Dear Ones,
We were on the go up until midnight last night and today I am a little the worse for wear and taking it easy. I really hated to get up this morning - there was a light drizzle and it was perfect sleeping weather! Yau certaỉly manage to make un for my lack of a punday paper - about the only thing I didn't receive from the woekend of the 22nd was the report of transactions on the Bond market!

I see that PM has joined the throng to urge peonle that the returning veteran won't need a peychiatrist; all that will be required will be normel affection and understending, good cooking and what have you. By this time, the awaiting home fronters must be well aware of the propor approach to take to the returned veteran. I wonder if the average person at home thinks about how things will be when we get back as much as the soldier overseas does. There are few of who will not admit daydreaming or thinking about getting home, the first things they'll say and do. (You know the famous story of the ski-trooper who was asked what the first thing las that he would do unon going hame; he wouldn't answer the question but he said that the second thing he fould do would be to take of his* skis!) I still feel that each person must realize that hid problem is more or less unique and amproach it as best he can; I do ndt feel that psychological adjustments will be so serious as to be a cause for national medióal and social concern.
The Comenger article on the presidency certainly stayed on safe grounds; when I started it I was hoping that he would set his standards of greatness and fit the various Chief Mxecutives to it. But he didn't, and it turns ont to be an analysis of great leadership rather than great Presidents. As a result there is little in the article that is new or provocativ e as he outlines the political requirements of the Presidency. As for the Lerner editorial on Japan: I agree that there can be no soft peace, and I agree that, as in Germeny, we must cleerly understand thet the Japanese political system(based on the Zmperor and Bmperor worship) and the Japanese economy must also be destroyed. Again, we are fighting more than the military leaders; the entire society that is Japon, that has flaunted its growing power for 40 years, that has waged war and practiced deceit, that has never stood behind a liberal group in time of crisis, must be defeated and resheped to an entirely different mold. One must is that the emperor must go and the society reoriented to a new set of principles; that seems to me to be basic.

The Stark article in the TIMeS highlights the problems of Schwellenback; it is clear that some new policy must be evolved and the agencies to effect it must be consolidated. Since the Smith-Connally Act, the IJLRA, and tho wartime legislations are involved as well as the Dolicies subsequestly autilined by the WIB and the othor agences (the most important being the little Steel formula) it wolld scem that this reform would have to go through ongress and fit into the entire scheme of our post-war employment-production picture. Labor is worried about the cutback-reconversion pariod and is obviously looking for the "fringe methodst to get some insurance. The end of the war is obvi usly going to leave us with a situation loaded with dynamite. One thing to my mind is certain: attacking the unions will accomplish nothing - our planning must be done on the basis of the union as the representative of the workers.

I guess that Shiostead was the other opponent of the Charter, from reading some of his pre-vote comments. The Matthews report from India would indicate that the Wavell proposals have raised British prestige in India to the highest point since Cripps was first sent to study the situation; if the gist of the report is correct, it is now ury to the Hiadus and the Moslems to agree to the basic idea of a united India and to work from that basis. If the negoltations of the next fow weeks lead to the acceptance of the Wavell terms and the Indians look uon the Labor government as holding the promise for a fairer $^{\text {a }}$ treatment and less likelihood of interference to the detriment of general Indien social and economic progress, we might well see the first major advance in India for a long time. The British have quite plainly put it up to the Moslems and the Congress farty this time.

I see that pegler is still hard at vork on Lliott Roosevel t. If he only had a constructive and logical purpose in his writing, if he only stood sor some positive and progressive poli oy of corrective action consi atent wi the our national scene, Pegier's muckraking would. be a heal tiy and a helpful elenent. The Lowell. Momas colums are pretty poor - he does not have the old zunch or pertinence. David Lawnences still seens to thrive on pocuabtion about the wan a yainat the Japs.

Mike Freedman's address is nov 15 Spruce Place - but whatever you sent to the old Willoer place address-will undoubtedy reach him with no difficulty. One of the Heraldeditorials comenting on the prospective approval of the Charter and the other intemationsl comitment made by our ongress says, "The stage sems set for the final step which Wendell Willkie had. in mind when he wrote "one "orl d". That tora my mind is to give the wrong impression; the one world of lillkie will not be a chieved merely by the pa ssace of these specific bits of legislation. The Herald atti tude opens the way for tho se who say, "well, We assed the Charter, now le t's go back to the ol d routines." Another Pearson column touches upon the Army Navy policy of stockpiling even though $50 \%$ of our war is over and the bulk of the suppl problem, even coumting on the end of the war as late as 1947, has been licked. I am on the tail end of the smmy supply system and if it runs at the top the way it muns at the bottom it deserves the criticism. But there are safer topics for our correspondence!

OK for thi s noontime -
A11 my love

Regards to Dorig

