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And Evening Chronicle

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## History Book

### Cordell Hull's Paper on Japan Is a Lesson in Isolationism

The White Book of the State Department, the living history of U. S. Japanese relations, from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor, has been before the public for almost a week, and it is still to be demonstrated that Americans, from Congressmen up and down, have understood the compelling fact behind it. Senators, including Isolationist Taft, only deplored the fact that Pearl Harbor was not on the alert, in view of the State Department's warnings.

There have been mutterings at Japan's steadfast refusal to accept American principles in her Pacific activities, rehashing of the circumstances which made possible the Jap attack. But nowhere does there seem to be a willingness to accept the lesson of the White Book. That the road is not military preparedness, but isolationism, and that the ten years brought not only war with Japan, but also with Germany and Italy.

The Book is a record of an America trying to stall Axis demands in an attempt to buy peace cheaply; and the fact remains that State Department awareness of the danger, even at the eleventh hour, could not overcome the national spirit of isolationism and unpreparedness. And the danger now is not that Army and Navy commanders will fall asleep on some future Pearl Harbor day, but that the nation will turn to itself again.

Continued American protests against Jap, German and Italian aggression went unheeded, and when the League of Nations became a living, powerful force, and had American voices not been caustically stilled at the Brussels Conference, Pearl Harbor could not have happened. If that seems elementary, remember that it is not out of date, but never will be. Yesterday, reports from London indicated that Great Britain is still deeply concerned over whether the United States will again become a "world hermit."

The true significance of the White Book is that it reviews, step by step, the course to war through isolationism. And so long as powerful forces of that sort slighted, despised and undervalued the future is fraught with danger. We can demonstrate to enemy and ally alike that we have learned that lesson, victory and continuing peace will be more quickly forthcoming.

## The Leader

### George Washington Carver Was One of the South's Great Men

George Washington Carver, one of the great Americans of our time, has passed on. In the South, where the touch of his homely genius transformed agriculture and brightened the lives of uncounted thousands, he will be long remembered. He was the son of unknown slaves who fought his way, penniless, through an education, and turned to the liberation of the poor-farm South.

He not only helped to strike the bonds from his people, it may be said that he set free the whites as well. To him, his science was a religion, a common-sense method of simple dignity that he tried to relate to his Bible. He urged to Genesis for his scripture: "Behold I have given you every herb... to you it shall be for meat." When he discovered hundreds of new ways weeds might be used as food, clothing and shelter, he quoted his text.

From the low, forgotten peanut, he developed an industry worth \$200,000,000 a year to the South. He made it produce over 300 products including milk, butter, cheese, coffee, pickles, soap, flour, breakfast food, ink, shaving lotion, cosmetics. With the sweet potato, he worked the same magic. There was no link to his works.

International recognition came to him: a member of London's Royal Society of Arts, winner of the Spencer Medal, the Theodore Roosevelt Medal, an award for outstanding service to Southern agriculture. Thomas Edison offered him a position on his staff at \$50,000 a year. Henry Ford gave him a laboratory for food research. His fame, like his life, was legendary.

But those were not the most lasting contributions George Washington Carver

# GOP Football The Hull Trade Plan

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON REPUBLICANS are under strong temptations to make a party football out of the reciprocal-trade program which has been fathered by Secretary Hull. They have the power to block about any portion of the program and force a return to the old method of tariff making that was followed in the Hawley-Smoot high-tariff act. They have almost a majority in Congress and can pick up the necessary handful of Democratic votes through the pressure of state interests or other local groups that have always wanted prohibitive tariffs.

Thus the Republicans could, at the outset of the new Congress, hand the Administration a decisive and spectacular defeat that would humiliate it and frustrate it and make completely clear both at home and abroad that the policies of the Roosevelt Administration could be overthrown. It would make plain to other countries, especially to the United Nations, that a drastic reversal of American policies back toward isolation was under way.

The Trade Agreements Act expires in June and the issue of renewing it therefore is an immediate one for the new Congress. President Roosevelt is ready to make a fight for another extension. The act was first passed in 1934 and twice extended. The Republicans can consistently block its renewal this time because they have opposed it most solidly heretofore. Only two House Republicans voted for the act for its original passage, and only five Republican Senators. On renewals Republicans have once cast unanimous votes in opposition in the House and again in the Senate.

Now for the first time the Republicans are near enough to a majority to make their position controlling. The Republicans in Congress will determine whether the reciprocal-trade program is to continue.

The temptation is strong to make a political issue and to show a clear-cut and dramatic action that the Republicans are in the saddle in fundamental policy making. Repeal of the reciprocal trade act would make a number of special high-

tariff groups. If the Republicans want to follow the isolationist trend—and there are undoubtedly a considerable number of silent isolationist votes left in the country—this is the chance to raise the issue, and take charge.

Most Republicans once would have leaped at the chance. The only question is whether a good many Republicans will feel that circumstances have changed and that now the national interest would be better served by continuing the program, especially in view of the conservative course followed under it by Secretary Hull.

Considerations higher than politics may deter more thoughtful Republicans from junking the trade program. For several years before the war it was the one safe effort to break through the economic barriers that were restricting the world and driving nations into desperation. The trade program still stands as the symbol of America's desire to trade with other nations, to make friendly adjustments for mutual benefit so that trade may be a profitable two-way venture and so that we may have customs-

Because we cannot hope to sell it if we do not buy. More than that, repudiation of the program now in the midst of the war would be taken back as notice that the United States was going back into isolation. It would mean that the United States could not be counted on to play any part in helping to prevent a third world war.

Republicans may not wish to move openly to kill the Hull program and may try to do it by indirection, by requiring all trade agreements to be approved by both houses of Congress or by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Those are only hypocritical methods of getting rid of the Trade Agreements Act without doing it openly, as of course everyone around Congress knows.

This is the first real test of how the Republicans intend to use their new political strength. It will show whether they are ready to work constructively with other nations to reduce the chances of another war, or whether they are looking for party advantage regardless of any other consideration.

## Speaking of Post-War Planning--

—By Herblock



## Checking Mr. Wallace

### Who Will Run The World?

By Dorothy Thompson

IN DISCUSSING what to do with the late enemies, Germany, Italy and Japan, one of our late enemies—at least until Mr. Wallace allows us to propose, they have been re-educated by us.

I personally hold a grand alliance of this sort to be one of the most fragile of instruments. For one thing, I gravely doubt whether Russia shares in this. Stalin, for instance, does not appear to think that Germany or Japan as nations and peoples are congenitally and ineradicably tainted with original sin. The dictator of Marsdenland lend no such conclusions, nor for the matter does the most classical study of history. Nor does the Christian philosophy.

The alternative is to create a true and genuine international air force, under international control from the first moment, recruited by some reasonable quota system from every nation and recruited, furthermore, from the nations of our late enemies.

The only way in which Germany, Italy, and Japan can be prevented in the long run from re-arming, and again splitting the world into two factions is to integrate them immediately into the new world system, and call upon them immediately to assume their share in policing it.

The exclusion of Germany, after the last war and political effort. It laid the foundation for Hitlerism, and it prevented there being any true League of Nations or any true League of Europe. It made the League into an instrument of the victors.

If this be true then what concerns us pre-eminently is what sort of regime succeeds Hitler in Germany. It is obviously necessary that this regime be one completely purged of Nazism, and one which is internationally-minded and eager for co-operation.

It is an error to think that the Germans did not believe themselves defeated in the last war. They did. But since the internationally-minded and cooperative elements who came to power were unsuccessful in really participating in world reconstruction, the elements of the old regime found new forms.

The myth that Germany was not defeated was created years later by Hitler for a purpose and it was only really believed by ignorant youth.

## Side Glances



## Unhappy Sign

### We Shun Truth

By Samuel Grafton

AMERICAN correspondents in North Africa are being allowed to write more freely, for which a deep nod to our critics is in order. But they are writing unhappily. They seem shocked. One of them, almost naively that a number of our local French are pro-Axis. Being a good American, he cannot understand this. These correspondents seem to say, "Snakes, he calls them. He cannot understand why we should give snakes the freedom to crawl, for that is certainly not one of the four freedoms."

A radio correspondent adds his startled voice; he cannot understand why General Giroud should have arrested de Gaulle's elements, and put them in the can, as if they were enemies. Another writer, chipping in, says that the promise of freedom made from the concentration camps of Vichy-Africa has not been carried out. A fourth voice contributes that most of the local Vichy officials are still in office, even those of them, we are probably still are, typhoid marles of Fascism.

What's going on here? It is clear quite what it is going on: a struggle for power is going on, in which Fascists have mainly been the winners. And since we do not believe in the Fascist régime, we are investigating pro-Axis activity in North Africa, but have not assumed the power of presenting, and so they merely investigate. And since we do not believe in the Fascist régime, we are investigating pro-Axis activity in North Africa, but have not assumed the power of presenting, and so they merely investigate. And since we do not believe in the Fascist régime, we are investigating pro-Axis activity in North Africa, but have not assumed the power of presenting, and so they merely investigate.

What have we tried to do in North Africa? We have tried to set up the shining goal of unity, without removing those Fascist elements. And since we do not believe in the Fascist régime, we are investigating pro-Axis activity in North Africa, but have not assumed the power of presenting, and so they merely investigate. And since we do not believe in the Fascist régime, we are investigating pro-Axis activity in North Africa, but have not assumed the power of presenting, and so they merely investigate.

We have tried to put the biggest problem in the world on the back, and to say to it, be a good fellow, and behave. We have suddenly embarked on a bizarre course of political neutrality during the heat of a war between two clear-cut sides, one of which we are a belligerent. We have not yet said a clear word in North Africa. The liberators have arrived, and are not liberating. No word of the correspondents records that the local pro-Democratic French, a majority, are confused by our softness, and by our willingness to turn the whole local show over to those same elements which wrestled with France did.

The hard fact is that we have to take sides, even in localities, even in cities. That is the hardest, toughest and bitterest fact of the last decade, and too many of us have been totally unable to witness it. It is not Democratic isolationism, or the old, old struggle between Fascists and free men to go on in areas of the old world. It is weakness. It is weakness to allow the 1939 internal struggle of metropolitan France to be repeated in the heart of Africa. It is not a game, to be played according to Marquis of Queensbury rules. It is a war. We owe nothing to Fascist elements and we owe nothing to even "fair rules" for us to stop at nothing to defeat our side; they even gave France itself up to do.

North Africa will be obscure precisely as long as we are obscure. The toughest fact is that you don't get unity by wishing for it, you get it by removing the obstacles in unity. The struggle needs local effort to remove those obstacles, even within North Africa, and the effort not to do so denies our war. We must learn to see Fascists we meet and know by name, as well as the mysterious nameless ones far-off enemy countries.

We have looked upon the naked truth about the war in North Africa, and after the first glance, we have averted our eyes, and that is an unhappy sign.

## War In The Air

### Voice Of Tokyo

Christian Science Monitor

THE differences between Japanese and European Axis propaganda are as striking as their similarities. Berlin and Rome play up Japanese gains in the Pacific, giving them more radio time than military gains in Europe at times. Tokyo, on the other hand, has little news of European Axis gains. Japanese radio delivers the news of Mussolini when a Tobruk or a Sevastopol falls; but when there are gains in the Pacific, the Japanese give every sign of considering the Pacific war as quite separate from the war in the West.

Tokyo exploits racial propaganda of a type very different from Nazi anti-Semitism. Charges of American mistreatment of Chinese and Negroes are vehement. Tokyo attempts to prove that we are fighting for the perpetuation of inequalities and race discrimination. Favorite lists of Radio Tokyo include tales that American soldiers on Bataan forced Filipinos to fight in the front lines while the whitest soldiers were sent to the rear. They say that the Japanese at Davao; they turned a leper colony into an internment camp for Japanese and Chinese; they poured poison into wells; Japanese evictions on the Pacific Coast are said to be "humiliated and persecuted," and their camps are "hole-in-the-wall" where Americans have sent them to starve and die. When there is a lynching in Missouri or a riot in opposition to Negro occupation of defense housing in Detroit, Tokyo features it the next day.

The Japanese propagandists see America as "seeking with class conflict." The little group of welders who struck for recognition of their independent union in Pacific Coast cities last month ago would be interested to learn that there was a "nation-wide revolt of labor against the shipyarding Administration." When, on the other hand, labor voluntarily gives up some of its rights (as when several thousand Maine shipyard workers voted to forego their vacations), that merely proves that our losses were so great in the Pacific that we are "desperate for more ships" and so must force shipyard workers to give up their days of rest.

Tokyo's commentators have no sense of the ridiculous. When a Japanese submarine shelled lonely spots on Vancouver Island and on the coast of Alaska, the Japanese propagandists blew it up into an event of world-shaking significance—perhaps partly to make up for the bombing they had recently taken at Midway. Tokyo claimed the sinking of the Japanese battleship, the country, implied the loss of the Pacific Coast, disrupted the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, ended the second front, produced a widespread demand for bringing the war home, and together with Germany's submarine campaign threatened all North America in a giant pinners movement, with the Japanese on one side and German submarines on the other.