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FR TO "GET TOUGH" WHILE DARING NAVAL ATTACK MADE OFF ITALY

Japs' Victory Dream Viewed As Shattered

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The ultimate wreckage of Japan's ambitious scheme to smash American power in the Pacific and dictate peace in the White House is seen by authorities here in the history of twelve months of warfare following the enemy's decisive defeat in the Battle of Midway Island, which was joined a year ago today.

Not once since that boomeranging thrust aimed at the conquest of the North America continent itself has Tokyo been able to initiate a major new offensive, and now the initiative has passed so thoroughly into American hands that no other enemy drive of similar proportions seems possible in this war.

JAP GAINS LOST The reconquest of Attu Island, which also dooms the enemy base on nearby Kiska, already strips the Japanese of the minor gains they made from the grand strategy that resulted in their defeat at Midway. Complete cleanup of enemy forces in the Western Aleutians seems probable sometime this Summer.

On Attu more than 1,500 of the foe have been killed, according to an actual count of bodies, and probably uncounted other hundreds perished in their suicidal defense of the snow-capped, fog-bound island. The few that remain alive and fighting have been broken into disorganized groups.

The first Japanese attack on the Aleutians—an air raid on the Navy base at Dutch Harbor in the center of the chain—came three hours before the beginning of the Battle of Midway 2,000 miles to the south. Bombs fell on Dutch Harbor about 6 A. M., June 3, and American planes spotted the armada approaching Midway at 9 A. M.

The nature and intent of the Japanese strategy became clear as the fighting developed. The enemy threw his main armada of great and small warships and transports at Midway and his secondary force of aircraft carrier groups and transports at the Aleutians. It was a gigantic pincer movement which, if successful, would have given the Japanese bases within easy striking distance of the United States.

FLEET TURNED BACK The Battle of Midway reached its height on June 4, when the enemy ships were turned back and many of them sunk or wrecked by Army, Navy and Marine Corps warplanes. The enemy counted four of his best aircraft carriers sunk, three of his battleships damaged, 275 aircraft destroyed and 4,800 officers and men killed or drowned. A total of 23 of his ships were sunk or damaged. American forces lost the aircraft carrier Yorktown, the destroyer Hammann, an unreported number of planes and 92 officers and 215 men.

Midway broke the southern arm of the pincers, but the northern arm, striking against the Central, less strongly held, was merely thrown back several hundred miles by Army and Navy planes. The result was that the Japanese, instead of taking Dutch Harbor as they apparently had intended, took undefended Kiska and Attu.

While they fortified those positions, the bulk of American strength was swiftly shifted from the Central to the South Pacific. In August U. S. Marines launched the invasion of the southeastern Solomon Islands, which after six months of bitter fighting, secured the air base on Guadalcanal, a base considered vital to the safety of supply lines to Australia.

From August to February the Solomons campaign occupied the Japanese in costly defensive fighting in which they squandered ships and planes in numbers considered wanton here. Moreover as the Solomons fight developed,

See JAP VICTORY on page 6

Axis Convoy Blasted in Assault By War Vessels

U. S. Planes Ride Over Pantelleria

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA (AP)—Allied destroyers sank two Axis merchant vessels and an escorting torpedo boat and drove an enemy destroyer ashore burning Tuesday night in an attack on a convoy off Capo Spartivento, Italy, it was announced today. Capo Spartivento is at the toe of Italy.

The daring Allied naval attack struck at the heart of Italy's sea communications in defiance of the Italian fleet. Together with two naval bombardments this week of Pantelleria, it indicated that in Italy's southern waters the Allies have achieved naval supremacy to match their air supremacy.

The Italians are dependent on the Strait of Messina between Sicily and the toe of the Italian Peninsula for the vital supply of the southern approach to the Strait of Messina.

In the air war, American planes rained Pantelleria and the southern coast of Sicily yesterday without loss of a single plane. The naval blow off Capo Spartivento.

See DARING SEA on page 6

Bailey Hits Fourth Term

Offers Amendment to Limit President

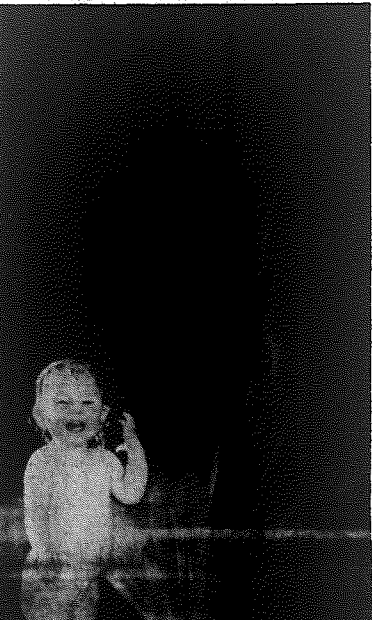
WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Bailey, Democrat, North Carolina, introduced a resolution today proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the tenure of future Presidents to two terms.

The resolution is expected to be assigned to consideration to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where proponents have said they hold a ten to eight majority.

To become a part of the Constitution the proposed amendment would have to be approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses and be adopted by three-fourths of the state legislatures within a period of seven years.

The text of the proposed amendment: "No person shall be chosen as President for any term or be eligible to hold the office of President during any term."

When Mr. Bailey introduced the amendment, he said that he believed it would be adopted by a two-thirds vote of both houses and by three-fourths of the state legislatures within a period of seven years.



Gen. Giraud and De Gaulle Joint Heads Committee

ALGIERS (AP)—The French Executive Committee was formally brought into existence today and given the name of the National Committee of Liberation. The committee's personnel is the roster previously agreed upon with Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle as joint heads alternating in presiding.

Following the meeting at which the organization was formed as the governing body for liberated French Territory, political quarters reported important changes would be made in the leadership for Algeria and French Morocco.

They said General Georges Catroux, who was liaison officer between Giraud and de Gaulle, would succeed resigned Marcel Peyrouton as governor-general of Algeria and Gabriel Paquis, former high command officer in Syria, would succeed Gen. Henri Giraud as resident general of French Morocco.

OTHER MEMBERS The members of the National Committee of Liberation besides Generals Giraud and de Gaulle are: Gen. Alphonse George and Jean Monnet as members selected by Giraud; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip as members selected by de Gaulle; Gen. Georges Catroux, accepted by both Giraud and de Gaulle.

The meeting at which the committee was brought formally into being took place yesterday during which tension was evident in a two-day deadlock.

An agenda had been agreed upon in conversations among members in Paris, but this morning, it was reported, several additional points which were opposed by de Gaulle had been put on the program. This was believed to have caused the delay.

Details of the compromise reached by Giraud and de Gaulle on the former's demand for a purge of officials who formerly were of Vichy and were revealed by well-informed persons who cannot be identified by name.

De Gaulle had insisted that the committee will have no moral influence unless it cleans out those officials whom he described as not "worthy" to lead the French in war.

It is known that de Gaulle was displeased by Giraud's appointment as deputy commander in chief of the French forces in the Algiers area, but it has not yet been known whether he has added Muceller's name to his roster lists.

Giraud and De Gaulle Joint Heads Committee

French Group Organized

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Drastic Action Seen If Work Order Defied

President Expected To Tell Coal Miners To Go Back to Jobs Monday

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported by informed quarters today to be prepared to order John L. Lewis' striking coal miners to go back to work on Monday, with a program of more drastic action in reserve if his first demand goes unheeded.

The back-to-work order may come late today or tomorrow, believe trustworthy persons, whose identity may not be published.

The plan, as these informants understand it, contemplates full use of the Commander-in-Chief's wartime power and his authority under the Selective Service Act, literal enforcement of all laws governing aliens, of whom there are thousands among the mine workers, and the use of troops in force, if finally necessary.

A possibility of employing former mine workers now in the armed services also is under consideration, competent sources reported.

MAY WIELD MILITARY BIG STICK The President's advisers were described as confident the strike can be ended and that a show of military might would be effective if other methods failed.

The President was understood to have fully sustained the War Labor Board's position and effectively blocked any dickering between Lewis and other Government officials.

It is the board's definite position that the coal strike must be handled like all other previous defiance cases, that is, no negotiations with the Government; talk of production.

LEWIS MIGHT BACK UP Besides the possibility of a Presidential order for the miners to return and the possible use of Selective Service and alien laws, there remained always, of course, the chance that Lewis might recede from his heretofore adamant stand against the War Labor Board and that a compromise might be effected.

Mr. Roosevelt saw members of the AFL-CIO labor war board today but members said afterward their meeting had no connection with the coal dispute.

BYRNES' HAND SEEN There was evidence that the White House and James P. Byrnes, Administration Director, were working behind the scenes to bring the coal strike to a conclusion.

Nevertheless, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that he assumed that the War Labor Board's order that negotiations between the operators and miners be halted until men are back in the coal pits still stands.

Early told the press he was neither forecasting or anticipating any White House statement or action on the coal situation later on in the day.

"On the coal strike front there isn't as far as I can tell any expectation of an announcement that can be given to the press at the present time," he said.

Meanwhile, soft coal operators and United Mine Workers representatives resumed their joint work conference this morning although both groups of operators had advised the War Labor Board they would not negotiate with the coal contract issues while production is interrupted.

What the conference discussed was not disclosed but persons familiar with the conference rules denied employment in other fields with Government contracts.

Chinese At River Opposite Ichang

Great Yangtze Drive Continues To Roll Japanese Back

CHUNGKING (AP)—Chinese troops have driven to the right bank of the Yangtze opposite Ichang in an air-supported counter-offensive against the Japanese and have surrounded 4,000 of the invaders farther down the great river, the High Command announced tonight.

A Chinese Army spokesman said the invaders had been driven back to the port of Chungking, 35 miles down river from that Japanese base.

The High Command issued a special communique to keep abreast of developments in the counter-offensive against the routed enemy shock troops.

It said Chinese driving northward from Hunan Province crossed the border into southern Szechwan and surrounded Kunang, another of the bases for the Aborigine Japanese push against defenses of the Upper Yangtze. Chinese forces 70 miles southeast of Ichang, the port of Chungking, 35 miles down river from that Japanese base.

He said that the Japanese had used altogether about 100,000 troops in the battle and that they had suffered about 30,000 casualties.

Alter Meat Point Values

Steaks Take Larger Slice From Books

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steaks will cost from one to three more points a pound beginning Sunday. The Office of Price Administration, seeking to divert American appetites to pork, lamb, veal and chicken, has altered the point values of meat.

A table of the new meat point values may be found on page 2-B.

Fewer points will be required for numerous items of lamb, veal and variety meats, while pork values generally remain unchanged. OPA hopes, however, that the housewife will regard pork as a better buy than heretofore because of the

Terry And The Pirates

After an absence of three days, due to loss of the material in transit, the popular comic strip "Terry and the Pirates" returns to the

board has insisted that the fate of the Government's machinery for settling wartime labor disputes is at stake, and that any departure from normal procedure would constitute a surrender by the Government to economic pressure.

It is the board's feeling that such a development would mean that other unions would feel free to resort to similar pressure and cease their support of the board.

From Bataan To The Solomons They Call It Pacific

By Clark Lee

Chapter 4 already in the office with Cronin, and we discussed plans for covering the war. We debated whether we should call it "The Pacific," but decided we would be more useful in our own jobs.

When MacArthur's brilliant and awakened, shortly after sunrise, the people of the city could not believe their eyes when they read the newspaper extras nor their ears when their radios reported over and over "Japan at

become, they had known that the United States and Japan were deadlocked with no solution in sight, but it was incredible that the lightning had struck so soon.

From our office we telephoned the cable companies. Up to 8:30 o'clock in the morning they still had contact with Guam. The Guam manager reported: "Many Japanese planes are attacking us. We have been in and out of our

See F. R. WILL on page 6

WEATHER

Continued warm.

Today's Temp.: H. 95; L. 71

Sunset today