

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By
The News Publishing Company, Inc.

W. C. David, Jr., President
Burke Davis, Editor
General Manager
Mrs. David Jones, Secretary
Mark J. R. David, U.S.N.R., Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration
W. C. David, 1935-1937

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established 1888. The Evening Chronicle (established 1903) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 8, 1914.

The News desires to be notified promptly of errors in any of its reports that require correction may be made at once.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AP FEATURES

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published here.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier: 20 cents a week; one month, 87 cents. By mail: One month, \$7c; three months, \$23.50; six months, \$42.50; one year, \$79.50.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1943

A Loophole

Court System Forces Solicitor
Carpenter To Warn Lippards

As a demonstration of what is wrong with our court procedure, we give you the startling facts of the Lippard case. In which Uncle Paul and Nephew Carl have fought so long for their freedom. The two were convicted of violating the liquor laws, and after a long string of such convictions, were sentenced to the State Prison. The State Supreme Court, after an appeal, could find no error in the trial, so the convicted law-breakers were destined to begin their sentences. But they have not yet lost their cause.

Court procedure is such that Solicitor G. G. Carpenter cannot issue a capias for the Lippards until Criminal Court is in session again, on June 7 in this case. Meantime, if they liked, the Lippards could well flee the scene. They have been warned of the time the capias will be served. They know exactly how much time they have left in which to help their lawyers figure out some other means of postponing justice.

Federal courts are bound by no such limitations. In a Circuit Court of Appeals, for example, the U. S. Marshal of the city or community in question is notified immediately of the Court's decision, and he is instructed to advise the defendant of his freedom, or to take him into custody. Something of that sort is badly needed in local courts. The Lippards or anyone else caught in the coils of the law could thumb their noses at the law until the day of judgment came, then suddenly disappear.

Our C. A. Paul, veteran Courtroom reporter and man behind the scenes observer, assures us that more action is forthcoming from the Lippards, that they will continue to fight to the last ditch to stay off the roads. He expects an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court (in which case their chances would be slim, the State Supreme Court's verdict carrying great weight), or finally, a plea to Governor Broughton to commute their sentences from work on the roads to confinement in Sheriff Mack Raley's jail, where they would be assured of more kindly treatment, and a more leisurely life. But their struggles, in this case, are somewhat beside the point.

The court system, so arranged that the public has no guarantee that its law enforcement officers can perform their duty, is in need of reform. Mr. Paul suggests an arrangement whereby State Supreme Court might notify sheriffs of impending decisions, and have them notify defendants to be present in the afternoon on a certain day. At the time of notification from Raleigh, defendants could be freed or seized, and sentences might be started immediately.

The Plotters

The Republicans Still Try
To Sabotage the Peace

While the people of the country look the other way, and the Democrats struggle helplessly, the Republican outsiders in the Senate finance committee prepare to sacrifice the American future for the sake of their party, and to junk the future of the world order for their own sake to the tempo of Warren G. Harding's wild reign. The Republicans, in short, having picked up a couple of renegade majority votes, have backed a ruinous amendment to the reciprocal trade agreement. If passed, it will mean American renunciation of everything we are fighting for in this war.

It will mean, this Republican deal from the bottom of the deck, that within six months after signing a gentleman's agreement in trade with any nation, a Republican President or a Republican-dominated Congress might cancel the agreement in that way does the party feeling defeat for outright lapse of the agreements in effect seek to return to the old isolation of high tariffs as protection for American business and industry.

In the new world which was born after the first World War, any great nation must have as a vital instrument in relations with other nations the ability to make open trade agreements. Tariffs and trade barriers have been bred when they often ruined the economy of nations. The Republicans, still unconvinced and now aroused by an all-out change into sensible relations with the

world, are in rebellion. But for quick and stringent action in Congress within the next few days, they will succeed.

If the amendment is passed the United States will go into the peace period with an infernal machine strapped around the waist; at any moment, after the war ends, there may be an explosion set off by the ancient and rock-bound Republican prejudices. It is a plot against the average man, against decency and a better world. It will be well if the people of the country are told.

Missing Guest

Yamamoto Will Henceforth
Attend No Parties, Anywhere

Well, it develops that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto will be unable to attend his protracted party at the White House. He will not be able to play his announced role of host at the dictation of peace terms to a prostrate United States. The Admiral is very dead, by the way. The Japanese, through his American officers, casting doubt upon the Tokyo version that the fat, grinning seaman met death in the South Pacific, suggest that he might have died by hard-kirt or "venous organic disorder." And they doubt that the organic disorder was caused by an Amerikah shell.

The suspicion that the Admiral died himself in is of some interest, and not only to the morbid; he had so often met defeat at the hands of Allied naval and air units that he was a prime subject for Japan's favorite sport. Of all the warrior race of Japan, he was one most likely to succeed as a home-made corpse. Almost from the moment he squealed his ill-fated words of the great day to come, he was Yamamoto the conqueror, he met blinding death.

He spoke of dictating the surrender to hated Americans in the White House in the days when American sea power was still sick from the jolt of Pearl Harbor, when the whole East was crumbling. After that, the little Admiral could not dream of the days and nights of terror to come when his sleek squadrons would run into disaster in the Macassar Strait, Java Sea, at Midway and around Guadalcanal. He spoke of a victorious Japan with full right, for the Rising Sun showed clear military superiority over all the great areas of the Pacific. It was only in battle that it became apparent the enemy was the stronger.

The ex-Admiral, when he could not contain himself, committed blasphemy. He has paid; whether suicide, murder or battle casualty. His nation will follow the same course.

Great Days

Allied Air Power Overpowers
Resistance Around Italy

To all practical purposes, the United Nations have already begun the invasion of Italy. On Sicily and Sardinia, life is no longer safe, and the air forces of the enemy take such terrible punishment that they will soon be forced out of action in the theater. The big bombers of the Strategic Air Force are making a new kind of warfare—for the first time in this war light, medium and heavy bombers are literally pounding a great area into submission.

The Allied planes are wreaking more damage than ever the vaunted Stukas were able to inflict upon the Mediterranean, the days of the Axis are numbered. That is so because bombers shatter airfields almost at will, and, protected by fighters, they shoot the enemy out of the air in great numbers. The day has come when it is no longer safe for a German or Italian to climb into a plane. Since that has come to pass, invasion cannot be far away. The stage is set.

This great victory of Allied air power is as thrilling as the fact as the war can produce, for it has been won against odds all but insurmountable. Against short lines of communication, against planes who can safely fly up new planes to battle, they have succeeded in administering a terrific beating. Though the bulk of Allied planes in Africa had to be shipped, or flown after shipment by long hops into the theater of operations, our Army and our Royal Air Force won the long, hard fight. That was not only a factor for victory in Tunisia; it is a promise of greater accomplishments in the battle of Europe.

If areas on the Continent quickly become dominated by Allied air power as have the islands off the Italian Boot, then the time until peace will be short.

Deep As Life

The Real Issue For Frenchmen

By Dorothy Thompson

IT is only if we comprehend the revolutionary nature of the European struggle and the alignment of social forces in it that we can grasp the real issue between General Giroud and General de Gaulle.

It has been presented as a matter of personal pride and prestige. Such considerations certainly play a role, human nature being what it is. But, there is a more profound issue at stake. That issue will be at stake, not only in France, but in every European country, occupied or Axis, as our troops land.

The question at stake is with what social forces in Europe life will trends, we intend to collaborate. So far the issue has been avoided. But it cannot be avoided. For, whether we do so consciously or not, every action we take will prejudice the eventual outcome. No "expedients" remain expedients, because the processes of history are not reversible—or are reversible only by violent upheaval.

The social dynamics of Europe play between three powerful groups of ideas and interests. These are: the traditional-conservatives, the oligarchical, and the radical. The traditionalists are the peasants who, of all classes of society, have best survived this war: small business; the Church, Catholic and Protestant, but especially Catholic; the aristocracy, which exists in modern Europe more influence than power, since it is no longer, economically, a ruling class; and a large part of the universities and professions.

The oligarchical interests have been for half a century the ruling class. They represent organized industrial and financial wealth, as exemplified in the great European cartels, and the political and intellectual influence that

such wealth can buy. In pre-war France where the press was unaccountably neutral, they controlled a vast part of it, as plain heads ought.

The radical interests are invested in the industrial workers and their intellectual helpers who are in positive revolt against oligarchy, and in lesser revolt against the oligarchical-conservatives. But the traditionalists are also in revolt against the oligarchy. Ever since the Quadragesimal sum of Pope Leo XIII, the tendency of the Catholic Church has been against the power of the oligarchical interests, who are not conservative and traditional but predatory.

The Common Man, whether worker, peasant, or independent business man, is also against the oligarchy. Fascism was, originally, a bid for the traditional and oligarchical interests against the radicals. But its own radicalism and its traditionalism have never wholly won it the conservatives, even in Axis lands. On the other hand, by lying the oligarchical interests light to the Party State, it has supported and used them and been supported and used by them.

In every single country the Quiddings have based their power on the oligarchy, having against them both the conservatives, in whom the national tradition is strongest, and the radicals. If one considers this picture of Europe, it is obvious that our true allies are to be found in the radicals and the conservative traditionalists.

Now, General de Gaulle, who is aware of the social revolution as General Giroud obviously is not, in the structure of underground movement, welding traditionalists and radicals together, against the oligarchy. The history of his movement displays where the true and reliable anti-Nazi forces are. Not a single member of the Comité des Forges or

the "Belle Meurtrie" ever enlisted here. They either sought to get their capital out of France, and take their time, and/or collaborated with the Nazis.

The oligarchy included high officers of the former regime (and some of its successors) who were in power only a handful of officers over the rank of major joined to Gaulle, though non-cons and common soldiers. The latter are represented in his ranks, mostly by the National, but not many more. Radical workers, traditional intellectuals, the Church, and the peasantry have, actively or passively, backed the Nazis. The danger, however, has been wholly pro-oligarchy for the Nazis, if the Nazis seemed certain to set foot in France, the oligarchy would be the mainstay of the Nazis. This is a matter of record.

No one doubts the patriotism and integrity of General Giroud. But, then he has put in administrative positions, and the man of the oligarchy. And in the long run the oligarchy cannot win in Europe, unless Fascism is saved. The defeat of Nazism will destroy the oligarchy in Germany. The fall of Germany will destroy it in Europe—unless it is reinstated by Anglo-American bayonets.

If this revolution, the European revolution will turn toward Russia, and by so turning, will be diverted from its natural course of being the revolution for freedom, civilization, and humanity, and will create civil war. Thus, all this complaining about why Giroud and de Gaulle cannot get together is superficial. Rival personalities can only go up and go home. We cannot have both a combined chiefs of staff machinery, and an independent self-sufficient machinery. That would be like placing a clique of vegetarians on the board of directors of a packing house. It just could not work.

The second result would be to make a free gift to Hitler of the entire Summer of 1943. Whatever we are going to do this Summer in a military way has already been planned. We know that. We know it took five months to assemble our invasion of Africa of 1942. The staff would grind in our general staff's offices; the eyes of the officers would spin in little circles as they tore up their present plans and started on new ones; we could make no offensive, either East or West, until late Fall, if then. In other words, Mr. Chandler's plan does not mean an offensive in the Pacific instead of in Europe. It means no offensive.

(That may be one reason why so many isolationists are backing Mr. Chandler. To fight where we are not to fight where we are, to fight next year and not to fight this year—these are the forms which isolationist thinking take in wartime.)

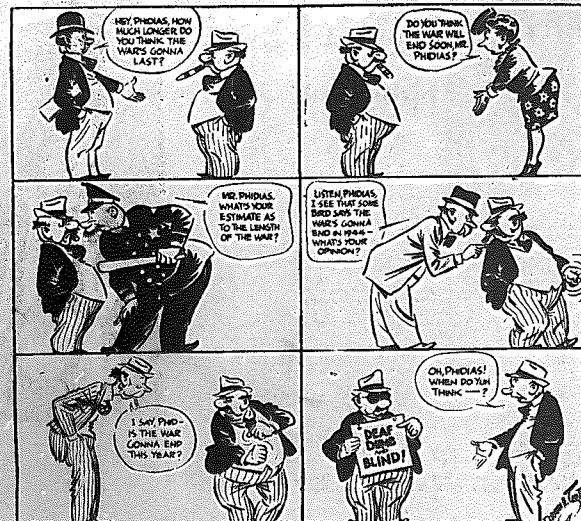
The third impact of Mr. Chandler's happy excursion into a field new to him would be to convince all the enslaved people of Europe that we are unlimited liars, wholly unfit to be trusted. We build them up to expect liberation, we keep the very kind of sentiment as our side, too. As to what it would do to our cause to convince the plain people of our country and the world that we have no real interest in destroying Fascism, I leave it to the earnest reader to imagine. The results, I think, would be far worse than merely to take a chance on vexing Senator Wheeler.

Sixthly, we would have embarked on a military adventure requiring us to fight where our equipment is not, and without allies. In preference to fighting where our equipment is, and with allies, the monstrous strategic conception is the very one the Axis sought to impose upon us, by putting Japan into the war. Our problem is to defeat Japan, as we must, but without the monstrous strategy he imposed upon us. Thus accept Mr. Chandler's prescription would be to turn Japan's tactical defeat of the last nine months into a strategic victory.

I have only skimmed the surface in this short treatment; a two-over would yield an even greater harvest of dreadful consequences.

Yeah, Sherman Was Right!

—By Dorman Smith



Last Weapon

Russia is A Bugaboo

By Raymond Clapper

STOCKHOLM THE Germans' most effective propaganda, and about the only German line that has any effect in this part of the world, is that they are fighting to save Europe from Russia. Nothing up this way makes sense unless the fear of Russia is kept in mind. It is the basis of most of the indifference to our side that exists among a limited number of people in Sweden, and particularly it is the key to much of the trouble with Finland.

The Finns are playing the German game, although they are not fighting actively now and a kind of tacit armistice exists. Yet the position of Finland cannot be summarized simply by dismissing it as pro-Nazi. Our relations with Finland are bad. They have been on the point of a break for some time, and recently the thread nearly was snapped when a sudden postponement came, just about the time the Russian-Polish quarrel exploded.

Information from good sources is that the Finns are genuinely friendly to us on the whole. Even Marshal Mannerheim, who is regarded with extreme disfavor among American anti-Fascists, has a strong anti-Nazi strain. He makes it a point to tell French instead of German to Nazi liaison officials, and he jealousy keeps the Germans' hands off the actual running of his army.

Pro-German sentiment in Finland exists chiefly in the upper middle classes and in industrial circles. And it is usually true that any enemy of Russia is considered a friend of Finland. Also, there are some outright native Nazis. In the main, however, the strength of pro-German feeling is based on the idea of Finnish patriots that Germany can save them from Russia.

The worst situation pertains to the Finnish secret police, whose chief is a solid edition of Himmler. He uses terrorism on organizations and leaders friendly to our side. Anyone known to be friendly to the Allies in an active way is likely to be intimidated.

Congress & Labor

Waiting To See

WITH the threat of a stoppage in the coal fields not yet removed, it is not surprising that public attention should be concentrated upon the anti-strike provisions of revised Connally bill, now awaiting action in the House. Provisional regulation of labor relations is being urged by the House Military Affairs Committee to the bill as passed (May 5) by the Senate, have largely escaped public attention. There are many permanent effects upon organized labor's relations with employers and the public that the purely legislative measures to maintain the flow of materials essential to prosecution of the war.

Under the regulatory sections of the House bill, all trade unions with members engaged in war production would be required to register with the National Labor Relations Board, a permanent body created by the National Labor Relations Act. In connection with this public registration, unions would be required to file annual statements of their paid-up membership, receipts and expenditures, initiation fees, dues and assessments, limitations on mem-

bership, and methods of electing officers. Unions failing to comply with these requirements would be denied the privilege of acting as bargaining representatives of their members in negotiations with employers.

Publicity of trade union finances and other internal affairs of labor organizations had long been recommended as a means of promoting union responsibility, eliminating abuses through the pressure of the public opinion, and disclosing some of the inner workings of unions to the rank and file of their membership. Such publicity has been opposed by union leaders on the ground that disclosure of financial or other weaknesses of a struggling union would show its inability to carry on an effective struggle and would provide a handup in bargaining with employers.

At this year's sessions of state legislatures, measures for public regulation of the affairs of trade unions have been enacted in six states. These new state laws contain provisions which are far more drastic than those proposed in the bill awaiting action at Washington.

Just Suppose

Happy's Wish

By Samuel Crompton

NEW YORK LET'S suppose we do what Senator Chandler of Kentucky wants. Let us imagine that we do relax our pressure against Hitler, and do move our major forces against Japan. For the purpose of this piece, we consider Senator Chandler to be a sane man, a privilege which, fortunately, he is not likely to obtain in real life.

The instant result would be to shatter the combined chiefs of staff apparatus in Washington; that organization through which the American and British High Commands plan to conduct the European campaign. The British members would have to pack up and go home. We cannot have both a combined chiefs of staff machinery, and an independent self-sufficient machinery. That would be like placing a clique of vegetarians on the board of directors of a packing house. It just could not work.

The second result would be to make a free gift to Hitler of the entire Summer of 1943. Whatever we are going to do this Summer in a military way has already been planned. We know that. We know it took five months to assemble our invasion of Africa of 1942. The staff would grind in our general staff's offices; the eyes of the officers would spin in little circles as they tore up their present plans and started on new ones; we could make no offensive, either East or West, until late Fall, if then. In other words, Mr. Chandler's plan does not mean an offensive in the Pacific instead of in Europe. It means no offensive.

(That may be one reason why so many isolationists are backing Mr. Chandler. To fight where we are not to fight where we are, to fight next year and not to fight this year—these are the forms which isolationist thinking take in wartime.)

The third impact of Mr. Chandler's happy excursion into a field new to him would be to convince all the enslaved people of Europe that we are unlimited liars, wholly unfit to be trusted. We build them up to expect liberation, we keep the very kind of sentiment as our side, too. As to what it would do to our cause to convince the plain people of our country and the world that we have no real interest in destroying Fascism, I leave it to the earnest reader to imagine. The results, I think, would be far worse than merely to take a chance on vexing Senator Wheeler.

Sixthly, we would have embarked on a military adventure requiring us to fight where our equipment is not, and without allies. In preference to fighting where our equipment is, and with allies, the monstrous strategic conception is the very one the Axis sought to impose upon us, by putting Japan into the war. Our problem is to defeat Japan, as we must, but without the monstrous strategy he imposed upon us. Thus accept Mr. Chandler's prescription would be to turn Japan's tactical defeat of the last nine months into a strategic victory.

I have only skimmed the surface in this short treatment; a two-over would yield an even greater harvest of dreadful consequences.

Side Glances



"Well, I never thought my kid sister would take my place when I enlisted—I used to think this work was pretty rough!"