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## Next Step

The morality of any government founded on politics and run by politicians ought to be a matter of imperative concern to the people at all times. There have been times in the past when the whole destiny of the country has been pushed this way and that by men in authority who were not above prostituting their offices for personal considerations, either of money or power. There will always be such times.

The Roosevelt Administrations have been notably free of scandal, even much credible hint of scandal. Outside of the grave doubt cast upon the integrity of Attorney General Biddle's dealings with his friend Tommy the Cork, we recall nothing specific enough to be cited which has been left unattended. The New Deal, let us say, is free with money, but renders a reasonably strict accounting of it.

That record is not marred by the disclosure that employees of the Community Credit Corp. had been caught giving tips to market speculators, but it seems to us that not nearly enough severity has been called down upon their heads.

Why would a Federal employee, privy to inside information, give tips to a market speculator? So that the speculator could make money, naturally. But what would the Federal employee get out of it? Why, mister, if he were sharp enough to give it away, we feel certain that he would be sharp enough to collect something for his own pocketbook.

These employees are guilty of embezzlement, the embezzlement of confidential Government information for personal gain. It is as much a first step to fire them, as has been done. The next step should be to indict them and try them as ordinary criminals. The Government can tolerate no lesser morality.

## An Antidote

Eric Johnston, fearing perhaps that he might bear some of the blame for the anti-Russian sentiments expressed in W. L. White's Report On The Russians, has put the heat on that work of art turned out by his companion on the jaunt to Moscow. Mr. Johnston's own report on Russia, in public at least, was very friendly. It showed an understanding of the Soviet's powerful new position in the world, an appreciation of the gigantic problems with which our Allies had wrestled in war and peace. And so Mr. White's sharp criticism stood as a sort of rebuttal to the earlier report.

Mr. Johnston, speaking out, has struck a blow for Allied unity, and his words will likely have more effect upon Mr. White's diatribe than those of the small army of critics which were heard immediately after its publication. For his simple criticism is that the book "overemphasizes the bad and minimizes the good." Readers after Mr. White might want to say more, for the veteran correspondent approached Russia with the eye of a provincial American—rather than that of the man of the world he should be. The White report was, to say the least, naïve. It was as if a man, gazing upon Russia without ever having heard of Communism, had attempted to judge it by American standards.

We hope Mr. Johnston's line criticism will give a wide hearing, for Report On The Russians has been taking the country more or less by storm, and has done a great deal to spread misunderstanding and distrust between two great Allied powers.

## G. I. Delegates

We don't know how they're going to work out the details—if and when—but we're voting a straight ticket for the peace men at the peace table. We can't see how they're going to be given any authority to speak for their countries, or how their standing can be comparable to that of statesmen, diplomats and garden variety peace-makers—but we'd like to see the fighting men on hand. If they could provide nothing else, they could testify eloquently on the nature of the enemy.

And, if this plan goes through, we must be careful that the peace hats do not run the show. Any representation

by fighters at the making of the peace (and they should be) from all Allied nations must be strictly G. I. General's. Colonels or majors won't do. Not even second lieutenants will quite fill the bill. These men have seen war, most of them close-up. And they're supposedly the most able, articulate and intelligent observers of war. But that's not what the peace-makers need.

They need the worm's-eye view of some pfc. or a simple buck or able seaman or sergeant. They need men who have been out in the front lines dodging a rain of death, who have seen war at its dirtiest, bloodiest and hungriest. Few line soldiers could sit down with the top-drawer Allied diplomats and outline a grand scheme for peace. But, perhaps more important, they could have their blunt and simple say about what should be done with the enemies they have been fighting.

What, for instance, would be the testimony of Sgt. Alexander Drabik, the small-town butcher from Holbrook, Ohio? While Hitler was plotting against the world and the Jap militarists were gorging on China, he was cutting meat peaceably behind his counter, waiting on Babbits' wife. He deserved to live out his days at his job, but history singled him out to trot swiftly over the Remagen bridge as the first man over the Rhine, then sweating rifles on his heels. What a man like Drabik could say to a covey of well-tailored world-builders as they approached their last coup d'état, we can't say. It couldn't be couched in slick rhetoric. But couldn't it speak in all truth for the millions of men who have paid the greatest price in this war?

## Nor Iron Bars

Some North Carolina Assemblymen, who declined to be named, are quoted as charging that the State is pampering and over-indulging prisoners in its camps and penitentiaries. The basis of the charges seems to hold down to a matter of food. Some legislators have visited prison camps and seen country ham, breakfast and superior vegetables at table. Nettled because such fare does not appear in restaurants for law-abiding citizens, they have mumbled protests.

This approach recalls the Charlotte address of Dr. J. W. Claudy, Superintendent of Pennsylvania's Rockview Penitentiary this week. That speech held a lesson for North Carolina. His report on methods of "therapy" in his famous prison showed what can be expected of an enlightened attitude toward the criminal. For records of the past ten years reveal that 86.4 per cent of the men released from Rockview have gone back into society as law-abiding citizens. No one who has experienced no further trouble with the law.

That should be important to the state, for our own system is based on the theory that a criminal is one who should be stuck away for so many years to reflect upon his wickedness—and then released to make his return to normal life. There are 550,000 adult criminals behind bars in the country. Some day they must be returned to society. They must be simply judged, as in North Carolina, or subjected to an intensive program of rehabilitation, as in Pennsylvania.

Rockview is a so-called "minimum security" prison. It is a self-sustaining institution which provides work for all its prisoners (only the best prospects for rehabilitation are sent there), and employs a case work system involving psychiatrists, psychologists, an educational director and chaplains of all faiths. Idleness is not permitted. Inmates work in shops or on farms, and learn trades. The record they have made is indication of the value of the system. North Carolina has a prison, raising upon the heavy meals occasionally served its prisoners, might be turning its mind upon rehabilitation, and an abandonment of wasteful and inefficient custodial care.

Montreal has been nominated by a far-sighted American as the seat of any world organization of the powers. Nothing could be better, in case the U. S. once more goes dry.

# The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

ONE thing long handicapping the Allies in Germany has been the lack of underground opposition to Hitler. Ever since 1933, various anti-Nazi groups have been trying to develop an effective underground in Germany but with little success.

When Hitler first came to power there were about seven million German Communists, but many of these were snuffed out in the initial blood purge. Other non-Communist Anti-Nazi groups, such as the German Youth League, in Germany, also fled as the Hitler-Himmler terror was extended to every part of the Reich.

However, the underground blossomed and expanded in 1934 and 1935 until Himmler found out about it and sent his own agents into the organization, capturing the membership lists and ruthlessly shooting down its members.

In 1938, another attempt was made to form a new underground. This time units of only five members were set up with each man knowing only one man outside his own cell. However, the Nazis even broke into these groups and smashed the new organization.

## Guerrillas

In 1938, several underground operators finally managed to penetrate Hitler's Schutzstaffel, the private Black Shirt Army which guarded the Fuehrer. One even came to New York on a vacation, but the American Communists secretly told him how he was a member of Hitler's personal bodyguard. However, Stalin never gave the signal to bump Hitler off and eventually even these new underground members were destroyed.

## Work Slaves

Today, there are very few Germans inside the Reich the Allies can count on. Stalin in his talks with American Professor George Lange in Moscow last summer moodily told how the anti-Nazi have been destroyed, complained that it would take at least a generation to rebuild the German working class movement. As a result the chief hope for a major uprising in Germany today is the six million foreign slave workers Hitler kidnapped from the occupied countries. These workers have been used to build fortifications on the Eastern and Western Front and to work in German factories.

After the big Allied bombing of Berlin several thousand of these foreign workers escaped during the con-

fusion, destroyed several war plants and hid in the wreckage of the bombed-out buildings. Other foreign workers escaping during Allied air raids have joined with deserters from the German Army and are now carrying on the first guerrilla warfare inside Germany.

## British in Sicily

Word has leaked from Italy that the British are adopting strange tactics in fomenting the separatist movement in Sicily.

Two hundred thousand American flag posters have appeared in the cafes of Sicily advocating the independence of that strategic island from Italy. But the funny part of it is that the printing of these American flags has been traced to Algiers and the people who paid for them are the British.

Accompanying these U. S. flags are placards reading: "Sicily, the 49th State."

In other words, looks as if the British, knowing the number of Italian-Americans who come from Sicily, are cleverly taking advantage of American sentiment to propose Sicily as the 49th State of the United States.

The importance of Sicily to the British is that it lies astride the sea-lane through the Mediterranean to Russia. The British already have secretly been given the Italian Island of Pantelleria and Lampedusa by the Italian armistice, and it has been known for some time that they were secretly financing the separatist movement in Sicily.

## Sol Sold Violets

Congressman Sol Bloom, among many of song hits, first man to bring socialism dancing from Egypt, and now the chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, celebrated his 75th birthday recently with a party in the House restaurant and even bigger parties at the Washington Children's Hospital and the St. Ann's Orphan Asylum, to which Sol had sent large checks.

At the Capitol party, Violet Gibson, Associated Press copy girl, asked Bloom what his favorite flower was. "Violets," replied Sol.

"That's my name," said Miss Gibson.

Bloom then explained that violets were his favorite flower because half a century ago he sold violets in front of the fountain at the corner of market and Kearney Street in San Francisco.

"And when I got back to San Francisco as delegate to the United Nations conference," the Congressman declared, "I'm going to take a few minutes off to sneak down to that fountain and sell a few violets."

## The Echo



## Is It Liberation?

By Marquis Childs

IT remains to be seen whether we have actually defeated the Germans in the countries which we have liberated.

This was a remark made by one of the most discerning Britishers I have met in the course of my glimpse into the smoldering volcano which Greece still is today. It seemed to contain a serious warning that all of us must heed in connection with the overwhelming job still ahead of us.

What the speaker meant, of course, was that the disorganization and destruction carried out by the Germans have been so complete that such a state, rid of its enemy, it is not difficult to slip into.

No one argues that we have made a good start in Greece. The most able defenders of the British policy say that it uprisings and new civil war were inevitable from the beginning, that if British troops had not been there, even more bloodshed would have occurred, with an armed minority gaining control of the country.

What becomes apparent, however, is that the British had very little knowledge of the situation inside

Greece when they took over, following the retreat of the Germans in October. They themselves say that quite frankly, they knew all about the Germans and the extent of the German forces left behind, but they knew almost nothing about the forces seething beneath the surface of the newly liberated country.

In mid-November, a newspaper correspondent told a British officer he intended to stay on in Athens, even though it seemed utterly quiet at the moment, because he was convinced that violence and probably civil war would begin shortly. The British could not believe it.

With a sufficient background of knowledge, there were two courses open to the British which might have prevented the Greek tragedy that did so much to impair Allied relationships around the world.

One course was to move in with a considerable military force so that the ELAS leaders would have known from the beginning that any effort to seize power was hopeless. But the British forces that came in originally were very small. In fact, they were so small that they came within a hair's-breadth of being driven out of the country again.

To be sure, it was difficult to find troops for the occupation. The manpower demands in the far-flung Mediterranean theater were acute. Yet the fact remains that after the trouble in Greece started, it was necessary to fly in a sufficient number of troops to put down a major rebellion against the almost impotent Government that the British had helped to set up.

Hitler has always promised that this time it would be different. Well, it certainly is different. All you have to do is look at the photographs of ruined Cologne to realize how different it is. No similarity with the last war at all. The Germans are studying to understand what Hitler meant when he said that 1945 would be like 1918. In 1918 the Germans still had houses to live in.

The workers' government in hate is a failure. The old Germany was much more successful than the present Reich; even in war, which is an astounding point. The old Germany, with its socialist and labor unions, wasn't fit to live, according to Hitler. Yet to live is exactly what it managed to do. In spite of strikes, mutinies and parliamentary chaos, the old Germany pulled out the Allies, and in the end, managed to pull Hitler off of the war physically intact. To live was the one point the old Germany had, and it was the one point the new Germany lacks and key at night. Or dare they? Maybe this ought to be looked into.

## Well, What's The Alibi?

By Samuel Grafton

German had so badly at the close of the last war because of a "stab in the back" from Jews, labor unions, etc. The German people, however, were not responsible for the last war with their cities and their General Staff intact.

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## SIDE GLANCES



## Fair Employment

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the Senate Education and Labor is holding hearings this week on legislation to establish a permanent Commission on Fair Employment Practice.

Support of Government action to combat racial discrimination in employment has come a long way in less than four years. The original Commission on Fair Employment Practice was set up with some reluctance in June, 1941, under the pressure exerted by the threatened Negro protest march on Washington. By 1944 proposals for a permanent FEPC had gained strong bi-partisan endorsement.

Both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey vigorously supported the idea in campaign speeches. A permanent FEPC was pledged specifically in the Republican platform in general terms in the Democratic platform.

Southern members of Congress attempted to block appropriations for the existing FEPC in the last session of Congress, but without success. Federal agency in this field were reported by the Senate Labor Committee on Sept. 20, 1944, by the House Labor Committee on Nov. 23. No vote was reached in either house before adjournment, but the attempt to obtain legislation was promptly renewed at the present session. The House bill was reported again on Feb. 20. Another favorable report from the Senate committee is anticipated.

The present FEPC, functioning at first under OPM and then WPB, became an independent agency in May, 1945. The new executive order directed Government contracting agencies to reject discriminatory provisions in all subcontracts, as well as in the prime contracts which had been subjected to such a restriction by the original executive order. FEPC was directed to take appropriate steps to eliminate discrimination in employment "by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin."

The jurisdiction of the FEPC extends to complaints against (1) all agencies of the Federal Government, (2) all employers, and unions of their employees, having Government contracts forbidding discrimination, regardless of whether the contracts contain such a clause, and (3) all employers, and unions of their employees, in war industries, whether or not they have contractual relations with the Government.

During 1944 FEPC docketed 3,835 cases and closed 3,712 cases. Satisfactory adjustments were obtained in 1,224, or 32.7 per cent, of the closed cases. Insufficient evidence, lack of merit, or lack of jurisdiction were the principal reasons for dismissal in other closed cases. Around 80 per cent of the cases concerned discrimination against Negroes, most of the others against Jews or aliens. About two-thirds of the complaints involved industry, one-fourth government, and the remainder unions.

Pending bills for a permanent FEPC would extend the jurisdiction and strengthen the powers exercised by the present committee. The House bill would apply to all employers of more than five persons and to labor unions. Where the present FEPC has no statutory power to enforce its directives, the proposed permanent body would be empowered to issue cease and desist orders, enforceable through the Federal courts.

Advocates of a permanent FEPC assert there will be special need for such an agency in the postwar period, when the present FEPC's jurisdiction will expire. They point out that Negro employment gains have been made in the industries which will be most seriously affected by cessation of war orders. They fear that the industries which will be most seriously affected by cessation of war orders. They fear that the industries which will be most seriously affected by cessation of war orders.

Legislation for that purpose is now under consideration in Congress. The first permanent commission to deal with racial discrimination in employment was provided for in New York this week (March 12) when Governor Dewey approved legislation re-establishing the Federal bills—Editorial Research Reports.

## Stadium Artists

I thought for a while that the decorators from Chapel Hill had easy winners in the competition with Duke. The letters seen in the Duke stadium were larger, and more fantastic, than those seen in the stadium here.

But Duke has gone into the lead now. The stadium artists who, when you look across the greensward at the Kenan stadium are really interested in the "Student government" is a noble institution, as we are so often assured by the placards, catalogues, and other collegiate publications. But somehow it isn't so effective as a deterrent to student-painting. I would not say abandon it, on that point, but I would say that the two universities ought to do, jointly, every year in the football season, to call the student leaders together, inform them of the bad impression created by this form of student government, and the suggestions of student government.

Then, having completed their reformation, they should be asked to paint the stadium. The authorities should proceed to employ police officers to guard the stadium, for two weeks before every game. This course would have two good government intact as an expression of the spirit of liberalism, and it would protect the stadium.

THEY farther Germany breaks it down, the worse our service to prisoners of war is bound to become. —Edward P. Allen, Red Cross vice chairman.

It must not be forgotten that the Japs consider two islands as the backbone of their every nation that our fanatical enemy will fight to the bitter end. —Ed. Geer, Holland M. Smith.

The problem of American education is not to secure adequate financing. It is to set up a system of education which is a failure, and to set up a system of education which is a failure.

—Dr. Allan W. Brady, headmaster, Episcopal School, McFarland, Wisconsin.

We have done you no harm—do not harm our little home. —Sign in vacated German home on Western Front.

The more I see of government agencies in relief work, the better I think of private agencies. —James G. Mahan, chairman, President's Advisory Committee on Political Refuges.

My laundry told me they couldn't take my shirts any more because they didn't have the labor and couldn't get it. Instead of calling them white collar workers while the way on we should call them dirty collar workers. —Senator Ernest McFarland, Democrat, Wisconsin.

Quote, Unquote

## Statesmen At Work

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record.)

IN House debate on continuing subsidies under the Commodity Credit Corporation:

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN (Minn.) The gentleman knows that while he was not here we did our best to stop these subsidies in the last session of Congress, but the President gave a wide hearing, for Report On The Russians has been taking the country more or less by storm, and has done a great deal to spread misunderstanding and distrust between two great Allied powers.

Mr. RICH (Pa.) Did the gentleman hear me read what the President said? Let me give the gentleman another quotation from the President.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He did not mean it.

Mr. RICH. He does not mean it, no. He has fooled more people in this country than any man who ever lived.

Would not that make you laugh? What a joke he is making out of his promises. He has no respect for his word.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. May I point out that this measure is in its whole a measure to help the farmers, because \$813,000,000 of it is a consumer subsidy that is paid to the consumer of this country. If the farmers are going to produce food, they must be reimbursed for what is given to the consumer.

Mr. RICH. If we wanted to help the farmer we would get him what it costs to produce the food plus a profit for his time, for the articles he produces, and we would stop having to subsidize the farmers for their losses.

Farmer, just remember some day you will be sorry for this procedure of subsidies. The gentleman knows that the farmer gets subsidies but you will always pay taxes. Let us farmers fight for honest prices for our labor and for our produce. That is what we need and want and that is what I am for, to help the farmer and to keep our country in taking common sense.

The trouble goes deeper than the bridge at Remagen. Hitler's Germany is a failure.

We are certainly paying enough for the Department of Agriculture to get something more useful than the new getting. I have always proposed its reorganization. I am going to insist that we get more service