Progress

to suppose it's fair to say that the et war years with some appreanticipates an outbreak of cial strife in the South. It is easy to soh that conclusion. On every hand ch that conclusion. On every hand indications that new frictions have const under the stress of war, and there is the ready suspicion that, when the end of the fighting affords the thance, groups of both races will return to fight it out. In the absence of any ely circulated statement of the case of us have entirely overlooked the great gains made in race relations during the war-many of which are likely anent.

permanent.

And these gains, or some of them, have come quite apart from the efforts of the FEPC. Not all of them, by any means, have come by Government directive. They have come is government directive. They have come is government of the company of the compan

may come about through co-operation and mutual consent. That, by and large, is the story of improved race relations during the war.

Most of the gain is in the conomic field, where the Negro is a far different man from what he was in 1940. Almost five and a half million Negroes are now at work in civilian jobs, a million more than ever before. And a million and a half of them are in war industry. In the armed services a million young Negroes are serving—and not all of them in menial capacities. A few of them are niwal officers, in a service which has shadned its policy of using Negroes only as mess boys. These men have been trained, disciplined and educated. They will return as far more valuable citizens, with both a new sense of worth and, responsibility. And the heartening thing about the whole new trend is final is has developed with a minimum of a train with title of the extraneous leafured. samg about the whole new trent is that it has developed with a minimum of strain, with little of the extraneous talk about battling for "social equality." It gives promise that the South can progress in its race relations as it wishes: elewly, surely, naturally. In this direction lies hope for a fuller Southern life, which a battle leavers ment out. in which a bi-racial economy need not destrife, but may proceed toward a ser plane with vast benefits for the on as a whole.

King John Speaks

Mississippi's John Rankin knows what unAmericanism is, and always has. Just now he's breathing hard about "sub-versives" and "liberals", and has put on his definition of the guilty in writng. People who:

"Wilfully engage or attempt to engage in any activity intended to accomplish or to said in accomplishing, in any man-per otherwise than by amendment to the Constitution ... the overthrow, or any change in the form of Government ... or any impairment of the rights, priva-lingues or immunities accured or protected. by the Constitution."

These are unamericans, and are to be treated as enemies of the land. If found guilty, under his bill, they may be fined \$19,000, slapped in jail for ten years, barred from Federal office, and be deprived of citizenship, if naturalized citizens.

ens. He is not one with Jefferson, who proclaimed that the country and its in-stitutions belonged to the people, and that it was their constitutional right to hast it was their constitutional right to change it as they pleased, and their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. John has an eye on the people, all right, but it's a baleful one. The enemy of anti-poil tax and anti-lynching legislation sees nothing lu-dicrous in his spirited defense of the Constitution, and no dangers in the Gestapo-like rule with which he seeks

to gag the country.

He is still John Rankin, standpat for of liberty in the United States, unbeliever in the text and spirit of the Con-

stitution before which he bows. He is chief of the enemies of civil rights. And now, behold, he stands forth to judge us all.

It's A Habit

Maybe it will work out all right, but at first glance the War and Navy Departments' intent to ration the sale of cigarettes and tobacco at campe in this country looks inconsiderate. It's entirely in order to have cut down prisoners of war to a couple of ounces of tobacco a week, but all good civilians, smokers as well as those who buy cigarettes because they are scarce, would still rather go short than to have soldiers and saliors put up with cigarette-rationing in ors put up with cigarette-rationing in addition to all their other incon-veniences.

What has been happening is that civillar employees at military establishments could get about all the clearette they wanted (and weren't especially entitled to). So could a soldler's family, and frequently his friends were cut in on the deal. And the ration of six packs a week for each solder and each of his dependents (not, we should think, including Junior) and for each authorized civillan employee, oughtn't to be such a hardship. But it could very easily become a nuisance and a racket.

One almost certain effect of it will be to attach intrinsic value to the cigarette ration coupons. Every holder will consider that he must buy the full weekly allowance of cigarettes, or be out something that is his by gift of the Government, Rationing, however neces-What has been happening is that

Government. Rationing, however neces sary and whatever its good effect, is always a nulsance and an expense. With three and half unrationed years belind them, it does look as though the PXs and the Ships Services might have stuck it out to the finish.

War Memorials

It is a curious thing, but true, that men at peace, horrified and revolted by years at war, turn to raising war memorials which gierly and clevate that grisly business. It has ever been thus, and we cannot break the traditions of the ancients, the Creeks, Romans and Eventhern the effect of the contractions of the section of the sectio Egyptians who, after periods of slaugh tering their brethren, erected the most glorious temples of history in the name

glorlous temples of bistory in the name of butchery.
While the war flames the men who flight it and those they leave behind loathe this sorry expression of the low human spirth. But when it is done, and they are carried away with emotions, they forget the sordid things they have seen and heard, and straightaway commit their newly herole feelings to aculptured stone or bronze, or architectural beauty.

mit their newly heroic feelings to sculptured solone or bronze, or architec-tural beauty.

There is at least one sculptor, Thomas Hofnsby Ferril, who is shanned by the spectacle. He speaks out of experience with making war memorials himself, at the bidding or cities and groups of cilithe bidding of cittes and groups of citt-zens. He knows that, in the days to come, war memorials will be made as beautiful as they can be made, and not only in America and Great Britain, but also in Russia, Germany and Japan. He believes that a beautiful war me-morial betrays every man who ever fought, and always has.

And there is much to be said for his

theory. Why, if we wanted to assault war at its source, in the everyday life of men, should not war memorials be made men, anould not war memoriais be made as ugly as possible, recalling all the vile, foul and stupid things that war is, the stench of rotting fliest, the agonies of death, terror and hunger? Mr. Ferrel's answer is that we love ourselves too much. It is this thing, translated into nationalism, and particulars, that moves us to beautify and glorify war in

moves us to beautify and glorify war in our memorials.

We become confused, after war. We see the glory of our own soldlers, agalantly charging to victory, and perhaps to death; we substitute that for the real face of war. And in the doing we help to send another generation into its cauldron. It is a thing to remember, but we have no hope it will work a miracle. War, when it is done, is too much a glorious, thrilling apectacle. And we cannot remember.

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record).

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record).

THE House was debating the Sists, Justice and Commerce Departments appropriation bill when Representative Jones of Ohio Stores:

The terms of the statute which project thete monits conjected by any department of agency be paid into the Treasury was purchased to be supported to the writer of the continuary terms of the statute which project the monitoring of the continuary terms of the terms of the statute which project the administration of a public trust. When the administration of a public trust, when the administration of a public trust. When the administration of a public trust. When the administration of a public trust, when the administration of a public trust. When the administration of a public trust, when the area of contained the administration of a public trust, when the trust of the trust of

CEARLOTTE AMALIE, V. 1.—The modern Rob

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. L—The modern Sobbinson Oruges.

That come to town.

"Lord Charles Strice, equire of some 300 acres on the isolated Caribbean speck called Feder Island, told the strange story of hew an unional Smithhamb—Hambell—Gorock was unional Smithhamb—Hambell—Gorock and the strange self-made life on a consistence of the strange of the

e. er Island is about four hours' boat ride south of St.

Peter Island is about the Thomas.
Today, he has six children—three of them boys, ranging in age from four to eighteen years.
"I'm only sorry I'm getting a little too old for more," he

In agel 1000 1000 per print getting a little too old for more," no said.

He admits to being a little more than 69 years old.

Bruce said he was in the Brittish diplomatic service when he made his unusual decision to isolate, himself. He was rivate secretary to Lord Gray, foreign minister during the First World War, he added.

First World War, he added.

Gray to be an individualist And. by God, I intend to be an individualist untill I die," he explained.

Bruce - sucked thoughtfully on a homemade cigar (he carries a satchel of them round with, him) and looked pityingly at the jaded journalistic product of civilization.

"You," he said, "should try it."

Now Comes History's Greatest Buck-Passing Contest

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

THE State Department has one bucking-broncho ambassador on its hands and it desen't quite know what to do with him. He is chullent, energetic Patrick J. Hurley, ex-Secretary of Var, exmajor general, now U. S. War, exmalor general, now U. S. wanbassador

Burley's Platitudes rvuriey's Platitudes

At the Kremin, Rurley said something to the effect that he hoped Stalin believed China must not be split up; to which Stalin, of course, agreed.

Then he asked in effect: "You are for a unified China, aren't you, Marshal?" Again Stalin, of course, agreed.

There followed some other questions an innecessor points, and the interview was over. Ambassadur Harriman left by plane immediately for weaking the amount of the control o

and for the control of the control o

The Idyll Of A Modern Robinson Crusoe

In the San Juan (Paerle Rice) World Journal Senat about the little luxuries of life? Don't you

But, what about the little internse of user series yearning and with the little internse to 170 me.

"And, what think of any that dannt sound ally.
Bruce has built one large and rwo small houses on Peter Jaland for his family. He has \$6,000 gallons of white-proclous in these parts—stored, and his power, radio and red garden and the series and the se

ered from his home. The iand organizations of white lime-as moky and rough operation in which his daughters assist. Until recently he made cleareties, and during a recent short-result applies now selling at 8 central space. There are some reall applies now selling at 8 central space are some facility applies. The boys fish in several boats Bruce owns and occasionally a catch is brought to a ready market here. His youngest child was born without the assistance of a

this youngest child was born without the assistance or a doctor.

"I fixed up some signals on the hill—smoke by day, a blaze by night—for the doctor. Very melodramatic, you know. But the baby éame before I could even light up." There were no complications.

MI A LANGE

no complications.

Peter Island has no welcome sign for tax collectors,
(although Bruce pays about 10 pounds a year to the sovereign

Island segs.

Insect pests are negligible—goodly winds grace the island.

About the only big pests are four-foot lisards, which are amphibious. phibious.

Well, what's the catch to this seemingly idyllic life?

If there is any, you'll not get Brüce to tell it, because, as says, "I'm the happiest man alive."

important thing."

However, Brine is making a compromise. Twice a west he holds fassilly become in Bagitat, Daniel His resolution the holds fassilly become in Bagitat, Daniel (their necessary to collected the control of the state of the collected to the collect

TVA, A Partnership

By Marquis Childs

creative dea-te-growing and developing, taking rooms and developing, taking rooms and developing, taking rooms and the rooms and

However, Hurley's telegram somehow or other founcits way to the Chinese Embassy in Washington, which cabled it to Chungking, where the Chiang Kat-shek Government gleefully spread the word that Stalin had agreed to its program. Naturally, Chiang's proram calls for a compounding of the compounding of the compounding of the compounding and the problem of getting the two factions together is right back where it was when Gen. "Vinegar Joe' Still-well demanded that the Generalismo co-operate and was Meanwhile, Stalin may come out with full recognition of the northern Chinese any minute. to their respective homes. The Chinese, in particular, have come to TVA to study every phase of the project. From England and from the British Commonwealth have come many officials who have come many officials who constructed to the property of the prope

NORRIS, TENN, plan similar developments in the

other Americas.

In the broadest sense, TVA Mapart of our foreign policy, It, May and of our foreign policy, It, May art of our strength, part of our favorial policy, It, May are to foreign visitors are interested by our aktractingers, our industries, our great schools and set centers. But they are interested by our aktractingers, our industries, our great schools and set centers. But they are interested by our aktractingers, our industries, our great schools and set centers. But they are interested by the people of a region.

What impressed me more than almost anything else, in a brief tour of the walkey, was one of the chapter of the walkey, was one of the chapter of the people of a region.

What impressed me more than industries one one hilly lead to be being the walkey was one of the chapter of the ch

The Russian Problem

By Samuel Grafton NEW YORK

WE must begin to think about relations between Russia and the West, as a whole. It does no good to think in terms of individ-

are too many incidents.
The incidents frood the wirrs, drench the papers. The first the cidents which would happen if hope of unity had been given by the cidents which would happen if hope of unity had been given by the cidents which would are postar to be two worlds, divided by a line on the man. It is an optical illusion, or is Mr. Churchill executing a switch in policy, now that the

no he two worlds, divided by a line on the map. It is an optical illusion, or is Mr. Churchill executing a switch in policy, now that the same of the switch is switched by the switch of the switchest of the swi

el Grafton

been drawing lines on a map, and cutting things up in our minds of the cutting things up in our minds of the control of the control of the cutting things up in the cutting things up in the cutting things and the cutting things and the cutting the cut

Quote. Unquote

WE must stip Germany of he Warmy, navy, and all of her heavy industries. She must be closely supervised. And let's leave the devestated cities unrepaired. They would be a fine monument to all whom the Germans have murdered in Ruchenwald and elsewhere.

—Rep. Marion T. Bethett, Missouri

centett, Missouri.

German war prisoners should be
thoroughly indoctrinated into the
workings of democracy, Although
forcible indoctrination is probabled
by
should be used. If necessary the
should be used, if necessary
cause the United States is the early
sountry to observe the Cenvention.

—tep. Richard F, Harless (D) et
Arlsons.

dorial job in the world. No. 1 is Moscow. Both China and Russia these days are more important than London, where relations are happy and But in Chungking, the United States has been laboring to get both Chinese factions to fight Japan instead of fighting each other. If they cover in the state of fighting each other, if they state Department is worried sick that Stain will recognize the northern Chinese Communists as as the did the Jabin Government of Poland, heaving us Stain will recognize the northern Chinese Communists as the did the Jabin Government of Poland, leaving us has dvinding support among the Chinese people. To sit in this tough trouble-apot, Roosevelt enthandsome, colorful ex-Chichama oil man and Choctaw Indian attorney, Par Euriey. It was Par's job to try to Con his way back to Chungking from Washington last, menth, Hurley stopped in Moscow where he called on Stalln. It was a very important interview for the purpose of keeping Stalin in line regarding China, preventing him from boiling the traces, renouncing China; preventing him from boiling the traces, renouncing China; preventing thin from boiling the traces, renouncing China; preventing thin from boiling the traces, renouncing China; preventing thin from boiling the traces, renouncing China; precenting them from boiling the traces, renouncing China; pre-

Statesmen At Work

waters with good business practices. We will have nothing except the bare set of total income, which tells us nothing except. The set of the se

No Democrats.
"THE News and Courter is not democrate. It would have restrictions on the auftrage increased. The casting of votes is a privilege, not a right. . . The News and Courter is an unbounded of the cast of the cast

Grand Gesture

WHEN he knew the end was in-wyltable, Justice Holmes made e characteristic gesture. His friend, Professor Fells, Frankfurter, stood by his bedside, concern written in his face. Rurses and physicians

Anything Goes

(A column of irrelevancies and irreverencies, appearing irregularly, If readers run across brief material suitable for "Anything Goes," send it in).

The Doors Will Open

A LETTER from Napolem to Marghin Hell on the control of the

Capital Chaff

Able Judge Lou Schwelenbach of Washington State was definitely offered the job of Sceretary of Laber by Truman but went home to talk it over with his wife. It is the chief man who put across Schwellenbach's appointment. Lou would be an A-1 Cabinet member but in't looking for headaches. . . . William E. Leahy, the District of Columbia's foremost trial lawyer, has been asked by the dustice Department to try the alleged Hiller agents will fanding indictment for sections.

Justice Jackson's Ire