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False Claims

Mckellar's Picture of South Making Strides is Typical

In the aftermath of the defeat of the Federal school aid bill, after the attacking of a rider hitting at racial discrimination in Southern schools, Senator Mckellar had a little say, explaining his vote on the bill. It was interesting because it lucidly outlined the position of virtually every Southern Senator:

MR. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I did not take part in the debate on the so-called school bill. However, I had made up my mind to support the bill if no amendments were added concerning the school system in my State. Such an amendment was offered and adopted and therefore I was compelled to vote for the motion to send the bill back to committee.

There were other objections to the bill, but inasmuch as I have a uniform record of having voted for all educational measures since I have been in the Congress I had determined, as before stated, to vote for the bill as it was reported by the committee.

Mr. President, I am wholeheartedly in favor of giving the colored youth of our country the best education possible just as I am in favor of giving the white youth of our country the best educational facilities, but not together in States where, I believe, it is better to educate them separately. My own State provides for separate education, and we are making wonderful strides in accomplishing both races with a minimum of trouble.

That's where we are. The old Southern claim that we are doing the job of racial alignment satisfactorily, and that we do not need any outside aid. And, added to that, the inference is that we are also doing the job of education white and Negro alike and doing it well.

It turns out that our rubber future is far from assured. While they were at it, the wizards of the laboratories should have cooked up a synthetic Jefferson.

Fighting Wendell

He Bearded Old Republicans And Hit a Keynote for '44

It is our hope that Drew Pearson's report of Wendell Wilkie's wrestling match with the devil of the Republican Party on this page yesterday was read by a majority of news readers—at least a majority of those who have an active interest in the America of tomorrow. For Wilkie, behind closed doors, asking for trouble and threatening it out, fiercely assailing those isolationists who had come to trap him, send up the flag and for next year's Presidential campaign. And, if he conducts a campaign as he conducted that chastening of the 110 Republicans, he will become the next President of the United States.

There is time, now, to chart a course for the Democratic Party which will make the sting of the coming Republican attacks, but it is not likely that any change of course is considered by the Administration. From all evidence, Franklin Roosevelt intends merely to loosen controls wherever he can safely do so, to remove some of the galloping restrictions. But there is no overall plan of a return to peace-time government, or even for a return toward conservatism. The plan is apparently to let things rock along, and let victory on the battlefield speak for the Democratic Party. That, coupled with the President's personal appeal, is thought by leading Democrats to be enough to insure victory.

That is not enough. The little people of the country can already see beyond the war, and they now see behind many of the restrictions imposed upon them since the start of the war. They think they are taking the great gains of the New Deal and surveying the air, but their time of relaxing is past. They want a return to the days when private enterprise is not penalized, and not endangers the administration's socialistic training regime, in short, do not want to be taken in by a return to the

At present, it is a fascinating speculation. If the end will come when the Germans see that they are licked, then the end is not far away. But, then, there is the complicating factor of terms of surrender. This time, the Allies are determined to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender. If the Germans are not disposed to give up on these terms, then the firing will not stop until the invading armies have stormed into Berlin. We can hope, at least, that the State Department and

The Money-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON LAST week's secret session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to consider plans for permanent peace should have been witnessed by more anxious to rid the world of future war. The doors were closed to press and public, but here is what happened. First, Senator Pepper called on the committee to urge a resolution with real teeth, embracing a police force, and authorizing the U.S. to join with the United Nations and others to set up world machinery for peace.

These four Senators were Bill of Minnesota, Burton of Ohio, Hatch of New Mexico and Hill of Alabama. For a short time, they are called "the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," so hand-eman Chairman "Long Tom" Connally kept them waiting while he pulled the committee as the more conservative resolution which his own members had drawn up. Their match, more vague resolution has the approval of isolationists as North Dakota's "Nye," which makes many non-isolationists leery of it.

Chairman Connally went the rounds. He asked what each member thought of the committee's new resolution. After he had put most of them on record for the conservative resolution, he finally mentioned the fact that the four non-member Senators—Borah—were present.

"Does the committee wish to hear them?" he asked.

Peace Intruders Senator Barkley of Kentucky moved that the intruders be heard. Whorwood Hirsch of

New Mexico read a long statement, able but weak. Republican Hall and Burton appeared much better. They left first, showing the door to Alabama.

Then Senator Pepper proposed that the committee hold public hearings. On such an important subject as permanent world peace, Pepper said, he thought the people who have to sacrifice and suffer during war should be heard. He especially suggested that the committee call witnesses the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish groups which had adopted broad resolutions for peace machinery. Senator Murray of Montana and Hiram Johnson of California, a devout isolationist, agreed with him. But the committee voted otherwise. Chairman Connally said that it was important to bring out a resolution soon and hearings would take two or three weeks.

"I believe I should serve notice on the gentlemen," warned Pepper, "that I intend to bring the strong resolution up on the floor and press for adoption."

A scowl passed across Tom Connally's handsome brow.

"It's a question of votes," he remonstrated. "I've asked—It's what we can pass through the Senate."

"I beg to disagree," countered Pepper. "It's not a matter of what we can pass through the Senate, but what we should pass. If a thing is not right we should not pass it, no matter how many votes we can muster. We mustn't fool the world about anything as sacred as future peace, and we must not go on record with an ambiguous reputation which we don't really mean."

Drawing The Tie That Binds A Little Closer

By Do-man Smith



Old Prejudice Arises

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON MR. JOHN J. PELLEU, president of the Association of American Railroads, says that Henry Wallace is the chief instigator of the "dry bones of ancient prejudice" in his attack on the rate-fixing practices of railroads and other means of transportation, and on cartel and monopoly practices in general.

Mr. Pelleu did not answer Mr. Wallace's charges, but rather wailed when asked loftily, "I'm trotted out the old answer when he said that American freight rates are the lowest in the world. I should certainly hope they would be. No other politically unfitted, free trade area, all parts of which are accessible to each other by rail, has anything approximating the industrial production and internal traffic of the United States. If, therefore, American freight rates were not immensely lower than freight rates anywhere else, it could only be due to monstrous graft and greed."

Mr. Wallace presented some specific figures regarding the transportation costs to specific products in comparison with all other countries. His instigator, that manufacturers of milk bottles in Santa Anna, Texas, have to absorb freight equal to one-third of their net income. He said to sell in the St. Louis market in competition with producers in Elmira, N. Y." The point that Mr. Wallace made, and which is true, was that Europe's grossly favored producers in certain areas produce in others, and the result is to prevent the widespread distribution of wealth, energy and population throughout the teacher of the union. Mr. Wallace attributed this to cartel practices among the various transportation interests.

That such practices exist, not only in transportation, but throughout industry as a whole, cannot be answered by calling them "discriminated statements." Every knowledgeable person knows

that literally innumerable inventions are kept from the market for years, because their introduction would upset other commodities for which a market has already been established. Every knowledgeable person knows that patents are purchased for no other reason than to keep others from having them and thus rendering an established product obsolete.

Synthetic rubber interests with the oil process are beginning to clamor for a post-war tariff on natural rubber. But they are moving heaven and earth to prevent free competition between various rubber processes and their own. So far in one has produced a synthetic rubber that has elasticity equal to that of natural and apparently no one is going to be allowed to do so unless he works hand in glove with the interests that have an effective monopoly on producing. The synthetic rubber we have is superior for heat resistance to natural, but the best use that can be made with it is still in combination with natural. As for competition credit, thoroughly satisfactory all "round product, at a cheap price," try and enter this field of "private enterprise."

The "dry bones of ancient prejudice" that Henry Wallace is rattling, are, I greatly fear, dry bones indeed. He is bucking the course of developments, not only here, but throughout the world. Mr. Wallace is fighting for the old American way, for the grass roots American radicalism, and for the only thing that morally justifies the capitalist system—its power to provide the means of production for the masses. Mr. Wallace thinks it the business of Government to prevent people from hogging more than their share by the use of economic power, the ingenuity of their brains, and fair and equal competition of their products. That, my friends, is the American way. It is the way that we hear so much about all the time, and that fewer and fewer Americans in positions of power either believe in or practice.

A Trap For Peace

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON WHAT happened in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few days ago may become a historic trap if something is not done to strengthen the Connally resolution on the Senate floor. Two attempts to make the resolution more specific were rejected in the committee. Senator Pepper proposed that the United States join an international organization which would include military control, suppress military aggression. That was voted down, 16 to 5.

Thus history notes that two to one majority of the committee voted down a specific proposal for the use of military force in suppressing aggression. Then Senator Wagner proposed to arm the international authority with the right to "suppress" aggression, instead of merely to prevent it. That was defeated 16 to 8. Defeat of that amendment put the Connally resolution in a position to be "suppressed" with power to "suppress" aggression. These two votes are matters of record. They are the record of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's strength in the Connally resolution.

Suppose the Connally resolution is adopted by the Senate as it stands. Suppose, acting under what seems to be the broad authority of the Connally resolution, President Roosevelt should agree to join an international organization and agree that the United States will not use military force in any action against any aggressor designated by the or-

Senate, could not the objection be raised that the President had gone beyond the limits of the Senate's advice?

Sensors could make a good case. The Senate's rejection of the Connally resolution has voted down specific language on that very point about using military force. The intention of the Senate would be to prevent the President from double-talk in the Connally resolution itself, but by the specific language that had been rejected by record vote.

But that can be a trap. No one may have planned it, that way. But it can be just as fatal

That changes the whole aspect of the Connally resolution. It is in a quarrelsome mood. We have every interest in standing together, those of us who believe that the security and peace of the United States best insured by joining with other nations, rather than by breaking with our allies at the end of the war.



"When coffee was rationed my husband complained when he couldn't get a second cup, and now that there's plenty he prefers tea!"

Everyday Counselor

A Girl's Duty

By Rev. Herbert Spangh

JUVENILE Court Judge Campbell Kelly, Memphis, Tenn., offers this stirring challenge to American girls reminding them of their patriotic responsibility: "When the soldier boy is on leave, the American girl is duty."

He says that girls "should laugh and dance with soldiers but must realize that they too are soldiers, and when the boy is on leave, the girl is on duty. Few would be guilty of violating the code, knowing it was sabotage; and it is sabotage on the girl's part."

Many young girls roam the streets of our cities, doing nothing. Some of them seem to think they are making contributions to the war effort by giving themselves to these soldiers. Judge Kelly reminds them that they are doing the very opposite; that they are sabotaging our war effort. Army officials tell us that these contacts are increasing at the rate of a million a week, incapacitating many soldiers for periods of time, and directly hindering the war effort.

Judge Kelly offers a positive approach to this new phase of juvenile delinquency. So many of these young girls feel shut out of the war effort. Their fathers and mothers are often directly connected with it. They feel left out. They can have a very real part in this effort too, if they will consider themselves "on duty" to promote the morals of the soldiers and at the same time to protect their morals.

The most treasured possession of most soldiers is their home. Away from home and dear ones, they become lonely, eager companionship. I know why this is, as I was a soldier once and army from home. They only being taken into the homes of others and sharing that atmosphere which they so much miss. We can make definite contribution to soldier morale by doing this, but over-indulging many soldiers for periods of time, and directly hindering the war effort.

The home front is as important in this war as the military front. Our girls and women can make tremendous contributions when they realize that they are "on duty."

For personal replies address The Everyday Counselor, The Little Church On The Lane, 522 Moravian Lane, Charlotte 4, N. C., enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Hard Work

World Peace

By Samuel Grafton

THE world police force idea is not in (as many of us know) a certain contemptuous attitude toward the rest of the world; the conception that the planet is a kind of disorderly house, whose problems can be treated with the end of a night-stick.

That is not a foreign policy. To take this sweating, bleeding, hungry world, and try to answer its question by proposing a device for spanking it the next time it makes a disturbance, is a contemptuous and remote approach. It is the sort of thought that could come only to a comfortable man, seated by a good fire, with the fire glass beside him.

The same thoughtlessness shows up on the isolationist side, hurried by its fears that the United States undertake to set up a world police force again; a contemptuous attitude toward the world is revealed here again; the rest of the planet is considered to be almost without resources and wholly without pride. Whereas world police force adherents think of it as a world of outlaws, isolationists think of it as a world of beggars.

Both approaches are exactly self-centered; neither questions the manner in which the United States is the world center of order, morality, and peace; and also food, goods, weapons. We do have a tendency to view ourselves as a kind of continental temple of justice, with a huge beam of justice shining down on us. We are not very big. Even at this moment, when our food exports were never higher, only 10 per cent of the food floating on the seas of the world is American. The rest, 90 per cent, comes from those very countries which, we fear, are inhabited by beggars who cannot do for themselves, and who will be grateful for a handout.

We have to realize that we are just another country; not a special country, or privileged or exempt country. The price we are paying, right now, for having dreamed about ourselves for twenty years as a special country, dwelling in a special place, equipped with special immunity, is the lives of the men we are losing; the tearing-apart of ten million families, and the 200 billions of dollars we are spending on the war.

We shall have to make a foreign policy only when we realize, down in our bellies, that we are just one of the countries of the world; a big one, a fine one, but not a spectacularly different one. There are no "special" trade, and trade hard, for peace and rights among the other countries, and a chance to live.

Then the questions which our foreign policy can resolve will become sharp and definite: Shall we send military contingents after the war? Shall we have a United Nations force? Shall we spend twenty billions a year on Army and Navy, or can we get away with ten billions, or perhaps only \$5,000,000,000? Are the questions which are involved in the matter of our foreign policy, and not military considerations as to whether we ought, or ought not, to take a hand in helping establish world order, or whether we ought, or ought not, to feed all mankind.

We have to think specifically, in terms of concrete cases. The right kind of American relationship with a strong China might save us \$2,000,000,000 a year in maintaining our security in the Pacific. The right kind of alliances with Britain and Russia might give us a one-year postponement of the war after the war, or the equivalent of all instead of two years of it for every young American. We have to go into foreign policy as into a business; it is a business, and we are in it.

The isolationist view that the rest of the world is to be conspired to steal our food, and the whole problem. Curiously enough, the world police force idea also evades the problem. It merely proposes an economical way of suppressing interdependence, at wholesale, instead of saving them, one by one, country by country.