EDITORIAL PAGE
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Another Victory

"Again and again, my fellow citizens, mothers who lost their sons in France have come to me and, taking my hand, have shed tears upon it not only, but they have added, 'God bless you, Mr. President.'

"Why, my fellow citizens, should they pray God to bless me? I advised the Congress of the United States to create the situation that led to the death of their sons. I ordered their sons overseas. I consented to their sons being put in the most difficult parts of the battle line, where death was certain, as in the impenetrable difficulties of the forest of Argonne. Why should they weep upon my hand and call down the blessings of God upon me? Because they believe that their boys died for something that vastly transcends any of the immediate and palpable objects of war. They believe, and rightly believe, that their sons saved the liberty of the world. They believe that wrapped up with the liberty of the world is the continuous protection of that liberty by the concerted powers of all the civilized world . . .

"There is one thing that the American people always rise and extend their hand to, and that is the truth of justice and of liberty and of peace. We have accepted that truth and we are going to be led by it and it is going to lead us, and through us the world, out into pastures of quietness and peace such as the world never dreamed of before."

—Woodrow Wilson,
September, 1919

Found—& Lost

There must have been general regret down at City Hall at the resignation of Dr. Ross Cameron as City Health Officer. His is an important department, his service essential. For long it had needed a head. Finally, after much searching, the very man for the job was found and employed. Dr. Cameron pitched into his work surefootedly and with zeal. Then he got the offer of a bigger job, and the City is compelled to start looking all over again.

It will not be easy to fill Dr. Cameron's place with a person of comparable ability. In the short time that he has been here he has, despite limitations imposed by the war, undertaken at least two major (and to Charlotte novel) projects and has brought his department forward as an efficient, alert factor in community well-being. He was a find. Able health officers, hard to come by at any time, are in these days a real scarcity.

This condition attests to the worth of a service undertaken by the University of North Carolina for the benefit of the people of the state. Few of them know it, but at Chapel Hill the University includes a School of Public Health for the professional training of specialists in this field. It is headed by Dr. M. J. Rosenau, famous for his work in communicable diseases.

At the moment, we daresay, the school is just about lacking a student body, but in due time it will revive and hear its name blest by cities and counties in need of health officers. It offers another instance in which the University, close to the people it serves, has anticipated their needs.

Who's Talking?

Last month, in the midst of other high excitements, Soviet Russia "denounced" her non-aggression pact with Japan, and gave some hope that she, too, would be in at the kill in the Pacific. But just as we were sitting down to speculate on that significant development, in came word from Washington. The Office of Censorship forbade that newspapers comment in any way on the probable relations between Russia and Japan. It suggested that any such comment would be obviously embarrassing, and perhaps ruinous.

The American press resented that high-handed piece of business, and said so. We can recall having joined the chorus ourselves. There seemed to be no earthly reason why newspapers or individuals should not reflect upon the intentions of our Eastern ally toward our Pacific enemy. There still seems to be none.

Indeed, the Russians themselves, though they customarily hide their affairs behind the world's strictest censorship, are making Washington's policy laughable. For while we are being cautioned to silence on the tender Russo-Japanese situation, Moscow is freely circulating news calculated to cause major tremors in Tokyo.

For one thing, Russia announced this week that the Red Army, having just finished the bloodiest and most gruelling war in history, had newly turned to vast maneuvers in Central Europe! There was to be no rest for the victorious legions of the Soviet Union, who had just completed a four-year journey along a 1,200-mile road from Moscow to Berlin. The conquerors must train some more. There was a broad hint that the Red Army was not done fighting. It was, we suppose, a message for Japan.

And hard on the heels of that story came the report of a warm letter to Moscow from residents of Sakhalin Island, that half Russian, half Japanese bone of contention lying just above the Jap homeland. For some reason the letter was given great prominence in the Moscow press. Tokyo could only have assumed that this, too, was a message pregnant with meaning. So Americans must not speculate, while the Russians are deliberately telegraphing ominous intentions to the East. Seems screwy to us.

The Man Of Joy

The man in the scrubby beard and the blue pajamas was Dr. Ernst Distelmeyer, he said. He seemed to have lost his papers, and for some reason he grabbed for a vial and tried to swallow its dose while the Americans were questioning him. He looked a great deal like pictures of Dr. Robert Ley (pronounced "lie") in a Nazi party booklet, but he denied his identity. It was a fellow Nazi who identified him beyond a doubt. This man gasped incontinently and called his name, "Herr Doktor Ley!" And that was enough. A high criminal was brought to heel.

It was the notorious leper of the Nazi party, the Strength Through Joy man, the liquidator of Germany's free labor movement of four millions, the man who had said, "War is an expression of the highest and best in manhood."

It was the man who operated Hitler's *Fuehrerschulen*, turning out 4,000 little Hitlers to carry forward the 1,000-year destiny of the Reich. It was the man who had proclaimed, on the tenth anniversary of Strength Through Joy, "There is one thought which could drive me crazy—that these war criminals of Washington, London and Moscow could hinder us in realizing our plans for the symphony of work which I had planned and Adolph Hitler had approved."

It was the man who had risen to become the No. 3 Nazi, who had organized the prison-model machinery of the Nazi Party in 1933, with its blocks, cells, wardens. It was he who had ranted against nicotine, alcohol, debauchery—and gone on grand toots during Strength Through Joy outings. It was he who had lectured Germany's youth on the "natural, healthy" phenomenon of illegitimacy. It was he who, first of any responsible German, declared the Reich's intention to rule the world: "The German race—that is our faith! It has higher rights than all others. A German laborer is worth more than an English lord. We have the divine right to rule, and we shall assure ourselves of that right."

And this was the man who, when the end came, was "Dr. Distelmeyer", who preferred death to facing his captors. This is a man who has been at the evil heart of Nazism, a man who must be among the first of the Nazi criminals to die.

A Port Huron (Mich.) doughboy on Okinawa captured the first Jap he ever saw. Let our enemy be warned about the green GI. He's as dangerous as the ripe ones.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

AFTER Churchill and Truman sent their simultaneous notes to Stalin reviewing all of Russia's broken Yalta promises—on Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Austria—Stalin replied on May 10 with a smashing note to Churchill and a milder note to Truman. In neither did he back down on anything.

Apparently Churchill has an unerring faculty for getting under Stalin's skin. Twice before they were almost at each other's throats when the late President Roosevelt stepped in between. This latest Stalin reply to Churchill was in similar vein.

The milder note to Truman was about eight pages long and reaffirmed Russia's desire to carry out the Yalta pact, but differed diametrically regarding its interpretation. Stalin fell back also on the explanation that he and Roosevelt had a personal understanding as to how the Yalta pact was to be carried out.

Admittedly the Yalta pact is vague. One of the late President's advisers reminded him of this at Yalta, and got the reply: "I know it, but it's the best I can get the Russians to agree to without staying here six weeks and I can't stay here six weeks."

Sworn Soviet Enemies

For instance, the Yalta agreement does not state specifically that members of the London Polish government-in-exile shall be taken into the Lublin-Warsaw Government, but only that the latter should be reorganized "on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from the Poles abroad."

Stalin therefore replied to Truman that Russia intended to live up to the Yalta pact on Poland, but interprets it differently. He pointed out that the Lublin Government was being broadened daily and now contains four archbishops. He also said that at the next meeting of the Big Three he would give convincing proof that the Lublin Government was being broadened in accordance with Yalta, even if it did not include the London Poles, whom he described as the "sworn enemies of the Soviet Union."

However, he apparently ignored the fact that the Yalta pact does provide that the Lublin Government shall be broadened in consultation with U. S. Ambassador Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr. This definitely has not been done. Both Harriman and Kerr have been largely ignored regarding revision of the Polish Government.

Kept Out of Austria

Stalin's lengthy note also answered the Truman-Churchill inquiry as to why the Western Allies were not consulted regarding the new Renner Government in Austria created by the Russians overnight. Stalin's explanation was that the Austrian people have proved their worth, that the situation demanded greater speed, and so Stalin saw no objection to their establishing their own government.

Of course, under Yalta, it was stipulated that new governments in the liberated area were not to be set up without consultation between the Big Three. Probably also a cable from Moscow to London and Washington would have secured immediate approval of Karl Renner as the new chancellor of Austria. But this advance notice was not given.

Stalin also explained, in reply to the Truman-Churchill inquiry, that the situation in Roumania was desperate, that there were serious disorders, that the Radescu Government had deceived the Roumanian people and they themselves wanted an immediate change. He also explained that Transylvania had been given to Roumania (without consulting Britain and the USA) in order to consolidate the new Roumanian Government and give it support with all political factions.

In regard to Yugoslavia and the Yalta pledge to reorganize the Yugoslav Parliament, Stalin explained that no time limit had been set in the Yalta agreement (which is correct) and that these reforms would be carried out at the proper time.

U. S. Prisoners Held

Meanwhile, another sore point arose to plague Allied-Russian relations when the Soviet delayed the return of American and British prisoners liberated by the Red Army. At first the Russians gave the excuse that transportation was difficult, which was true. But when we proposed sending transport planes to Poland to carry our men out, it was indicated that this would be up to the Lublin-Polish Government, since most of the prisoners are in Poland.

The conclusion seems to be that US-British prisoners are being held in Poland as a sort of hostage to force recognition of the Lublin Government, which so far we have refused to recognize and declined to admit to San Francisco.

Last complication in our distressing and tangled Russian relations has been delay in the entry of U. S. troops into Berlin. Under the Yalta pact, a "central control commission consisting of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin" was to rule Germany. Sometime ago the U. S. Second Armored Division prepared to enter Berlin as a token force but was kept cooling its tanks at the River Elbe.

It is hoped hourly that this last tangle may be unsnarled—perhaps by the time this gets into print. But three weeks have passed since the fall of Berlin and there has been no gesture of genuine welcome to the American Army to send the planned token force of the American part of the control commission into Berlin. American doughboys and Russian soldiers have shown the greatest desire for friendship, but they are carefully kept on the opposite sides of a well-guarded line. This was the demand of the Russians, not of SHAEF.

These are some of the factors which have led American experts on Russian relations to conclude that Stalin and Molotov no longer are supreme in Russia, that history has repeated itself, as in the days of Catherine the Great and the Czars, and that the generals of the Red Army are the real rulers of present-day Soviet Russia.

The Knock-Out War Loan

The People And TVA

By Marquis Childs

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

SITTING around a luncheon table, we debated TVA and the TVA idea. Present were business and professional men from this city who have watched the progress of TVA from its inception.

On one thing all were agreed. That is that TVA has not tried in any way to dominate the life of this region. It has been a cooperative, ready and willing, but never intrusive.

They were generally agreed, too, that David E. Lilienthal, as chairman of TVA, has done a sound, statesmanlike job. They spoke of him with genuine respect. For at least one business man present, TVA had meant a definite profit. Acquiring a string of barges, which made a low cost haul possible, he was able to expand his business.

You hear of many similar instances. I was told of one industrialist whose power bill had been reduced several hundred thousand dollars a year. He was a conservative. He didn't like the TVA—at the beginning, at least. Yet, there in dollars and cents on his pocketbook, the net result was an impressive gain.

"He took it just like castor oil," one of his friends said. "He hated it, but still he knew it was good for him."

In the course of our talk at lunch, the two chief critics of TVA were not incredibly criticizing the agency itself. They said, along with the others, that it had done a great deal of good, brought important new developments. They did not, however, like the idea of having the Government in such a large-scale development.

"How could anybody but the Government come in and do it on this scale?" someone asked.

The answer was that business could have done it more slowly. It might have taken longer, but it would eventually have been done—the dam building, at least—by private enterprise. Then we got into a general discussion—such as you can hear all over America today—about what the function of Government should be. Where should it stop? How far should it go?

What impressed me throughout the valley was the general acceptance of TVA. One reason may be the way in which it has demonstrated its value to the war effort. Without TVA power, we could not have fabricated enough aluminum to make Gen. Arnold's fleets of bombers. Or, take a smaller instance. TVA's mapping unit has been expanded to help make the acres of maps—complicated detail maps—needed by the War Department.

Today the chief opposition to TVA comes from the politicians. On the one hand is Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, who has contended that the agency and Lilienthal, its chairman, He takes the old-fashioned political view that since TVA is mostly in his state, he ought to get the patronage out of it. This leaves the fact of course, that TVA is set up on a strict civil service basis as a non-political agency.

On the other hand is Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes who, until recently, has fought the idea of regional autonomy for power authorities. Determined to keep such vast power projects as Bonneville and Grand Coulee in the Northwest under the wing of his department, Ickes has tried in vain to have TVA brought into Interior, too.

It is considered significant down here that Ickes should have recently appointed as superintendent of the Smoky Mountains National Park one of the McKellar's political henchmen, Blair A. Ross. This is the same man whom Ickes some years ago publicly and indignantly referred to name to that post. Apparently, he has been persuaded to change his mind.

The two men responsible for TVA are now dead. It was thanks to the political courage and persistence of the late Senator George Norris of Nebraska that Muscle Shoals was preserved as a national resource. Norris, whose autobiography was published this week, fought a long, hard fight for the TVA idea.

One of Franklin Roosevelt's first acts in 1933 was to make Norris' dream a reality. TVA is in the tradition of these two great Americans. American in concept and pattern, it will stand long after jealous critics have been forgotten.

Statesmen At Work

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

REP. STEFAN (Neb.) explains the cost of the San Francisco Conference:

A tentative budget based upon the Conference lasting six weeks indicates that the balance of $1,061,653 will be incurred to finance the San Francisco Conference. If the Conference lasts eight weeks additional funds will be needed if the Conference is to continue. The length of the conference will depend upon developments. The length of the Conference is, of course, a matter beyond the control of the Department of State.

In order to make provision for additional funds to finance the San Francisco Conference it is requested that consideration be given to an amendment to the 1945 appropriation bill to make a portion of the $1,500,000 provided for in 1946 available in the fiscal year 1945. It is estimated that the amount of $499,000 should be made immediately available.

Based on a Conference duration of six weeks, the total estimated expenditure for the San Francisco Conference are $1,202,178. The various items of expenditure are as follows:

Object of expenditure:	Amount
Personal services	$156,730
Travel	443,283
Transportation of things	18,408
Communications service	163,000
Rents and utility services	196,503
Printing and binding	27,000
Other contractual services	127,800
Supplies and materials	36,500
Equipment	33,664
Total	$1,202,178

The composition of each of these items and the necessity for the expenditures is given immediately below.

"Personal services: The amount of $150,730 is required to pay for the salaries of approximately 500 temporary employees, most of whom will be recruited in the San Francisco area. Temporary employees are required at no cheaper rate, mimeograph-machine operators, chauffeurs, stenographers, typists, public transportation experts, translators and interpreters, and others in a similar category. The largest group of employees consists of chauffeurs who will drive automobiles made available by the War Department. The War Department is able to furnish the cars but not the chauffeurs. At least 325 chauffeurs will be required to operate busses and passenger cars which will be used to transport the delegates to the conference and their employees, as well as the employees of the International Secretariat.

Of the $1,202,178 requested, $1,061,653 is to be made available from the President's emergency fund for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary of State, and $499,000 is to be made available from the President's fund for emergencies arising in the diplomatic service.

REP. MARCANTONIO (N.Y.) opposes the bill:

I am not in favor of this bill because it is a bill which is a part of the program of the reactionaries who want to continue the Fascist-like control of the Department of State over the affairs of our country. I am not in favor of it because it is a bill which is part of the program of those who want to continue the Fascist-like control over the affairs of our country by the Dies committee. I am not in favor of it because it is a bill which is part of the program of those who want to continue the Fascist-like control over the affairs of our country by the Catholic hierarchy.

REP. MARCANTONIO (N.Y.) opposes the bill:

I am not in favor of this bill because it is a bill which is a part of the program of those who want to continue the Fascist-like control over the affairs of our country by the Catholic hierarchy.

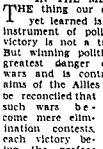
"I told our Cub Scout pack you marched all over France in 1918, Dad, so they elected you to take us on a 12-mile hike Sunday!"

Victory's Aftermath

By Dorothy Thompson

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

THE thing our country has not yet learned is that war is the instrument of political policy and victory is not a triumph of arms. But winning political aims is the greatest danger of all coalition wars and is contradictory to the aims of the Allies unless they can be reconciled that such wars be become mere elimination contests, each victory being the preface to a new struggle.



When agreements between the Allies have been made at the highest levels they must be meticulously kept. If they are not, peace cannot be kept in the long run except at the price of relinquishing for everything for which the war was fought, thus making all sacrifices vain.

The inter-Allied agreements belong to the political branches of the Government, not to the Army. The Army's business is to implement them.

We are passing from crisis to crisis with our Russian Allies because it is not shown we mean what we say. At present Tito is in Trieste and has taken over the administration of that port despite the fact it was clearly understood that Trieste belongs under Anglo-American administration. It should be handed over to us no matter who got there first and Yugoslavia never was assigned exclusively to the Russian sphere. In such a case Tito either withdraws as a result of harmony of agreement or we must compel his withdrawal. There is no alternative except postponement and that would be worse than a showdown.

If Trieste was the only incident it would be less important, but it is not. Our personal honor is involved in the Polish situation. Fourteen Polish political leaders are under arrest because they presented themselves to the Russians on the order of the London Government after obtaining promise of safe conduct and on the advice of Britain and America.

If it was on the advice of Britain and America; if it was agreed that American troops would not enter Berlin and the American flag should not fly there; why weren't Americans so informed and why were American G.I.'s encouraged on to Berlin; if Czechoslovakia has a free and independent government why aren't our diplomatic representatives in Prague and why do we allow the Russians to decide when or if they will be there at all? The same holds true in Vienna which was definitely assigned to administration by all three powers.

The result of not compelling the agreements to be kept is the worst possible situation for our relations with the Soviets. On the one hand we retreat, on the other we seek to offset the Russian moves by strengthening the most anti-Russian forces in countries where we are in power.

Thus we lead in justification to Russian expansion and monopoly of power while weakly accepting from its press the publicity given to Goering, Germany's No. 1 Nazi, and General Eisenhower's rebuke to his own officers who fraternized with him, two Nazi headlines speaking of the rescue of Thyssen who served Hitler for years until he quit for purely personal reasons, publication of the "memoirs" of Schacht who backed the Nazis as early as 1931, failure to differentiate between such persons as Niemoeller and Prince Phillip Hesse who were treated equally even though Hesse was a Nazi chieftain. Hesse had headquarters at Kassel and only went in the doghouse when the exit of Italy from the war cast suspicions upon him because of his Italian princess wife. All these and now more things must enhance our suspicions and fears of the Russians.

What we actually are doing is giving in to Russia's face and piling her behind her back and that is the recipe for ruin. We should be honest and straightforward and terrible in our strength to enforce the exact agreements. Above all there should be complete integration between the State Department and the Army. But between London and the Middle East I was unable to discover any real communication between Army leaders and American ambassadors and ministers who seem to be living in separate worlds.

People's Platform

Editors, The News:

Last week came the end of a catastrophic conflict in Europe, with the ending of that phase of World War II, and with it the pent up emotions of Charlottetonians who had loved ones there felt the pressure of celebrations even though a long, bloody conflict lay behind us. But due to the influence exerted by you, the people of this city were made to realize the seriousness of the day as well as the joy of it.

And be resolution of the Charlotte Merchants Association in a meeting held Tuesday, May 15, the secretary of this Association was instructed to write you this letter of commendation for your action and attitude displayed on this occasion.

—CHARLES DUDLEY,
Exec. Sec., Merchants Association
Charlotte.

Watch Out For Appeasers

Editor, The News:

A few days ago The News carried an abominable article by a self-styled "pacifist" thoughtlessly spewing the Nazi propaganda which was functioning in the United States which advised that the German people should be encouraged to profess that they have done no wrong in order to bolster up their self-respect.

If that attitude is correct then the Scriptural doctrine of repentance is all wrong. We are taught in the Scriptures that repentance and restitution are the conditions of forgiveness, and that there is no hope for the soul too hardened to repent. In the parable of the Pharisee and the publican, the self-righteous Pharisee praised his supposed virtues and thanked God while the publican stood upon his breast and prayed "God be merciful to me a sinner." And Jesus said "I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other." Elsewhere in the Scriptures we are told that "a broken and contrite heart He will not despise."

The Germans are incapable of repentance and contrition; they have already [illegible]

The Cold, Cold Nawth

THE Southern Baptist crusade for the winning of a million souls to Christ is steadily turning from being a mere dream or vision into realization. The excitement is extending into the rural areas. With unsurpassed organizational ability and with unquestioned zeal, Southern Baptists are really out to win the lost for Christ. With another year in which to reach our goals, the churches might certainly to win the enormous number they have set to get. Every soul-winning Christian needs the prayer support of every other Christian, as well as of those of his fellow soul-winners. Let the whole evangelistic enterprise of our Southern friends be saturated with devout corporate prayer and earnest spiritual purpose, and we may yet see the flood tide of divine love which is moving them sweep over their borders to start the fires of revival in many of the cold and indifferent churches of the North.—Charity & Children N. C. Baptist weekly.

A WOMAN with her hair combed up always looks as if she were going some place, either to the opera or the shower bath—depending on the Woman.—Orson Welles.