



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday By
The News Publishing Company, Inc.
W. C. Dowd Jr., President Burke Davis, Editor
and General Manager Mrs. Dowd Jones, Secretary.

Leads J. E. Dowd, USNR, Vice-President and Editor, on leave for the duration
W. C. Dowd, 1885-1927

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 proper 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 word news herein.

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, 67 cents. By mail: One month \$70; three months, \$200; six months, \$520; one year, \$1040.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943

Big Mail

Shortages Can't Stop ODT Or Any Other Federal Agency

It may well be necessary for the Government of the United States to spend more money on printing than most nations have spent on armaments in most wars; the needs are doubtless great in this enlightened time of greatly expanded Federal activities. But there's one instance which seems to indicate an excess of energy in this Government printing business, so far as we're concerned.

Like any other newspaper, *The News* daily receives such great quantities of printed matter that only fractions of it can be read. A great deal of that material comes from the Government. Very frankly, we cannot handle it all—not nearly all. But we are not greatly concerned that we shall miss something, for a great deal of the communications are simple duplications of orders and decrees, general descriptions and directives.

Picking out an example from such a stream of printed matter is not difficult, even if unfair. One such example is Saturday's receipts from the Office of Defense Transportation, a series of five supplementary orders representing a fairly typical day's mail from ODT. The orders:

1. Co-ordinated operations between points in Oklahoma. 2. More of the same between South Bend, Indiana, and Detroit, Mich. 3. Between Durango and Cortez, Colorado. 4. Between Great Falls and Havre, Montana. 5. Between Atlanta and Rome, Georgia.

From the orders we gathered that they had been printed by the hundreds of thousands and distributed all over the country, in order to advise of little decisions in these isolated instances. We were happy to hear of such progress in the scattered communities, but thoughtfully, trying to recollect something we had heard said of a paper shortage, and a pressing shortage of able-bodied printers.

A medical publicist points out that a red nose comes from any number of things besides what people think. None of which is as much fun.

All Alone

Subsidies Can't Stop March Of Inflation By Themselves

The Congressional resistance to Government subsidies is certain to continue to the end, until the unraveling of some fearful complexities in the forced-draft system of wartime economics brought upon us by the President and his men. We believe in subsidy payments. In the case of OPA, we cannot see how prices may be kept from advancing, otherwise. But simple subsidies with no supporting devices can never hope to halt inflation. Under such conditions, they can become terribly expensive, and at the same time fail to accomplish any purpose.

That the subsidy payments so ardently defended by the President and his Administration will not work for probably will not be traceable back to the same laxity, negligence or short-sightedness which has condemned strikes in the coal fields. The President has attempted to stake out an economic policy, using a few of his favorite stop-gaps, but refusing to make tough decisions where they must be made. In short, no form of subsidy payments can succeed so long as wage increases are allowed to bulge over ceilings here and there, at regular intervals.

The Administration policy, or lack thereof, in controlling wage increases since Pearl Harbor, is the very reason subsidy payments have become expensive today; Congress, attacking OPA's payments, is in reality attacking the basis of Presidential domestic war-time rule. If the President would have roll backs work efficiently, he must also roll back wage gains by certain groups which have been out of step with the rest of the country.

There must be an insistence, if the present level of prices and wages is to

hold together, that all be treated as parts of a great unit. To now, from the earliest war-time Labor decisions, the Administration has failed to meet its responsibility to maintain a balance. Consequently, no makeshift device can save the day.

Has the widely-advertised Ruml any other plans? We can use a fellow who is 75 per cent right.

All's Well

Tar Heels, Despite Everything, Still Eat Well and Fight Well

Our interest in the State of North Carolina is something more than academic; our hopes for this forty-eighth year of the Union are not only those of life-long residents, but of the future generations beyond its possibilities as a home-place. It often seems to us, considering the people who have lived, and who yet live, in its borders, that our State holds great promise for the future of all Americans. It sometimes seems that the State has preserved a way of life which has disappeared in many parts of the country, to our lasting chagrin.

And now we discover that our unclassified feelings spring from a source of fact and figure. North Carolinians, in these times, are holding to a stout pace. For example, they are among the nation's leading gardeners, in a section where the garden patch is an old, old story. As a section, the South topped them all as a paradise of gardeners in a recent survey (69.1 per cent of Southern families are gardening, against 44.1 per cent for the East, 55.6 per cent for the Central section, and 67.1 per cent in the West).

This continued love for fresh vittles from the yard is reassuring, a sign of sorts that all is well. And there is also the fighting spirit, which has often been decided in the case of the State and the South. North Carolina, we learn, has sent 215,000 men off to war, with only 130,257 men listed as draftees—the rest volunteers.

Thus, so long as we're still eating out of the garden, and doing our share of this world's fighting, well string along with our comforting theory that all is right with the Old North State in the hundred counties from the blue hills to the blue water.

The Slowdown

Officer Material Plentiful, Air Forces Leave Holes

The Army's announcement that it would give up its leases on more than 200 hotels which have been used by the Air Forces is an encouraging sign. It most certainly means, taken with others, that the Allied High Command has already decided upon all necessary steps for the winning of this war. Along the line, it has decided how many American troops will be needed, and what jobs they shall do. That puts a limit on the number of Air Forces officers needed, and the training program, like industry's production program, is slowed down.

The dead end in which the Army's officer candidates have found themselves in recent months is another such sign that the Army is settling down, and that the young officers already turned out are thought to be sufficient to carry U. S. forces to victory in every theater of operations. There will be, from now on, few officers trained, in comparison with the great numbers which have been poured out of a host of special schools and camps.

Marching out of the hotels will not only decrease the program; it will save a great deal of money on a big rental bill. Into "vacated" quarters of squadrons now somewhere overseas, the remaining trainees will go. By next month, the young officers will be back on Army posts, the size of the Air Forces will be as propitious as new, the serious part of the slowdown is over. There is still, of course, to be training, so that the enemy may take no solace in the slowdown. This is only a very clear hint that our strength is sufficient to the task ahead, and that the test soon comes.

If and when we burn the national mortgage, Mr. Debt will look like Vesuvius in full swing.

Like Any Other

Nazi Youth Is Worth The Saving

By Dorothy Thompson

IT is discouraging to observe how convinced most citizens of democracies are that the youth of a nation can be one hundred per cent indoctrinated by authoritarian governments. It indicates too much respect for the indoctrination technique, and too little knowledge of the natural reaction of youth.

During the rise of the Hitler regime to power, the Nazis drew some of their most active and aggressive followers from just that youth that has been most systematically indoctrinated in an opposite direction. Nazi anti-capitalist slogans appealed to the sons and daughters of capitalists; anti-Semitic and conspiratorial revolutionary fervor, anti-Semites and conspiratorial forms of organization, drew many youth from Communist ranks; amongst them the Nazi hero Horst Wessel, who first was indoctrinated as a Marxist.

Youth, by its very nature, resists its elders, as all parents know, and is tempted by what is forbidden. And this has always been especially true of German Youth. For contrary to popular opinion, German youth have never been docile, but highly critical and often very insolent in their behavior toward "superiors." Many of the leaders of the Nazis came from the old German "Youth Movement," which represented an insurrection against the middle class values and conventions of their parents. A century ago, the romantic school was another youth movement revolting against the elders.

After the last war, the entire youth of Germany and Austria was pacifist and anti-war, as witness every popular war novel and play of the early twenties. In the city of Vienna, a Social Democratic Government that enjoyed uninterrupted power until the push made by Chancellor Dollfus, com-

pletely purged the grade and high schools, and all Viennese children were indoctrinated with democratic, socialist, and pacifist ideas. The trouble was that the life they saw about them did not correspond with what they were taught; they faced unemployment and bitter need, and revolved—into what ever camp promised something different. Thus, some of the most virulent Nazis were the products of those highly democratic schools.

But what was true for the shortcomings of the democratic regimes is a hundred-fold more true for the regime of the Nazis. The Nazis promised youth the moon and gave them a terrible war. It gave them employment, but terribly long hours, but has not given them decent food. The regime is ten years old. A German twenty years old has never seen anything but Nazism that he can clearly remember, and its leading authorities do not belong to his generation but to that of his elders.

Far too little attention has been paid to the remarkable Scholl case. Young Scholl had been a student at the University of Munich. He left the university to go to war, fought in the terrible battle for Stalingrad, was severely wounded and invalided out of the Army, returning crippled and covered with medals to continue his studies.

Last February a Gauleiter addressed the University Assembly, and directed coarse remarks at the women students. He told them they had no place in humanitarian studies, and should go to work in war plants or, at least, being producing children for the Fuehrer, legitimate or illegitimate. He concluded his remarks by saying "And I mean that you should begin tonight."

He was interrupted by protests from the students, and Young Scholl arose and attacked the Gauleiter, saying, "I

fought at Stalingrad, but not for you Nazi supremacists. You are just a race of profiteers. The regime is rotten. The students were arrested and executed. Among them Scholl, the wounded hero of Stalingrad, and his sister. Knowing German university life as I do, it is impossible for me to believe that this story is not known by every student in Germany, and is already a saga of latent revolt.

Under every despotism of history, students have been educated in the doctrines of the regime. They were educated in Marxist doctrines under the Tsar of Russia. But everywhere revolutionary revolts have been assisted by youth, when conditions became unbearable. Then the very indoctrination turns back upon the teachers. It is a bad symptom for our democracies when they lose faith in the original common sense of the human race, rooted in every youth.

There is no reason to be afraid of the youth of any nation, if the authorities over them practice what they preach, and if the youth is offered opportunity for life and happiness, the greater the fervor amongst youth, for Nazism or any other ideology, the greater their reaction when their hopes are betrayed. The only fear we ought to have about the former "Fascist youth" apart from the limited number of trained cadres amongst them, who have been originally selected for natural tendencies—is that a new democracy may also disappoint them by failing to offer opportunity.

Whatever the peace terms may be, minor children cannot be held responsible for the sins of their elders, unless we are to accept the dreary Nazi philosophy that certain peoples are tainted with ineradicable sin, which is passed on in the very genes.

Can Horatius Hold the Bridge?

—By Dorman Smith



Do We Stir?

America For Peace

By Raymond Clapper

LONDON
APPROVAL of the Fulbright resolution—by the House Foreign Affairs Committee—has not yet been made. It is still hoped that Congress will support participation by America in machinery to maintain the peace.

News from home in the last few weeks, at least as it appears in the press here, has indicated a serious disintegration. The coal strikes, the rubber strike, and now William Green's advice to labor to rebel if the anti-strike bill becomes law, plus what appears to be continued slipping over rates, are all disquieting. Does this mean that America is about to turn its back again on the task of maintaining peace after this war is won?

The action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is the first sign recently that there is still sentiment in Congress for following through to give enduring purpose to what the American soldiers over here are risking and losing their lives for. Already some of the men of the American Eighth Air Force with whom I have visited since arriving in England have been killed. Twenty-four big bombers failed to return from the last raid on Kiel and Bremen. One of the survivors said that of the men with whom he had played poker the night before only two came back.

Until you have been here it is difficult to visualize the size of the operations that are being planned. Indeed, unless you are here it is difficult to realize what has already been done here—the vast number of airdrops, the vast number of airdrops which are almost cities in themselves. And then, when on top of all that you see the best of America's young men trained for a year or more

in modern killing, and realize the countless tragedies for our people as well as many other peoples, we must not most definitely say no to make an effort to prevent a repetition.

Here the war is 60 minutes away. It is even less than that, for 1,200 civilians were killed or injured in air raids in England during May. Some are killed every few nights in London. This war reaches everywhere. It will be worse the next time, because planes now in the experimental stage which probably won't make this war will be available for the next one. And then there will be no place in America where you can consider yourself safe from danger such as Hitler-ridden England has suffered, or from the worse hammering that German cities are taking now.

It seems impossible that we can stay out of any future big war any more than it was possible the last two times. Hence it seems to me unanswerable logic that the interests of America require that we do everything we can to prevent another one.

I believe America has far more power to shape things after the war than we have ourselves realized. The knockout blow of the war with Europe, which has carried more than 100 million people into the war, and all carrying it, but the extra punch will come from America, without which it is not likely that an unconditional surrender could be forced.

Also, all such machinery as food relief, rehabilitation, and medical measures against plague which know no national boundary lines, will be fuelled largely with supplies from America. It is up to us to see that in return conditions are created to reduce the chances of another big war.

Re-Write The Constitution

Editors: The News:

As seems customary with those returning from duty outside the United States, I have an opinion. I beg permission to use your paper to voice it.

We, the people of the United States, through our elected Government officials must take the initiative in the immediate formation of a Union of Nations, or be in dereliction of our moral responsibility.

There is nothing novel or new in this opinion, for it is accepted and agreed upon by responsible individuals in public service and in private enterprise, not only in this nation but in other nations friendly to us. The object in reiterating this opinion is to emphasize the necessity for immediate action.

Why the haste? Won't after the defeat of the Axis do? The answer is that no time can possibly be as propitious as now. The serious part of international war is uppermost in the minds of both great and small. Human emotions being what they are, many of us who once damned Perfidious Albion, looked down our noses at the Dirty Boche, and grouped the rest of the nations as far-away curiosities are now drawn to them as common necessity, if not by enlightened outlook. And they in like manner are drawn to us.

Postile and intelligent action now on our part in forming a Union of Nations would cause many of our "Good Neighbors" to remove their cynical tongues from their Latin checks. This union would forestall evil coercion at the peace table.

Here is the simple and mighty instrument with which to consent to the work: The fourth section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States, re-written by substituting "United Nations" where "United States" appears, and "Nation" where "State" appears. Let that be taken and made, by ratification, the first precept of a Union of Nations and under its rugged simplicity rational international parliamentary procedure could and would flourish. Under it nations could be kind to one another. To be effective it would not need the ratification of the people of the British Commonwealth, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The political hay of the world lies ripe under a sun brightened by the dispersal of the dark clouds of war. In the forge of our common effort in the heated bands of human affection, waiting to be struck into friendly bond. If ever a time were right, it is NOW.

GEORGE G. ABERNATHY

Shelby, N. C.

Strange Coup

The Argentines

By Samuel Crafion

NEW YORK
THEY are whispering in Washington now that the new Argentine Government is pro-Nazi. What did they expect? Here is a Government which hates and fears its own people. It planned its formal, by-invitation-only revolution just in time to avoid an election. (Good revolutions come about because elections have been forbidden, not to forbid them.)

It set up an original Government which was so packed with extreme reactionaries that it embarrassed even itself. It was, so to speak, too good a job. Some Governments are so good they make onlookers protest, but this first one was so very bad it merely made Latin Americans laugh. So, in forty-eight hours, a change became necessary, and the flying firebrands of Buenos Aires decided to replace General Rawson with General Ramirez. This ancient officer promptly threw out a number of elected officials, replaced them with bosses of his own choosing, suppressed the only newspaper (it happened to be Communist) which was demanding an election. Then he thrust his fingers among the buttons of his coat and announced that he was just an old soldier uninterested in politics.

We have had a procession of figures in this war who have proclaimed themselves old soldiers, or old something-else, uninterested in politics. We saw some French samples at work in North Africa. Usually they have done something like a president or a governor, just before proclaiming their utter contempt for politics. They make these statements in an age when even to take a deep breath is a political act, and when they say they are against politics, they usually mean they are against political development, which is not quite the same thing.

Well, so this new Argentine Government has just thrown its cables open for a period to the German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish embassies, permitting them to send secret messages in code, and everybody is shocked because it was precisely to stop this kind of business that Argentina was supposed to be having a revolution.

Again I say, what did we expect? We still have the feeling that it is something of an accident when a Government engages in revolution. We have the old idea that there are no special rules to this business, that the very same Government might, tucked in the right place, have just as easily engaged in a pro-democratic revolution. We think it's always a toss-up as to whether a Government chooses between being pro-Nazi and pro-democracy as it chooses between vanilla or chocolate, depending on how it feels. It is no toss-up. A Government which hates and fears its own people, and which is disoriented at the prospect that they may someday elect their own leaders, will always have its tongue hanging out after the Nazi cake. It will drool whenever Heinrich Himmler kills another democrat. How can anyone much its own reflection in the nose? How can one be angry at himself?

I am appreciably as surprised at the course taken by the new Argentine Government as I am by the fact that Hitler still recognizes Hitler. The Fascists of this world cannot cut off their bond with Fascism without a surgical operation. Those few who are on our side, as in North Africa, are so only because they have broken hearts; their liver kicked them in the face and was otherwise rude to them.

If compelled to, the new Argentine Government may, in time, even go through the motions of suspending formal connections with Hitler. That should be about as gratifying to us as a slap on the nose. It will mean only that these specimens have yielded to the people a little. In order to avoid yielding to them greatly, that they have decided on unconstitutionally as the safest cover for their neutrality. Why not? They have already decided on revolution as the best protection against revolution.

Quote, Unquote

We are doing far more post-war talking than we did in connection with World War I, and that is good. This counted 168 organizations planning our post-war future in the States.—President Frederick C. Crawford of National Association of Manufacturers to Canadian manufacturers.

Unless everybody is willing to forgo temporary gains, this Government is going the way other republics have.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

Side Glances



"We have to be patient, son—our day is coming when the war ends and we can give this kitchen back to Mom and the girls!"