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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943

New Criminals
Gas Violators Should Be
Rounded Up Before Complaint

The trials of violators of gasoline rationing in Charlotte this week resulted in what we'd call a whooping success. The court was hard-boiled, as it should have been, and rationing cops were freed to take up the maximum penalty fell upon one luckless inconsiderate who was commanded to cease driving within the State for 15 years. Just for the night, it became a serious business to violate the code of the times.

But the very necessity for such treatment for such drivers was proof enough of the fact that the Charlotte community is not living up to its part in the national sacrifice; for every culprit apprehended, there are doubtless many, many more who escape. The presence of the few before the special court is enough to prove that Harold Ickes, the infatuator, was at least partly right (bitter as it goes) when he cracked that some communities would do better to clean up before getting relief from gasoline rationing.

We're giving the works to all and sundry who break the regulations; all that the law will allow is not too much, we think, for those who carelessly or willfully step over the boundaries which are one's boundary and the community's equality. So long as there are those who refuse to be bound by restrictions, then the community will not be deserving of more consideration under rationing, regardless of the validity of complaints made by leaders of the section. It may come to be more important to Washington officialdom (and rightly so, we think) that a community be free from reported violations of rationing regulations, than from some legitimate complaint or determination of inefficiency by them. The code, after all, is easily understood. It was written for the good of all, and violators become natural enemies.

Only By-Play
De Gaulle and Giraud Cannot
Decide the Fate of France

We are not sure, just yet, that the resignation of Marcel Peyroun as a French African mogul is of any great consequence. It does not follow that, because this Vichy-leaning appointee of General Giraud has stepped down, there will be a closer co-operation between Giraud and DeGaulle. Not at all. It may be that Giraud, finding himself on the outside (at least in the hearts of Frenchmen in Africa), will become a more independent player. For all the concern of many columnists and professional carpers who have been needing the British and American governments on this score of the French squabbles, we believe that the situation is neither dangerous nor alarming.

It seems to us to be open and shut that the destiny of the French Republic (as our military long ago decided) will not hang upon who rules whom in North Africa, nor upon how British-American authority reacts to every ex-fascist or ex-Republican in the exiled French groups. The destiny of France, instead, is being decided every day in the captive land. It was steered down the right road by the revolt in Marseille, which was followed by the thousand died in the old port, in defiance of the Nazi order. The bright face of that destiny was lifted upward on the crests of the French Alps, when a band of Frenchmen somehow armed themselves and took the task of killing such invaders as they could.

No, the words of Giraud or DeGaulle will not shape tomorrow's France—and the way in which the Allies accept either or both of these gentlemen has regard to the planning columnists; nothing to do with tomorrow's world. The government of peoples will be decided by those peoples, after liberation.

Keep NYA
War-Busy Agency Gives
Industry 500 Workers Daily

We've been for Senator Harry Byrd and his committee on non-essential Federal expenditures right down the line. In principle, we believe him to be indisputably in the right, for the times demand total effort toward the prosecution of the war. The times do not call for continued spending on Federal

steer the Senator aside from the National Youth Administration. We believe he is in the wrong in his attempt to have that organization liquidated and turn its large scheme over to private industry.

What the Senator takes no cognizance of is the fact that, every day, NYA sends 500 well-trained young men and women to many of our industries. Private industry, if forced to take over this task of training, could not possibly do so well in these times. It is to be doubted that any agency could take over NYA now, and show a peak of accomplishment to compare with what is now being done.

The barest of figures will suffice to indicate the size of the job; 52,000 youngsters, on the average, are being trained in the country, with the average length of the training period 10 weeks cut down from a peace-time length of one year. The 500 who go into industry daily have been trained in aircraft or shipbuilding skills, woodworking or welding, radio or metal work. There is a long list of skills—and all are approved by the War Manpower Commission on the basis of shortages of worker-types in industry.

In North Carolina, about 2,000 boys and girls are constantly in training; most of them gathered in big centers from counties which afford no vocational training facilities. A big job is being done in the State, offering workers to the shipyards and war plants, helping the new glider factories at Winston-Salem, Hickory and Lenoir, and the Fairchild plant in Burlington. There is no other way so far as we can see, that Senator Byrd can get so much for the public money in training youth, as through NYA. This is not the agency of three years ago that has existed so long, and many a million dollars trimmed down to war needs and is serving the country in a highly efficient fashion. The little Senator with the big hatchet is on the wrong warpath.

Platform Of The People
CIO Takes Over

The third biennial convention of the Workers' Unity League of America, CIO, securely established this union as the spokesman for organized workers in all branches of the vast textile industry. In the two-year period ending March 1, 1943, the union membership increased from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. The number of workers covered by contracts when entered into the preceding two years. It now represents 400,000 employees of 1,100 companies throughout the country. Some of these companies are giants in their respective branches of the industry.

Very decided improvements in the terms of agreements are indicative of the union's strength. Its influence is reflected in general wage increases. In all branches of textiles average hourly earnings moved from 48 cents in January, 1937, to 65.8 in January, 1943.

When Poland was conquered, the Warsaw ghetto was established; an enormous concentration camp, segregated from the rest of Poland, was created, in which Jews from Warsaw and afterward from Lublin, Cracow, Lodz and Katowice, were herded like cattle, to live worse than cattle, without sanitation, or any work save what they could do with a few tools and their own hands, with only supervised communication with the outside world; with only what wealth they could subject to take with them; living crowded and ever more crowded in dank hovels; subject to hunger, filth and disease.

Such conditions of life, thought the Nazis, would spare them the responsibility of direct massacre. The imprisoned Jews would simply die. For who, thought the Nazis, would help

The Sun God
Sweden Is Basking

By Raymond Clapper

IT IS impossible for anybody in the warring world to imagine the placid life here in the long Summer sunlight of Sweden. Here it is difficult to realize that in the world outside there is the suit agony of the war of nerves. There are no nerves here, especially now when everyone is outdoors living in the sun.

In Sweden you get to wondering what the meaning of life really is. In America we strive intensely, the whole atmosphere is one of competition, of struggle to improve one's station in life and standard of living. Here there is a high standard of living, and on the whole the people lead a life that normally fulfills the average desire quite adequately. Yet there seems to be a kind of static contentment about it that I should think would pall on Americans accustomed to a more intense struggle. Americans keep raising their sights. While we have often deplored this as trying to keep up with the Joneses, it may be the yearning of life that any nation, like any individual, should have.

To the eye nothing could be more inviting than the life that Swedes live now in these long Summer days. The whole nation moves out into the sun. People eat in the sun in outdoor cafes. On a Sunday afternoon, or at luncheon during the week, you see young people and old people sitting on the steps of the State Theater or of the Art Museum, or on benches around the downtown parks, all with their faces turned up into the sun. This very day thousands of families are moving out into the country. Because of the long dark Winters, Sweden makes the most of Summer, with such emphasis on vacations that for a few weeks business almost comes to a standstill.

Not a Bad Suggestion

—By Dorman Smith



Bible Thought

If you actually believe that God intimately knows and loves you why should you be filled with fear? God has wonderful plans for you: For we have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear, but we have received the spirit of adoption.—Romans 8:15.

Everlasting Courage
The Battle Of The Old Ghetto

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON
NOT listed or publicized under notable military events, but a resolution of the war's social character, is a battle that has been raging for days in the last place one would expect it: the Polish ghetto. There, imprisoned behind massive walls, were three hundred thousand totally defeated victims of Hitler—the first to be attacked; the first to confront extermination.

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Side Glances



"I'm by always getting 'em mixed up, General—is it a panzer movement and pincer division, or vice versa?"

The Sore Spot
Moroccan Threat

Now that all of North Africa has been cleared of German and Italian troops the United Nations need no longer keep a large force in West Africa—not only to protect their communications, but also to discourage any attack by pro-Axis troops from Spanish Morocco. The future of Spanish Morocco may prove one of the toughest problems of the post-war settlements and an acid test of the good faith of the Allies. In 1905 and again in 1911 the problem of Morocco came close to precipitating a general European war.

The Allies have taken many steps to appease General Franco, dictator of Spain, to prevent him from giving direct military aid to the Axis. In negotiations with the Allies the Spanish dictator will have well demanded, in return for his neutrality, that after a diplomatic defeat for Germany, France should be extended at the expense of French Morocco. France can point out that the boundary between Spanish and French Morocco has never been finally delineated.

If the Allies reply that they are protecting French interests until such time as France can choose her own government, Franco can point out that French Morocco is not actually a part of France, but is nominally, at least, a state under its own Sultan. During their conference in Casablanca in January, 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill took care to pay a formal visit upon the Sultan.

By the end of the nineteenth century Morocco had fallen into complete anarchy, and France began to dominate the country by a series of loans to the Sultan. At the intervention of the United States a diplomatic victory for Germany, France was allowed some control over most of Morocco. By an agreement of 1904 between France and Spain the latter had been given control over a strip of Morocco, previously occupied by Spaniards, east and slightly south of the Strait of Gibraltar. After further international negotiations in 1911, a diplomatic defeat for Germany, France got a free hand in French Morocco and in 1912 established a protectorate. Tangier, the Atlantic Coast of Spanish Morocco, and its hinterland were internationalized.

For a long time Spain had trouble in subduing the Rif, the natives of Spanish Morocco, and suffered a major military disaster. Rifian hands in 1921. At Annual. In the Rif, under Abd-el-Krim, were fully subjugated, not by Spain, but by French forces commanded by Marshal Lyautey in 1926. Thereafter the Spanish Army in Morocco was recruited largely from natives, under Spanish officers supposed to have strong Nazi-Fascist tendencies. General Franco, when he initiated his revolt against the Spanish Government in July, 1936, was the military commander of Spanish Morocco, and was strongly aided throughout the Spanish Civil War by the Spanish Moroccan army.

Spanish Morocco accounts for about seven per cent of the area of all Morocco, for about ten per cent of its population. All Morocco, though undeveloped, has rich mineral and agricultural resources. In June, 1940, after the military collapse of France, Spain occupied the Tangier zone and in the following year the zone was given to Morocco. The United States and Great Britain protested in vain. Whether Spain is allowed to hold Tangier will be another tough problem for the peace conference.

Quote, Unquote

No expeditionary forces have been better off, medically speaking, than the Jews drawn up to battle. Not a mob with their hands, but an army, trained, disciplined, and armed; German companies, officered with Hitler, machine guns, hand grenades, Molotov bombs, detonating caps and fuses!

In the heart of Warsaw, the most unmanly of peoples, the most hopeless and lost, had turned their prison into a fortress and were prepared to the last child, to make their lives pay dearly for every inch of the walls had become storehouses! The Ghetto had to retreat and appeal to acre-pressed Berlin for regular troops—regular troops to put down ghetto Jew! Special S.S. detachments, field artillery and equipped infantry, had to be behind the lines, for the third front in the very center of occupied Poland. At the last reports, the battle was still on.

How did the Jews get their arms? Of course, from the Polish underground, Christian Poland, aware of the horrible and that awaited the prisoners of the ghetto, mobilized to smuggle their weapons, fuses and the

As the assault on the ghetto was met by counter-fire, word went throughout Poland: the Jews are fighting! The ghetto fighters to bow to Hitler! By their resistance, every other resistance was made more fierce. Millions were organized, to increase acts of violence to defeat Nazi attention from the ghetto, and oaths were sworn: "All aid to the Jews, who resist Hitler!"