

IF FIRST
SIGN OF A
COLD
9-5666
Cold Preparations as directed

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

(Continued From Page Three)
States and Great Britain over developments in Italy and Greece indicate the delicate nature of political relationships and the easy manner in which the unity of war can be replaced by the bickering of peace.

When differences arise between allied nations whose long-range interests are identical, it is unfortunate that public statements have to be made without consultations between officials. It is vitally important that public discussion of the issues created should be conducted with some reserve in both countries and that every effort be made to fairly present the attitudes of the governments concerned.

The situation that has developed in Greece, we think, involves no basic cause for misunderstanding. The British commander in that area apparently adopted the policy followed by General Eisenhower in Belgium. He used force to maintain law and order to prevent an armed attack upon the existing government. We are quite sure that if American troops had been in Greece, the same action would have been taken.

In regard to Italy, the storm seems to arise over Count Sforza, who returned to Italy after twenty years of exile in the United States. In the process of forming a new government, it appeared likely that Sforza would occupy a prominent position and, apparently, the attitude of the British was ascertained.

Mr. Churchill explained the situation by saying: "It is quite untrue to say that we had vetoed Sforza's appointment. That right belongs alone to the Italians. All we have to say is that we do not trust the man, nor would we put the slightest confidence in any government of which he is a dominant member."

Certainly, it was much better for the British government to reveal its distrust of Sforza rather than to be silent and let him dominate any newly-formed Italian government. If this happened and the British continued to be without confidence in him, the resulting situation could not, in the long run, be productive of favorable results, either for Italy or the United Nations.

Little Practical Importance to This Prolonged Debate
The disagreement among the large powers as to whether the large nations should have veto power on the world organization if it is accused of aggression should be considered in its practical application to international affairs.

The Russian government insists upon its representative continuing to hold a seat and a vote even though action by the group must be unanimous. This, of course, amounts to a veto power as to any resolution or judgment affecting the Soviet.

Back of the Soviet insistence, no doubt, is suspicion engendered by the hostility of other nations in former years. In time, after the new arrangement begins to work and the world reorders its affairs, the Soviet government, if convinced by experience that there is no league against Russia, may modify its views and give expression to greater confidence in world collaboration.

While the principle that no nation should sit in judgment upon its own trial is eminently sound and should be maintained by Great Britain and the United States, there is little practical benefit to be gained at this time.

This is apparent if we consider the worst possible contingency that Soviet Russia should be accused of aggression and that the issue comes before the governing board for judgment. Let us eliminate the Soviet representative altogether and consider what action would be most likely.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain is apt to favor proceedings that would create the possibility of an armed clash with the Soviet. Certainly no one imagines that the people of either English-speaking country would be willing to mobilize large armies to operate against Russia over an act of aggression or a border dispute in Europe.

If we change the example and consider the situation if a Latin-American republic preferred charges of aggression against the United States, we would inevitably reach the same result. Neither Great Britain nor Soviet Russia, under any conceivable circumstances, would go to war with the United States over any dispute that we might have with some small republic on this side of the Atlantic. We presume that the same reason-

ing would lead to a similar conclusion in regard to the British Empire and parts of its far-flung territories. If this analysis of the practical working of an international organization is sound and the conclusions reached are correct, it makes little difference whether the Big Three continue to hold their seats, with a vote, when matters affecting them are under consideration.

We War In Self-Defense, Not To Set Up New Order

Senator Guy M. Gillette of Nebraska, who retires from the Senate next month, fears that the war will end in a "hollow victory" because of the failure of the United States to "declare her stake in this struggle."

This is a total failure to comprehend the reasons for our belliger-

ency. The United States did not go to war to guarantee anything to other nations. We went to war because we were attacked, because our national life was in danger and we will absolutely win the war if the attack is repulsed and the danger to the nation removed.

The Nebraskan says that the "people themselves are no longer sure of the goal for which we are fighting." If this is true, then the American people are dumber than we suspect. The record shows that we are fighting for the reasons outlined in the

paragraph above and for no other reason.

There is great danger to the world in any attempt to make people believe that we are fighting to abolish the "unethical, immoral, honorable or unjust status quo" which exists in the world. Not only fighting to "take the moral leadership of humanity" or to restore the "falling hopes of our fellowmen" around the world.

These issues are a matter of opinion, about which men and nations

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