

## Two Southern Governors Selected To Head Dixie Anti-Truman Fight

### Thurmond and Wright To Champion Race Issue

BIRMINGHAM, July 17 (AP).—Defiant Dixie Democrats named two Southern governors Saturday to head a campaign to defeat President Truman in the Solid South in November.

J. Strom Thurmond, 45, of South Carolina, was chosen as presidential candidate. Fielding L. Wright, 53, of Mississippi was named for vice president.

Angered over what both candidates termed "a stab in the back" at the Democratic convention earlier this week, the tumultuous meeting gave shouting agreement to assertions the South will never surrender local control on racial issues.

The president's message on civil rights, and the Philadelphia convention's indorsement of it, were the primary reasons for this regional revolt.

Neither candidate made any claim of victory but both promised to show the national party "the real Democratic Party is in the South."

Campaigns were planned in 15 states including Missouri, home of Truman.

Birmingham's city auditorium was unable to hold the crowds. It seats 6,000, but the manager of the hall said at least 7,500 were inside for the afternoon session, and many others outside listening through loudspeakers.

Subject to Recall.  
The meeting adjourned, subject to recall by the chairman, at 7:05 p. m.

Governor Laney of Arkansas had been prominently mentioned as a possible presidential candidate on the ticket, but his name was not placed in nomination.

In a statement after the convention he said, "I do not know what the outcome of the Birmingham meeting will be. Our immediate concern should be to defeat the president's proposed civil rights program. It must be done through Democratic organizations in each state.

The resolution nominating the two men also called another meeting of Southern revolters here Oct. 1. Unlike Saturday's session, the October meeting would be limited to delegates from each state number.

Turn to Dixiecrats on Page 3.

### Tel Aviv Hit By Air Raids

TEL AVIV, July 17 (INS).—Egyptian bombers killed six Jews and wounded 20 in six heavy air raids on Tel Aviv Saturday on the eve of the deadline set by the United Nations for a general Arab-Jewish truce.

One Egyptian plane crashed into the sea after being hit by Jewish anti-aircraft fire.

Fighting ceased in Jerusalem early Saturday after a night of bitter fighting in which Jewish shock troops crashed into the Arab-held old walled city and their withdrawal upon cease-fire orders at 5:45 a. m. (7:45 p. m. Friday, CST).

This was just a few minutes before the deadline set by the U. N. security council for an end to the Holy City war.

Under the U. N. ultimatum the Jews and the seven-state Arab League must comply with a truce throughout the Holy Land by 3 p. m. GMT, Sunday (9 a. m. CST).

The Israeli government council in an extraordinary session Saturday afternoon accepted the security council truce verdict—provided the Arabs agree.

Earlier reports had said Syria and Egypt might refuse, but that Trans-Jordan, the most powerful militarily, will accept before Sunday's deadline.

Egyptian planes scored a direct hit on a Tel Aviv health center marked with the Red Cross flag. The damage was photographed by a Red Cross representative.

Marines Going To Jerusalem

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A squad of 12 marines under a non-commissioned officer was ordered to the American consulate general in Jerusalem by the Navy Saturday to supplement civilian guards that have been used there heretofore. The marines will be drawn from the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean command.

They are the first servicemen to be sent here for guard duty, although similar guards have been maintained for some time at the embassies in London, Paris and Rome.

### Crews Confined to Bases As B-29s Reach Britain

SCAMPTON, England, July 17 (AP).—Giant Superfortresses flying with fully loaded guns zoomed into British bases Saturday in a spectacular display of America's air might.

They were manned chiefly by combat-hardened crews. They touched down at Scampton, Waddington and Marham Fields on the western edge of East Anglia—the flat country from which the 4th Air Force mounted its World War II air attacks against Germany.

Those fields were chosen as bases because of the length of their runways.

The Superfortresses' bomb bays were empty. When the planes landed, the gunners carefully removed belts of ammunition from the gun feedways. The crews were confined to their bases for 48 hours. No explanation was given. The first 48 of the bombers arrived Saturday. A dozen more in Britain. He said they also will engage in "normal routine training flights."

Lemay, commander of the U. S. Air Force in Europe, said the huge B-29s probably will land at U. S. bases in Germany "from time to time during the course of their missions."

Col. John Henry of Charlotte, Texas, commander of the 28th Group told reporters at this Royal Air Force base the mission had been in the making for two weeks. He said it was decided "two or three days ago" that Britain would be the objective.

Henry said missions of this sort usually last around 30 days and that he has no reason to suppose this one will be any different. He said he expected to get his instructions Sunday from Lemay.

### RED A-BOMB STAND CRITICIZED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (INS). Secretary of State Marshall Saturday warned that Soviet Russia's continuing refusal to agree to international control of atomic energy "might lead to conflict behind a screen of false assurances."

Marshall blamed a three-year impasse over efforts to divert the deadliest weapon man has ever conceived into peaceful, productive channels squarely on the Kremlin's "unwillingness or inability to co-operate."

Marshall labeled as "a sham control" the Soviet counter-proposal which would leave individual nations free to do as they pleased with the atom.

These official U. S. views were expressed over Marshall's signature in a foreword to a 250-page State Department publication titled "International Control of Atomic Energy—Policy at the Crossroads."

Later part of the title unquestionably meant U. S. policy at the crossroads between peace and war.

The document was released in line with a determination that the American public be fully informed on the history of Soviet-backed endeavors of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to remove the threat of the atomic bomb.

Both sides of the deadly controversy are fully presented, as unfolded in debates and statements in the UN commission and the powerful security council. Marshall summed up his conclusions as follows:

"There is no middle course possible at this stage of the control problem, for the dangerous physical characteristics of uranium-235, uranium-233, and plutonium can not be altered by political argument."

The U. S. spokesman agreed with the final report of the atomic energy commission, which, by a vote of 14 to 3, concluded that the next step must be attempted "at a higher level in the United Nations."

Russia and her satellites, Poland and the Soviet Ukraine, constituted the minority in the debate. Marshall said:

"The international control of atomic energy remains a paramount problem of humanity. The United States will continue in its efforts to reach a solution of that problem."

U. S. SHOWDOWN WITH REDS SEEN

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 17 (AP).—The United States and England have decided on a showdown with Russia to achieve a peaceful settlement even at the risk of war, Gardner Cowles said Saturday night in a dispatch from England to the Des Moines Register.

Cowles, president of the Register and Tribune Company, and president of Look Magazine, added:

"Their hope is that we can convince the Kremlin we are ready to fight, as the only alternative to further appeasement and retreat by us in eastern Europe; then Russia will decide the time has come for a general peace settlement."

### Soviets Believed Poised To Fight Over Germany

BY DREW MIDDLETON. Copyright 1948 by the New York Times. BERLIN, July 17.—The crisis between the East and the West, forced by the Soviet Union over Berlin, is worsening rapidly.

For the first time, observers sense a feeling among American and British officials that the Russians are prepared to go to war over Berlin provided an overt act causing war can be forced on the Western powers.

"The issue is not Berlin," William (Wild Bill) Donovan told correspondents Saturday afternoon. "The issue is whether the

Russians want to halt the European Recovery Program and drive us out of Europe by force."

Donovan, wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services, came to Berlin Friday on a "private visit." Saturday, although he claimed he was talking on his own, it was evident he was voicing opinions of the highest circles of the American and British military governments.

"The place to make a stand is here in Berlin, where we have a strong moral position," Donovan said. Here is the way the Berlin situation is seen by these sources Saturday night as the blockade of the city finishes its fourth week:

The first and foremost quarrel over Berlin is not a localized one but a great trial of strength between the Soviet Union and the West. What happens here will affect the whole course of relations between the West and the East all over the world.

The Soviet Union may be following two courses: They are either testing American resolution to remain in Europe and will back down to a show of force here; or, they have decided to fight this year to drive the United States out of Europe as the only way of halting the European Recovery Program and ending Western influence on this continent.

The only course open to the United States, therefore, is to find a way to force the issue.

Turn to Soviets on Page 3.

### Lyndon Johnson's Independent Voting Record

(An Editorial.) Representative Lyndon Johnson, candidate for the United States Senate, was referred to by one of his opponents the other day as "the fair-haired boy of the New Deal," and again more recently as "a New Deal bureaucrat of the first water."

The candidate who made these references did so either through ignorance or in an attempt to mislead the voters. In either case, the designation of Mr. Johnson as a New Dealer or as a New Deal bureaucrat is wholly unwarranted. The record shows he was neither a New Dealer nor an anti-New Dealer, but an independent.

Intelligent, fair-minded voters will not be fooled by such political tricks.

As a member of Congress from the Tenth Texas District since 1937, Lyndon Johnson enjoyed the respect of both President Roosevelt and President Truman. But he did not win their respect through meek subservience to their official whims. He won it by his ability, his courage and his independence of thought and action.

Lyndon Johnson's record in Congress is a public record. It is printed in the daily issues of the *Congressional Record*, which is available in almost every public library in the land for the perusal of any who care to check up on his record.

The *Star-Telegram* has made a detailed study of Mr. Johnson's voting record in Congress. It shows quite clearly that he has supported the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman when he believed they were right. It also shows with equal clearness that he has opposed both administrations on numerous occasions when he believed they were wrong.

This opposition is no new thing. It has been in evidence throughout his service in Washington. He was sworn in as

a member of the House on April 10, 1937. Just three months later, on July 13, he showed his independence of the New Deal by voting to override one of President Roosevelt's vetoes.

Congress had passed a bill to continue through fiscal 1938 the emergency reductions in interest rates on government loans to farmers which had been in effect since 1933, but which were due to expire in 1937. The president vetoed the bill on the grounds that farmers then were prosperous enough to pay the original, higher interest rates. But Lyndon Johnson voted with the majority to override the veto and the bill became law despite the president's objections.

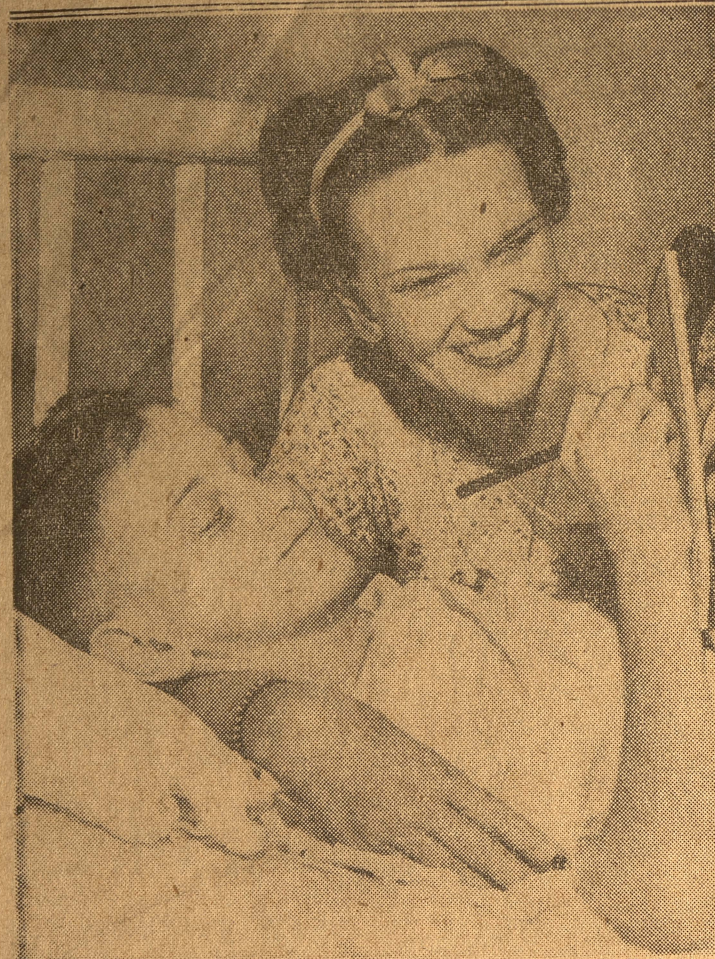
The entire episode was repeated just a year later when another bill, extending the reduced interest rates on government loan to farmers to July 1, 1940 was passed, vetoed, and the veto overridden. Lyndon Johnson again voting to override a veto.

It is well known that President Roosevelt never had any love for the Dies Committee on un-American Activities. But Lyndon Johnson voted consistently for continuance of this committee year after year, and for appropriations to finance its activities. Mr. Johnson in 1940 also voted for a bill to direct the deportation of Alien Harry Bridges, which the administration opposed at every turn.

In the same year, Mr. Johnson voted for the drastic Smith Anti-Strike bill, which also was opposed by the administration. This bill finally was passed as the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act in 1943 and was vetoed by President Roosevelt. It was promptly repassed over his objection, Lyndon Johnson being among those voting to override the veto.

Shortly before the United States became involved in World War II, Congress

Turn to Lyndon Johnson on Page 2.



HE'LL GET NEW FEET—Mrs. Alyne Eagan and 12-year-old Bob Lytle of Mansfield, shown here in St. Joseph's Hospital, understand each other's problems. Bob has had nine operations to correct feet deformity, and Mrs. Eagan, his guardian, was left a cripple when polio struck her at the age of 16.

### FOSTER MOTHER CRIPPLED, TOO

## Boy Has 9th Operation To Obtain 'New' Feet

BY GRACE HALSELL. A handsome, shy, 12-year-old boy looked up from his bed in St. Joseph's Hospital at the pretty woman standing beside him.

"Mother, sometimes it hurts so bad I can hardly keep from yelling," the boy confided.

"Mother"—Mrs. Alyne Eagan—certainly could understand. Mrs. Eagan was struck with polio when she was 16, with the paralysis crippling both legs.

That's why she became interested in Bob Lytle, when she heard that he had been left homeless and that he was born with club feet. Mrs. Eagan offered to take the 16-month-old baby "for a couple of months" and build up his strength for an operation.

The "couple of months" turned into years, and soon the guardian

and boy found that it would be hard to get along without each other. "He has helped me through the years as much as I have helped him," Mrs. Eagan said.

A series of operations has been Turn to 'New' Feet on Page 3.

### Military Needs Gas

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—The armed services petroleum board informed the oil industry Saturday that the military need for additional motor gasoline and aviation gasoline is "extremely urgent."

### THE INDEX

- SPECIAL FEATURES.
- Page No.
  - 11. Books and bookmen (Sec. 2).
  - 16. Crossword puzzle (Sec. 2).
  - 10. Editorial Page-Coffman cartoon (Sec. 2).
  - 23. Financial news (Sec. 3).
  - 11. Gardening (Sec. 3).
  - 7. Letters From People (Sec. 2).
  - 12. Music and art (Sec. 2).
  - 14-15. Radio (Sec. 2).
  - 1-2-3-4-5. Sports (Sec. 2).
  - 13. Theaters (Sec. 2).
  - WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES (Sec. 4).
  - 1. Mary Sears on social activities.
  - 1. Pauline Naylor on club activities.
  - 10. Chit-Chat.

### Roswell Polio Sufferer Flown to Hospital Here

Mrs. Walter Rogers, 22-year-old former Fort Worth resident, was flown by chartered plane to Fort Worth Saturday afternoon from her home at Roswell, N. M., after she had become seriously ill of polio.

Mrs. Rogers, mother of a 2-year-old boy and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lynch of 509 Marion, was taken to City-County Hospital from Municipal Airport at 5 p. m. She was accompanied by her husband, a soft drink salesman.

He said his wife's illness was diagnosed as polio Wednesday, the first case at Roswell this year.

Positive diagnosis of two boys as polio victims pushed the Fort Worth count for 1948 to 37 cases Saturday at City-County Hospital.

During the day five more possible patients were admitted for observation.

The city's 36th case is Garry Grier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jona-

than Grier, 3305 Purington, whose brother Stanley, 16 months old, was found to have polio Tuesday.

Also diagnosed as positive was Richard Lee Spellings, 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Spellings, 2140 N. Riverside Dr.

Possible cases admitted Saturday for observation were Earlene Means, 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Means, 3462 Lulu; Dilly Kay Wright, 19-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wright, 245 Merritt Dr.; Bobby Layne King, 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Steels, 400 Mirike Dr.; and Cynthia Irene Solberg, 7-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Solberg, 1500 Byrd.

Gary Lynn Logsdon, 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Logsdon of 1623 St. Louis, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital Saturday night as a possible case. If his case is positive, he will be transferred to City-County Hospital, attendants said.