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TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943

No Or Nothing

Cam Morrison Could Find
Few Objects of Approval

Whatever else his opponents may say of Representative Cameron Morrison, North Carolina Tenth District, they can't call him a yes man—not for his part in the first six months of the sessions of the 76th Congress. Almost always, Cam said No. And most other times, he took a walk. If this man is a rubber stamp, his stamp has the wrong word on it; he placed approval on very little Administration business, in his latest tour of Washington duty.

A compilation of some of the most important roll-call votes of the period between January and July reveals that Cam is the champion no-man of North Carolina Representatives, and also the most undecided—or unwilling to go on record. The record:

Way to: HOLC, Anti-Strike Bill (they), Pay-As-You-Go (they), We take on: Dies Committee, Salary Limit (limits), Reciprocal Trade Agreements, NYA, Price Subsidies. There was one Yes, standing meekly amongst all the negatives, in favor of the Rockefeller Bill.

During this period, then, the voters of the Tenth had a Representative who was not afraid to say no, or to say nothing at all if he wished to say nothing. Whether or not the people of Mecklenburg would sooner register protests against the New Deal, or come out once more for the New Deal, Cam Morrison spoke strongly.

In his campaign, we remember, it was said of him that he would go to Washington and use the rubber stamp. He showed a kind of independence which few Congressmen have shown. It is not ours to brand him one way or another. His record is plain to be seen, and the people of the Tenth may see for themselves. We think most of them will be surprised.

A housekeeper, late yesterday, emerged from the Union Depot with a strange traveling bag, no wife and two extra children.

Negro YMCA

A New Building Is a Need
For the Entire Community

The Charlotte War and Community Chest was recently given a resolution asking that the Negro YMCA be allowed to start a capital funds campaign, with an eye to building after the war. We do not see how this request can rightly be refused. If there is a need in the City, it is for a Negro YMCA. In the plans for the betterment of the community, that goal must be listed.

As a contributing factor in the battle against juvenile delinquency, and in the appeal of Christianity to the young manhood of either race, the YMCA has proven itself of incalculable value. In Charlotte at this time, the opportunity for a more active program on the part of a Negro YMCA is golden. Certainly the good which it might work is comparable to that offered by the white YMCA, in a larger field.

It is the hope of The News that the building fund will not only be permitted to open, but that it will quickly be subscribed, in recognition of the opportunity for service which awaits the Negro organization here. We wish the Negro YMCA complete success in this most worthwhile project.

A circus headliner who is shot from a cannon tube to recover the gun. Incidentally, is this fellow in the artillery or a paratrooper?

The People's Way

Milan's Victims Know Answer
To This War: Peace, Now!

It is nothing short of exasperating, the way in which history and destiny move to avoid the obvious, the easily-heard plea of mankind. The saga of life on this planet is a monotonous repetition of that theme: objectives may have into light in one century—and remain there for generations, while men and nations fight for them. After the fighting, the objectives are to be had for the taking.

This has been true of almost every war; it was true in 1918; it is true today. There have been sufficient, even great, answers to world problems. They have been ignored. As Woodrow Wilson

was ignored, so Franklin Roosevelt is being ignored. That is only the pattern. There is more of the same in every day life during wartime. Turn, for example, to the common people of Milan, in troubled Northern Italy.

There, what are the Italians doing, as the bombs rain down, and their ancient homes and their new factories are ruined? Why the people do not shake their fists at the skies, damning the British-American plutocrats. They make parade in the rubble streets, and they sing, hoping that their make-believe government will hear the voice of the governed.

Hitler does not know what to do about his war, neither, exactly, does anyone else in the military field. It will be fought out to its bitter conclusion, with many, many thousands more men perishing the price of their lives. But it need not be so. The little group of Milan have already found the answer to this war. The people of Germany should learn from them. The war could be ended, in Europe, by enough cries for peace.

And the people of Milan do not think of asking the Allies to compromise their honor, or to risk the future of the world powers. They do not ask for peace on specific terms. They want only an end to the bombing, and fighting. Their one error is that they are too obvious. The world must work in a more devious and obscure fashion.

By some, the New Jersey 'communists' approval of Boss Hague is called the kiss of death. At least he'll have to explain the red lipstick.

The Ghost

Atlantic Charter Is Dead,
Groaning Deader By the Hour

Shortly after the dismal celebration of its second anniversary, the Atlantic Charter appears more ghostly than ever; it becomes apparent that each succeeding year will find it progressively paler and weaker. Soon, it will turn only as a will-o-the-wisp in the no-man's land between nations. Scarce a day passes but one of the United Nations gives a sign that it thinks little or nothing of the Charter. It was born out of the agony of a cause; it died unhappily as the cause improved, and moved slowly toward good health.

Russia never subscribed to the expressed theories of the Four Freedoms; England, a major signatory, revoked them almost as soon as Winston Churchill got home from that historic meeting. Asked about the Empire and the Freedoms, he couldn't quite look his innuendos in the eyes. The Empire, he said, for history was not to be liquidated. The Freedoms would not apply in the Orient, where Britain held dominion. Russia agreed, in her own fashion. The Freedoms could not apply to parts of Poland, Finland and the Balkans. That had and those people were headed for a career with the Soviet Union.

America remained the only powerful subscriber in a position to continue speaking of the Freedoms with an open face and a clear conscience. The people didn't think much about the Charter, but a popular artist painted the Freedoms so the people could understand. They turned out to be old stuff to Americans, but not to the people of the British Empire or the Soviet Union. They were just the same old goals for which men have fought throughout their time. But they are still out of reach in the Russian neighborhood, and in the British East.

Still, there is no recognition of the Charter's death, save the pitiful attempt to revive it on its birthday. Speakers continue to harp upon its threadbare strings, as if it lived, and would become a moving force in the world. As they speak they deprecate a tomb; Franklin Roosevelt's high purpose is dead. It should be so recognized, that the peace may be written by men of hard hearts and open eyes. And the eyes, now, are more important.

A broadcast by the Gustav Siegfried Eins Station has high Nazis preparing to flee the ship something to look forward to would be Fats Goering all in the same boat.

Problems of help and transportation weigh heavily on the larger circuses. Then, of course, there's the competition of all those bureaucrats on the flying trapeze.

Hitler: History's Poorest Intuition

FOR Nazis who still chorus that Der Fuehrer is always right, we present this list of some of the wrongest guesses in all history, made in the last four years by Hitler and his Axis partners:

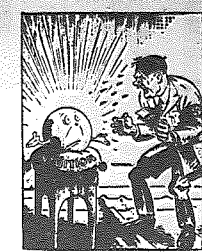
1939: The guess: Hitler invaded Poland, thinking England wouldn't fight.
The fact: England, four years later, has a bulldog grip on the Nazi throat.

1940: The guess: Mussolini thought the war was practically over and that it was safe for him to stab France in the back.
The fact: Italy has had a losing fight ever since, now sees her own shores invaded.

1940: The guess: Hitler thought England would fall before the Luftwaffe's onslaught on London and industrial centers.
The fact: England today is the base from which Allied air power is smashing German cities and German industry.

1940: The guess: Hitler thought that ruthless submarine warfare would starve England out, make invasion unnecessary.
The fact: The German submarine force's wolf packs are being harried from the sea; sea-bound England eats as well as boots-plated Germany.

1941: The guess: Hitler invaded Russia, thinking he could knock Russia out in a six-week campaign.



The fact: Russia, two years later, is making its strongest bid yet against Germany.

1941: The guess: Japan thought that luxury-lift America might not fight would become easily discouraged after its first terrible losses.
The fact: Japan today admits its own crisis mounts as the American Army, Navy, Airforce inch toward Tokyo.

1941-1942: The guess: Hitler thought he could take Moscow; staked his fortune on continuing the campaign into Winter.

1942: The guess: Russian armies gave the Nazis their first big reverse that Winter.

1942: The guess: Hitler thought he could beat Russia in another campaign, turn on England before U. S. production would count.

The fact: Germany suffered her worst defeat at Stalingrad, saw American production helping turn the tide against her.

1942: The guess: Hitler thought that by pouring men into Tunisia he could stave off the Allies in Africa until he could pummel Russia.

The fact: Germany lost a whole army in Tunisia.

1942: The guess: Hitler thought that Germany could retire behind the bulwarks of fortresses Europe and laugh at Allied might.

The fact: At the first blow against the fortresses, in Sicily, the Axis defenses have fallen like a pack of cards.

An Old Decision

Back To Casablanca

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON
MR. ROOSEVELT and Mr. Churchill are meeting again seven months after the famous meeting in Casablanca. From one viewpoint they meet under far more favorable circumstances. For our allies are advancing, and on no fronts is the Axis scoring successes. From another viewpoint they meet under far more critical circumstances. In a way of counting the strongest tie is acute common danger. It is when the danger begins to diminish that the real problems of the coalition become obvious.

Those who are somewhat familiar with the history of coalitions have been asking for over a year for the creation of a real Anglo-American-Russian alliance, while all three members were in equally great danger. But our leadership decided to postpone this step. For such an alliance would have involved, first, military agreement, and second, political agreement. In favor of postponement was, I believe, a certain suspicion, namely that the military and political position of the Western Allies was and would be, superior to that of Russia.

If it should turn out that way the policy would be justified by history and reality. But it was always amazing that so much confidence was put in this speculation. From the beginning there have been many indications to cast doubt upon the validity of this theory. Now, in this moment, the military and political alternatives are in the foreground, and the question therefore is whether Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, will cling to the policy formulated at Casablanca or will revise it.

The military concert at Casablanca was obviously that of a show which was to end in England in 1941 or '42 at the earliest. There was assurance that the Russians would hold out, while we established our bridgehead in the Mediterranean. In January when the Russians were closing in on the Germans at Stalingrad but had not yet quite

trapped the Nazi forces there, and at the moment the few military critics who foresaw a sweeping Russian movement to and through the old German defense lines, were considered over-optimistic. Furthermore, the expectations were for another more or less successful German offensive this Summer.

As encouragement to Russia, which was suffering terrible casualties, and calling for a second front to divert 40 to 50 German divisions, our leaders formulated the slogan "Unconditional Surrender," as unequivocal assurance that we would fight to the complete destruction of the German and Italian armies.

But this phrase was and is meaningless as a description of political war aims. It left the future constellation of Europe, occupied and enemy, completely unclarified. It was a bad slogan from the viewpoint of bringing political pressures upon popular and war-weary forces in enemy countries. And it was a pledge made without Russia. It was, in fact, a repetition of the Neville Chamberlain pledge to Poland, which in effect guaranteed the Russian frontiers without committing the Russians. It was politically unwise. In no coalition should one group bind itself ideologically unless all are prepared to do so.

The military speculation has been proved incorrect. Russia is stronger and Germany weaker than we expected. Politically the slogan has been proved dubious. We do not know how to use it in dealing with Italy, as long as it exists we cannot deal with any popular patriotic forces in enemy countries. It puts us in complete dilemma in the face of the Milan and Munich Committee of Italian liberals, and of the manifesto of Free Germans issued from Moscow.

The possibility of the Casablanca policy being applied and still retaining the possibilities of our opening a large scale front in Europe, in conjunction with a successful Russian offensive.

"I Came Here To Talk For Joe"

—By Dorman Smith



Tomorrow's Job

Wake Up The Nazis

By Samuel Grafton

ONCE again the old controversy has arisen as to what attitude we should display to the German people, soft or hard. It is an old debate, because it supposes that we can pick and choose, that we have a right to complete free will in the matter, that a foreign minister may summon his secretary and say, "Axis, Brown, take an attitude."

What sort of attitude does one take toward building a house, soft or hard? One takes an attitude which will get the house built. Our attitude toward Germany depends on what we want from the German people. Once we know what we want from the German people, then the question of whether our attitude should be soft or hard becomes meaningless. Is our attitude adequate? Will it get the job done? These are the tests.

We must set the German people a specific task, and then we must take an attitude which will persuade them to perform that task. The task is to liquidate the already bankrupt Nazi regime. What attitude on our part will persuade the German people to do this? Why? The attitude that it makes a difference whether they do it or not. In other words, we must make articulate the merciless choice which history now poses in the Germans. They must be roused from their deep Fascist sleep, in which it may seem to many of them not to matter at all what they are entitled to.

We are entitled to be as "hard" as we like in the pursuit of this enterprise. We are entitled to say to the German people that they cannot hope to have precisely the same national future if they make the wrong choice, or if they make

no choice at all, as that which they might enjoy if they make the right choice, and in time. We are entitled to say to them that if the Nazi regime is allowed to remain in power to the bitter end, that may mean, conceivably, the destruction of Germany.

This is meaningless "hardness," not mere vengeance. It merely states, in heightened terms, what is the actual fact of the matter. It puts into words exactly what every circumstance of the war situation today must be saying to every intelligent German. But to tell the Germans, as some would like to do, that we are going to treat them gently, regardless of what choice they make, is meaningless softness, just as a spirit of mere revenge is meaningless hardness. Both attitudes are curiously alike, in that they seem to indicate that actions make no difference, that events make no difference, in fact, that differences make no difference. Both attitudes are therefore essentially unbusinesslike.

The approach suggested above simply puts in words the objective truth of the German predicament. The Germans are in trouble. They do have a problem to solve. Their choice of solution will make a difference; it will do so, inevitably, even if we don't want it to. Therefore to adopt this approach is to ride with the current of history, not against it, nor outside it. It means making ourselves one with the forces inside Germany now tending toward rebellion and peace.

It involves a promise that a decent German regime will be treated in better fashion than an indecent German regime. But even there we do not have to go soft. We can say to the Germans, "Make it decent enough and we shall see. Life is real, life is earnest. And the problem is theirs."

Soft Synthetic

Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

WHEN you get your new set of synthetic tires, don't expect to go as fast as the road is 60 miles an hour. The sad news is that passenger tires made of synthetic rubber will not be strong enough to endure high speeds or rough roads. Present plans call for production of passenger tires from synthetic rubber without an admixture of natural rubber. The Germans have recognized the weakness of synthetic, and have mixed 40 per cent natural rubber with 60 per cent synthetic in the manufacture of heavy duty tires. Sometimes they rely on natural rubber 100 per cent. Tires received here from captured Nazi aircraft reveal that they contain no synthetic.

A jagged stone or rock pile will readily rip a synthetic tire, and the breaking down of "run" or become larger without any cause. In short, synthetic rubber will be conspicuous for its quantity more than its quality. It will not serve for heavy duty of any kind, either civilian or military. The Germans have recognized the weakness of synthetic, and have mixed 40 per cent natural rubber with 60 per cent synthetic in the manufacture of heavy duty tires. Sometimes they rely on natural rubber 100 per cent. Tires received here from captured Nazi aircraft reveal that they contain no synthetic.

The Germans have continued to receive natural rubber until early this year, via French ships which brought the rubber from Java-held East Indies. In 1942, they had to turn to synthetic for their commerce has been cut off, however, by the North African campaign and the end of French overseas collaboration with Germany. In the early hopeful days, U. S. experts planned to mix only 5 per cent natural rubber with 95 per cent synthetic for trucks and combat tires. But this was found to be too weak, and the mixture was changed to 10 percent natural and 90 per cent synthetic. Even then, the tire was too weak, and it was changed twice more to 20 and 30 per cent to 30 and 70.

This will probably be the final recipe for combat tires—30 per cent natural rubber and 70 per cent synthetic. Though this formula uses more synthetic than the Germans use, U. S. experts declare they now know more than the Germans can produce better stuff. However, civilian passenger tires, unlike combat tires, will carry almost no natural rubber, except for trucks.

Victor Mature

Coast Guard officials shake their heads in wonderment and admit that a matinee idol from Hollywood is really doing a valiant job as a boat's mate on a Coast Guard cutter. The name is Victor Mature. His ship operates in north Atlantic waters, where he is active in the rescue of the lost survivors from the Eranbana.

There is no hair glass or finger-nail polish on this man. He knows how to handle a ship's gear, and how to give orders and take them. But when the ship comes to New York, Mature lines up his shipmates, divides them into squads, and leads them, one squad at a time, up to meet movie actresses who might be in the city.

Mature's first act when he stepped aboard ship was what put him right with the crew members of the crew. He stuck out his hand and said, "Just call me Mature!"

End of War

Best minds in Washington, combining appraisals of both military and political factors, are optimistic about an early ending of the war in Europe. The big worry, however, is that the nation will be too over-confident. Over-confidence, coupled with decreased production and American military moves, can make the war strong for months. Already the "go-up" in steel, as a result of determined Axis resistance and the few days' breather given Baghdad, missed a psychological moment.

Military minds in Washington are not so optimistic. Their job is to reckon on the toughest possible resistance. Gen. Eisenhower, for instance, figured on 20,000 casualties in Sicily, got around 5,000. But there was no job it is to gauge the streaming political caudron of Europe are much more optimistic. They remember the 22 days before Germany was forced for an armistice, in November, 1918. Field Marshal Haig told Lloyd George it would take six months to defeat Germany.

Here is a brief summary of Washington political observers:

1. The rumored re-buffing of the German High Command is not important. So far as the German army is concerned, it will fight as hard, or harder, without Italy.
2. But the collapse of Italy will be important. It will take twenty Italian divisions out of the Balkans, which the Germans must replace with their own men.
3. Most important of all, however, is the ceaseless pounding on Germany from the air. Britain was much nearer the end than anyone realized in the fall of 1918, and she was not pounded a fraction as hard as Germany.
4. The final factor in the collapse of Germany will be the break-down of the civilian front. When radical factories, workmen cease to function, the army will have to surrender. This was what finished the Germans army in 1918 and what will finish it in the opinion of many shrewd observers—this Winter.

Side Glances



"Writing to Clark Gable and Tyrone Power is all right, but why not write to the soldier boys who know? You don't have to be that patriotic!"