents, this would make for far greater dignity and importance for the Vice Presidency than we have achieved at any time in our history. By establishing such an official residence directly across the street from the White House, the Vice President would be in a position where he could really participate in the planning and counseling which might be most valuable to the nation. In fact, such a residence in close proximity to the White House might well contribute to the establishment of closer relations between the two responsible heads of our Executive Department and make possible a continuity of policy in the event of a Presidential disability.

One of the candidates for the Presidency has already stated publicly that he will give his Vice Presidential running mate a larger share in the handling of government problems than any previous Vice President has ever received. If this candidate is elected, and there is some reason to believe that he will be, the location of the second-in-command directly across the street from the White House will be a splendid step. It will make possible an effective two-man team doing the hard work of the Presidency and Vice Presidency without undue effort.

Here is an opportunity for our government to take a step forward in the development of our governmental techniques. If the Vice President is to be a regular member of the team instead of a utility outfielder, he ought to be sitting right there on the bench instead of up in the grandstand.

Let's put Blair House to good use by taking it from the Department of State and getting it ready for regular "Warren tear."

# America's Ideals Are Republican Party's Program For 1948

—The Acceptance Speech of Thomas E. Dewey

YOU, the elected representatives of our Republican Party, have again given to me the highest honor you can bestow—your nomination for President of the United States.

I thank you with all my heart for your friendship and confidence. I am profoundly sensible of the responsibility that goes with it. I accept your nomination. In all humility, I pray God that I may deserve this opportunity to serve our country.

I come to you unfettered by a single obligation or promise to any living person, free to join with you in selecting to serve our nation the finest men and women in the nation, free to unite our Party and our Country in meeting the grave challenge of our time.

United we can match this challenge with depth of understanding and largeness of spirit; with a unity which is above recrimination, above partisanship, above self-interest. These are articles of faith from which the greatness of America has been fashioned. Our people are eager to know again the upsurging power of that faith. They are turning to us to put such a faith at the heart of our national life. That is what we are called to do. That is what we will do.

In this historic convention, you have had placed before you six other candidates, all high-minded men of character and ability and deeply devoted to their country—Senator Raymond E. Baldwin, General Douglas MacArthur, Governor Harold E. Stassen, Senator Robert A. Taft, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, and Governor Earl Warren. It has been a difficult choice in an honorable contest. It has been a stirring demonstration of the life and vitality and ideals of our Republican Party.

There has been honest contention, spirited disagreement, hot argument. But let no one be misled. You have given moving and dramatic proof of how Americans, who honestly differ, close ranks and move forward, for the nation's well-being, shoulder to shoulder.

The responsibility and the opportunity that have come to our Party are the greatest in the history of free government. For tonight our future—our peace, our prosperity, the very fate of freedom—hangs in a precarious balance.

Mere victory in an election is not our task or our purpose. Our task is to fill our victory with such meaning that mankind everywhere, yearning for freedom, will take heart and move forward out of this desperate darkness into the light of freedom's promise.

Our platform proclaims the guideposts that will mark our steadfast and certain endeavor in a fearful world. This magnificent statement of principles is concise and to the point.

You unanimously adopted it. I proudly support it. It will be the heart of the message I will take to the country. After January 20th, it will be the cornerstone of our Republican Administration.

We are a united Party. Our nation stands tragically in need of that same unity.

Our people are turning away from the meaner things that divide us. They yearn to move to higher ground, to find a common purpose in the finer things which unite us. We must be the instrument of that aspiration. We must be the means by which America's full powers are released and this uncertain future filled again, with opportunity. That is our pledge. That will be the fruit of our victory.

If this unity is to be won and kept, it must have great dimensions. Its boundaries must be far above and beyond politics. Freedom can be saved—it can only be

saved—if free men everywhere make this unity their common cause.

Unity in such a cause must be the chief cornerstone of peace. A peace won at the expense of liberty is a peace too dearly bought. Such a peace would not endure. Above all other purposes, we must labor by every peaceful means to build a world order founded upon justice and righteousness. That kind of world will have peace. That kind of peace will be worth having. That is the crowning responsibility that our people have laid upon us. That is the crowning task to which we dedicate ourselves.

The unity we seek is more than material. It is more than a matter of things and measures. It is most of all spiritual. Our problem is not outside ourselves. Our problem is within ourselves. We have found the means to blow our world, physically, apart. Spiritually, we have yet to find the means to put together the world's broken pieces, to bind up its wounds, to make a good society, a community of men of good will that fits our dreams. We have devised noble plans for a new world. Without a new spirit, our noblest plans will come to naught. We pray that, in the days ahead, a full measure of that spirit may be ours.

The next Presidential term will see the completion of the first half of the twentieth century. So far it has been a century of amazing progress and of terrible tragedy. We have seen the world transformed. We have seen mankind's age-long struggle against nature crowned by extraordinary success.

Yet our triumphs have been darkened by bitter defeats in the equally ancient struggle of men to live together in peace, security and understanding. For this age of progress, this twentieth century, has been dominated by two terrible wars and, between the wars, the worst economic depression in the history of mankind.

We must learn to do better. The period that is drawing to a close has been one of scientific achievement. The era that is opening before us must be a period of human and spiritual achievement.

We propose to continue to carry forward the great technological gains of our age. We shall harness the unimaginable possibilities of atomic energy, to bring men and women a larger, fuller life. But there is something more important than all this. With all the energy, intelligence and determination which mortal heart and mind can summon to the task, we must solve the problem of establishing a just and lasting peace in the world, and of securing to our own and other like-minded people the blessings of freedom and opportunity.

To me, to be a Republican in this hour is to dedicate one's life to the freedom of men. As long as the world is half free and half slave, we must peacefully labor to help men everywhere to achieve liberty.

We have declared our goal to be a strong and free America in a free world of free men—free to speak their own minds, free to develop new ideas, free to publish what they believe, free to move from place to place, free to choose occupations, free to choose and use the fruits of their labor, free to worship God, each according to his own concept of His grace and His mercy.

When these rights are secure in the world, the permanent ideals of the Republican Party shall have been realized.

The ideals of the American people are the ideals of the Republican Party. We have lighted a beacon here in Philadelphia, in this cradle of our own independence. We have lighted a beacon to give eternal hope that men may live in liberty with human dignity and before God and loving Him, stand erect and free.

## Mr. Dewey and Mr. Truman Two Opposites In All Ways

(By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY)

THE differences in personality between Harry Truman and Tom Dewey will appear fully during the campaign. Both, it is true, were born in small towns; both are wedded to family life; both lack that physical stature, that public manner, that startling voice that Hollywood and the radio have made so popular in American politics. Both are unquestionably honest men. Both are lovers of music.

But there the similarities cease. Harry Truman is neither by education nor training prepared for the tremendous tasks which political fortune has thrust upon him and which he now assumes voluntarily. Tom Dewey has spent all his mature years preparing himself for the Presidency. Harry Truman fears men of superior qualities. Although at first he turned to Herbert Hoover, Bernard Baruch, James Byrnes, and other experienced citizens for support, he has since surrounded himself with inferior persons, cronies of Missouri or his early Washington days, flatterers and fawners but not men of administrative ability or political prescience.

Tom Dewey built a team of extraordinary competent men who have been with him since he entered upon a public career. Curiously, an unusually large number of them are around 46 years old, as is Dewey himself. Some of them were raw material when they cast their lot in the Dewey career; they have been hammered by experience into a competent administrative force which can work together. There are no private quarrels, no empire building, no back-biting, or back-scratching in this team, whose success is the result of learning to work together over a prolonged period. I know each man and woman on it well and personally, and what those at the Philadelphia convention saw for the first time, I have witnessed for years—as smooth an organization as a Notre Dame football team.

Whereas Truman has had to slap down his assistants publicly and whereas they fight each other in public, the Dewey team does not consist of robots. They sit with the Governor in council where everything is put on the table, every difference of opinion, every criticism, every gripe.

As these men have been with him throughout his career, from racket busting up, they are used to each other and are intimate, and they speak frankly, but they do not bicker. Decisions are made by the team and once made are carried through.

I cite an instance from the Republican Convention. When Joe Martin refused to permit Senator Raymond Baldwin, of Connecticut, to poll his delegation, the Dewey leaders on the floor realized that there would be trouble. But no one rushed to the telephone to consult either Dewey or Brownell. When the motion for adjournment came and was booed and hooted, Ed Jacek and Russell Sprague decided to announce that New York had no objection to an adjournment. They knew that the adjournment was called to stop Dewey, but they did not hesitate. Dewey told me subsequently that he did not know what it all meant and wanted news. But his representatives acted on their own. I drove from the convention hall with Jacek, and we were speculating on what Dewey would say about not making a fight on the adjournment. Jacek finally said, "Nothing. Tom delegates. That's why it must work. We don't need a conference every 5 minutes."

It is this administrative skill which gives Dewey his competence. For he is not all knowing, all wise. And that he is willing to admit. That is why he emphasizes teamwork and why he got along so swimmingly with the New York Legislature. A man who recognizes his limitations and has the wisdom to compensate for them is a great administrator. For most of the bottlenecks in business as in government are at the top where often sits a boss who ties important problems into knots because he is incapable of handling them and he will not delegate authority to a big enough man out of fear or jealousy.

Harry Truman failed just for that reason. A decent, honest, well-meaning man, he lacks the knowledge for his job and the administrative skill to compensate for his limitations by organizing a top-notch team. He cannot use big enough men.

HE AIN'T BLIND—HE JES DONT GIVE A DERN!



## This Month In Washington

### Youth and the Draft

For the second time in a single decade the young men of America are faced with a series of decisions which must necessarily upset their plans for the future. Our boys and many of their older brothers must think in terms of conscription or enlistment for an indefinite period in the future. Many of them are deeply perplexed at the turn of events and require careful guidance in planning the years directly before them.

No one can foresee all the possibilities, but a few clear choices are already apparent. As a general rule, high school graduates who are thinking in terms of college entrance, no matter where they fall in the 18-25 age level should go ahead with their work. The training to be obtained in the college period, no matter how many years that training may last, is certain to prove valuable and should not be deferred into the unknowable years after the emergency terminates or the service period is over. As a footnote to college, young men seeking entrance should choose those with ROTC training available, so that they may be eligible for completion of their college courses by enrolling these units.

By and large, the draft calls for the first year of our new program will be small in number. Because they will not start at the 19 year level, but at the 25 year age, our young people have an opportunity to plan for careers within the framework of the legislation.

### Military Alliance Looming

Out of the unending sequence of "crises" emanating from Berlin, there is emerging a pattern which must certainly give the men in the Kremlin pause. Moscow's systematic campaign of petty harassment has resulted in precisely what anyone familiar with the psychology of the West would have predicted. The backbone of Western Europe and the determination of our own Government to resist these puerile efforts to drive us out of Berlin have been stiffened immensely and the successes which the Soviet Union was scoring early in the game have been largely diminished in recent weeks.

Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the five Western European nations most intimately concerned over the future of Germany, have just concluded a conference at The Hague which found them in complete unity on this question. Still more important, from our own viewpoint, is the announcement that Canadian and United States military experts are now in London participating in conversations dealing with joint planning of military tactics.

This announcement is a cautious first step towards the more momentous decisions now imminent. The battle of West versus East is moving rapidly to the show-down stage where a military alliance designed to check Communist expansion by force if necessary must be considered. Clearly, nothing short of such a common effort will be regarded as meaningful by the men who run the destinies of Russia and most of Central and Eastern Europe today.

### Who Votes in Our Country?

The number of voters who go to the polls in our national elections has moved up steadily in every Presidential year since 1920 with the exception of the last election when large numbers of our electors were in the armed forces overseas. In 1920, some 25,000,000 Americans voted for President. In 1940, more than 49,000,000 cast their ballots.

A study just completed by the National Education Association offers some interesting data on the relation of education to voting habits. The survey makes it clear that the folks who have had the opportunity of obtaining the best education vote in larger proportions than those who have been unable to complete their training.

The figures show that 81% of college trained men and women make it their business to vote; 67% of our high school graduates go to the booths, and only 61% of those with only elementary school educations vote at elections. Of course, this last group represents the largest numerical group.

Those who have analyzed the comparative political histories of our own nation and others where elections are held agree that the decisions made by our voting population compare most favorably with the results anywhere in the world. Appeals to prejudice, demagoguery, and the usual tools of dictators have made no substantial gains among our people anywhere at any time. It remains for our governments, federal, state, and local to do their utmost to increase the educational advantages available to all our people so that we may continue the record of this free republic as the greatest voting nation in the world.

Mr. Truman has been saying that Congress has failed to meet the problems of American agriculture, housing, health and education. But: If Mr. Truman has functioned half as well as Congress no one has proved it.—Ocean County (N. J.) Sun.



## EMPTY!



## When Will Meat Come Down?

WHY does meat cost so much? The reason for the high meat prices today briefly is this: In the year 1944 meat animal numbers were at an all-time high of 172.6 million. From that time on meat animals have fallen rapidly to about 133 million a year. At the same time, the nation's population has been increasing and the demand for meat, stimulated by high consumer income, has continued strong.

The first drop in meat animals was probably necessary to bring animal numbers into line with food supplies. Ever-normal granary feed stocks had been depleted by 1944 and yearly harvests were not adequate to supply feed needs, consumption needs and export commitments.

With the end of the war, however, the Department of Agriculture, apparently sharing the rest of the Administration's fear of 10 million unemployed and a sharp fall in demand, encouraged farmers and stockmen to continue reducing meat animal numbers.

In the 1946 Production Goal Handbook the Department stated, "With prices far above normal peacetime levels, the cattle industry has experienced the most profitable series of years on record" and because "cattle prices may decline seriously from present levels, it would seem that the best policy for the industry as a whole is to market heavily and reduce numbers to a level more nearly in line with average production capacity while cattle are in good condition and prices are high."

This policy was not limited to cattle producers. A heavy slaughter of other meat animals and poultry was recommended for the year 1946. Sheep and lambs were already in short supply by the end of 1945, but the Department recommended slaughter of 20 million sheep which would keep lamb numbers at the same level as at the beginning of 1946. Hog production 11 per cent below the average for the preceding five years was recommended. Recommendations on eggs and poultry were: Eggs, 15 percent below 1945; chickens, 17 percent below 1945; turkeys, 10 percent below 1945.

Although the Department has not encouraged reduced output quite as openly as in the 1946 Production Goal Handbook, the downward trend of meat animal numbers has continued through 1947 and the first half of 1948. Meat animal numbers are now down to the 1938-42 average. Instead of falling, demand since the end of the war has jumped far beyond the expectations of the most optimistic forecaster. The result: such a disparity now exists between meat supply and demand that meat prices are outrageously out of line.

The low-supply high-price policy followed by the Department of Agriculture might soon rebound to the disadvantage of the farmer. Some meat dealers have felt rising consumer resistance to inflated meat prices. Others are refusing to sell meat at current prices and have simply closed their shops. Still others have kept their shops open but advise their customers to buy cautiously or not at all. This kind of development could easily have a cumulative effect and start the down-spin to depression and unemployment. If the Department of Agriculture has the long-run interests of the farmer at heart, production of meat will be encouraged and more attention will be given to maintaining a better balance between feed grains and animal numbers.

## FISH STORY!



## Dewey Record On Civil Rights Haunts Democrats

—Representative Claude I. Bakewell of Missouri

In recent months we have heard much concerning the issue of civil rights. The House of Representatives has passed bills outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for the right to vote, and has in the past enacted antilynching legislation, always over the vociferous opposition of certain members of the Democratic Party. Surely the President must remember when he sat as a Member of the Senate that it was always the members of the Democratic Party who filibustered to death any and all civil-rights legislation which had been passed by the House of Representatives.

We would like to call attention to the fact that, while President Truman merely talks about civil rights for the political advantage which he thinks it might give him, Governor Dewey and other Republicans have taken courageous and effective action in behalf of civil rights.

At the present time six States have on their books laws which prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. These States are New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Indiana. Each one of these States has a Republican governor and a Republican legislature who were responsible for the passage of the State FEPC laws. While the leader of the Democratic Party talks about civil rights, the Republicans act in behalf of civil rights and in order to protect minorities.

In 1944, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, called for the appointment of the New York State Temporary Commission Against Discrimination and for the enactment of State legislation providing for fair employment practices. After Governor Dewey had completed the commission by appointing the members thereof, the commission went to work and brought forth a truly comprehensive, fair, and American bill to eliminate discrimination in education, employment, public gathering places, and places of amusement. The New York law was passed and has now been in operation for over 3 years. The unanimous consensus of all of those who are familiar with the operation of the law say that it has been eminently successful. Under the New York statute, the law is administered by a commission consisting of five members who come from the white and Negro races, the Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant religions, management and labor, and both sexes.

It is our sincere conviction, as it is that of Governor Dewey, that no man should be deprived of the right to earn a living because of his race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Discrimination in employment is contrary to all that is fundamental in our American creed. That is what the New York FEPC bill provides for—the right to work, regardless of one's race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

This right, as we all know, is fundamental in equity, in justice, in government, and in religion. It is part of the Sermon on the Mount, the two great commandments, and of the Golden Rule. The Declaration of Independence gave it new meaning, and it is implicit in the Constitution of the United States. Those who are elected to the next Congress must, as a matter of conscience and duty, hold up the arms of Thomas E. Dewey, who, I confidently feel, will then be President Thomas E. Dewey, in his effort to achieve a national FEPC law, even as Aaron and Hur held up the arms of Moses on the mount, lest by lowering his arms from exhaustion, he suffer the enemies of those chosen of God to prevail. The failure of the Democratic

administration, which has now been in power for 16 years, to achieve a program constitutes one of the gravest deficiencies in our American tradition.

The New York law defines four unlawful employment practices, which are as follows:

For an employer to refuse to hire, or to discharge, or otherwise to discriminate in the matter of employment, because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

For an employer to utilize any employment agency, training school, or labor organization which does so discriminate.

For a labor organization to discriminate against any individual or to segregate or classify membership or limit employment opportunities on any such ground.

For an employer or labor organization to penalize anyone for opposing any such unlawful employment practice.

In signing this bill Governor Dewey described it as a reaffirmation by the people of New York of their faith "in the simple principles of our free Republic," and added:

It expresses the rule that must be fundamental in any free society—that no man shall be deprived of the chance to earn his bread by reason of the circumstances of his birth.

The right to life, which we all enjoy and which is the most primary of all civil rights, can have no fulfillment without the right to work. Denial or curtailment of the right to work by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin, deprives minorities of their constitutional right to earn a livelihood.

I should like to quote a statement made by Mr. Eric A. Johnston, president of the chamber of commerce, in 1945, when he said, concerning civil rights:

Wherever we erect barriers on the grounds of race or religion, or of occupational or professional status, we hamper the fullest expression of our economic society. Intolerance is destructive. Prejudice produces no wealth. Discrimination is a fool's economy. . . . The withholding of jobs and business opportunities from some people does not make more jobs and business opportunities for others. Such a policy merely tends to drag down the whole economic level. Perpetuating the poverty for some merely guarantees stagnation for all.

I think that with the example of Governor Dewey and the Legislature of the State of New York before us, the next Congress should guarantee to all Americans the protection now guaranteed to the citizens of New York by the State FEPC law which has worked so well. Even the most sincere critics of that legislation have been compelled to admit that under Governor Dewey the New York act has been so fairly and so competently administered that no individual has had cause to make serious complaint, and racial and religious intolerance has been enormously reduced in the State of New York.

Now that we are engaged in a world conflict in which we appear as the champion of the free governments as opposed to the totalitarian and police state governments of the world, we cannot afford to stand convicted by world opinion on racial and religious discrimination. Let us have faith in our minorities throughout the land and be fair with them even as Governor Dewey has faith in the minorities in New York State and was fair with them. If we follow such a course, we cannot fail to achieve a greater, a freer, and a more united America in the future.

## Our Pledge To America

The Acceptance Speech of Governor Earl Warren

FOR the first time in my life I know what it feels like to get hit by a street car. You know, yesterday I received something of a jolt through the balloting of this Convention, but I had no idea, I assure you, that there was any such shock as this awaiting me today, and before I forget it, and before you change your mind, I want to say that I accept the nomination.

I accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Now the reason I am so quick to say that is because I have not yet recovered my breath, let alone my thoughts; and if I let it go any longer, I am afraid that I would even forget to say that.

I want to say to you, ladies and gentlemen, in all humility, that I am more grateful to you than you know for the confidence that you have shown me in giving me this great honor. I want you to know that I feel you have honored me far beyond my just deserts. I want to say to you very simply that I look forward to the closer association that I will have with our great standard bearer, my long-time friend and colleague, Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

I want to say to you, my Republican friends, that I will join with him this summer and this fall in making a great crusade throughout this country for the return of our government to Republican principles, and then I pledge you that if the people place their confidence in us, as I believe they will, during the next four years I will give to him every bit of loyalty and help in my makeup. I will work with him to make this government of ours responsive to the people at all times. I will work with him to make it a humane government, a fair government, and an efficient government, and above all, a government of integrity, from top to bottom.

I want to say to my old friend, Chairman Joe Martin, who presides over these conventions of ours with such great skill and fairness, that when the next Congress comes along he will not have to fight the bureau of government for the facts upon which the Congress of the United States can base helpful legislation for the people of this country.

We will make those facts available to them, whether they help or whether they hurt, realizing that it is only by frankness and honesty and fair dealing that these great fundamental problems of the American people can be solved for their benefit, and I think I can say to you ladies and gentlemen, that under the circumstances the 80th Congress has made remarkable progress. No Congress can make progress unless it has the cooperation of the administrative departments.

We pledge to the Congress that will come into being next January every bit of helpfulness that the Executive department of this government can give to it.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I know that under these

circumstances, catapulted as I have been onto this platform, after such a sudden decision made by you, that you do not expect me to have a speech, and after all, I think you have heard enough speeches for this Convention, have you not—good as they have been—but I do want to tell you in all sincerity that I appreciate the great honor that you have shown me, and I pledge you that I will serve the people of our country faithfully every day of the Administration which I am sure will come into being next January.

On behalf of my dear wife, who is with me today, and who has sustained me and helped me in all of these long and difficult years that I have been in the public service, and on behalf of my daughters, whom you also have pleased beyond expression, I pledge you that I will give the very best that I have and I will give to our great leader, Thomas E. Dewey, every bit of loyalty that is in my makeup.

## What They're Saying—and Doing

Scientists say there are eight basic kinds of human noses. We know the kind the Washington bureaucrats have. It is the one that goes into everyone else's business.—Philadelphia Dispatch.

Out of every \$1,000 of income for 1946 (the latest figures available) \$314 was spent for government.

In 1940 the appropriation for public buildings administration was less than 15 million. This agency's appropriation for fiscal 1948 totaled approximately 73.5 million.—Wyoming Taxpayers Assn.

It costs the federal government 10 times as much to educate Indians in Federal schools as in public schools.

Farm living expenses have been increased from 1935-39 levels by price increases of 128 per cent in clothing, 103 per cent in furnishings, and by 124 per cent in building and materials for houses.—Garrettsville (Ohio) Journal.

Asked his opinion of the 1948 Democrat platform, a Republican leader recently quipped: "The Democrats shouldn't have gone to all the trouble of drafting a platform this year, they have a perfectly good one left from 1932 that they never even used."

## What's Behind Our High Price Level?

## The Whys of Inflation

People are concerned over high prices . . . high prices in general, high prices of housing and meat in particular. Mr. Truman, in a desperate attempt to revive his chances at the polls next November, is trying to shift the blame onto the Congress.

The forces responsible for today's inflation were set in motion and given impetus year after year by the Administration which Mr. Truman heads . . . long before the convening of the Eightieth Congress, with Republicans in control for the first time in 16 years. But this is not too well understood by the public at large. Mr. Truman encourages that lack of understanding and seeks to capitalize on it.

**Why Prices Are High:** Soaring prices after World War II are mainly the result of reckless financial policies followed by the Administration for 15 years. The Administration's strenuous efforts all during the 1930's to raise wages, prices and employment unleashed the forces which have resulted in today's price spiral.

The New Deal began to flood the country with money in 1933 when it seized the country's gold and lowered the value of the dollar. There is now over five times as much paper money in the country as then. This money has constantly bid up prices.

## Government Spending Is Inflationary

Government expenditures are always inflationary. They have increased over the years until they are now ten times those of 1933.

During all this time, except for the past two years, government debt also has gone up and up. The debt now is \$252 billion. This is ten times more than when the New Deal took office.

Government spending and government debt have taken materials away from production of commodities people can use in their day-to-day lives and at the same time have put money into their hands. This has made goods scarcer and increased the dollars bidding for the scarce goods, raising the price.

## Foreign Aid Is Big Factor

Prices have been pushed up by other government policies as well. The most inflationary Administration policy other than government spending for domestic purposes has been the foreign aid program. Since 1940 the government has loaned or granted over \$100 billion to foreign nations. We have gotten back, in cash receipts, less than \$7 billion during this period.

Foreign nations have used the credits and grants we extended them to pay for goods produced in this country. This government financing has been the biggest factor in our high exports. In the last eight and one-half years (Jan. 1, 1940 to June 30, 1948), our total exports have amounted to \$84,526 billion. Our total imports, for the same period, have been \$34,284 billion. In other words, since 1940 we've shipped out over \$50 billion more goods than we've shipped into this country.

## Record Employment-Peak Earnings

In addition to the many irresponsible financial policies of the Administration the country has had record employment since the war began. There are now over 60 million people employed. Unemployment is at a minimum. The large number of people employed is itself an inflationary factor. An additional factor is that employed people generally are earning more than ever before.

Throughout the war individual incomes went up gradually. Since the summer of 1945 they have leaped higher every few months. Workers in manufacturing industries are now earning 246 percent more than in 1939. Payrolls in non-manufacturing industries have swollen in similar fashion. It is not possible for any nation to have record employment and peak incomes without also having high prices. When this is realized, it should not be surprising that the cost of living has risen 71 percent above the 1935-39 average. Because he has a job and is getting higher pay than ever, the average wage earner is better off today than at any other period, despite the high prices.

## Other Factors

Other developments which have had their impact on prices have been strikes and adverse weather during 1947 in the U. S. and in Europe. The effect of both were to hold down production. Moreover, there is low productivity in some industries. The result of these things has been to push up the prices of manufactured goods or food.

Year after year the Administration spent money, loaned money, borrowed money. It shoved money into the spending stream so fast that stable prices could not be maintained. At the same time the United States has had full employment, maximum production, high profits and record incomes. In these circumstances high and rising prices are inescapable. If prices are to be brought down, the first policies to be examined and corrected are the reckless financial programs followed by the Administration for so many years. Beyond this, intricate relationships in the nation's economy must be studied and sound programs put into effect to stabilize prices. This cannot be done overnight. Since inflation is the product of many years, its correction must be a gradual return to sound policies until balance is achieved.

## DEMOCRAT DON QUIXOTE!





## JET ASSIST I



## Fair Investigations And Investigators

(Reprinted from The Boston Globe)

THE great faculty of liberty is its creativeness. It stands, to be sure, for the citizen's right to remain undisturbed in the orderly pursuit of happiness, but it possesses in addition a spirit that is forever renewing its strength. Thus, when new conditions create situations which make it seem liberty must be sacrificed, there frequently appears, unexpectedly, and often from some obscure spot, a major contribution toward the solution of the problem.

One of the greatest dilemmas of liberty in the last twenty years has been created by the new role of the Congressional investigating committee. The complexity of our society, an international situation that has tended to divide loyalties in a period of war and great tensions, have made it necessary that there should be the greatest possible revelation of facts, if the people were to obtain knowledge upon which to base reasoned policies. More, even than before, it became necessary that investigators refuse to bind themselves by the rules of evidence, especially by the provision against hearsay, which prevail in courts of law. These procedural checks rightly protect the citizen whose life, liberty or property have been put in jeopardy at a trial. They are out of place in a legislative body, which reaches no verdict, but has the responsibility of uncovering all information which will help the Congress and people to act intelligently.

It will readily be seen that freedom from procedural regulation gives an investigating committee a power that can become dangerous if it is used for reasons of partisanship or personal publicity—or for any purpose other than the one which justifies its existence. Congressional bodies can deny witnesses the right to be accompanied by counsel at their executive sessions; they can refuse the right of cross-examination, even after unfair and not very relevant testimony which makes it possible to put the citizen's reputation on trial by headline, create an atmosphere that may hurt him later in court, or, at the very least, badly damage his capacity to earn a livelihood. Investigating committees can even decline to make a citizen's answer to charges part of the record.

Members of Congressional committees have at times abused the power entrusted to them. It is not necessary to name names; their owners are well known; it is widely recognized that what they have done has not only been unfair, but has also come to constitute a threat to the essential liberties of the citizen. But what can be done about it? How to reconcile the public's need for all the facts with the rights of the individual.

Almost unnoticed among the bodies of the last Congress was a small group with the unexciting title of House Procurement and Buildings Sub-Committee. Its chairman, George H. Bender, Rep., of Ohio, who has sought to make its hearings both effective and fair, has drawn up, with the assistance of other members, a code which other Congressional bodies may find useful. Among other things, it permits any citizen who feels himself damaged by testimony at a hearing to file within ten days a sworn answer that will be part of its record.

More important even than the code's provisions is Congressman Bender's openly-expressed belief that fair hearings, kept to the point, are most effective in producing the information that will be of use. He thereby sweeps away all apparent conflict between the public interest and the right of the individual not to be unjustly defamed. He introduces, at a time when the trend is the other way, a principle that is more useful than any procedures, for it is often possible to accord all the forms of law, when the intent is to deny the substance of justice. If other Congressional committees make use of his suggestions and, particularly, if they base their approach on his, we need not fear their conduct will ever again threaten liberty.

### Lessons From The Opera

The recent closing and re-opening of the Metropolitan Opera season aroused great public interest throughout the nation even among those who have never witnessed an opera. Most Americans were startled at the news that the Met would not open and rejoiced when the decision was reversed. But there are certain auxiliary factors entering into the situation which bear examination.

In the first instance the Met is one organization but the fact that it must deal with no less than twelve separate groups representing various employees adds weight to the original argument which was once advanced for vertical unionization within a particular industry or craft. Certainly, the interests of all the folks who worked with the Met were identical, and a common bargaining arrangement should have been possible to speak for every-one connected with the opera. This is of course a somewhat isolated instance of such multiple organization, but it is found often enough to warrant the development of a plan to avoid endless negotiation.

The Met is now working out a joint management-employee committee to avoid future complications, which should be welcome news not only to music lovers but an example worth following for other employers and employees in similar situations.

# 80th CONGRESS AIDS WAR VETERANS

By Douglas Larsen

VETERANS' widows, orphans, and dependents will get most of the benefits of the veteran legislation passed in the closing days of the Eightieth Congress.

Starting September 1, Veterans' Administration checks to dependent widows, orphans, and parents of veterans killed during the war will be increased according to this table:

	Old	New
Widow:		
No child	\$ 60.00	\$ 75
1 child	78.00	100
2 children	95.00	115
3 children	109.20	130
4 children	124.80	145
5 children	140.40	160
No widow:		
1 child	30.00	38
2 children	45.00	52
3 children	57.00	66
4 children	69.00	80
5 children	81.00	94
Dependent mother or father	54.00	60
Dependent mother and father, each	30.00	35

These increased rates will be made automatically by VA. No application is necessary and no additional forms need to be filled out.

Another new law provides payments for the dependents of certain disabled veterans. This is a brand-new benefit which the veterans organizations led by the Disabled American Veterans have been trying to get passed for a long time. It applies to all veterans with a 60 percent or more service-connected disability who have dependents. Following is the scale for veterans with 100 percent disability:

Wife, no child	\$21.00
Wife, 1 child	35.00
Wife, 2 children	45.50
Wife, 3 or more children	56.00
No wife, 1 child	14.00
No wife, 2 children	24.50
No wife, 3 or more children	35.00
Mother or father, either or both dependent upon veteran, each	17.50

Other veterans with not less than 60 percent disability will receive the same percentage of these dependency payments as they are at present receiving in disability compensation. The VA will supply application blanks for these new benefits which will start September 1.

Earlier in the Eightieth Congress two bills were passed which directly affect a great number of veterans. They raised the payments to vets going to school and those taking on-the-job training more than 15 percent. These increases have been in effect for several months.

### Insurance Extended

Another law which affects a large number of veterans extends the life of GI term insurance for 5 years. Without this act all veterans would have had to convert their term policies into one of the six available permanent forms of life insurance. Those veterans who take advantage of this extension, however, will have their premiums increased slightly up to the premium rate applicable for their age at the time of the renewal. The VA will handle this automatically for the men who have term policies in force and who want to keep them up.

Here is a list of most of the other laws passed by the Eightieth Congress which directly affect veterans:

### For Certain Disabled Veterans

The Government will now provide up to 50 percent of the cost of specially constructed homes for veterans who are paralyzed below the waist.

The dead line for amputees applying for new cars was extended to June 30, 1949.

The payments to veterans who incurred disabilities in peacetime were increased to 80 percent of the wartime rate.

VA's fund out of which advances are given to disabled veterans who start job training was increased to \$3,000,000.

VA was given \$1,000,000 for research to develop new prosthetic devices.

### For Operation of VA

A system of internships is now provided for the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The construction of hospitals and the continued operation of offices was provided for the Philippine Islands for the use of Philippine veterans.

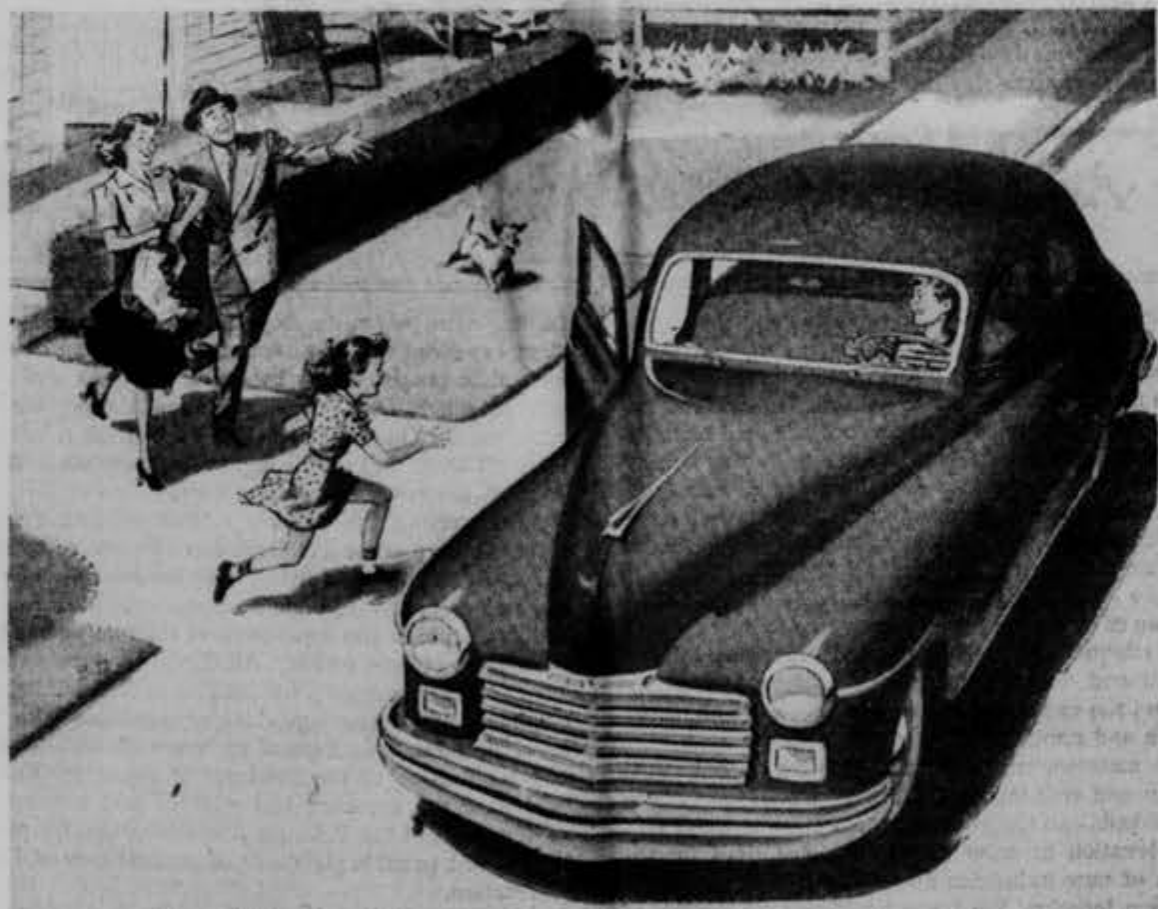
### Miscellaneous

A service-connected disability was automatically established for certain tropical diseases which are shown to exist 1 year from discharge.

Lenders were permitted to find a secondary market for housing loans given to veterans.

### For Other Than World War I and World War II Veterans

Pensions to dependents and veterans of the Spanish-American War, Indian wars, and Civil War were increased 20 percent.



## Great Day

Great days . . . that's what all of us want.

Great days for our youngsters, our home town, our State, our Country.

Great days don't just happen. They're worked for, saved for, lived for. Every United States Savings Bond you buy brings those Great Days closer, makes them surer for you and yours.

BUY AND HOLD YOUR SAVINGS BONDS UNTIL THEY MATURE

. . . THEY'RE YOUR GREAT DAY INSURANCE.

(This Advertisement is a contribution of Patriotic Advertisers.)

## YER OUT!



## Mr. Truman Speaks His Piece

OVER three and a half years ago a little man of modest mien stood before Congress and humbly asked its help "in completing one of the gravest tasks ever assigned to a public servant." Turning to the people, he wistfully asked them to pray for him.

After 12½ years of suave assurances that the situation was well in hand—here was a new approach! The Republican Congress fell for it like a ton of bricks and set to with gusto to give this little guy every boost in the book. John Q. rubbed his eyes in amazement and squinted down Washington way.

It was entirely beautiful—brotherhood blossomed like roses in June. America sat contentedly back.

But before John Q. could get his stocking feet up on the ottoman that little fellow had run the country through a gauntlet of trumped-up crises and dragged it to the very brink of war.

Palestine—China—Syria—Russia—the secrets of Potsdam, Cairo, Teheran, Yalta. And to top the list—Communists in the government.

Suddenly the little man who was more to be pitied than censured—whose inconsistencies on the domestic issues of tax-reduction, OPA, housing, inflation, civil rights, et al., were already chopping away the props of his political air castles—had messed up the international situation to such a degree that it now threatened to turn with the force of a Wallace boomarang and destroy the very props of American existence.

Now—squinting Washington way, John Q. finds—again to his amazement—that the little man is no longer humble, no longer worried, no longer wistful. In fact, he seems to be enjoying himself immensely—and what's more, he's making statements. Listen:

"I got very well acquainted with Joe Stalin, and I like old Joe—he is a decent fellow . . ."

He's writing naive letters:

" . . . People are very much wrought up about the Communist 'bugaboo', but I am of the opinion that the country is perfectly safe so far as Communism is concerned . . ."

And finally—to the tune of charges and counter-charges of espionage in the administration; disclosures of Communists in positions of trust; a "Progressive" party run by erstwhile New Deal Communists; and the desperate plunge of a "White" Russian school teacher from a third story Soviet "prison" to escape Russian reprisals—the once humble, worried wistful little man sings:

"They (the 80th Congress) are using this (the spy ring hearings) as a red herring to keep from doing what they ought to do."

Napoleon was a little guy, too.

## The Old Story—Russian "Science"

One of the most fantastic developments in the whole story of Nazi barbarism in the Hitler regime was the emergence of an "Aryan" science as opposed to a "Non-Aryan". It was not strange that most of the non-Aryan science was the product of non-Aryan scientists who were quickly liquidated or expelled.

Now the pattern is being repeated in almost identical sequence in the Soviet Union. Scores of leading Russian biologists and geneticists have been reported "purged" and one of the world's greatest scientists, Professor Nikolai, was "liquidated." The particular point on which Soviet official science has taken its line of departure from the stream of science throughout the world is in respect to the Mendelian theory which is taught in every Junior-High School and college in the Western World. This theory of the inheritance of characteristics is described by Soviet scientists as a "bourgeois fraud" designed to perpetuate the capitalistic way of life. The quiet, almost unknown Gregor Mendel who lived and died in semi-obscurity pursuing his experiments amidst the cloistered walls of his monastery, would have been astonished at the heat currently generated by his deductions.

Within the past week, it is reported that one of Russia's greatest biologists has officially recanted. He has abandoned his beliefs in favor of those accepted by the Central Committee of the Soviet Union. This is hardly the kind of thing one might have anticipated from those who so often espouse the cause of human freedom. Apparently human freedom, Soviet style, is vastly different from the American variety.

A foreigner asked a Pole: "How are trade relations between Poland and Russia?" "Oh most cordial," replied the Pole, "We send them our textiles and in return they take our coal!"—The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Post.



# A Program For America's Future The Republican Platform of 1948

## I Declaration of Principles

TO establish and maintain peace, to build a country in which every citizen can earn a good living with the promise of real progress for himself and his family, and to uphold as a beacon light for mankind everywhere, the inspiring American tradition of liberty, opportunity and justice for all—that is the Republican platform.

To this end we propose as a guide to definite action the following principles:

Maximum voluntary cooperation between citizens and minimum dependence on law; never, however, declining courageous recourse to law if necessary.

Our competitive system furnishes vital opportunity for youth and for all enterprising citizens; it makes possible the productive power which is the unique weapon of our national defense; and is the mainspring of material well-being and political freedom.

Government, as the servant of such a system, should take all needed steps to strengthen and develop public health, to promote scientific research, to provide security for the aged, and to promote a stable economy so that men and women need not fear the loss of their jobs or the threat of economic hardships through no fault of their own.

The rights and obligations of workers are commensurate with the rights and obligations of employers and they are interdependent; these rights should be protected against coercion and exploitation from whatever quarter and with due regard for the general welfare of all.

The soil as our basic natural resource must be conserved with increased effectiveness; and farm prices should be supported on a just basis.

Development of the priceless national heritage which is in our West is vital to our nation.

Administration of government must be economical and effective.

Faulty governmental policies share an important responsibility for the present cruelly high cost of living. We pledge prompt action to correct these policies. There must be decent living at decent wages.

Our common defense must be strengthened and unified.

Our foreign policy is dedicated to preserving a free America in a free world of free men. This calls for strengthening the United Nations and primary recognition of America's self-interest in the liberty of other peoples. Prudently conserving our own resources, we shall cooperate on a self-help basis with other peace-loving nations.

Constant and effective insistence on the personal dignity of the individual, and his right to complete justice without regard to race, creed or color, is a fundamental American principle.

We aim always to unite and to strengthen; never to weaken or divide. In such a brotherhood will we Americans get results. Thus we will overcome all obstacles.

## II

IN the past eighteen months, the Republican Congress, in the face of frequent obstruction from the Executive Branch, made a record of solid achievement. Here are some of the accomplishments of this Republican Congress:

The long trend of extravagant and ill-advised Executive action reversed;

the budget balanced;

taxes reduced;

limitation of Presidential tenure to two terms passed;

assistance to veterans, their widows and orphans provided;

assistance to agriculture and business enacted;

elimination of the poll tax as a requisite to soldier voting;

a sensible reform of the labor law, protecting all rights of Labor while safeguarding the entire community against those breakdowns in essential industries which endanger the health and livelihood of all;

a long-range farm program enacted;

unification of the armed services launched;

a military manpower law enacted;

the United Nations fostered;

a haven for displaced persons provided;

the most far-reaching measures in history adopted to aid the recovery of the free world on a basis of self-help and with prudent regard for our own resources;

and, finally, the development of intelligent plans and party teamwork for the day when the American people entrust the Executive as well as the Legislative branch of our National Government to the Republican Party.

We shall waste few words on the tragic lack of foresight and general inadequacy of those now in charge of the Executive Branch of the National Government; they have lost the confidence of citizens of all parties.

## III

PRESENT cruelly high prices are due in large part to the fact that the government has not effectively used the powers it possesses to combat inflation, but has deliberately encouraged higher prices.

We pledge an attack upon the basic causes of inflation, including the following measures:

progressive reduction of the cost of government through elimination of waste;

stimulation of production as the surest way to lower prices;

fiscal policies to provide increased incentives for production and thrift;

a sound currency;

reduction of the public debt.

We pledge further, that in the management of our national government, we shall achieve the abolition of overlapping, duplication, extravagance, and excessive centralization;

the more efficient assignment of functions within the government;

and the rooting out of communism wherever found. These things are fundamental.

## IV

WE must, however, do more.

The Constitution gives us the affirmative mandate "to establish justice."

In Lincoln's words: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

The tragic experience of Europe tells us that popular government disappears when it is ineffective and no

## PRESIDENTIAL BOOM!



longer can translate into action the aims and the aspirations of the people.

Therefore, in domestic affairs, we propose:

The maintenance of armed services for air, land and sea, to a degree which will insure our national security, and the achievement of effective unity in the Department of National Defense so as to insure maximum economy in money and manpower, and maximum effectiveness in case of war. We favor sustained effective action to procure sufficient manpower for the services, recognizing the American principle that every citizen has an obligation of service to his country.

An adequate privately operated Merchant Marine, the continued development of our harbors and waterways, and the expansion of privately operated air transportation and communication systems.

The maintenance of federal finances in a healthy condition and continuation of the efforts so well stated by the Republican Congress to reduce the enormous burden of taxation in order to provide incentives for the creation of new industries and new jobs, and to bring relief from inflation. We favor intelligent integration of Federal-State taxing and spending policies designed to eliminate wasteful duplication, and in order that the State and local governments may be able to assume their separate responsibilities, the Federal government shall as soon as practicable withdraw or reduce those taxes which can be best administered by local governments, with particular consideration of excise and inheritance taxes; and we favor restoring to America a working federalism.

Small business, the bulwark of American enterprise, must be encouraged through aggressive anti-monopoly action, elimination of unnecessary controls, protection against discrimination, correction of tax abuses, and limitation of competition by governmental organizations.

Collective bargaining is an obligation as well as a right, applying equally to workers and employers; and the fundamental right to strike is subordinate only to paramount considerations of public health and safety. Government's chief function in this field is to promote good will, encourage cooperation, and where resort is had to intervention, to be impartial, preventing violence and requiring obedience to all law by all parties involved. We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation in the light of experience and changing conditions.

There must be a long-term program in the interest of agriculture and the consumer which should include: an accelerated program of sounder soil conservation; effective protection of reasonable market prices through flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements, together with such other means as may be necessary, and the development of sound farm credit;

encouragement of family-size farms; intensified research to discover new crops, new uses for existing crops, and control of hoof and mouth and other animal diseases and crop pests; support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives, and sound rural electrification.

We favor progressive development of the nation's water resources for navigation, flood control and power, with immediate action in critical areas.

We favor conservation of all our natural resources and believe that conservation and stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials is indispensable to the security of the United States.

We urge the full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield with cooperation of States and private owners for conservation and fire protection.

We favor a comprehensive reclamation program for arid and semi-arid areas with full protection of the rights and interests of the States in the use and control of water

## CAUGHT!



for irrigation, power, development incidental thereto and other beneficial uses; withdrawal or acquisition of lands for public purposes only by act of Congress and after due consideration of local problems; development of processes for the extraction of oil and other substances from oil shale and coal; adequate representation of the West in the national administration.

Recognizing the nation's solemn obligation to all veterans, we propose a realistic and adequate adjustment of benefits on a cost-of-living basis for service-connected disabled veterans and their dependents, and for the widows, orphans and dependents of veterans who died in the service of their country. All disabled veterans should have ample opportunity for suitable, self-sustaining employment. We demand good-faith compliance with veterans preference in Federal service with simplification and codification of the hundreds of piecemeal Federal laws affecting veterans, and efficient and businesslike management of the Veterans Administration. We pledge the highest possible standards of medical care and hospitalization.

Housing can best be supplied and financed by private enterprise; but government can and should encourage the building of better homes at less cost. We recommend Federal aid to the States for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by the States and localities.

Consistent with the vigorous existence of our competitive economy, we urge: extension of the Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program and increase of the benefits to a more realistic level; strengthening of Federal-State programs designed to provide more adequate hospital facilities, to improve methods of treatment for the mentally ill, to advance maternal and child health and generally to foster a healthy America.

Lynching or any other form of mob violence anywhere is a disgrace to any civilized state, and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy.

One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States; it was vindicated on the field of battle and became the cornerstone of this Republic. This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic.

We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting.

We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the armed services of the United States.

## V

WE pledge a vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary to expose the treasonable activities of Communists and defeat their objective of establishing here a Godless dictatorship controlled from abroad.

We favor a revision of the procedure of the election of the President and Vice President which will more exactly reflect the popular vote.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

We favor equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We propose a well-paid and efficient Federal career service.

We favor the elimination of unnecessary Federal bureaus and of the duplication of the functions of necessary governmental agencies.

We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of education and educational facilities.

We favor restoration to the States of their historic rights to the tide and submerged lands, tributary waters, lakes, and streams.

We favor eventual statehood for Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. We urge development of Alaskan land communications and natural resources.

We favor self-government for the residents of the nation's capital.

## VI

WE dedicate our foreign policy to the preservation of a free America in a free world of free men. With neither malice nor desire for conquest, we shall strive for a just peace with all nations.

America is deeply interested in the stability, security and liberty of other independent peoples. Within the prudent limits of our own economic welfare, we shall cooperate, on a basis of self-help and mutual aid, to assist other peace-loving nations to restore their economic independence and the human rights and fundamental freedoms for which we fought two wars and upon which dependable peace must build. We shall insist on business-like and efficient administration of all foreign aid.

We welcome and encourage the sturdy progress toward unity in Western Europe.

We shall erect our foreign policy on the basis of friendly firmness which welcomes cooperation but spurns appeasement. We shall pursue a consistent foreign policy which invites steadiness and reliance and which thus avoids the misunderstandings from which wars result. We shall protect the future against the errors of the Democrat Administration, which has too often lacked clarity, competence or consistency in our vital international relationships and has too often abandoned justice.

We believe in collective security against aggression and in behalf of justice and freedom. We shall support the United Nations as the world's best hope in this direction, striving to strengthen it and promote its effective evolution and use. The United Nations should progressively establish international law, be freed of any veto in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and be provided with the armed forces contemplated by the Charter. We particularly commend the value of regional arrangements as prescribed by the Charter; and we cite the Western Hemisphere Defense Pact as a useful model.

We shall nourish these Pan-American agreements in the new spirit of cooperation which implements the Monroe Doctrine.

We welcome Israel into the family of nations and take pride in the fact that the Republican Party was the first to call for the establishment of a free and independent Jewish Commonwealth. The vacillation of the Democrat Administration on this question has undermined the prestige of the United Nations. Subject to the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, we pledge to Israel full recognition, with its boundaries as sanctioned by the United Nations and aid in developing its economy.

We will foster and cherish our historic policy of friendship with China and assert our deep interest in the maintenance of its integrity and freedom.

We shall seek to restore autonomy and self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible in our post-war occupied areas, guarding always against any rebirth of aggression.

We shall relentlessly pursue our aims for the universal limitation and control of arms and implements of war on a basis of reliable disciplines against bad faith.

At all times safeguarding our own industry and agriculture, and under efficient administrative procedures for the legitimate consideration of domestic needs, we shall support the system of reciprocal trade and encourage international commerce.

We pledge that under a Republican Administration all foreign commitments shall be made public and subject to constitutional ratification. We shall say what we mean and mean what we say. In all of these things we shall primarily consult the national security and welfare of our own United States. In all of these things we shall welcome the world's cooperation. But in none of these things shall we surrender our ideals or our free institutions.

We are proud of the part that Republicans have taken in those limited areas of foreign policy in which they have been permitted to participate. We shall invite the Minority Party to join us under the next Republican Administration in stopping partisan politics at the water's edge.

We faithfully dedicate ourselves to peace with justice.

## VII

GUIDED by these principles, with continuing faith in Almighty God; united in the spirit of brotherhood; and using to the full the skills, resources and blessings of liberty with which we are endowed; we, the American people, will courageously advance to meet the challenge of the future.