

WSM, MARCH 9, 1947

Good Morning, Friends:

Secretary of State General George Marshall took with him in the words of Senator Vandenberg the prayers and hopes of the Congress and ^{of} the American people when he left Washington last Wednesday by plane for the conference of foreign ministers in Moscow, where he now is. There he will be face to face with foreign policy spokesmen of the four major allies who together were victorious over the most awful threat to freedom by aggression that the world has ever known. ~~Humanity's hope for peace rests with~~ ^{upon} Continued cooperation

and agreement between those major allies. ~~Continued~~ ^{rests} ~~progress~~ ^{humanities} ~~hopes for world peace.~~

The situation which General Marshall and the other foreign policy officials face is complex and difficult. The world is in a tragic state. The casualties of the war are but now being fully realized. Of course, the loss of life, the destruction of homes and hospitals and factories were ^{& fully realized at the time} dramatic and costly, but the casualties did not stop there -- whole nations and world empires ^{are} ~~was~~ just as surely casualties of that awful global conflict.

The casualties were not confined to the losers and vanquished, either. True, Germany, Italy and Japan were wiped out as major nations for a long time to

come, but France, too, and China and Great Britain have been shaken to their

very roots. ^{Take Great Britain, for instance. She is no longer able} ~~No longer is Great Britain~~ able to rule the waves, ^{as she has done since the defeat of the Spanish Armada.} ~~This great~~

^{This great power} ~~power which~~ For more than one hundred years has played the role of the great ^{the greatest colonizing, & civilizing nation in history.} ~~civilizer, the~~ world leader, ^{she now} ~~now~~ admits that she must draw in her belt and

whether she admits it or not, world leadership has passed from her. Perhaps

it was inevitable that world leadership would pass from her without the

war, but surely the war has hastened her dem^Winition. ^{Her strength was sapped,} ~~The war was just too~~
and she faces a long, desperate struggle to
~~costly to her in lives and in her already declining economic strength.~~
~~regain her own economic ~~strong~~ health.~~

~~The world is undergoing~~^a ~~re-alignment~~ -- a re-adjustment. Two great
powers have emerged from the debris and havoc and ruin of war -- the United
States and the Union of Soviet Russia. Even before their mutual victory was
won, mutual suspicion and distrust and rivalry began to ~~eat~~^{bite} away at the
heart of the cooperative spirit which the necessity of the war forged between
them. The struggle for world leadership between the two is now in full swing.

The United States carries the banner of western civilization that stands for
individual liberty, individual ~~citizen's~~^{the} dignity and responsibility, ^{in individual} free
enterprise and private rights. Russia represents ^{social} a philosophy and ~~trend~~^{type}
~~to~~ government that is the very antithesis of ^{ours} ~~that personal liberty.~~ It
~~represents a system of government and society~~ by which the state is exhalted,
by which the individual freedom ^{of man} is subordinated and subject to the ~~absolute~~
^{a single} dictates of ^{minority} party absolutism.

The ideological differences between the two powers and two systems
of society go to the very basic concepts of human relationships. The very
word DEMOCRACY means one thing to America and something else to Russia.
It was against this background that President Truman made his speech in Waco,
Texas, pleading for American and world support ~~for~~^{of} the United States program
of reciprocal trade agreements. The President clearly pointed out that
individual freedom and private enterprise rested ~~on~~^{upon} world trade and inter-
national economic relationships. It was also against this same background that

the United States received the plea of Greece for help and assistance to stabilize and preserve her system of economic and political freedom in the face of Great Britain's withdrawal from her of not only financial and economic assistance but the withdrawal of British troops, too, which since the liberation of Greece has remained there as a safe guard against civil war and communization of that ancient land of free men.

It is taking awhile for America to fully realize the responsibilities of the world leadership which has come to her *inexorably* because of her might and strength and *perhaps even more* ~~also~~ because of the moral force of the system of freedom which has made her great.

Throughout the history of mankind, the mantle of world leadership has been transplanted from the shoulders of one nation to another. Those transfers have generally been marked by great world upheavals -- usually wars. That mantle of leadership has rested upon Egypt, the Babylonians, the Macedonians, the Romans; and for more than one hundred years now, Great Britain has played the role. The United States has indulged herself in criticism of how Great Britain played that part ~~of~~ her imperialistic and colonial policies ~~of~~ the oppression and difficulties that to us seem the fault of the British system. That mantle has now *passed* ~~fallen~~ to us. History will foretell how gloriously the United States arose to that mission or how ignominiously she failed because the responsibility is surely hers.

The Supreme Court of the United States struck a blow ~~from~~^{at} liberty in my opinion in upholding the conviction of John L. Lewis and his Union for criminal contempt, for had the U. S. Government and our system of society been declared powerless to render a ^{valid} conviction and access penalties and fines against men and organizations who comit wrongs against society ~~and~~, indeed, who perform acts ~~rendering~~ threatening its very existence, then our society of free men would thus have been declared powerless ^{under present laws} to prevent its own destruction. In upholding the sentence and confirming the penalty, with modifications, the U. S. Supreme Court has said that the U. S. Government can punish its own employees for failure to obey the mandidates and injunctions of the courts of a free land. It would be a mistake, however, to regard this Supreme Court decision as indicating any lasting solution to the labor troubles which have beset the nation, unless it be taken that a socialism^{sation} of mass industry provided that solution. I say this because the issues involved in this court contest were not between a private employer and an organization of employees, it was rather a test of the ^{right} ~~strength~~ of the Government to exercise coercion and direction ^{of} ~~against~~ its own organised employees. It will be remembered that the Government had taken possession of the coal mines and was in the act of operating the coal mines itself ^{when Lewis called the last strike. The govt had taken} because controversies between the coal miners and the coal operators threatened to tie up the production of coal

that is so essential to the economic life and comfort of the nation. The⁴ decision ~~then~~ upheld the right of the Government to injunctive powers, but in no way pointed a way for the solution and resolution of strife between employer and employee except through the course of Government seizure and operation. From time to time public ownership of ^{certain} production and ~~XXXXXX~~ of certain utility systems and production enterprises may appear favorable and desirable to the American people but any precipitate move in this direction forced by industry ^{it} strife would be a serious threat to the very private enterprise system which we are now championing in the world ideological tug of war.

It is now generally predicted and seems almost certain that Mr. David E. Lilienthal will be confirmed as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Those who oppose Mr. Lilienthal have resorted to false charges and accusations. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ First, he was accused of being a communist and a communist sympathizer. This charge was aired thoroughly. Aired so much in fact that the very ridiculousness of the charge made of the accusers a laughing stock. The prefridity of that charge was demonstrated that on the last day of the hearing, the Senator who having most vol _____ charged Mr. Lilienthal with being a communist, suddenly changed his attack and accused him, of all things, of being a tool of what do you suppose --- the International Bankers. No one stopped to

explain how a man could at the same time be a tool of both the communists and the International Bankers. The opposition to Mr. Lilienthal has boiled down to this source One: those who opposed him because of personal animosity and two: those who oppose him because he was appointed by the late President Roosevelt to administer the T.V.A. which is regarded by some ~~as~~ ^{as} the very ~~assumption~~ ^{acme} of the New Deal fallacy.