

W. C. DOWD, JR.  
J. E. DOWD, Editor  
BURKE DAVIS, Associate Editor

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A Full House

Last week City police apprehended a small mob of teen-age delinquents to add to the over-crowded docket of Judge Marton Redd's juvenile court. And there were three young Negroes. They had broken into eight stores, a dry cleaning plant and a house, had stolen fire arms, cigarettes and money, and had been living in the woods and an abandoned house for several days. It developed that these children had been through juvenile court before, and that they had been ordered to leave town. Off-hand it seemed that the court had been curiously lax, for it was obvious that ordering the youngsters to leave the city had done nothing to solve the problem.

Judge Redd had 30 cases on his docket of that day—it had been closed two days before—and many more than he could handle. He could not recall the case of these children. He had been working only to keep the detention home clear, and to place all the children he could in jobs or in the military. Negro boys, for example, were working on milk wagons for Mecklenburg dairies.

And, if he'd wanted to send these three young Negroes to an institution, there would have been a fight of trouble. Morrison Training School at Hoffman is the only place for Negro delinquents—and it has a capacity of only 200 to serve the whole state. It has been all too impossible to place children there, though Eastern Carolina and Jackson Training Schools are able to care for the white children with relative ease.

It was Judge Redd who persuaded the Legislature to build Morrison Training School a dormitory, an infirmary and a building for the boys. But at the building fund he failed to get the needed two dormitories. And so he must now face crowded dockets with the knowledge that there is no place to send Negro delinquents. He must wrestle with the Legislature to build a second institution for Negro juvenile delinquents in the Western section of the state. If that seems too expensive, he must try to find the means to expand facilities at Hoffman.

The Old Lady

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, the oldest of the world's great banks, is about to be immersed in state socialism by Britain's Labor Party. The King himself spoke of it last week. The Bank of England has been a private institution for 251 years, since it was chartered in the reign of William & Mary; shortly it will become England's bank in fact as well as in name. The nationalization is the first step in the new English program.

The Labor Party has long been calling for public ownership of the old bank, but its two previous Governments (1929 and 1930-31) did not attempt it. Now it has a clear mandate from the people. During the last months of the second Labor Government Britain did go off the gold standard by suspension of gold payments by the Bank, and its nationalization became a red-hot issue with the Laborites. Labor charged that the Bank had "definitely put the prestige of the City with its industry and employment" though appointments charged that Bank and Government were in complete accord, and that the directors were keenly sensitive to the national welfare.

The Directorate of the Bank of England corresponds to the Federal Reserve Board in this country, and here co-operation between the great banking system and the Government has been very close, especially since Marriner B. Eccles became Governor. The Labor Party wants to place the twelve Federal Reserve banks under Government ownership; since then these proposals have scarcely been heard.

Economists regard the nationalization of the Bank of England as the sign

for a renewed effort to place the Federal Reserve System under full Government control, and it may well be that the Old Lady will not be alone, when the rest of the world are thrown to the Peepul.

First Secrets

Drew Pearson has begun the series of revelations of wartime secrets which became inevitable with the lifting of censorship, and with this report some shady rumors come out into the open for the first time. And there are also surprises. Some of them:

1. There have been three mutinies in the U. S. Army since V-E Day — at Cologne, Calais and in England. The Army still refuses to give details, but some casualties are reported.

2. During the Prisco Conference the Navy was so afraid of a Jap satellite that it kept a big task force hovering off the Golden Gate.

3. General MacArthur has been a vigorous critic of our global strategy, has been insisting that the African campaign should never have taken place, describing it as "absolutely useless."

4. General George Marshall's stock dropped swiftly with Congress near the end. In an office "secret" session with the "public opinion" he flayed Congress for trying to reduce the size of the Army. This was the day after the first atomic bomb, one day before Russia declared war, and the day the attack on the deathliness of the atomic bomb, he still staged a secret conference to get across the idea that the Army could hardly spare a man — and insisted that it was dangerous to talk about making more discharges. He insisted that MacArthur's support, that the point score for discharge should not be lowered, and talked about the re-employment of about 7,000,000 men — more than half of them to be sent to the Pacific.

There'll be more.

Who's Inhuman?

When Hirohito, in his high-handed fashion, accepted surrender, he spoke petulantly of our atomic bomb. He said a good deal more, of course, that gratified the blarney for imperial defeat and humiliation to this unethical and terribly cruel weapon of war.

When the crossbow appeared on the battlefields of the twelfth century, men sang the same song. Men of good will engaged in war at the moment) were shocked at the use of this inhuman weapon. There were cries of horror. Even Pope Innocent III spoke out, forbidding its use against Christians. He said it was okay to turn it upon pagans. Before any sane men have rallied at their enemies for every improved war machine.

Nations have ever sought to outlaw or limit the use of "inhuman" weapons. When it came to a showdown, national survival has always overcome morality and the cause of humanity. Further, each cry that this or that weapon is "inhuman" always runs into the fundamental inconsistency that war itself is inhuman.

Our Admiral Mahan, speaking at the first Hague Conference in 1864, spoke of shells generating gases, "the filthiest and most demoralizing men to be tended when all are prepared to admit that it is allowable to blow the bottom out of a ironclad at midnight, throwing four or five hundred men into the sea to be choked by the water, with the most remote chance to escape."

Mr. J. P. G. Porter, of our Chemical Warfare Service, said it again in 1941: "All nations have laws against murder, but none as to how it should be committed." He said that international law mitted " . . . to warfare is to regulate a sane use of weapons." "So we don't suppose that Hirohito will find sympathy among us. The only regret we have, in view of the stilling on surrender, is that the descendant of the Sun Goddess didn't have the chance to become better acquainted with the atomic bomb."

Statesmen At Work

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

The House was debating veterans' legislation, when:

Mr. RANKIN (Miss.). Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not here last Friday, but the chairman of a committee has no power to keep their members of a committee present when considering legislation.

This measure had been pending before the committee for some time. We were considering amendments to the GI bill, and I offered it an amendment to that measure. Some of the members objected and said it ought to be separate legislation. I said, "Well, we would treat it up as a separate bill and I offered to report it as a separate bill and moved that it be reported by separate bill and it was carried."

Mr. GREEN. Was it not brought to the committee's attention by a member of the committee that when he had been sitting in the chair as chairman?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, I had some argument over it.

Mr. GREEN. He promised there would be no argument over it.

The hearings on this legislation were held in Philadelphia, Pa. In the hearing the right of the ex-servicemen to work for their own tribute.

Mr. GREEN. That is purely controversial. That is an opinion of yours.

Mr. RANKIN. I decline to yield further. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania wants to function on that committee, let him be there.

Mr. GREEN. I happen to be here.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am reserving the right to object.

Mr. GREEN. You are insinuating I was not here?

Mr. RANKIN. I merely said that the gentleman was not here at the time.

Mr. GREEN. I happened to be in Washington.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MARGANTONIO (N. Y.). Mr. Speaker, then I demand a regular order. A unanimous-consent request has been made, and I demand the regular order of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, of course I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Henry J. Kaiser

(ED. NOTE—While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, this column will be written by several distinguished columnists—today's by Henry J. Kaiser, the famous West Coast industrialist and author of "SAN FRANCISCO" for the War Department.)

FOR one who has, on occasion, been taken for a ride by Drew Pearson's merry-go-round, it is difficult to refuse a free ride when it is offered.

During the war, I have come to know something of the Washington that is covered in this column. What are its problems? It has acquired stems from my department, the War Department, Navy, and War Production Board, consists of a lot of individual men, each and everyone doing his best. Criticism of their performance should be tempered by comprehension of the fact that this is a war effort. The initiative in domestic affairs should originate elsewhere, outside of the Government, in the ranks of management, labor, and agriculture, in which the real responsibility for the progress of our nation resides.

After all, if the Government were too efficient when it takes over the functions of business, it would be difficult for Drew Pearson to work. The chorus of complaint arises largely from those citizens who have lost their jobs for competition.

It was thrilling, during the United Nations conference on international organization at San Francisco, to watch our nation's new friends from the world abroad climax their discovery of America by discovering the secret of America's great power. For many of them it was difficult to understand how such coordinated industrial might could flow from a system of economic freedom motivated by self interest. The "inevitably, when men compete to reduce the price, improve the quality and increase the volume of production, the resulting expansion of earning power, labor participates to the extent of at least 75 per cent. America is not growing just as long as we enlarge the scope and widen the opportunities of competition.

Little Mayo Clinics

Let me again talk about health-competitive health. At the invitation of the Pepper Committee of the Senate, I have drafted a bill for Federal legislation to achieve complete health. This bill has in mind the future and the hopes of the half million veterans of war who are going to come home not only with their bodies, but with their families. It would empower pharmaceuticals and medical care, the Federal Housing Agency, which has financed the ownership of nearly a million American homes, to guarantee the health of the tenants. This financing would be made available to groups that undertake to provide medical care, to the extent of at least 75 per cent. In the armed forces, doctors have learned to work and live together in group practice. Under the GI Bill of Rights in their own group practice clinics at home. Together, ten of them

A New Experience For The All Highest



Trouble Ahead In Japan

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON THE stammering and stuttering the Japanese have done in the process of trying to surrender is evidence of the difficulties we are to encounter when we force on the Japanese home islands.

It is psychologically almost impossible for the Japanese people to accept the fact of defeat. Constantly repeated through the years, the doctrine of a super-race destined to conquer the world is so deeply instilled that even Japanese with knowledge of the outside have unconsciously accepted the myth.

The few Westerners with a little knowledge of Japan through years of residence there, watched the drama of surrender with a fascination tempered by skepticism. They do not see how any Japanese could have approached the Emperor to tell him the nation was defeated and to ask the Emperor to accept orders issued by an American commander.

That is contrary to everything in the Japanese character. There are no words in the Japanese language to express such a thought to the God-emperor.

In this connection, there was an interesting bit of news from the radio which did not find its way into the news. When we first received by radio the Japanese surrender terms, OWI immediately began broadcasting the terms. The Japanese were told that they had accepted the terms and they were to jam this broadcast and thereby prevent the Jap people from hearing it.

The Emperor then sent our reply with the stipulation that the Emperor take orders from the commander of the occupying forces, that was also broadcast. The Japanese were told that they were to jam this broadcast and thereby prevent the Jap people from hearing it.

That was the stumbling block—how to tell the people

could make up a pool of \$25,000 and get a loan of \$250,000 to set up much needed medical facilities. I can see little Mayo Clinics springing up all over the nation. Founded on the sound economics of prepaid medicine, these clinics would operate as going business enterprises, competing to reduce the cost of service to the public and expand the scope of their service to the public.

Medicine has a vast market awaiting in the half of our population that today receives inadequate medical care or no medical care at all. Prepaid competitive medicine, backed by the Government, can reach this market. Construction and operation of the facilities would provide employment—let me be specific—for three million men and women.

Kaiser's New Car And now for transportation. Drew Pearson is un-announced. He says that we would invade the field of automobile production. We were not sure of this ourselves at that time. But now we are. We have launched an enterprise that will produce American-size, light weight, low cost automobiles.

Here is another demonstration of the creative force of competition. Detroit manufacturers have definitely disclosed plans to meet us in the market with their own low price cars. Chevrolet has plans; and Chrysler has designs on the drawing boards. We are on our way to achieve low cost family transportation.

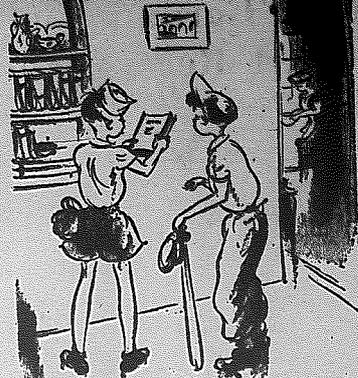
With a low priced car that can get 25 to 35 miles to the gallon, we may yet make auto travel as cheap as flying. It is generally conceded that automobile travel costs five to seven cents per mile, compared to the GAA estimate of four to five cents per mile cost of private, light-plane flight.

Now let me talk about steel. Here is a glorious prospect! The great steel corporations, by virtue of the fact that steel ingot capacity has been installed in the West, are now going to have competition. In the West, the Kaiser Steel Plant, at Fontana, Calif., owned and operated by Kaiser Co., Inc., and the D. P. G. Plant at Geneva, Utah, owned by the people of the United States. These two plants will compete with Eastern steel.

Unemployment Unnecessary The steel is the West is the prime mover in this surge of industrialization. Steel is a seed industry. A Western steel price based on the cost of steel production in the West will generate the creation of a host of new steel-consuming industries.

If the West can achieve its industrial promise it will import even more steel than before from the East. This is my challenging thought to all Eastern producers. The consumers of the West will not only continue to employ the workers of Youngstown and Pittsburgh, but will provide new jobs for additional workers at Fontana and Geneva.

Workers are, after all, the customers of industry. Industry has never had so many customers as it has today. To satisfy their demand for the goods of life, industry must keep going at full blast. The American people do not have to retreat from the pinacles of production to which they have climbed during the war. The vision of management, and the skill of labor, are challenged to compete in the free American market and, by competition, to keep our nation growing. And so we are climbing aboard a real merry-go-round—may the best man get the brass ring.



"This book tells parents how to raise children without using force, Johnny—put it where they can read it, and you can even play hooky without a ticket!"

Trial Of Catiline

By H. L. Golden

(One of a series of articles on famous trials)

THE denunciation of Catiline by Cicero in the Roman Senate was really not a trial at all. We know court room procedure. Nevertheless, it showed that an indictment, publicly stated, with all the facts at hand, may serve the same purpose.

Cicero, while Consul at Rome, had uncovered a plot against the State by Catiline and he rose in the Senate to denounce the conspirator. He had the public evidence he had gathered. Catiline fled the country and thus confessed the plot and the attempted outrage against his government.

Rome was the citadel of world civilization. The incident occurred about 75 years before the beginning of the Christian era. Cicero was a Roman patriot, an elder statesman and already appreciated throughout the civilized world as the peerless orator, a reputation which has not been dimmed in any degree in the thousand years that have followed.

Catiline, though not a public official, enjoyed a certain influence among the noble class. He led a life of gambling and general looseness. He decided to destroy Rome by no other reason than that his creditors were beginning to harass him. His plot was well worked out, and he succeeded in gathering to his conspiracy all the disgruntled politicians as well as all the nobles he could find to help him.

The plan called for a simultaneous assassination of all the leading figures of authority in Rome, to set fire to the city, and in the general confusion seize the government.

enormous and set himself up as a dictator. He was arrested five days before the trial took place in the Roman Senate and delivered one of the most famous orations in world literature, a document so brilliant that it has been studied for the past two thousand years for its language so that the oration of Catiline has been all but forgotten. Yet it was more than a study of words. It saved an Empire.

"How long, O Catiline, will you abuse our patience?" The opening line of Cicero's oration now familiar to every high school student, is the one that Cicero named the accomplices, right down to the ordinary slave boy ordered to watch the movements of an official marked for assassination.

"Listen, O Catiline, while I speak of the night before. He should now see that I watch far more keenly for the safety than you do for the destruction of the Republic."

And after each sentence of fact: "Do you deny it, O Catiline? What man's name do you utter the name of the most important in history is that it gave us an immortal oratorical document and because it was a victory of brilliant vigilance for good, where mere words were able to destroy a nation with weapons of terror and treachery."

People's Platform The FEPC Again

By B. H. EIDSON

Charlotte I do not wish to re-open a controversy which already has been slugged, thanks to you and your assistance. The Fair Employment Practices legislation (FEPC) will still be discussed for many months to come. In Congress, but now that the Government has taken employment becomes the most important problem in our lives.

What I desire to say, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Evin, is still visiting us, is that the attacks on this legislation have been in the form of trades against the people and groups of people who are more powerful than they are. They can fight back as easily as those who attack them.

I was just wondering why no opponent of the FEPC in Congress or in the press has had the courage to attack the one who has named and who, through its press service, has fought harder for the FEPC than all those minority groups who have been attacked, combined.

I refer to the Federal Churches in Christ in America, which group includes most of the Protestant Churches in our country. If the sincere and do not lack courage war to make more waves in our country, they would train their guns on this "minority" group, who, thank God, are daily producing the liberal leadership which will help name and our people in years to come.

A Wave Drive Over The Top

By L. W. WELPHER JR.

Dear Sirs: The writing and publicizing carried in your paper during the recent special campaign to make more waves has been received in this office.

I wish to express the appreciation of our entire organization for the interest and co-operation you gave us in this undertaking. I hope you will convey our thanks and appreciation to your staff and to your clients who helped make the advertising campaign so successful.

The tear sheets received here have been forwarded to the Director of Navy Recruiting and the Director of the Office of Naval Officer Production in Atlanta, Ga. We are sure these gentlemen will be just as impressed as I have been with the wholehearted support your newspaper rendered during this drive. We are sure you will be interested in know-

ing that the campaign was one of the most successful we have ever staged, thanks to you and your assistance.

Sorry, We Don't Have It

By J. A. ROSCOE

Sorry, we don't have it, that's all that we can say. So please don't hold it against us, blame it on OPA.

No underwear, no shirts nor shorts are available. We might, however, fit you in a beautiful cravat.

So when we say we're sorry, we mean it, honest true. Sorry, but that's the way it is for calling, thanks to you.

You'd like to buy a pair of pants? Now there's nothing I can do. For I'm sorry, you are pantsless. Let's hope that's not the case with you.

Well, we're short of that one too. With shirt tails short and you tie shorts, who are you to do?

We'd like to help you, brother, in your hour of distress. But I'm sorry we don't have it. So there's nothing else, I guess.

But now the war is over and we're at peace once more. I'm sure in a year or so there'll be better things in store.

For everyone who's gone without and those who have gone without more waves in the country, so just keep coming in.

Quote, Unquote

MEAT-HUNGRY Americans may be surprised to know that in the middle of the (meat) shortage, there are more cattle on U. S. ranches today than in any previous year. —Virginia, Miami, Mead News.

The best (vacation) idea for civilians is to know that in the fare in War Bonds. —"Albuquerque, N. M., Journal."

The eminent position of the U. S. in the family of nations is supported by her balanced financial resources, one of which is military power. —Report of special Congressional committee.