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**The Burden**  
*Mr. Gardner's Tax Theory*  
**Is Sure To Be Popular**

Gov. Max Gardner hasn't announced himself as a candidate for the Senate race against Bob Reynolds next year, but in his rather numerous public appearances of late he has been making any number of down-to-earth statements apparently calculated to make good political ammunition. We are particularly struck with his attitude toward the heavy taxation of the times in his address in Charlotte last night.

In the face of overwhelming public opinion that we must pay to win the war, the Governor found a way to appeal strongly to the average man whose income has not changed since the war started—and whose costs have simply soared:

It is no comfort to this burdened family to hear every day that there is more money now than at any time in American history—that our national income will reach almost one hundred and fifty billion in 1942. This sounds big to some people, but it is bad news to the fellow whose income has remained stationary and whose wage or salary has less and less of the necessary value.

Every thoughtful person knows about the evils of inflation, but no one has such intimate knowledge of the real evil of inflation as a fellow who has already been defeated. He is indeed the forgotten man. His wife is the forgotten woman.

If you know of any person with ordinary income whose wage, salary, or financial return is the same today as it was a few years ago, you may be sure that such a person is not happy in his present financial status. His taxes have gone up at least 25 per cent; his cost of living about the same, and his budget is completely out of balance.

The Congress and the country are going to be compelled to take notice of this vast unorganized group of our citizens, no matter whether they wear a white collar or a solid collar, and no matter whether they are engaged in little business or big business.

If the Governor seeks to make political capital out of that sentiment, he should do well. Therein he makes the first lucid statement we have heard from any leader that the heavy taxation necessary to the war has been so miscalculated (perhaps through necessity) that the average American is being taxed to his knees. So long as the great inequities exist and continue to exert such powerful pressure upon such large classes, Mr. Gardner's appeal will find a response in the average North Carolinian.

In changing the slogan of his newspaper from "we will win" to "they won't win," the Duke has used up two of his three guesses.

**The Joiners**  
*Careless Air Raid Wardens*  
**Are Being Retired From Duty**

We note that it is not well in New Jersey with the Civilian Defense program, and from that we take it that it is not well with Civilian Defense anywhere in the broad land. In Newark, for example, the wardens are dismissing some 2,000 air raid wardens from service, to eliminate "frivolous, ignorant joiners." That sort of weeding out probably needs doing in many other cities.

In this area, officials say, "Civilian Defense morale has remained satisfactorily high, though there has been a general decline in interest since the week days. Despite the warnings of Director James Landis and others, the defense system is not on its feet over the country. In hundreds of cities, ward bags fall apart, wardens drift out of service, and lethargy grows. The Landis statement that "Hitler will strike wherever the element of surprise is most in his favor" wants pictures of burning American lands to show his people" has not made lasting impression. Americans believe themselves safe from bombing. Of, of course, to most defense officials, else, rather than perfecting a

warning system and establishing a rather elaborate organization of wardens, firemen and policemen, they would have insisted upon the construction of bomb shelters and carried the program all the way to the point of safety. But it is still dangerous for citizens to assume that the threat of bombings to American cities has passed.

Instead, of course, as the enemy comes closer to defeat and grows more desperate, the possibility of bombings in the United States becomes the greater. It is well to dismiss the frivolous, in New Jersey and elsewhere.

**Low Speed**  
*Governor's Speed Limit Sounds Good; Could It Be Permanent?*

Governor Broughton will act wisely, we think, to set a State-wide speed limit of 40 miles per hour for all vehicles—especially in view of the fact that 35 miles per hour has been the recognized limit under rationing regulations—and violators have been liable. It seems to us that Expert Ben Eastman's attitude is too far on the accident side, while he is complying all of his lengthy data on traffic conditions, and all the laws of cause and effect, on the highway, he might be saving precious rubber and gasoline with a national speed limit fixed at a reasonable, rather than a purely scientific level.

North Carolina's change from a technical limit of 60 miles per hour to one of 40 miles per hour, on an indefinite fixing of the responsibility on the motorist, and though it would leave a discrepancy of five miles on the hour between State and OPA, there is not likely to be confusion. On the highway, the rationing of rubber and gasoline has already slowed the pace.

The lesson in the reduction of speed limits and the corresponding drop in traffic fatalities is, as we've said before, that in the post-war period we will have the chance to pocket a great saving in human life and property by maintaining low speeds. American life is, perhaps of necessity, geared to high speeds. But it seems to us that it might be worthwhile to consider lower speeds upon the highways of State and nation at any sacrifice, so long as it pays its great dividends in the saving of lives.

**The Pinchers**  
*The President Feels Pressure*  
**From Farm and From Labor**

As the British Eighth and the U. S. Second Army Corps join in pursuit of Rommel, and the pressure is increased by the British First in the North, the world pictures a gigantic squeeze, in which the enemy is fairly and squarely virtually doomed. It might be well for such Americans as can spare the moment to reflect upon the popularity of the pincher movement at home.

With the Bankhead Bill at the fulcrum, Labor and the big Farm Bloc scream at each other, and offer their selfish suggestions for improvement of the general good. Labor's idea is to hold down the Farm Bloc, and thereby hold down the living costs for the benefit of Labor. The Farm Bloc's idea is to reduce Labor's gains, and thus stabilize the national economy to the benefit of the farmer.

It is interesting to note that, faced with the defeat of the Bankhead Bill, the Farm Bloc demanded that the President "get tough" with Labor. That parting shot was a demand as well as a bargain of sorts. In other words, the farmer will go along as he is today, content, if only Labor can be kept on an equal footing with him. Selfishness moves the land.

A comparison of our OPA with the price control organization in England shows the following:  
 English Price Control... 10 lawyers  
 United States OPA... 2,700 lawyers  
 When it is known that many OPA lawyers receive \$5,000 to \$6,000 and very few less than \$3,000 per year, the waste of our public funds is realized.  
 Those who are interested in economy might accomplish some results by sending letters of protest to Congressmen and Senators.—Textile Bulletin.

One of those questionable black market steaks, grilled with anything that looks like a mushroom, is very nice, for those who no longer care.

**Old-Fashioned Rule**  
**A Council By Patchwork**  
*By Dick Young*

UNDER our patchwork Council system, another comedy of errors will be staged in the forthcoming municipal primary campaign now under way. There'll be several candidates who will go into the election even though they will have received far less votes than others. Each two years, when the biennial election rolls around, that same unsatisfactory and democratic farce is pulled off because of the law that sets up our present form of government at the City Hall. This law, proposed and passed without any public clamor for any sort of change in 1935 limits the representation on the Council to two from any one ward.

A ruling of the Mecklenburg Board of Elections, which established the procedure for the first election under the new system, holds that the primary is the nominating medium for the selection of two candidates from each of the city's eleven wards. That means that out of the primary 22 candidates (if that many are running) will be selected and nominated for the regular election. The force comes although the circumstances of one or two candidates in one particular ward being certified for the election (even though they did not poll but a hundred votes) whereas in another ward, where there are more than two candidates a third or fourth candidate will be eliminated although they have polled many times more votes than the one in the ward with no more than two candidates.

In the situation now exists, and as it appears to be shaping up, there will be no contest in the primary except in three wards. The present situation (with none of the Iron Dukes yet announced but with all except one of them expected to seek re-election) indicates a contest in only Ward 6, 7 and 8. In Sixth Ward, there will be four candidates with Councilman Claude L. Albee, Councilman Gustave H. Daugherty, B. T. Scroggs and Jake Martin pitted against each other. Councilman C. B. Ross and W. Irving Bullard, M. L. Hickey, and Fred H. Plexico will battle for the two places in Seventh Ward. In Ward 8, Councilman J. A. Baker and A. Z. Price and Candidate R. M. Dunaway will provide the contest.

In the remaining eight wards, it will be a cinch for the contenders to ride into the election, unless, more candidates hurry into the open. In two of the wards no candidates have yet announced, these being Wards 2 and 4.

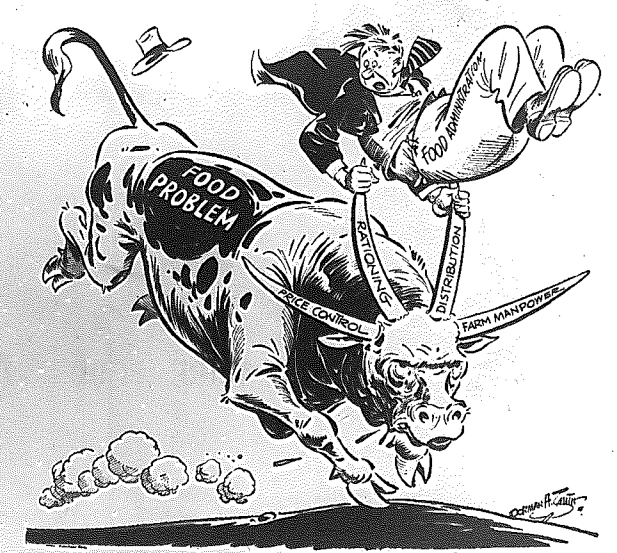
Councilman W. N. Horis will have things all his way in Ward 1 and his colleague, Councilman John Ward, will have the same picnic in Ward 3. The same situation will obtain in Ward 5 where J. B. Thomas is the lone candidate and in Ward 9 where Councilman L. H. Painter is so far unopposed. In Ward 10 Councilman Lester W. Rife and Candidate Jimmy Campbell will be eligible to go into the election, and in Ward 11 the election green light will flash for Ralph Hood and J. S. Bower, Negro attorneys.

I have contended and still insist that this system is far from representative because usually the primary determines the complexion, in general, of the Council. Of course, the eleven who are chosen in the election for Council membership enter into the mystic circle by virtue of receiving the highest number of votes but in times passed there have been good men eliminated and barred from the election because they happened not to be the two biggest vote-getters in one small sector of the city. In the primary vote, only eleven candidates are voted upon but there is the stipulation that not more than two in any one ward can be marked. Confusion has arisen in the past and some voters have lost their ballot because they figured they could vote for two on each ward and thus marked 22 candidates. Such a ballot could not be counted.

The vote in both the primary and election is general and not on a ward basis, a voter thus being able to vote for major candidates regardless of the voters and the candidates' residence.

The primary contest for mayor is not so complicated as the contest for the Council. Two nominees for mayor are chosen and the one, unless some one else comes out, Mayor Currie and H. H. Baxter will be eligible to go into the election.

**How Many Horns Has a Dilemma, Anyhow?**  
*—By Dorman Smith*



**Not The Children**  
**Educators Are Guilty**  
*By Dorothy Thompson*

WASHINGTON  
 THE revelations of the New York Times concerning the ignorance of American history is not so damning as the reactions of some educators.

Professor Carl Eldon, of Drexel Institute, thinks the fault lies with the parents. But the parents themselves are the product of our system of education, or, if they are not, are quite lost in it, or at war with it.  
 Dr. Albert Newman of the School of Technology (City College, New York), says, "I don't see what the whole business has to do with winning the war. Of course American history is important, but should not be emphasized at the cost of such basic physics and chemistry." Dr. Newman's remark misses the point. At this moment we are seeking to train for the armed services, large numbers of men for positions which require knowledge of both physics and chemistry. But the armed services founder because students supposed to have basic education have no mathematics.

The answer also presumes that knowing why we fight a war is not important. All that's important is how to fight it. Dr. Esek Ray Mosher, dean of the School of Education at City College says, "The questions asked are not important. What difference does it make to any young man, who was President during the Spanish-American War?"

Who was President is certainly not the most important question to ask about the Spanish-American War. But how any boy is to understand why we are in the Philippines, or what is the status of Cuba, or any of the issues of the highest importance to the American epic pertinent to this moment, without spontaneously associating in his mind the name of McKinley is beyond me. The text used includes "tion"—the treadmill, assembly-belt kind of thing described in a previous article—has certainly learned the name of McKinley, and that's all. But since no associations were created in his mind, since his interest was never for a moment aroused, he does not understand the epoch, he has forgotten the name.

Miss Rachel M. Jarrold, head of the Department of History of New York University School of Education, comments: "The text used includes much factual information that hardly seems significant. It is noticeable that questions asked are of the highest order, but the answers to these outstanding figures of the present and on inventions which have contributed to our industrial life of today, indicating where emphasis has been placed. Instead of trying to teach so

many facts a few outstanding developments better taught would contribute to a clearer understanding of the past on the shaping of our present policies.

Apparently the newspapers and radio are doing a better job of education than the schools. Children learn about the present by what is going on around them, but they have no judgment on the present without a knowledge of the past.

Thomas Woodcock, once remarked that the trouble with our people is that they haven't read the minutes of the last meeting. There is an absence of any frame of reference, in which our youth can evaluate the present age. If they understood the meaning for America in the Revolutionary War, the "critical years" between it and the end of Washington's Presidency, the Civil War and the reconstruction epoch, the facts would be planted automatically in their minds. They would know, without trying to remember the textbooks, who Hamilton and Jefferson were. They would know the state of our education, the efforts of Jeff Davis and Andrew Jackson were. But they haven't the foggiest notion of what has been going on for a hundred and fifty years.

And then we are surprised that our schools turn out dumplings young radicals and know-it-alls, who think that history began with their own births.

But our "educators"—those who are tied up with this wretched system—will continue to fight to hold what they have. The textbook racket will continue. Our whole society is to blame, of course. Our children listen to radio programs which recount a story of an invading invader, and madman, and every conceivable violence; they read the comic strip "superman"; they see movies which insult the intelligence of anyone over the mental age of ten, or the emotional age of early puberty. It is rare that an historical drama is shown by the movies, and when it is it is usually incredibly phony.

Our children grow up in a cultural vacuum, and the schools are also a cultural vacuum. There are only two ways of educating a child: the old "spare the rod and spoil the child" method, of rigid discipline and the cal-and-nine tails. The other is to awaken his intellectual curiosity, stimulate his processes of association and thought, and give him facts, as pegs which hold together the structure. But the latter way requires teachers, real educators. And teaching has ceased to be a profession. It's a trade. Society pays it no special honor. Congressmen who desire the state of our education, slight at "intellectuals."  
 In 1930, I wrote in this column, that a parents' revolt was brewing. Perhaps that revolt has begun.



"Yes, Spring is mighty pretty here, especially when you think of those cities in Europe torn up by bombs!"

**Teaching Germans**  
**Only One Way**  
*By Samuel Crafton*

NEW YORK  
 IF I WERE a teacher, sent into Germany after the war to "re-educate" the youth, I should insist in using Mein Kampf as a textbook. I know I should be hated, as a foreign teacher, and I would figure I might as well make them hate Mein Kampf, too. German youth will hate whatever the foreign teacher teaches, because he will be a foreigner, the visible symbol of German defeat. There is no setting around this point. In the long caravan of war aims, that for foreign supervision of German education is the flimsiest tier of them all.

Where, then, do we go from here on the "problem of German education"? We go nowhere. It is a blind alley. Sometimes the answer is that there is no answer. We can solve the German-education problem only by solving the German problem. When we find the answer to the German problem, that of education, and isolate it, and try to solve it by itself, it turns out to make no sense. Naturally, for the approach makes no sense.

The average liberal, in contemplating a future for Germany, is both curiously soft and curiously brutal. The suggestion that we are making war on the German people, as well as their leaders, pains him. In this field he is soft. But then he slips lightly to a plan for taking over the German schools, which is equally cruel, a plan for the greatest humiliation any country could undergo.

By comparison, a straight ultimatum to the German people that our enemies and our enemies ally they show enough spunk to make a democratic revolution, known or not, their leaders, and clean make a kindness itself. This is a kind of compliment to the German people, for it holds them, in some degree, responsible for their own plight and their own futures. It is democratic to the extreme.

The other view, that the German people are purely victims of misfortune, that we are coming, clip-clip, to save them from bad men, and that when we finally arrive we shall treat them kindly, but like idiot children, with democratic schools and luncheon and everything, is not in the least democratic. It takes all the responsibility from the German people for what they are doing at this very moment, and it promises them a future, except that it shall be a future we shall invent, while they lie inert, like a mattress, and wait for it. We will write the textbooks.

The seemingly harder approach is actually much kinder. It denies that the Germans are mental delinquents, who have to be the wards of somebody, either Hitler or us. It says to us: "You got into this, now get out of it."  
 We have set revolutionary tasks for the Czechs, the French and the Poles. We do not in the least say that we love those Czechs, the French and Poles who are content with Hitler. We say quite frankly the reverse. We want to set the Germans the same revolutionary task: to invite them into the same brotherhood. The way to brotherhood is to think into society is not to tell them that we love them, regardless of what they do, but to tell them quite frankly that we have the same feeling about a German who accepts Hitler as we have about a Frenchman who accepts Hitler.

The only possible kindness toward Germans is to let them know this, in the firmest, harshest, most emphatic and undeviating terms.

**A Good Sign**  
**Down To Facts**  
*By Raymond Clapper*

WASHINGTON  
 IT IS a healthy sign, and not the contrary, that the British and American Governments have each made public detailed suggestions concerning international machinery for stabilizing currency and exchange rates. Nevertheless it should be kept in mind that the British and American Governments are working toward common ends and are using very much the same in the Morgenthau plan and the Keynes plan.

Each Government has put forth its outline tentatively on a basis for discussion. Neither Government is committed to its own suggestions. Both outlines have been laid before all other United Nations and are now laid before the public. The cards are all out on the table face up. That in itself is an enormous gain.

Furthermore, there is abundant common ground between the two plans. It should not be too difficult to bring about a meeting of minds in the course of discussion. There is every reason to believe, in view of the like purposes and the open-mindedness on both sides, that the result will be an arrangement which will promise to prevent an enormous amount of trade chaos after the war.

The British propose what they call an International Clearing Union. The Americans propose what they call an International Stabilization Unit. Both are really the same thing, and both are the same thing called "Dancor." The Americans suggest a bookkeeping unit called "Unitas."

In offering their proposals the British are governed by several principles in which we subscribe on this side. There should be the least possible interference with international politics and American technique of the plan must be capable of application irrespective of the form of government in the prospective member countries. The right to withdraw from the arrangement must be preserved. And, most important, the plan must operate not only to the general advantage, but also to the individual advantage of the countries which subscribe to it. Each country must be asked to sacrifice from certain countries. No participant, must be asked to do or offer anything which is not in his own long-term interest. Those principles noted in the British document are implicit in our own thinking here.

One big difference between us is that the British plan requires no assets on contributions to the fund. It is a purely clearing house, much in the sense of a bank clearing house. On the other hand, the American plan requires hard assets—at least five billion dollars in gold which member countries would subscribe to constitute the Stabilization Fund. The holding of gold and foreign exchange in each country would be a quota of international exchange. Its national income, and changes in its balance-of-payments position, would be met on a basis of assets.

Under the British plan there would be a virtual allocation of trade relative to total world trade. On the other hand, the American plan made from time to time so that the plan would not suffer from inflexibility as conditions changed. As can be seen from this, the American plan does, as the British point out, assign greater value to gold. The British plan in turn assigns a larger role to world trade and places less emphasis on gold assets.