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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1945

## Who Won?

There is no dearth of expert opinion about the curious behavior of the Japanese at the moment. Admiral Nimitz tells us that he just shrugs off the Jap propaganda line, knowing that there is little they can do except talk. He sees nothing sinister in their babbling, he says, but adds that we have to watch them closely later on, when they make the attempt to regain power and independence.

There are liberated prisoners of the Japs who see things differently. They find our policy of kindness toward them hard to swallow, and these men who suffered for so long under brutal Jap treatment are indignant over our "kid glove" treatment of the enemy. These liberated men, of course, cannot see the whole picture of occupation, and so their judgment may be faulty. But they more than any one else, can evaluate details and individual instances as no one else. They're sore at the treatment they have received, naturally, but we can't discount their testimony on that ground. They know the enemy better than any of us.

But on the other hand there is General MacArthur's headquarters, saying that the occupation of Japan will be short—and tough. There will be no "kid glove" handling, the General says. The Japs will be taught their lesson, perhaps within a year, and then we will pull out. And just the day before it developed that the Japs themselves had offered to bring in prisoners, and that we had accepted the offer.

In an incredible setting we began the task of occupation of a defiant and unbroken nation, with its own hand-made explanation of defeat, with its morale unshaken. We accepted the surrender from the most confounding warriors, and have attempted to stamp out underground activity among a people whose attitude toward us is most conciliatory. Surely the Germany which recovered to make a second world war showed no such defiance in 1918—and at that time a forgetful world did not expect that a year's occupation would do the job.

## Vets At School

In the midst of the excitement over the treatment of returning veterans by schools and colleges, we might give some attention to the problem of what the veterans will do when they get back to school. Thousands of young men who will resume their education will find the formalized curricula of many colleges too much for them. A majority of them, we suppose, will be primarily interested in taking a brief, concentrated course in some particular field. These men will want to learn how to operate a business of some kind, and are not particularly interested in a degree.

These challenges colleges and universities to revamp their curricula in order to take care of the needs of these men. All over the country, already, colleges have been cutting their courses to fit the peculiar needs of returned veterans. In North Carolina, the A. B. T. of Greensboro has gone forward with such a program. Negro veterans who return to school there find specialized courses teaching them the dry cleaning business, or training them as mechanics, or teaching them how to conduct an insurance business. And there is a pressing need for more such programs within the state.

It would be a mistake, we believe, to institute any program tending to weaken the great liberal arts tradition in our colleges and universities. But there will surely be thousands of North Carolina veterans who already feel the pressure of years and war experience upon them who would gladly dispense with much formal education in favor of concentrated study in their chosen fields. War-time speed-ups in education should have taught colleges a great deal about the possibilities of concentrated courses. In any event, we hope that higher learning in this state may be made more easily available to the veteran under the G. I. Bill of Rights and Vocational Rehabilitation, so that he may get the education he needs when and how he wants it.

## Statesmen At Work

(Scribbles, fustian, and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record.)

**R. P. Carlson (R-N.Y.) on the Full Employment Bill:**  
It isn't such a deep or complicated subject. But it is important particularly to two groups of citizens—the unemployed who must pay for it and the prospective unemployed who might benefit from it.  
Let's clear the deck a little. We all know that unemployment insurance is not new. All States have had it for years in operation. The new proposals are not the beginning; they seek to increase unemployment pay to a national level of \$25 a week.  
We most sincerely urge your support in this matter, and these should be made promptly because the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, of which I am a member, are at this time considering the bill and the proposals. The show-down of votes in Congress may not be far distant.  
So let's consider the bill from the standpoint of the unemployed. We should be deeply concerned with the problems of unemployment and the dislocations of labor, and I think we all are agreed that some agency must provide assistance to relieve the unemployed.  
Perhaps it is not so well understood that unemployment benefits will be dis-

## Dollars Help

For some time now we have been enjoying the resumption of friendly relations with Finland, the little nation always so admirable in American eyes because of her record of prompt payment of war debts. The renewal of friendship has not brought about a change in world affairs, and we don't expect it to, but we're looking to the future of this international love affair with keen interest.

For all that Finland has been much admired by Americans, and especially by their newspapers, there was a very practical aspect of the Finnish fiscal policy as conceived by the U. S. In the years between wars, we must say candidly, Finland enjoyed a most favorable balance of trade with us. In 1938, for example, Finland exported over \$18,000,000 worth of goods to the U. S.—while our exports to Finland were only \$12,000,000.

Thus, so long as the Finns were selling a goodly portion of their wood pulp to us, it was the best of business to continue the relatively small payments on her war debts. To have defaulted, the Finns figured, would have imperiled a good business. Further, virtually all of Finland's exports to us were duty free—running up as high as 91 per cent free, as against a 34 per cent average for Europe. So it is fair to say, we suppose, that the Finns simply knew a good customer when they saw one, and played their cards accordingly.

The relations between the two nations will be interesting in the future, since Russia has taken much of Finland's wood pulp, in the form of supply and production. In fact, the relations of all nations with the U. S. will bear watching in the years ahead. The Russians themselves are going to be enormously in our debt, and they won't be alone. And we'll wager in advance that these nations most anxious to meet their debts with us are those who find in us a profitable outlet in international trade.

## Noise, Is It?

If we didn't know better from long experience that the anti-noise ordinance in Charlotte was about to be surrounded by noiseless towns and cities, and that the clashing traffic sounds of our own community would strike the lone discordant note in the whole area. But we know better. This anti-noise ordinance has been tried in Charlotte these many years, and we've been vexed about it ourselves. It takes something we apparently don't have to make it work.

Greensboro has opened a new drive, vowing that it will strictly enforce its anti-noise ordinance and bring peace and quiet to Guilford. And the N. C. League of Municipalities, which has been offering its model ordinance to all takers, is working with great interest. Many smaller towns throughout the state have been struggling with the problem, too.

And there is Gastonia, embarking upon a career with a new ordinance. There is, of course, Asheville, which ordinance said to be the most strictly enforced in the state. And to the South there is Columbia, with an ordinance that really works. Both Asheville and Columbia have made use of prominently displayed signs in the business district, warning motorists against unnecessary blowing of horns. In Columbia, it costs the violator \$10.50, but that's no infallible sign of success. Charlotte's own fine, which has been on the books in our anti-noise ordinance for years, is \$10. But listen to the sound of traffic on a busy day—or night.

There's nothing wrong with our ordinance, and there is no danger that other cities will beat us there. We fail, of course, where all non-working ordinances fail, in the matter of enforcement. It's been nine years since Chief E. D. Pittman sent forth his officers with the charge to arrest "peons, firms or corporations" creating unnecessary noise. They didn't get 'em.

We see that Dr. William Moore, state veterinarian, says there are three and a half million rats in North Carolina—and about as many of 'em as there are people. We wonder just how the doc counted the borderline cases.

## The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

MILD-MANNERED Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, the former Mormon missionary, freed one of the most rebellious meetings of his Military Affairs Committee in months when it met in secret sessions earlier in the week.  
At first Senator Thomas, who usually bows low to the Army, was fairly opposed to holding hearings on the discharge of men. He had planned a joint hearing with the Mead Committee on surplus property, for later in the week. But his committee, almost a man, was in a hurry.  
"John Snyder is in Europe," reminded hard-hitting Senator Joe O'Mahoney of Wyoming, "and Stuart Symington of the Surplus Property Board. They are the chief men we want to hear on demobilization of material. We don't want to waste time with underestimates."

"I think, gentlemen," countered Chairman Thomas, "that we have to give the Army time to prepare its plans. I have discussed this matter with them and they have requested delay. They have to figure out how many men are needed in Germany and how many are needed in Japan. All that takes time. We can't rush them."

"They change their minds daily," snapped Senator Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia. "Let's hear what they've got to say now. The sooner the better."  
What the public is interested in, seconded Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado, who has been one of the most fearless critics of Army manpower hoarding, "is the millions of men already in this country who are marking time, doing nothing in Army camps, waiting to get out. I'm not talking about the men in Europe or Japan at the moment, but the men here. What I think this committee needs to examine is why men already in this country aren't being discharged."

### Unanimous Committee

Chairman Thomas had no comeback to this and said that he would proceed to call members of the general staff the next day.

"There's no one sending Gen. Henry up here," urged Senator Chas. McNair of South Dakota, who usually believes in giving the Army all it wants. "Let's have Gen. Marshall. He's the only man the country will be satisfied with who can really tell the real facts."

"Let's bring him up this afternoon," seconded Senator Revercomb of West Virginia.  
However, Gen. Marshall was out of the city, so his subordinates were called for the following day.

Meanwhile, continued off-the-record discussion showed that every member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee was either critical or worried over the Army's demobilization policy on discharging men.  
Carol Senator Warren Austin of Vermont, generally friendly to the Army, remarked: "It's disgraceful that material demobilization should be planned and pushed long before human demobilization."

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, usually a great supporter of the War Department, also sounded a critical note.

"This committee had a great deal to do with mo-

bilizing the Army," he said. "And it's only right that we should now examine the important problem of demobilization."  
Senator Harry Kilgore of West Virginia hit the nail on the head when he said: "The Army's not to do anything about these local commanding officers who are afraid of losing rank. That's one of the biggest troubles the rest of the country has. The commanders to follow either the letter or the spirit of the regulations."  
Finally Senator Johnson insisted that the hearings be opened to the public.  
"The war is over," he said. "We've had enough wartime secrecy. The discharge of men is something the country is entitled to know about."  
This was agreed.

### G. I. Chaff

On Sept. 10, this column told how Col. Richard T. Knight, commander at Morrison Field, Palm Beach, Fla., was not discharging 40-point men but was arguing with Washington against discharging them. At 2 P. M. Sept. 10, eight hours following the column's publication in the West Palm Beach Post, the transportation office of Morrison Field was told to prepare for a rush of men for discharge. Before the rush was over, 200 men had been processed and sent on to the discharges to which they were entitled. . . . Attention Lt. Col. John A. Thompson, commander at Barton Field, Fla.: Is it necessary to require troops under your many of them with sufficient points to be discharged, to construct simulated horse-drawn equipment for entertainment use in the officers' club? Despite an official announcement by the War Department that all men of 25 with two years service would be eligible for discharge, the commanders of military government companies at the Presidio, Monterey, Calif., told 35-year-olds with two years service that they are not eligible for discharge but would be required to remain in operation camps in the U. S. . . . Gen. Harry Lewis Twaddle, commander of the 90th Division, Camp Shelby, Miss., called together his troops the other day in operation camps in the U. S. . . . The host from the troops were so prolonged and so frequent that it took him 40 minutes to deliver a fifteen-minute speech.

### Fifty-Fifty

North Carolina's new Senator, Clyde Hoy, already has won a reputation as a teller of dialect stories over the radio. Despite an official announcement by the War Department that all men of 25 with two years service would be eligible for discharge, the commanders of military government companies at the Presidio, Monterey, Calif., told 35-year-olds with two years service that they are not eligible for discharge but would be required to remain in operation camps in the U. S. . . . Gen. Harry Lewis Twaddle, commander of the 90th Division, Camp Shelby, Miss., called together his troops the other day in operation camps in the U. S. . . . The host from the troops were so prolonged and so frequent that it took him 40 minutes to deliver a fifteen-minute speech.

"I was driving through my state," Hoy said, "when I stopped in a little town and noticed the colored church there. Standing in front of it was a man who told me he was the preacher."  
"How many members do you have in your church?" I asked him.

"Fifty," he replied.  
"How many active members do you have?"

"Fifty," he replied.  
"Fifty members and fifty active! That sounds like you must be a good preacher at that!"

"Yes, sir," fifty members, 25 active for me and 25 active against me."  
Note—Republicans lost out in their drive to get 50-50 representation on the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee.

## Re-Birth Of A Nation



## How About Our Natural Wealth?

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

SO closely packed was President Truman's lengthy message to Congress that important sections have been entirely overlooked. One of these deals with public lands and national resources.

The President wastes the full of our basic reserves called by the war. Our nation's capital account has been running in the red for the last four years of the conflict.  
This is warning that we know it in our hearts. We have heard a great deal about our world-wide military position, but one which will be running in the red for the last four years of the conflict.  
It is not a bottomless pit to be dipped into with prodigious disregard for the future. In iron and in other ores, in timber and in many less obvious but equally vital resources the end is in sight—not in the next century, but in the next few years.

Happily we have a vigorous tradition of conservation to draw on. It goes back to Teddy Roosevelt and his bold battle with powerful interests that didn't care a whisp about tomorrow.  
The pioneer of that policy was Clifford Pinchot. This courageous pioneer was 80 years old the other day, an anniversary lost sight of in the swirl of world events, but one which will be running in the red for the last four years of the conflict.  
Pinchot, the scientific forester in America, worked out the concept of conservation. He showed how the whole concept of natural resources was interdependent. Destruction of one meant damage or destruction of the others and a threat to our national well-being.  
He took his ideas to Teddy Roosevelt. Teddy was never one to fear the new and the untamed. Pinchot's concept of conservation caught T. R.'s imagination and

he went for it with all the enthusiasm that he threw into the causes he championed.

One immediate result was a conference in 1908 of all state governments to discuss conservation of natural resources, the first of its kind in history. It dramatized the issue. Out of that beginning came the Forest Service, the National Game Warden, and the National Monument, aimed at conserving the American heritage for generations yet unborn.  
The nation's Pinchot's life is an inspiring one. He has worked selflessly for the American he loves.  
Age has not dulled his quick mind or his keen imagination. And, three years ago, he helped to develop a life-saving technique for sailors abandoned in open boats as a result of enemy action. This came out of his skill and knowledge as a deep-sea fisherman.  
We have been paying proper homage to the heroes of the war. But peace has its heroes too, and Clifford Pinchot is one of them. We will need more fighters of his mettle in the years to come.

It is easy to say that we are moving ahead into an age of atomic power and, therefore, natural resources will no longer be important. Unless we are prepared to live in a sterile and empty world completely dominated by the machine, we shall need our resources more than ever before.

We shall need our forests and rivers and lakes for the curative peace that is in them. We shall need them for their beauty and for the joys of leisure and contemplation that they give us. If we come to a 30-hour week or a 20-hour week, we cannot spend our leisure time behind a motor, either on the highways or in the air. It is certain to become an important field for jobs and profit—the development of new creative ways to use leisure time. There should be increasing opportunities for education, research, and travel.  
Teddy Roosevelt's idea of a national conference on conservation was a brilliant stroke. Why not a similar conference today? At least, it would give us a chance to talk about some of the things that we are going to have to learn in the next few years.



"Are you telling me they're making soap out of butter? Humph! Next week I suppose you'll try to make me believe they're making butter out of soap!"

## A New Challenge

By Dorothy Thompson

NEW YORK  
If civilization is to survive we must cultivate the science of human relationships, the ability of all peoples of all kinds to live together and work together in the same world at peace."  
—Franklin D. Roosevelt's last words.

There is one place where the science of human relationships is notably lacking of application, and that is, unfortunately, in the behavior of our American soldiers and officers and the behavior of the Allied European countries. . . . What I reported from Paris as a soldier and back as a July 15, 1918, is increasingly confirmed—namely, the low state of G. I. morale and a rapid decline of American prestige at the front.  
Our Army, in combat since 1918, and in wartime discipline since 1918, has been simply not conditioned for occupation tasks and behavior. This is the fault of our military. The American Army has hitherto adequately performed the services required for occupying Germany, but it has not been trained to perform the proper services in other fields, provided it has been trained to do so carefully as for combat. It is evident that it has not been trained to do so.

Mr. Anderson reports from Brussels that the American soldier, trained to be a conqueror, seems to be quite evidently, and is being simply not conditioned for occupation tasks and behavior. This is the fault of our military. The American Army has hitherto adequately performed the services required for occupying Germany, but it has not been trained to perform the proper services in other fields, provided it has been trained to do so carefully as for combat. It is evident that it has not been trained to do so.

The first incident of the occupation of Germany, which makes it just that much worse, is Mr. Anderson's report from Brussels that the American soldier, trained to be a conqueror, seems to be quite evidently, and is being simply not conditioned for occupation tasks and behavior. This is the fault of our military. The American Army has hitherto adequately performed the services required for occupying Germany, but it has not been trained to perform the proper services in other fields, provided it has been trained to do so carefully as for combat. It is evident that it has not been trained to do so.

The dissatisfaction with the point systems has been increased in Europe. In some camps here at home the men are openly rebellious. A group of American soldiers who have been through the Normandy campaign and the battle of the Bulge, does not feel that this "not to do" is not to do. He is not adequately prepared to realize that peace also has its burdens and responsibilities, and in some cases, the first step toward peace is to hear the brunt of the war. For the first time in July I reported the disarming lack of proper public relations liaison between the American troops in Paris and the French popula-

## Keep It Quiet?

By Samuel Kramon

NEW YORK  
REPRESENTATIVE HAYDEN W. Summers of Texas has introduced a bill providing the death penalty for any American who discloses the secrets of the atomic bomb to a foreign power. This is perhaps a good idea, but it is not a new one.

It is a strange situation, all things considered. It is not inconceivable that advanced American scientists, who are now working on the atom, will come to constitute a kind of secret scientific society, a kind of "club" of men who dwell in dormitories among their peers, with marriage outside the circle discouraged.

Thus the end of the war finds a reluctant Prometheus, willing to share the nation's secrets, but unwilling to share the nation's secrets. It is not inconceivable that advanced American scientists, who are now working on the atom, will come to constitute a kind of secret scientific society, a kind of "club" of men who dwell in dormitories among their peers, with marriage outside the circle discouraged.  
The effect of the bill, if passed, would be to make it impossible for an American scientist to write an article on nuclear physics for a foreign (or even a domestic) learned publication, or to lecture abroad, or maybe even to give a lecture on any aspect of the subject. The world-wide flow and interchange of scientific information, which has been the lifeblood of science since the dawn of time, would be cut off. It is not inconceivable that advanced American scientists, who are now working on the atom, will come to constitute a kind of secret scientific society, a kind of "club" of men who dwell in dormitories among their peers, with marriage outside the circle discouraged.