## Blow for Blow, Name for Name

The last big barrages of the campaign were laid down. Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) accused Gov. Stevenson of associating with left-wingers; Pres. Truman attacked Sen. Richard Nixon, Ike's running mate, as a "reactionary" and urged voters not to put Nixon "within a heartbeat" of the White House.

Background: (Quick Chicago report): "McCarthy charged Stevenson was 'part and parcel of the Acheson-Hiss-Lattimore group' and that Stevenson in 1943 (as a State Dept. official) had a plan to 'foist Communism' on Italy when Mussolini fell.

Denounced in Advance

"McCarthy's attack, widely advertised in advance, was carried on a \$78,000 radio and televison network. Stevenson denounced it in advance as a 'magnificent smear' and charged that Gen. Eisenhower was responsible for it. But the GOP National Committee and Eisenhower advisers said they had nothing to do with the speech. It was financed by a group headed by Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of Sears-Roebuck. Previous to McCarthy's speech, Ike said he wanted 'to destroy the reputation of no innocent man' in ridding the Government of Reds."

"On another front of the name-calling race, Pres. Truman said he never had charged Ike with being anti-Catholic or anti-Jewish, but that he had so labeled some of the GOP senators and candidates. Pro-Ike newspapers pointed out that Democrats, as well as Republicans, overrode Truman's veto of immigration laws which stirred the Truman fire."





## McCarthy Underlines an Issue

Republican strategists urged Gen. Eisenhower to emphasize the Communists-in-government issue. Their spur: Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), who got more votes in Wisconsin primaries than his GOP and Democratic opponents combined.

Background: Eisenhower has pledged in advance to support GOP nominees in every state—although he's criticized McCarthy's tactics. Stevenson, on the other hand, announced he would not give blanket support to all Democratic candidates, but would endorse only "specific individuals."



Kuekes in Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Now You're Tootin'"

## A Start on a United Europe

Representatives of six countries began work on a constitution for a federated Europe—designed to provide political leadership for the European Army, the Schuman coal and steel pool, and a European farm plan. Biggest problem: Great Britain's relations to the union.

Background: Britain has not joined in the Schuman Plan with France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg, and has remained outside the planning for a European Army. But Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has a plan for tying Britain into the political federation. The European federation plan has the backing of both major U. S. political parties, and of the influential Vatican. The federationists hope to have a constitution drafted by March, 1953.

