



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1943

The Chief Charts A Course

Drastic Reorganization of Police Department
A Pledge for Efficiency in Future

Chief Walter Anderson's reorganization of the Police Department, the culmination of his drive for efficiency of operation, was more of an earthquake than a shakeup. His promotions and demotions were unimportant in themselves so far as the city as a whole is concerned; the significant facts are that responsibility for law enforcement has been shifted, and that Chief Anderson (with the backing of the public) has had his way.

It is not, for Charlotte, citizens to people over this latest move in the reorganization program, shooting the political angles and pondering the rise of one group, the fall of another. It is for the City to give Chief Anderson the complete support in his efforts to improve a source of old troubles. And, obviously, the smooth and efficient

operation of the Department is now a responsibility of the Chief.

The City has backed him in his drive against inefficient officers, has applauded his stand for a system based upon meritorious service. Now that the shakeup has come, it will look to the Chief for resulting improvement in Police service. It is unfortunate that some elderly officers who have served well were demoted; but that is a fault to be corrected only by a retirement system (a temporary retirement plan was requested by Anderson, refused).

It is to be hoped that the great changes will result in higher performance of Police duties, and that this move, as the people hope, will come to be known as the longest forward step ever taken by the Charlotte Police Department.

The Minor's Major Premise

College Youngsters, Facing Combat Duties,
Yell For The Vote; It Sounds Very Young

We are informed that students at the University of North Carolina, as well as on many another campus, are busy themselves in a campaign to obtain the voting privilege for youngsters of 18 years. These young men hold that the clause in the North Carolina constitution which places the limit on voting at 21 years is robbing them of their stake in the world. There is the voice of the disenfranchised, sort of minor's outrage group suddenly realizing its unfortunate position in the world.

Somewhat, we feel compelled to comment at some length on this desire of the young men of the South. Though met at all from the point of view of deliberative men who have approached the "problem" well supplied with the ammunition of store-bought knowledge. Somehow, we feel like passing over the claim of the youngsters that they're old enough to vote if they're old enough to fight. We're of the opinion that the mere fact that a man has listened to the whine of bullets is not sufficient to automatically qualify him as a voter. We're too much in mind of the young TMI cadets who charged at New Market and of the survivors who came home without a peep about voting.

We doubt that standard logic would ever satisfy our complaining youth. The Daily Tar Heel editor, Buckey Harward, advises us that the two main points behind the movement are: 1. If we're war prospects, we're voting prospects. 2. The age of 21 no longer has a privileged significance. Education has caught up with the old level. Academically speaking, we're in no position to pick up either challenge. The mind, in fact, is vague just now. We're trying to remember back to the days when we

were 18, in the tenderest of the salad days.

Perhaps the style in youngsters has changed, and the root suit era has brought a new maturity to the ardent follower of the sub dress. But we can't forget that those were the days when one peep into a pinkie magazine was enough to change the course of a young man's thought for life; when the nation's great spiritual leader was the regional director of a college fraternity; when English themes on subjects like "The Unimportance of Religion in American Life" were all a dime a dozen, when one's concept of the economic struggle was limited to the knowledge that Pop was sometimes on time with the check, and sometimes late.

There have been many smooth-faced warriors of this world. We seem to remember that David Farragut became a seaman at the age of nine, and that he was master of his first ship before he was 12. Perhaps such a fighting prodigy (not uncommon in that day, by the way) felt a need for the vote. He never said so.

Well, if the youngsters of 18-20 want a crack at voting all right with us. We think they're as nobly unprepared for the responsibility as their parents—who have managed to run up an amazing record of neglect, carelessness and corruption in the matter of this Democratic franchise. If they really want to vote and aim to use the franchise if and when they land it, okay. But if this is just another of those far-green-field propositions destined to wind up with the disappointed, becoming weary of their new toy, then we're war machine. We do not fear for our youth, and never will; they're good Americans in the making. We simply question the wisdom of putting them through a rush job.

Spring Comes To Continent

Russians Pass Burden To British in Great
Relay of Offensive; Americans Come Next

The changing seasons bring a new time to the war not to be denied. In the East, the Russian offensive slows for the same reason that the British air offensive grows in the West. It is not to be hoped that the great attacks may now be launched against Hitler from the two directions. When the weather favors an advance, it halts the other. Of greatest importance is the immediate future — the two months ahead.

It is still too early to determine the real situation in Russia; no one knows of the strength of Stalin's reserves (certainly the Germans did not suspect a thing before Stalingrad), and no one knows how much further the Red offensive can carry, or the meaning of the attack from the North under Timoshenko. No one knows exactly how much the vast plans of retreat were upset by Russian speed, nor how Hitler's generals plan their coming attack. On the other hand, the air offensive in the West may be rather easily followed, and its results judged accurately in advance, within certain limits.

after day and night after night the British and a few American helpers have banged away at four targets almost sacred to the Third Reich, and have literally dared the Luftwaffe to retaliate. This is an announcement that the RAF is feeling its strength and would welcome the opportunity to meet the enemy in a war of attrition. It is still doubtful if the new schedule of bombing can appreciate Hitler's greater power, but it can at least hurt German morale and in some ways change the flow of weapons and supplies to the fronts.

Most encouraging feature of action on the two fronts against the Continent is that, in neither case, has the bulk of American power yet been felt. U. S. arms, especially in the case of the Air Forces, have been exceedingly busy since the attack on the Luftwaffe (the RAF), taking the brunt of German attack, and holding off Japan in the Pacific. But in the days ahead, when production begins to catch up with the general demands, both Russia and Britain may strike their greater power. In the squeeze new chinks will begin to appear in Hitler's armor, North and South. It is for that that both the Red Armies and the RAF are hoping.

Let The People Speak

Just Whose War Is This, Anyhow?

By Dorothy Thompson

BEFORE the war began groups of private citizens led by other private citizens, most of whom had given life-long study to international affairs, performed a great service of public information and education on matters of foreign policy. They brought questions into the arena of discussion and debate, and around the issues which they raised, both popular and Congressional opinion gradually crystallized. This in the tradition of Democratic Government, and whenever it ceases, democracy loses its energy and public life becomes soggy.

After the war began most of these free groups dissolved themselves. They took the attitude that what was now wanted was discipline and obedience. The conduct of the war must be left to the proper authorities, they argued amongst themselves, and the issue of the war was clear enough.

As a result, we have had for a year and a half a curious condition of American life, in which the people, engaged with their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor in the most decisive struggle of their history, have been less articulate about the struggle, and about the political developments within it, than they have been at any previous period. The instances of leadership outside of Government have either been absorbed into the Government or have been silent.

A curious effect of entering the Government has been to demobilize many persons who, before the war, exercised considerable influence with any authority whatsoever, except that deriving from their special knowledge and powers of persuasion. That is especially to be noted in the field of

Journalism and political writing. Many of our best journalists, especially experts on foreign policy entered the various information services, there to become demobilized for the duration, as far as the public at large was concerned. One sometimes doubts whether, for instance, Mr. Miner Davis, able to serve his country as effectively as head of the O.W.I. as he was when he was enlightening the public day by day, as a single individual, on the radio. Many other examples come to mind.

Furthermore, the Administration, in the face of a doubtful Congress has become timid of intellectual leadership. And Congress shows an unfortunate disposition to assert itself against the Administration or even to censure authority from the Administration, with an irresponsibility toward the most important issues which is occasionally alarming. For America is inevitably entangled in the world, and every single measure taken has immediate repercussions far beyond this land, affecting, in turn, the policies of other nations.

It is therefore heartily to be welcomed that "Citizens for Victory" has emerged again from the shadows, and, in a series of full-page advertisements in asking the people to ask the Congress to take some specific actions certain to improve our relations with our Allies and prevent an international political situation from turning sour. In these three measures they are backed up by "Freedom House" and by the League of Women Voters. Specifically, they ask for an extension and expansion of Lend-Lease; for an affirmation and continuance of the Reciprocal Trade Treaties; and for support for the Gillette Resolution, which would

implement, by treaties concluded now with our Allies: Britain, Russia, and China, the Atlantic Charter.

Of the three, the last two are the most important. There is little doubt that Lend-Lease will be renewed and expanded. But the Reciprocal Trade Treaties are unpopular with certain branches of the public, especially the farmers. With everything coming out from America and little coming in, nothing can be lost during the war, even for the opponents of the treaties, by reaffirming them. But should they be turned down, the rest of the world would take it as a symptom of an American return to intense protectionism and isolationism after the war, and the effect would be serious.

The fact that the Atlantic Charter is, as it stands at present, a mere "scrap of paper" also adds terribly to world uncertainty regarding the position of the United States in the post-war world. But if the Senate should adopt treaties with our Allies on the basis of its cardinal principle, the fact would greatly ease inter-Allied tensions. It would make clear that the United States is in to stay, regardless of Congressional or Administration changes, and this would ease off an inevitable tendency otherwise for our Allies to make alternative plans.

A coalition always goes sour when any member or members of it begin to fear that it will break up the moment the war is over. They then predicate even war plans on post-war speculations. So we hope that "Citizens for Victory" and the other independent groups who see these things so clearly, will begin an energetic campaign of public information. It is high time.

"Listen—I'm Doing Just as Good as the Other Supermen"

By Herblock



Our Greatest Effort

War Against The Sub

By Samuel Grafton

WASHINGTON
BEHIND the recent bombing in Europe is more than an attempt to panic the Germans. It is an attempt to smash the buildings along the Unter den Linden, the Adlon Hotel, the Brandenburg Gate, the nearby chancellery and the foreign office. What we are trying to do is to choke the production of submarines by bombing factories where engines and parts are manufactured, and to bomb the yards where the boats are built and the berths where they put in for overhaul.

The Nazis appear to be building submarines faster than we are sinking them. This is the only field of the war in which we are not gaining on the Axis and it offers the Nazis their one only hope, of slowing down the building of ships by us and the Nazis attempt to sink them. Until last August we were definitely losing that race. But the miracle of American ship-building has since then brought construction up above sinkings. On that margin, on the amount by which we can add ships beyond those sunk, will depend how fast we can get on with the war.

The challenge lies in the size of their submarine fleet. Also every time we send a soldier abroad, we must add aside perhaps ten tons of shipping to supply him. Those are the facts that will whittle the 19,000,000 tons of shipping we expect to build this year.

The most immediate job we could do on the submarine would be to knock out the Atlantic ports on the French coast, such as St. Nazaire, Lorient, and Brest. If those Atlantic ports can be made unusable, and it is probable that we are doing that to some of them now, the German submarines would be driven back to their bases. That would force them to make a long and dangerous journey around the North of Scotland to get into the Atlantic.

Harrassing tactics are the chief means of combating the submarine. Every means of interfering with building and operation of submarines is worth using. But the most immediate profit probably is in relentless bombing to knock out the Atlantic submarine bases. That calls for more planes. It calls for more fuel, all of which must be sent to England from this side. A heavy bomber will use 200 gallons of gasoline an hour. A fighter will use at least half that much.

It is difficult to understand why there should be any further question about having enough planes. The war against the U. S. Navy has produced 5,000 planes in January of which 65 per cent were combat planes. In February production was even better. If we are turning out 3,000 to 3,500 combat planes a month, they ought to begin showing up in large numbers abroad.

Up to now we have scattered our planes over many fronts. That had to be done in the beginning when we were on the defensive, and were trying to get something to block every attack. Now we are calling for more planes. We can concentrate our muscle on the one or two big blows we want to deliver.

Political pressure is the insidious enemy of air concentration. When somebody asks for some planes, it seems so simple to send a few. But production can be frittered away in little batches. And in the long run you don't satisfy anybody. The people who get a few planes are calling for more planes. They begin clamoring for more. Aid to China will move faster as planes are concentrated to finish the Tunisian job and thereby open the Mediterranean so that real operations can be undertaken against Burma.

The winning of the war everywhere is paced by the Atlantic struggle against the submarine, because shipping sunk in the Atlantic means less shipping for the Pacific. We are winning for more, more, more. We are calling for more planes. We are calling for more ships. We are calling for more planes. We are calling for more ships. We are calling for more planes. We are calling for more ships.

Platform Of The People
The Negro Press Replies

Editors, THE NEWS:

Knowing the traditionally fair-minded editorial policy of The Charlotte News, we feel quite certain you do not mean to be as unfair, as you actually seem to be in your editorial of March 3rd, entitled, "Hankie-Head." The very fact that Dr. Warren Brown has been attacked by groups from all parts of the South is a reflection on the Negro people and to the whole nation. We are sure you will pardon us when we say that it is our view that it is decidedly uncharitable to refer to reputable Negro newspapers, which have proved their worth in a large number of instances, rendering a service which no other agency could or would render, as "Hankie-Head" propaganda. It is unfit to be called a paper. This

denies the distinct prejudice and lack of knowledge of the Negro press which this editorial reflects. For instance, while the Chicago Defender, like many other newspapers, white and Negro, has made many blunders, it has at the same time rendered a remarkable service to the Negro people and to the whole nation.

unworthy of such a fine and reputable newspaper as The Charlotte News. While there may be some merit in your "belief that the time for consideration of wide gains for Negroes or any other group is not now," your unqualified endorsement of Warren Brown's wholesale criticism of the Negro press, is not calculated to impress us as the kind of sanity which we feel should be shown by Negroes themselves. Negro leaders in every section of the country have criticized the Negro press, and the Negro newspapers have learned to take it and they like it. Trusting you may realize the incompleteness of your brief for the Negro Press. I am, (REV.) WALTER P. LOVELL,

To The Nazis

Listen, Fritz!

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK
NOTES for a speech to the Germans: German! Your year of 1943 is another offensive in Russia. This will be the third. For the first, in 1941, you paid by having to import 3,000,000 foreigners, Poles and Czechs and Italians, to take the safe, secure factory jobs, while your own men and husbands died in Russia. The second offensive, in 1942, you paid by having to import 5,000,000 more foreigners to work at home, while your own people perished. German! Now you are paying for the third offensive by having to close 300,000 stores.

In each of these stores there used to be Germans. Now there will be none. But there will be perhaps 10,000,000, perhaps 12,000,000, foreigners working in Germany, German! Even while you sweat the foreigners and underfed them, you are trying your country to him, you are killing Germans to make room for him. The upshot of your fight for "Lebensraum" is that a hundred times as many foreigners have moved into your country as there are Germans who have been able to settle elsewhere.

Your country has become the colony for all Europe. From every backwater of the continent, they come to Germany. There are plenty of jobs for them, because so many Germans are dead. After the third offensive, there will be more jobs for foreigners. Your home becomes the "Lebensraum" for the conquered.

German! The greatest invasion in history has already over-swept your land. These invaders, these foreign workers, have not had to kill Germans to make room for themselves. Your Fuehrer has done that for them. Or, it is almost as if millions of you had committed suicide to make room for your land to be overrun.

German! You do not feed these foreign workers very well; you give them no soft beds; you pay them little. Perhaps that makes you feel secure against them.

But, German, the weakness of these foreigners is their strength. They came because they were conquered. They will stay because they work cheaply. Which of your employers will hire one of you, when he can have one of them for nothing? Even if you should win the war, will your employers really say after the war: "Out with the foreigners! We prefer to pay wages. We are against having labor for nothing!"

And if your employers keep the foreigners, German, what will you, do then? Will you go to Dr. Robert Ley, the leader of the Labor Front, and make a protest? Who among you will be the first to volunteer to go to the headquarters and make the protest? And even though a live man might have his job back, a dead man cannot have his job back. German! How many more of you will be dead after the third offensive? How many German jobs are dying forever on the slopes of Russia?

It is for this his father dies?

Or are they going into the Lebensraum of the grave, so that their former jobs may become the Lebensraum of the conquered?

Visitin' Around

The Good Old Days
(Davis Record)
NEWS OF LONG AGO.
What Was Happening In Davis Before The New Deal Used Up The Alphabet, Drawn The Hogs and Plowed Up The Cotton and Corn.
(Davis Record, Feb. 28, 1919)
New Griffith, a Davis soldier who is stationed at Camp Jackson, spent last week with home folks at County Line. He started back to camp Friday and developed a full case of mumps on both sides before leaving Salisbury.
J. N. Bnoot, of Kappa, was in Winston Thursday selling tobacco. His tobacco brought 22 cents per pound.



"I don't know much about Brazil, Miss Jones, but just