

10 1944
THE CHARLOTTE NEWS
and Evening Chronicle
Published daily except on Sundays by The News Publishing Company, Inc.
Mrs. David Jones, Secretary
100 North Salisbury Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Subscription Rates
One year, \$1.00
Six months, \$0.50
Three months, \$0.25
Single copies, 5 cents

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON
VICE-PRESIDENT WALLACE is too disinterested to much about the seamy side of his mission to China, but inside word both from diplomatic reports and from those who accompanied him, indicates that China continues to be Allied Problem No. 1, more so than the American public realizes.
To understand China, it is necessary to remember the following things. Millions of its people have never heard of its President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Many Chinese consider Madame Chiang an American usurper because she was educated in this country. The people of North China have to use plain English to converse with the people of South China. Chiang Kai-shek's first wife was Japanese, and his son was educated in Germany. Finally, you are dealing with the newsmen constantly that they are under guard. The New York Times correspondent Brooks Atkinson, most respected of newsmen, has left careful notes on everything happening during the past couple of years, is returning home now. If the N. Y. Times let him print his diary, it will blow the lid off.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH CHINA
before the Bataan visit were bad. They were super bad. U. S. Ambassador Clarence Gauss, a conservative diplomat, for a long time was not received by the Generalissimo. Chiang was always too busy. When the N. Y. Times wanted an interview with Chiang, they were told he would be busy all summer.

AMERICAN MUNITIONS
were for a time the chief weapon of Madame Chiang. Through her friendships in Washington, it was expected she could deliver the goods. So the war lords tolerated her. For a while she did deliver. Then we woke up to the fact that U. S. weapons were being used not against the Japs, but against the Chinese. Chiang calls them the Communists. Army Communists. Actually they have a well-thought fighting force of over a quarter of a million and are five really fought Japan. Then they had to stop fighting Japs and protect themselves from Chiang's own war lords.

THE REAL PEOPLE OF CHINA
do a great job of fighting—when they are fed. Under the war lords, Chinese troops are never fed, must forage and loot for themselves. When organized and led, the Chinese can go to town. General Claire Chennault has done the best job of organizing them. Actually the war lords are no more representative of the real people of China than Madame Chiang is of the modern West. Chief problem of the U. S. A. is to reach the real people of China. They are great people when you can get to them, but the system under which they live takes great patience, sympathy and understanding.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH CHINA
before the Bataan visit were bad. They were super bad. U. S. Ambassador Clarence Gauss, a conservative diplomat, for a long time was not received by the Generalissimo. Chiang was always too busy. When the N. Y. Times wanted an interview with Chiang, they were told he would be busy all summer.



"Don't tell me that Betty driving the tractor, Uncle Will? Well, at home she even hated to wash the dishes!"

Everyday Counselor

By Herbert Spaguh, D. D.

"Someone has likened this story of the talents to the 'Kingdom of Heaven'." To each and every one of us the Lord has given, as we Master did in the parable, one, two, or five talents, according to our capacity for development. Many of us, like the unfaithful servant, wrap our talents up in the napkin of 'let them alone and I'll come back and settle accounts with you.' Others, like the faithful servant, put their talents to the best possible use. The man who has given many capacities, all of course in an undeveloped state. This world in which we live is one opportunity for growth. We are faithful to a little and become much, or we may be unfaithful to a little and become little.

Here at Eastover School each boy and girl is helped and encouraged to develop these abilities and to make his life one of service and usefulness. We hope that each one of us will realize what the artist was trying to say in his picture. "What you are is God's gift to you. What you make of yourself is your gift to Him."

People's Platform

Bureaucracy's Threat

Editors, The News:
We all love America. Our forefathers fought and died in order that we might live in freedom. Even our friends and neighbors are lighting and dying in every section of the world to preserve our way of life. Some of us and we hope in the not distant future, most of them shall return to our friends and neighbors and come back to America to live the democratic way.
Webster defines Democracy as a system of carrying on the business of government by means of department heads, each of whom is controlled by a chief who is apt to place special emphasis upon routine and ceremonial matters. In general, such a system which has become narrow, rigid, and formal, lacks initiative and resourcefulness.
So specifically a system of government by bureau heads, responsible only to administrative officers, is being set up in the Federal Government in every phase of its activity, from the smallest local matters to the greatest international problems. Policies are being determined by the men we have elected. Instead they are being determined by the Executive arm of the Government, chosen by the population they govern.
During the present Administration, the Executive branch has issued nearly four thousand such orders, which is almost equal to the number of laws passed by Congress. Regulations by the uncounted thousands have sprung from these orders.
Unlike our laws, these orders were not publicly debated or voted on by our representatives. They were prepared secretly by persons in the Executive branch, and they are not subject to the scrutiny of the people until they are published.
If these laws are fast becoming a Bureaucracy, all of us will be affected by the kind of peace that follows. The Executive branch prescribes that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Today we are being committed, not by vote, but by Executive order, to a peace which we do not want. We are being committed, not by vote, but by Executive order, to a peace which we do not want. We are being committed, not by vote, but by Executive order, to a peace which we do not want.

Rocket Bombs

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON
NO doubt three considerations moved the Germans to launch their latest secret weapon: Military; morale; and political.
It would seem that they expected the Allies to invade the Catalina area. The Allied bombings of that area must have been so interpreted. Had that happened the rocket bomb installations might have been used to retaliate. This intention would account for the delay in putting the weapon into operation.
Something had to be done to break the moral and political momentum which the Atlantic wall was breached, and fulfill the promise of reprisals for the bombing of German cities. The rocket bomb has partially achieved this. German propaganda is exaggerating its effectiveness and holding out one more promise that throughout the war. The third purpose was to influence the political course of the war. A maximum hope was a negotiated peace; a minimum to a truce in air bombardment. The latter has been the opposite. Each time the rocket bomb is used, it is a demonstration of towns that have so far been spared.
There is a heavy veil of secrecy about the rocket bomb. But from the guarded remarks that get through from London we can judge that the weapon will in no way influence the outcome of the war. It will contribute in no way to a negotiated peace. Eventually our troops will come out of the Catalina area, and the bombardment will be over.
The long-range political consequences for Germany will not be over. It will be moral considerations, public outrage, or feelings of revenge which will influence the British consideration of the war with Germany. It will be the moral demerit accumulated by the Germans that will be the chief factor in their decision to use the rocket bomb.
Scientists have known that the hydrogen atom is only a curiosity for the moment. The hydrogen atom is only a curiosity for the moment. The hydrogen atom is only a curiosity for the moment. The hydrogen atom is only a curiosity for the moment.

No. 2

Second B-29 Raid Shows Japs What To Expect.

The promise that June's bombing attack on Japan by the B-29 Superfortress was not a hit-and-run raid has been kept. Three weeks after the Jap homeland was first rocked by bombs from these incredible planes, the second run to the East had been hurried at a tempo to correct errors in the first performance, and to check battle experience so that improvements might be made. Within three weeks, the B-29 force was ready again, despite all the heartbreaking handicaps of flying supplies, gasoline and bombs into China.

This time, apparently, the big planes were as successful as on their maiden voyage to the land of the rising sun. The B-29s were again pounded, and the naval base at Sasebo undoubtedly suffered heavy damage. This time, the Japs were not excited, and apparently were taken completely by surprise. From early reports, their defenses were still inadequate against the huge planes, but their version of the attack indicated that they were prepared for a long series of such thrusts. As General Arnold warned in the beginning, the B-29 cannot win the war with Japan. But inasmuch as it has brought virtually every target in Japan within bombing range, perhaps the B-29's ultimate role will be to speed up the process of knocking out the Jap war potential. Surely, after months of bombing, continually stepped up, the enemy's morale and the Pacific outposts will begin to feel the deadly effects. The establishment of something like a regular run to Japan makes a new picture in the Pacific.

If the handwriting on the wall is not yet dry, the Fuehrer is getting it on the back of his coat.

Still Bob

Reynolds Is Marked Down As Future Threat

The Argonaut, an alert journal which constantly scans the American scene for signs of division and disaffection, has its eye on our Robert Rice Reynolds again, this time by reason of his changing of the subject of "nationalism." This magazine sees that Reynolds is not necessarily through, and that he can be both a nuisance and a danger in the future.
Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina with his American Nationalists' Committee of Independent Voters, the ANCV, is a personally ambitious performer on the American scene. Good looking, an orator of parts, apparently frank, and young for his position, he has the reputation of producing in America an American version of Nazism. He is persuasive, and has been able to make an alliance for himself with young money and lots of it. He can afford financially to be one of the worst nuisances the country ever afforded, even though his ANCV scheme does not take a sinister turn, which it may.

Patriotism is one thing; nationalism is another. Patriotism is a vice. Patriotism is love of fatherland, nationalism is intolerant of other human beings in other countries and nations. Patriotism is chauvinistic; nationalism is rising in France and England during the sixteenth century has made Europe a cesspool of intolerant structures ever since.
The patriot, as the wise fathers of our country, take care of his own immediate responsibilities first. But he does not exclude his neighbors. A decent patriot teaches his children to be considerate of the neighbors. A sound patriot enters into collaboration with other nations which today especially, by reason of advances in communication and of speed, must either be neighborly or continuously fighting.

We must be careful that Senator Reynolds does not make us bad neighbors. He does not always travel, you may have noticed, in the best company. We don't think of a thing to add.
Negro Vote
Democrats Eye GOP Plank Carefully
The Democrats admit they are worried about how to meet the Republican platform plank on Negroes. The Negro vote could very well carry the election for the Republicans in the four largest states of the Union, with 15 of the 531 electoral votes, the Negroes of voting age compared as follows in 1940 with the majority by which Roosevelt carried those states:
State of Vote Voters For Majority
N. Y. (47) ... 333,056 224,450
Pa. (35) ... 229,598 231,187
Ill. (128) ... 263,426 162,694
Ohio (25) ... 220,164 146,356
Some of the Negroes listed above have gone into the Armed Forces. But Democrats fear that many of these, restive at what they consider undue discrimination, especially around camps in the South, will vote Republican in November. The 1944 Republican plank on Negroes reads:—
We pledge an immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which discrimination, segregation, and discrimination against Negroes who are in the Armed Forces are impeding morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation. We pledge the establishment by federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in federal elections, and we favor immediate submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition. We favor legislation against lynching, and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.
F. E. P. C., anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation created wide rifts between Southern and non-Southern Democrats in Congress in recent years. Any attempt by the 1944 Democratic National Convention to adopt a plank covering these specific subjects might widen these rifts.
The length of the 1944 Republican plank on the Negroes reveals how acutely aware the G. O. P. has become that it lost the Negro vote in the last two or three elections, and that it needs the Negro vote back. The 1940 Republican plank was much less specific. It pledged that Negroes would get a "square deal" in the matter of employment in Government employment and the Armed Services must cease. The Negro must enjoy "universal suffrage," and legislation to curb "mob violence" was included.
In 1938 the G. O. P. convention favored "equal opportunity" for the Negro, and pledged protection of his economic status and personal safety. The Republicans would do their best for further employment for the Negro, and they condemned the New Deal policies which took him out of productive life and made him a ward of the Government. (It is this war that has afforded relief for Negroes. It was rarely help.)
For many years Democratic conventions, content to let Negroes vote, were silent about the Negro. However, that of 1940 declared:
Our Negro citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this Administration. We shall continue to use every complete legislative safeguard against discrimination in Government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces.

Smile: Of an moral importance as Hitler's social security laws.

Quote, Unquote

During the past year more than three million babies were born in the United States with the lowest maternal and infant death rates in our history—and this in the midst of a war. The wartime health picture of our country is a record of achievement. Dr. Herman Kretschmer, president American Medical Association.

Charlote.