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CHARLOTTE NEWS

Morning and Evening Chronicle

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Dropped!

Congress Is Neatly Covered, In Shame

Andrews Sun, as sharp-est journal as the South has caught Congress red-hot last week—twice. Once:

Roast Maryland turkey with giblet gravy, yams, sweet and sour cranberry sauce, choice of pie or pineapple cake, tea, coffee or milk. Price, 65 cents.

Where? In the dining room of the House of Representatives on the day before yesterday. How do members of Congress get such a swell Thanksgiving dinner for so little money? Last year they voted themselves an $10,000 salary increase, so that prices in the congressional restaurants would stay within the moderate-price range.

But here's the payoff. After feasting on the turkey and trimmin's the members proceeded with their toothpicks to the floor of the House where they voted some subsidies that would leave the public's food within the moderate-price range!

Food more be said?

Yours.

And on that same day, in the House of Representatives, the Honorable John J. Delaney, of New York, asked leave to "extend his remarks" in the Congressional Record. The leave was unanimously given. Thereupon Mr. Delaney wrote a few words of introduction and handed the printer the full text of William Cullen Bryant's poem "Thanatopsis." You will find it printed on page [illegible] of the Record dated November 23.

A paper shortage?

Of the five who voted against Connally resolution, Hiram Johnson also voted against joining the league the other time. If he has anything to apologize for, he is good at it.

Split-Up?

Should Germany Be Divided For Safety?

Some students of the post-war problems are wondering if the Moscow Declaration in favor of an independent Austria means the War ought to be carried a step further, so that several other independent states should be cut off from the German Reich—not only to prevent Germany from beginning another war, but also to satisfy the demand in some sections of Germany for independence from Prussian domination.

The pre-Hitler German Reich dated only from 1871, and the larger states within it had a much longer record of separate existence. They formed a single nation not only because of pride in German nationalism, but also because of the economic advantages.

Between Napoleon and the Franco-German War of 1870-71 several large German federations were formed. If something like these were to be created there care would have to be taken that the economic basis for separatism was as firm as the political basis. After World War I considerable sentiment arose in Austria for union with Germany simply because the rest of Austria was an unbalanced economic unit, aptly described as a head (Vienna) without a body.

When Napoleon burst upon the European scene, Germany, of course, was a mere geographical expression. Its map was a mosaic. What was called Germany lay within the Holy Roman Empire which, to use a worn cliche, was not pregnant, nor an empire, no longer had connection with Rome, and was not holy. The Napoleonic conquest abolished it in 1806 and formed the Confederation of the Rhine, of which he became "Protector." Soon all the states joined the Confederation except Prussia, Austria, Saxony and Hesse.

Vienna organized the German states into a Confederation of 38 states, all sovereign, with a complicated constitution. Austria presided over and dominated the Germanic Confederation, and Prussia determined to replace Austria as the dominant force in German affairs.

In 1864 Prussia and Austria combined in war against Denmark, to redeem the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Danish rule. The Confederation supported the war. Two years later Prussia provoked war with Austria, ostensibly because of a dispute over the two redeemed duchies. Most of the German states, including Bavaria, Hanover, and Saxony, sided with Austria; Prussia declared the Confederation at an end. Austria was defeated in seven weeks. Prussia thereupon formed a Confederation, under Prussian hegemony, of the north German states.

The south German states were to form their own confederation. However Prussia concluded military alliances with them against France, and also brought them into a customs union with the North German Confederation. The southern states joined the North German Confederation in 1870 in war against France, and in 1871 William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles. The constitution of the new German Reich was modeled upon that of the North German Confederation, with Prussia having a majority of the votes in the Reichstag. The new Reich consisted of 25 states, reduced by 1933 to 17.

From now on Der Fuehrer will just have to keep whistling. Europe is a large graveyard.

Heavy Blows

East and West, Allies Pound Enemy At Will

From the great and growing reserve of Allied striking power our forces have struck their greatest blows of the war in the past few days. In the Pacific, after a year of fierce fighting to establish footholds, protect supply lines and check the Jap advance, there is the beginning of a real Allied offensive, designed to knock the enemy out of a whole great area. In Italy, the fighting storms ahead with new fury. Over Germany, the huge air fleets spread destruction unheard of in the earlier stages of the war.

So these fading weeks of the year, whether or not they actually bring a full-scale assault in either theater of war, punish the enemy severely on all sides. Struggling fiercely to settle the Russian front, the Germans are wounded by heavy new blows at Berlin, and at the industrial cities of the West. If there is a drain upon the German resources in the East, and in Italy, there is a much greater one in the bombing areas. As the cities are demolished, and new millions are made homeless, the will to fight and win surely weakens.

The attacks upon the Gilberts and other approaches to Truk and Rabaul were generally successful from the start. The swift manner in which our fighting men cleared the little atolls provided new evidence of the strength of the enemy in that section of the broad Pacific. With the conquest of these island dots new attacks are made possible, and will likely soon be launched. For the first time there are stories of great forces of the U. S. Navy, lying nearby, unengaged, throwing great shells into enemy positions. The fleet, apparently, is up to major battle strength, and looking for trouble.

The end of the year may well find the Jap scurrying to get out of the first arc of his vast defenses, leaving vulnerable his major bases in the South Pacific. Such a move will bring the final drives a great deal nearer.

Over Germany, the fleets of destruction continue their hammering of the Germans at home. If that continues, through the Winter, then the end will not come is a long, bloody and expensive campaign fought across Europe. Now the enemy is being

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

SENATOR BYRDES BRIDGES, New Hampshire Republican, is conducting a one-man investigation of the most novel type of lend-lease and Red Cross scandal. Highest diapers for Arab babies. Bridges wants to find out why, at a time when American mothers are having some difficulty getting diapers for their own infants, we have shipped the equivalent of 600,000 diapers to the Free French in North Africa for distribution among the Arabs.

The textiles division of the Lend-Lease Administration sent one shipment of 450,000 yards of diaper cloth—equal to about 600,000 diapers—and another shipment of 50,000 ready-made "diaps" to North Africa early this year. Lend-Lease officials contend that we will be compensated in full for this and other materials sent to the Free French. Also, that the "diaps" shipments were approved by the War Production Board and Gen. Eisenhower on the ground that this contributed to the "economic rehabilitation" of the North African area.

However, Senator Bridges plans to ask some blunt questions the next time Lend-Lease spokesmen appear before the Appropriations Committee. There is a suspicion that the American diapers weren't used on Arab infants, but were allocated to Arabic tribesmen for head-wear.

Rubber Fight

Members of United Rubber Workers (CIO) are worried over construction of a new tire manufacturing plant in Waco, Tex. This is an innovation which may end tight labor control of wages and working conditions in Akron, Ohio. Practically every big tire company asked WPB approval for new plant construction to meet the demand for production of synthetic tires. But Rubber Workers accused the industry of trying to break the wage levels by moving to cheaper areas. Rubber Director Bill Jeffers supported them, told the companies to go home and revise their "fantastic" plans for expansion.

Today, Bill Jeffers is gone, and the tide is turning. General Tire and Rubber has been granted permission to build a new $4,000,000 plant at Waco, Tex. And the industry generally is spending big money in an advertising campaign to sell the idea of expansion. Most of them want to move South, partly for cheaper labor, partly to be near raw materials. Synthetic rubber is being produced almost entirely below the Mason-Dixon line, in plants at Institute, W. Va., Baton Rouge, La., Port Neches, Tex., and Los Angeles.

The companies are under terrific pressure to increase production of tires, and in turn they are putting pressure on the union and on the Rubber Director's Office to speed up production of the individual worker and let more workers come into the industry. Though this fight has not broken into headlines, it is one of the bitterest struggles in the labor-management field today.

Jap Sailors

Now that Japanese-Americans are being released from relocation centers, War Shipping Administration has discovered that a sizable number of these men are experienced seamen and could be put to good service aboard U. S. merchant ships. The total number of experienced men is about 400. This is a difficult question, but seamen are desperately scarce, and all these men have been cleared by FBI and Army intelligence. War Shipping is ready to assign them to ships, but the Navy Department stands in the way.

(Many services the Navy Department stands in the way. Recently, the slack was taken by the War Department, and Secretary Stimson took over the Army's opening of airfields so that Russian planes can fly through the Arctic wastes of Canada to Alaska to expand by the Truman Committee. This, of course, was not news in The Merry-Go-Round readers.

One year ago, Nov. 1, 1942, Drew Pearson told how Gen. Somervell ordered the pipelines built without Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes knowing anything about it. Later, when Ickes learned of this, he wrote a letter to Secretary of War Stimson pointing out that the line had to be built over high mountains, could not be buried, was enough to escape the Arctic cold which would congeal the oil, and that the project was impossible. This, reported Pearson, "the pipeline was stopped. Later, however, Somervell revived the project and is proceeding."

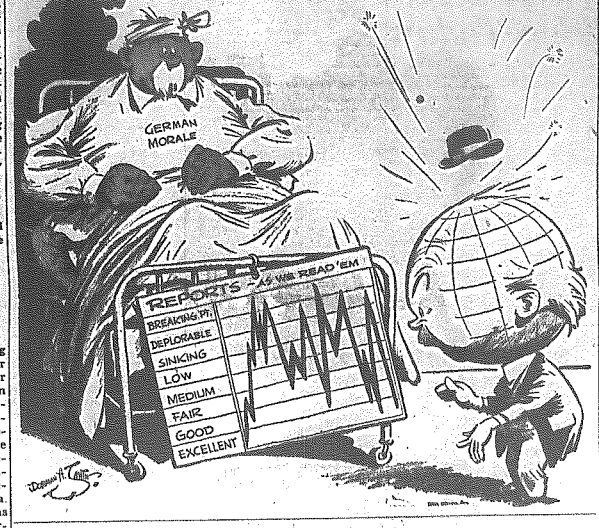
One year later, the Truman Committee now demands that the project be stopped.)

The Navy official in this case is Lt. Comdr. Harold A. Burck of Naval Intelligence. He is the same man who got up a file of complaints on U. S. merchant seamen said to be "pro-Axis." Senator Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee without giving War Shipping a chance to answer, accepted again the criticism first. Burck also took "Communists" off the crews of merchant ships going to Murmansk, Russia.

In the Japanese case, WSA is willing to stand by Navy's decision, and if the Navy says the Nisei cannot sail, that's the end of it. But at least WSA wants a decision. So far, the Navy is stalling.

Just How Sick Is This Bird, Anyway?

—By Dorman Smith



Pay The Nazis In Kind

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON

WE can regret that it is necessary to bomb Berlin to partial destruction. But more appropriately we can thank God that there is in able to do the job. We can feel sorry for the families in Berlin, and especially for the children who are lost. They might have grown up to make Germany a better member of the family of nations.

But we can more appropriately regret the loss of brave RAF fliers on these missions, and the losses of American fliers in other missions that are pounding Germany to defeat. We need have no bad conscience about giving Berlin something like what Hitler gave to Rotterdam and Warsaw and countless other localities.

If you heard the radio premiere of Noel Coward's ironical song, "Let's Don't be Beastly to the German," you know what I mean. Germany must be defeated so convincingly this time that the German people will cease to glorify war as a means of national salvation. They have to learn it the hard way. With air attack the war, fortunately, is being carried right into the heart of Germany and the old trick of quitting before the enemy invades is not working this time.

I have talked with a person who has been in Germany in the last few months. After some of the heavy bombing, Berlin became a somewhat deserted city. People by the thousands crowded the trains in a panic evacuation. Many of the government offices moved away. At that time there had been little damage in the heart of the city, in the area around the Adlon Hotel. Only a few windows were out. But outlying industrial areas were badly hit and factories showed the effects of it.

Persons who saw working shifts change at these factories found that a large portion of the workmen were drafted labor from the occupied countries. Each wore a large identification badge on his lapel indicating his nationality. Many were Poles. Conversation was much more independent than previously. Mussolini had fallen and there were street comments that if it could happen in Italy there was hope it might happen in Germany. Sources in which I have confidence size up homefront morale as being extremely low. The people are spiritless and overcome with a sense of hopelessness.

Still, these same sources think the Germans will continue to fight until well into next Summer, and in personal betting prefer August as the month of the surrender. Questions are raised as to whether our unconditional surrender war also should not be explained. Should we give the Germans some idea of what kind of a peace they might expect? The Nazi propaganda holds the German people in the way by telling them that the suffering of war is nothing to what the punishment will be after the surrender. They are saying more Germans will die in a month, at the hands of outraged conquered peoples than would die in battle in a similar period.

They drive that point home by citing our unconditional surrender slogan. Our side has been considering the policy to be applied after Germany surrenders. Possibly very shortly some attempt will be made to get across to the German people that they can escape continuation of this savage air attack by ending the war. Otherwise land invasion is certain to follow the pulverizing blows from the air.

Quote, Unquote

I DO NOT believe the problem of the returning soldier is going to be as great as you anticipate. You will have more of a problem from broken homes when women who got a taste of economic independence refuse to return to the kitchen and the bringing up of children.

—Maj. Perry V. Wagley, former Michigan State prison psychiatrist.

When we are told that an economic system under which the country has grown and prospered for 300 years has suddenly contracted an incurable disease and must subsist on the stimulant of Government investments, we have every right to demand that the doctors assume the burden

and Allied Products Institute research director.

In adult life a reasonable amount of the right kind of fear has its value. When a man has a healthy fear of losing his job by failing to put his best effort into it, he feels a greater responsibility toward his work.—Rev. Franklin P. Cole of New York.

Much effort goes to teaching men how to earn a living. In our democracy it is much more important to teach men how to live.

—The Rev. James Harry Price, Scarsdale (N. Y.) pastor.

I do not quarrel with the few who talk it good sport to throw books and make faces at the OPA because they thought it was fashionable. I