

The Star-Telegram is an independent Democratic newspaper, supporting what it believes to be right and opposing what it believes to be wrong, regardless of party politics, publishing the news fairly and impartially at all times.

Truman Should Ask Wallace to Resign

President Truman's inept handling of the whole matter of Secretary of Commerce Wallace's foreign policy speech in New York has created a situation the seriousness of which can hardly be exaggerated. It is not too much to say that the future well-being of the nation and perhaps the peace of the world now hangs in the balance.

It is a critical situation which calls for prompt and decisive action on the president's part.

His first action should be to declare to the world his unqualified support of Secretary of State Byrnes by requesting the resignation of Secretary Wallace. If it is not forthcoming immediately after it is requested, Mr. Wallace should be summarily dismissed.

In this way Mr. Truman can give voice to the overwhelming opposition of the American people to Mr. Wallace's proposed program of weak and cowardly appeasement of Soviet Russia.

The American people have not yet forgotten the awful consequences of Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler at Munich. And they want no part of any such policy. Some may have approved of it at the time, but they long since realized it was an awful mistake. As a parting gift, Mr. Truman might well present Mr. Wallace with a typical Chamberlain umbrella.

To gag Mr. Wallace on matters of foreign policy and permit him to remain in the cabinet, a course it has been suggested the president might follow, would be an awkward and ineffectual attempt to end the chaos and confusion which Mr. Wallace's speech and Mr. Truman's two press conference statements regarding it have created throughout the world.

The foreign policy ideas of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Byrnes are as far apart as the poles. As long as two men with such divergent views are permitted to remain in the cabinet, occupying official positions as the president's chief advisers, there could be no assurance of just what the nation's foreign policy is.

Mr. Truman, it is true, has said, after first indorsing Mr. Wallace's speech, that he intended only to approve the right of the secretary of commerce to deliver it, and that he had not approved it as constituting a statement of the foreign policy

of this country. The president also said at the same time that there had been no change in the established foreign policy of our government, and that "there will be no significant change in that policy without discussion and conference among the president, the secretary of state and congressional leaders."

One inference that might be drawn from the last portion of the president's statement is that a significant change in policy may be contemplated, but that it would not be announced until after it had been discussed with Mr. Byrnes and, presumably, Senators Connally and Vandenberg.

Such a possibility, however remote it might be, cuts the ground from under Secretary Byrnes almost as effectively as would have the president's approval of the substance of Mr. Wallace speech, as well as his right to deliver it. Its result has been to place Mr. Byrnes in a most unenviable position at the Paris peace conference and to reduce America's voice in the deliberations there—deliberations which may determine the course of world events for generations to come—to a mere whisper. It is an impossible, unthinkable situation.

From the viewpoint of the rest of the world, the United States will appear, as long as Mr. Wallace remains in the president's official family, to be uncertain as to the course it is to pursue, and to be beset with internal disagreements. This can only weaken America's influence in world affairs. It conceivably could cause serious misunderstandings which in turn could lead to war.

The onus for this deplorable situation rests squarely on the shoulders of Mr. Wallace. As an American citizen, he has a right to his own opinions on all public questions, but his official position as secretary of commerce does not give him the right to dabble in foreign affairs, which is the province of the president and the secretary of state.

Even though the mischief was of Mr. Wallace's making, it is only the president who can repair the damage. He can do this, reaffirming his confidence in Secretary of State Byrnes and raising himself in the esteem of the American people by giving Mr. Wallace his walking papers. That he should do without further delay,

sustaining employment." Through this program, economic fluctuations would be alleviated through co-operation of government, business, labor and farm organizations. Business men are to be advised what they can do to stimulate economic activity in their own fields.

PREVALENCE OF ANARCHY

by Dorothy Thompson

Hitler and Mussolini have been defeated and dead for over a year. Japan unconditionally surrendered in August 1945. The United Nations has been established. A peace conference is in progress. Everything for which the entire wealth, resources, and manpower of the Allied world was mobilized; everything which had become their sole objective and fondest hope has thus been realized. And where are we now?

The world is in a full state of anarchy. Allied co-operation is a myth. Whether in New York or in Paris, "conferences" have not the slightest relation to anything that can be so-called. At each of these weird meetings someone arises and reads, from a mimeographed statement, a piece of propaganda. Invariably the statement is a charge against another government of constituting a threat to the peace. The statement is translated and nobody listens. Someone else rises and from another mimeographed statement refutes the charges. A vote is taken, and the Soviets and their satellites vote one way; the Anglo-Americans and their supporters another.

None of these conferences has any relation to the debates of a parliamentary body, in which there is discussion and an attempt to obtain consensus through appeals to reason. They are not round tables but battle lines. These verbal tensions find physical expression in half a dozen places—the Italian-Yugoslav border; the Greek-Bulgarian border in Palestine; in Turkey; in Iran; in Germany—any tinder might day or tomorrow ignite a world war.

Never was a situation so dangerous, and never in history have such tensions ended other than in war. But never in history, also, have all nations without exception, been in a condition to wage a war. For a single government today can count on the united support of no people.

While we were making a maritime strike paralyzed an American port. The strike was a strike against government—against the efforts of the Wage Stabilization Board to control wages and prices.

As I write our greatest metropolis is as paralyzed as the blockaded by a foreign army. A few thousand truck drivers, their own leaders admit are "out of control," are closing down working places of tens of thousands of other workers. Construction is at a standstill; offices are closing; the garment trade is strangled; the food shops are empty; and the city's detention to run the blockade—is exactly what it is—anti-clashes, possibly armed. Armed clashes in the road streets are civil war. Yet the income of the nation is the United States.

STANDBY PLAN EXPLAINED

Nelson Sees U. S. Ready, Not Eager, for War

BY PAULINE FREDERICK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (NANA). Donald M. Nelson, former head of the War Production Board, who—as President Truman's personal representative—is at present planning a network of stand-by plants that could go into war production overnight in case of an emergency, is fearful of Army domination of the American economy in peace as well as war.

Interviewed before leaving Washington, Mr. Nelson reiterated the contention made in his book, "Arsenal of Democracy," that "the question of military control will confront us not only in war but in peace . . . our whole economic and social system will be imperiled if it is controlled by the military men."

To this, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had retorted in Boston: "Anyone who makes such a statement is completely wide of fact."

Nelson then added: "I don't know of a man who is a more firm believer in democracy than General Eisenhower. I have great admiration for him. I believe, because of his great interest in democracy, he would be the last one to want the military to be in control of production."

"Some of the best production men I worked with were Army

ON VACATION

Cartoonist Hal Coffman is on vacation. His cartoons will appear again in the Star-Telegram late this month.

men," Mr. Nelson said. "I think especially of Gen. Levin Campbell, head of ordnance. He was interested during the war in just one thing—getting all the ordnance the Army wanted."

"The thing I want to make clear, as far as the question of military control over the national economy is concerned, is this: There are always ways of getting things you need and doing other things at the same time. The soldiers should have everything they want. The only thing we had to take care of was the health and safety of the workers in the factory. If you know your economy you can get your war production and still not interfere unduly with the absolute needs of the people."

"When certain people in the Army try to determine what civilians should and should not have, then I say that is not their job."

In planning the stand-by network, Mr. Nelson is working close-

ly with the Army and Navy Munitions Board while reporting directly to the president.

"Just because we are planning a stand-by network, that does not mean we are getting ready to go to war," Nelson said with some emphasis. "It means that we don't want to make the mistake we did after the last war. At that time we tore down or dismantled everything having to do with war production on the theory that the best way to prevent war was to be defenseless. We have learned that we must be strong; not because we want to go around blustering, but there are 144,000,000 lives we must protect. The president has asked me to work with him and with the Army and Navy Munitions Board so as to have the machines and tools ready to put into operation if necessary."

Mr. Nelson and the men with whom he is working envision the stand-by operation this way:

Certain key plants throughout the country will be selected for dual production lines. Peacetime goods will come off one, while a small or "pilot" amount of war products will come off the other. The military products will be studied and tested constantly, and changed to keep them up to date with the latest industrial "know-how."

I asked Mr. Nelson if special military staffs would be placed in these key plants, as in Russia, to supervise research and experimentation, and apply the fastest production techniques. He said, "I haven't heard it discussed."

Mr. Nelson denied that he was going back into the government permanently to head the stand-by program. But, then, he has always started a big job "tempo-

I'D RATHER BE RIGHT

By Samuel Grafton.

There are signs that the inflationary period may not last too long. One bit of evidence is that long-drawn-out and frightened "Ah-hhhhhh!" which was heard in downtown New York last week. Another is a report by the Wall Street Journal that real estate prices are going down. The word seems to have passed through the side streets and the nice suburban sections that the top of the market has been reached. There is a notable increase, on both the East and West Coasts, in the number of offers to sell.

There is also a certain faint, baffled note of concern in expert discussions of our economic future. On Sept. 6, one important financial paper commented that sales of cars, refrigerators, and the like, might not come up to expectations, because consumer resources are being spent on expensive food, etc. On Sept. 10, the same paper remarked glumly that the American farmer may be in for a bad time because consumers will soon begin to spend for cars, refrigerators, etc., the money they have until now been spending for high-cost foods. I hope this is all clear. Anyhow it shows that men whose business it is to spot trends are not looking ahead to the beginning of a boom, but are, delicately and with reserve, talking about the end of one.

Down in Wall Street, also, men are beginning to remark that the decline in commodity prices, after the last war, started six months after the decline in security prices began. Since it is almost irrefragable, in Wall Street, to doubt the

SHORT SHOTS

by Robert Quillen

If only OPA would learn that a wagon can't run on one wheel after three wheels have been removed.

The American for "no" is "huh-uh," and "yes" is "uh-huh." But how do novelists pronounce the "huh" they use?

Economic Planning

Although government planning by the orists of the leftist variety has been discredited thoroughly, notably by the prediction of a recession for last spring, it now follows that efforts for effecting a stable economy have been abandoned.