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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1942

Men And Boys

The gallant words of old Edouard... bringing back memories of the Republic, were too late. His counsels, well along their way down an... could not be halted by words...

The Congressional Record of the proceedings Saturday shows that of the three only Cooley took an active part in the debate. He confessed himself at a loss to explain, in view of the manner in which the bill was being rushed...

... Our leaders all of a sudden decide that the Nation is badly in need of teen-age boys, boys who, many of you said only a few short weeks ago, should remain at their mother's apron strings until they become men. Oh, it does not take courage, but it certainly takes a lot of gall for able men in the legislative branch of the Government to vote for a bill that will press eighteen-year-olds boys immediately into the war...

... the rebellion increased, for a time, died out for lack of hope. When they flared up again, in protest to the establishment of Frenchmen as labor-slaves to Germany, it was not German fire which was turned upon the French, but French fire. Frenchmen had the right to fight the Frenchmen. The fire was nearing the end of the road. Complete subjugation was just ahead. France turned sealing death to its citizens, in an effort to fill Hitler's labor quota by Norway. The national will, greatly weakened, was still holding out against Germany...

Homeback

... Judge Lynch, who was apparently the end of his term of terrorism in the South after generations, back with us again. His record, which tapered off year after year as a result of improved Negro-white relations, blacked this year. In a week three Negroes were hanged within four days. Companies State Guards, protecting five other members of the race, prevented their trouble.

Side Street

Labor Invades Art Field, As Yet Sana a Union Label

Quite prepared to wipe that grin off our visage, we report that American Labor has turned to the fine arts. Should the workers, having taken up with brush and canvas, produce master works of art, they will be entitled to hall them. Until such time, however, we reserve our constitutional right to wonder.

We are advised that members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, working after hours, have opened an unusual exhibit of paintings in New York galleries. The amateur artists of Local 22, I.G.W.U., perform a variety of tasks during the day, paint by night. No question of overtime pay here, we presume. The garment cutters, plinkers, pressers, cleaners, sample-makers and the like are no exactly novices in the field of formal art.

Several years ago this selfsame group started Broadway with its muscled, "Pins and Needles," is now only furthering its claim to recognition in the art world. Not a one of the artists who use the paint, pens, pastels, water colors, pastels and temperas had ever touched a brush two years ago. Training by an expert instructor did the trick in the union's Art Workshop.

What we wonder about is the far future. If any of these paintings are to be signed for posterity, will they simply be signed with the artist's name or will they bear in the left hand corner the telltale union label? Upon that detail may rest the appraisal of our times by future generations. By that sign they will know whether Labor of the forties appropriated Art as its own, or merely made a timid venture into the field.

Side Glances



"Huh; A new explanation! But there's a storm outside and little likelihood of there being any planes to spot!"

A Little Manpower Youth At Work

By Dorothy Thompson

IN THE President's last speech he emphasized the need of mobilizing high school students for vacation work on farms. This is, at least, a problem that can be met, creating a source of extra labor in a frontier area of our economy, provided action is taken now, months in advance of the time when this youthful labor will be available.

In this field I have something more than a Journalist's knowledge, because I have been associated before and during the last vacation period with what was, I believe, the only attempt to find a solution for this problem under something approaching laboratory conditions—taking a certain number of carefully recruited city high school students and placing them on farms in a limited number of rural counties, under supervision, and with a careful checking of the results. I refer to the work done in Vermont and a bit of New Hampshire by the Volunteer Land Corps.

Like every problem involving the lives and work of human beings the problem of putting adolescents to work in an environment strange to them is, in many respects, more complicated than it seems at first sight. Unless it is handled with intelligence, sympathy, understanding of youth and understanding of farmers; unless provision is made for adjustment of human relations; unless an esprit de corps is created; unless both farmer and recruit are mentally conditioned for the new relationship; unless provision is made for insurance; unless communities are organized to welcome the recruits; unless the school and the farm in such problems as recreation—unless these and many more problems are foreseen and provided for, the misadjustments and the turnover at a result of such misadjustments can render the program useless.

For people are not things. It is easy to talk of "rationing" Manpower; but it is infinitely harder to ration people than it is to ration sugar or machine tools. People, as it happens, have lives of their own; they have ideas, demands, desires, and all sorts of other flesh-blood-minded attributes which resist "rationing."

Adolescent youth is no exception. Yet, if the schools would cooperate by shortening the school year, as has been suggested by the President, and if the organization of sixteen and seventeen-year-olds is properly conceived and executed, the exodus of youth to farms can not only supply the needs of the nation, but can be the basis for a great youth movement, based upon patriotism, work, honor, health, home, and happiness. The last named is the famous Four-H square of values animating what is already the greatest movement of country youngsters in the United States.

Furthermore, there is an already established agency of government with long and deep experience, which could take over this problem and solve it in a great constructive way. To my mind, and after intimate experience with the problem last summer, there is only one such Federal Agency. That is the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture.

This department has all that it takes to handle this problem: Inspired and imaginative leadership under M. L. Wilson; experience with the organization of Youth — the Four-H Clubs; techniques of instruction with educational institutions through the State and Grant Colleges; understanding of decentralization — integration between Federal and State agencies; long established contacts with every kind of youth in the country with the county agent; and, finally, an elastic administration that understands the nature of drawing in and working with voluntary communities.

All these integrations, together with a long experience, make it possible to handle this problem. No new bureaucracy, starting from scratch, is necessary. In this field duplication of effort is a curse of our new war bureaucracies—can be avoided, because the Extension Service is already intimately connected with the Federal Employment Service and the Department of Education, the collaboration of both of which are essential to the solution of the problem.

All that would be needed to start the mobilization of high school students in city and country for vacation work is a green light to the Extension Service and an adequate appropriation from Congress. And this should be done immediately.

Quote, Unquote

We were a wealthy nation... I don't think to be influenced by anybody, anywhere, any time. —Rubber Administrator William W. Jeffers. This is our country now, and it is our duty to fight for it. —Mrs. Domenico La Rocca, Cleveland mother of four sons in U. S. Service. —President Roosevelt.

We kept getting hit. Bullets and steel were flying everywhere, hitting the deck. Men on the sky control tower dropped like flies. Bodies were scattered around the deck. One of the officers went down to take some of the men from the sick bay. After a bit he came back with a bewildered look on his face. There wasn't any sick bay left. —Seaman Lyman Hager of the USS Astoria.

Visitin' Round Come Agin, Odas (Ret. 4th Gen., Statesville Daily) Mr. Odas Swiggard spent Tuesday with Thomas Sinder picking cotton.

Bible Thought Do you seek peace? Here is a certain way of attaining it: There shall keep him in perfect peace who shall meditate on the law, because he trusteth in the Lord. —Isaiah 26:3.

Politics Reborn

Willkie, Hope Of Millions

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON. WE ARE about to see an interesting experiment in public leadership in the activities of Wendell Willkie. If it succeeds it will bring something very much needed back into American political life.

Willkie is spending a few days at Runhille, Inc. He has treated as soon as he gets a little breath he will begin speaking and writing on subjects connected with the war and what is to follow. Already there is enormous interest in what he will have to say. Many people are prepared undoubtedly to be influenced by what he says, for they are confused by much that they have heard from Washington and would welcome an effective discussion by such a man as Willkie. He has the opportunity to exert large influence on American thinking at this point, and perhaps to do much to shape the public attitude on post war policy.

The reason I hope he will be successful is a simple one: Willkie is a man without any public office, without any lobby behind him, yes and without any political party behind him, because a lot of Republican organization regularly hate him because he was too far ahead of the party. He probably has as many friends in the Democratic Party as in the Republican Party now. In other words Willkie has nothing but himself, the force of his personality, his character, his courage, and a wisdom and insight into what is going on in this world than many people used to give him credit for having. He has no platform but his own.

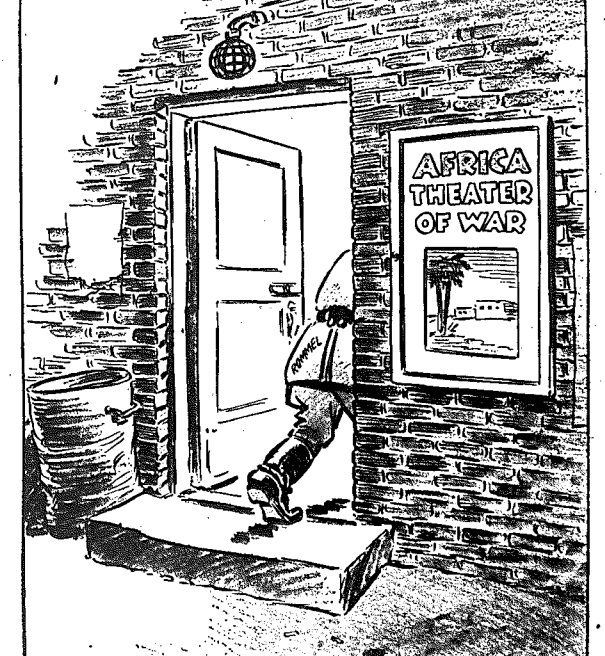
own support. He owns no newspaper, no radio, no means of communication except a good-sized mouth with some brains to tell it what to say. He has to work entirely with his bare hands—no bare tongue. If a man can get anywhere on that basis as a force in American public affairs, then it brings back something that we have lost in America. People say you have to get high public office to be a force, or you have to be head of some big lobby, or you have to be a radio station. They think you must have a lot of tools to work with to influence American public opinion, some kind of organized base, some kind of organization that will do the sewer work for you.

I hope Willkie is able to demonstrate that this is all bunk. I hope he is able to demonstrate that a man who has the vigor and brains and understanding needs nothing more in the United States to be an influential leader in democracy. Except for Roosevelt, we have had little leadership of national stature. We have had some synthetic personalities, some who tried to get there by hiring press agents. But mostly it has been second-string stuff.

If we ever needed not one big man but many big men in America it is now. We are moving into a new world. It will be vastly different. We can't know what it will be like. All we know is that we will have to deal with problems such as have never before existed for us. Intelligence, understanding, and above all the courage of great convictions will be needed.

Curtain Time

By Herb Cook



On How And When The War Will End

By Max Werner, Famed Military Expert, in "Predictions of Things to Come."

WE WANT no prophecies based on intuition about the further course of the war, but prophecies based on calculations that can be proved. In order to forecast the further development of the war, we must take into account the answers to the following questions: What are the material forces of the belligerents, and toward what ends are they being directed?

Today the military analyst is supposed to do more than deduce from isolated operations; he is expected to analyze the outlook for the war as a whole. He must calculate the relationship of forces and the dynamics of the conflict. He confronts with the question: how and when the war will end?

I want to answer that question as follows: The Allies possess resources that Germany can never win. They must win. But I must modify this prophecy by adding that the Anglo-American-Soviet-Chinese coalition will win only on condition that it wages this war as a total war, making an all-out effort of the kind Germany and the Soviet Union are making. And that it fights according to the principles of a genuine coalition war, with integrated planning and maximum co-ordination of military actions.

Germany's gigantic striking power rests on two factors: on a powerful and thoroughly geared war economy and on 150 million men in a concentrated offensive force. But now Germany can no longer step up her industrial effort. German war production has reached its peak in the Winter of 1941-42. There is no further fuel in Europe. The offensive force of the German Army, on the other hand, has been reduced to a shadow. In 1942 Germany's offensive power in Russia no longer had the force of the offensive power of the 1941 offensive. In the summer of 1942 the German Army was no longer directed at the enemy's main forces, as one year before, but chiefly against the Russian supply systems.

Hitler will not be able to attain a decisive military victory in Russia in 1942. The Allies have on their side two military factors which, combined, will be much stronger than even the most concentrated offensive power of the German Army. The first is the performance of the Red Army; the second, the growth of Anglo-American strength. Anglo-American power is growing. In the Summer of 1942 the German Army no longer had material superiority over the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition. It merely had a limited supremacy in offensive weapons on the Eastern front.

The time is approaching when Soviet and Anglo-American forces combined will have material and military superiority. Once this point is reached, the war will have entered its decisive phase. The outcome of the war in the Pacific is intrinsically dependent on how the war in Europe turns out. The further course of the war against Germany can be calculated with relative accuracy, yet the war against Japan contains a number of unknown quantities. Will there be a Soviet-Japanese war and when?

A war waged against Japan by the United States alone with another front in Europe, would be necessarily protracted. The war against Japan after Germany has been defeated, however, will be considerably abbreviated. Japan has harricaded herself behind the huge spaces of the Pacific, but the Third Reich is today covered off by twenty miles of Channel waters. Germany could go on fighting, and even win the war, after Japan has been beaten. But Japan is lost if Germany is beaten.