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The Merry-Go-Round

By Draw Pearson

WASHINGTON
Officials are keeping very mum about it, but the entire question of using German prison labor to rebuild Russia has been drawn into a new controversy by a secret opinion rendered by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who has taken over U. S. prosecution of war criminals.

Justice Jackson wrote his opinion to the U. S. Reparations Commission, stating that in his opinion compulsory German labor should not be used to rebuild Russia unless they have been convicted of war crimes.

It is not my business what is to be done with reparations," Jackson wrote, "but it is my business to state the moral position of America in this war. Compulsory labor, he continued, would be required only for convicted war criminals."

Justice went on to point out that German labor taking out of Russian concentration camps in the future would be of little use if they were not used for reparations until they had been convicted of war crimes. He indicated that members of the Gestapo and the SS Elite Guard undoubtedly were war criminals as a class, but that every member of the Nazi Party might not be classified as a war criminal.

Ed Pauley Hesitates

Following Justice Jackson's bombshell, a hurried meeting was called by Secretary Morgenthau's office, attended by Ed Pauley, Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton, the Army, Navy, FEAC, and other interested Government agencies. Secretary Morgenthau vigorously protested this new development. It was pointed out by some that the use of German prison labor had been agreed to at Yalta by President Roosevelt himself and, therefore, could not be changed.

"If we have to wait for the conviction of all these war criminals before we can get German labor," suggested Reparations Chief Pauley, "we may have to wait a year. Meanwhile, there may just be enough Germans to repair the damage to France and Russia." Pauley also made the point that he had been charged by the President with the handling of reparations and, therefore, would have to make the final decision. Secretary Morgenthau agreed to accept Justice Jackson's opinion in principle, namely, that only convicted war criminals could be used as prison labor. This leaves the whole question pretty much up in the air.

However, it has been hinted that Justice Jackson will endeavor to rid groups of Germans as a class, in other words, he may try the Gestapo as a group, not individually, and decide that every member of the Gestapo automatically is a war criminal. This probably will be done with Hitler's SS Elite Guard. Whether a blanket indictment will also be lodged against the Nazi Party remains to be seen.

S. S. Franklin

The incident occurred about the sturgeon airplane carrier Franklin during its recent sea trial on the surface but might have resulted in serious tragedy.

"It Was a Carrier, So Big, Called the U. S. S. Franklin!"



The One's Twin

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Williams of Pineola, N. C., have certainly got a right to be mad at somebody. Five years ago they went to all the trouble to travel out to Nevada, spend six weeks in an auto-trailer camp, pay a lawyer to be Nevada's divorcee, and then get hitched from their respective spouses by the Nevada Supreme Court.

And now the Supreme Court tells 'em their divorces are no good, and the State of North Carolina is threatening to send the two of them to prison for bigamy.

But if the Supreme Court did a bad turn yesterday for this pair, and may another matriculate of the Nevada post-graduate course in marriage, it certainly did a good turn for the institution of marriage in its civil phase. Nevada divorces, the Court reaffirmed, are perfectly valid for legal residents of Nevada. But Nevada is not the sole judge of what constitutes legal residence. North Carolina, said the majority of the Court, was not required to yield her state policy to the dictum of Nevada.

A good deal more of a question is involved here than simply whether or not the Pineola Williamses have been twin all along—though, to be sure, we should think that any act of bigamy which strings itself out over three years and goes twice to the Supreme Court, being defended at every turn, would qualify as true devotion. In Heaven, they may be considered to be married to each other, but in North Carolina they are considered to be a couple with all the other people and for a highly practical reason.

The Nevada divorce procedure is susceptible of a good deal of filialism in that the spouse who is about to be cast aside may never be served with notice of the action pending against him or her. Failure to contest the divorce, which Nevada takes for assent, may actually be ignorance of what's going on. Marriage is a civil contract, and civil contracts may not legally be dissolved unless both parties are given a chance to hear their say.

Our Labor Record

North Carolina's labor record during the war years has been remarkable. The state experienced no big war-time boom, but it was busy enough with industry, new and old, to expect that labor-management troubles might increase under pressure, just as in other states. But it didn't happen so. To the best of our memory there have been only four major cases in the whole period: at Durham, Greensboro, Gastonia and Enka. And this, of course, is tribute to both management and labor in North Carolina.

Most recent of the cases to come to public attention was that of the Coker Machine & Foundry Co. in Gastonia. Having been seized by the Government, it is back in operation after long idleness; its products were badly needed for war, and the shutdown had slowed production. This was the second seizure in North Carolina.

The issues involved at Gastonia were involved indeed. At first, there was a skirmish between two competing unions. Second, the Fourth Regional War Labor Board, after approving a strike during contract negotiations, provided in a precedent-setting order that the company might appeal to have union privileges suspended. Next, the Board decided that the company had failed to comply with its directives, and a stalemate resulted. After some time, the company agreed to meet wage demands, but refused to support maintenance of membership, a principle in line with WPA labor policy. That was the final argument, before seizure.

It thus appears that both labor and management were guilty of causing the work-stoppage in Gastonia, and that the mind, the broken victims of war aftermath? It is a victim, Johnnie Long, Lee Brown—all of them, reached the big time. There are likely others that don't occur to us at the moment, but that's quite a group to send to the top. And don't forget that Saxe Dowell, striking his head on the ceiling of the Breston Woods, was playing in the big-time, too. In his way and his time, he contributed extraordinarily to a long tradition.

US In Germany

Government quite properly took over. It doesn't help the state's labor record at all, but the demonstrators that should have been obvious long ago, but wasn't—there is often more than appears on the surface in a labor dispute, and that it isn't always labor's fault.

The Moscow press has broken out with a rash of criticisms of British-American policy in Western Germany. There are broad hints that we are stupidly, or willfully, making deals with the Donatist government. There are insinuations that we are not doing all we should to apprehend the German criminals of the war.

To Americans at home, deeply suspicious of Russia from the start and wrapped up in patriotic ardor, it must seem that our allies have come mad. We are in this business? What are the Russians talking about? Why they're simply saying the same things many Americans have been saying for months, long before V-E Day. They are saying that we have no policy for Germany, that we are fumbling, that we are muddling the German situation, alienating our friends and coddling with our enemies. And if the Russian source seems uncredible, we might remember back to last week, when Daniel De Luce of American University was explaining the difficulties of a young American lieutenant who is trying to do his job as safety officer in a captured Rhineland city.

The youngster was appalled at our policy. It permits him to appeal to German courts to clear his arrestees, to approach no criminal who has not committed a crime against U. S. forces since occupation began. It prevents him from seizing the small fry of the Nazi Party in his city, from holding known Gestapo informants. He complains that hundreds of Nazi officials and Gestapo spies are walking freely through the streets, laughing at Americans.

He said that the "good" Germans, those who might be persuaded to build a new nation acceptable to us, are timid and afraid to advance themselves, seeing that there is to be no punishment for the average Nazi. And the Nazis themselves, realizing that the Americans are not going to take them into their hands, are soft on policy as weakness, a license to carry on as before. The young officer was bitter in denouncing his policy. He wanted laws with teeth in them—but he probably won't get them. For General Lucius Clay, Chief of the Government in American-occupied Germany, believes, "There will be time enough later to consider the long-range problem of the regeneration of Germany. Our stay in Germany is likely to be brief."

That's what's eating the Russians. They know the story, and realize that we have got off to a bad start. They, like the Germans, do not understand.

Tar Heel Bands

When the stories came back from the gallant carrier Franklin, there was always prominent mention of North Carolina's Saxe Dowell, Johnnie Long, Lee Brown—all of them, reached the big time. There are likely others that don't occur to us at the moment, but that's quite a group to send to the top. And don't forget that Saxe Dowell, striking his head on the ceiling of the Breston Woods, was playing in the big-time, too. In his way and his time, he contributed extraordinarily to a long tradition.

As ranking minority member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Representative Jesse P. Webster, of Michigan, has been determined to reach a compromise with the Treasury that will permit all Republicans, with the exception of a small one of diehards, to vote for the Bretton Woods agreement.

But it not merely his own party that he must cope with. The American Bankers Association is opposed to the Stabilization Fund that is the heart of the Bretton Woods agreement. The association has brought great influence to bear to modify the agreement so substantially that inevitably it would be necessary to call a new conference and try to start all over again.

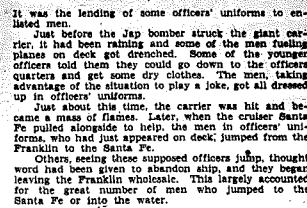
This is in contrast with the reasonable position taken by the Committee for Economic Development, which has proposed fairly simple clarifying changes in the language of the agreement that was signed by 44 nations. The new language does not include the whole lot of diehards, to vote for the Bretton Woods agreement.

What makes Wolcott's compromise influential is that the Treasury sees in the stipulation that the United States can enter into this international agreement as drawn up at Bretton Woods to go ahead, according to the Treasury, and its highness would mean wiping the slate clean and beginning the whole long, painful process all over again.

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Statesmen At Work

(Series, factious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record)
REP. HOLIFIELD (Cal.) on May 22, 1946:
"During the war, the cost of a terrible price in property destruction and an incalculable price in human lives. The cost of the war property has not been estimated to the satisfaction of the war veterans who have drunk to the dregs the cup of sacrifice and suffering. Although the arms of the United States have been extended military victory, we are in the midst of a great deal of death and devastation. As I mentioned on my return from Europe, the war has cost the lives of more than 60 million people in the world. The war has cost the lives of more than 60 million people in the world. The war has cost the lives of more than 60 million people in the world."
"Can victory bring back the millions who were lost in the conflict, the flower of youth in every land?"
"Can victory heal the sick in body and



The Army doesn't want it known, but it has a new way of handling one type of surplus property. In the case of training aids, the Army has a way of handling one type of surplus property. In the case of training aids, the Army has a way of handling one type of surplus property. In the case of training aids, the Army has a way of handling one type of surplus property.

No Secrets Wanted
The films have proved remarkable training aids, with officers claiming that they cut at least in half the length of time needed to teach men such things as first aid, signaling, and just-in-time. Some of the films deal with such technical subjects as secret new weapons, so naturally could not be given to the public, but many others dealt with training mechanics, storekeepers, clerks and woodworkers.

But the Army pictorial service seems determined that these films shall not pass through their hands. Organisations asking to purchase films dealing with these subjects have been told either that there are no surplus prints, or that clearance for general use is not obtainable. Some films, it is true, contain copyrighted music or feature well-known stars. But men in the trade estimate that 90 per cent of the films which would be useful to civilians would require no special clearance, and that clearance could easily be obtained for the other 10 per cent. They recall that Col. Frank Cagney's famous "Prelude To War" and "Battle of Russia" were given universal clearance, yet the Army refused to sell points of these films to 16-millimeter distributors.

Meanwhile Herman Weber and Morris Kaplan, civilian movie experts assigned by the War Department to a special survey, has submitted a secret report from Astoria, N. Y. last Summer the Army burnt an average of 12,500,000 feet of film per week.

It is very important to note that Negro men and women are working side by side with white men and women to produce the much needed war materials. They are working side by side with white men and women to produce the much needed war materials. They are working side by side with white men and women to produce the much needed war materials.

We are definitely in favor of a law for a Permanent Fair Practice Commission, and consider the attacks made against the measure by Representative A. L. Bulwinkle unreasonable and ridiculous. The enforcing FEPC was not created by a law, it is only a commission by executive order, and applies only to war industries and will end when the war is over.

Other nations have their isolationists. The United Kingdom has a very powerful and flourishing set, although they are not quite so frank and articulate as our own. They are not quite so frank and articulate as our own. They are not quite so frank and articulate as our own.

Among the British isolationists are members of the Church of England, men of wealth and influence. Their line, in private, goes something like this: The Americans don't really mean to carry through the Bretton Woods agreement, but they are going to be drawn in as we were in 1929. On the positive side, they argue for a tight system of controls over the Bretton Woods agreement, but they are going to be drawn in as we were in 1929.



"I wanted to poke him all Winter but he helped me with my homework—and now that vacation's coming, he's got the only decent ball and bat in the neighborhood!"

People's Platform

Editors, The News: We, the members of the Charlotte Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have noticed with interest the attack made by Representative A. L. Bulwinkle on the pending bill to create a permanent Fair Practice Commission. We are sure that all the power that you have to keep Christian and Democratic thinking people apart, but you will not be successful.

We can see that you do not know the attitude of the average veteran and not one thing about the returning Negro veteran. We are sure that you have a job in your district and it is desired because of his color. If you are Americans what can you tell him?

Representatives Ervin and Bulwinkle, we as the largest minority group in America have come a long way up. Much too far to back. Each step of our gradual climb and our performance at it during the war years has proven our ability and our right to a good job and a chance for promotion. Each victory has been besides, a personal achievement, a gain for our race, and a justification for our status as minorities to equal job opportunities. And now the trial period has passed, and we are asked to take responsibility to face that gaining the gains already made. How can we proceed to do this? The answer is a law for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission and the "new" Do not forget the Negro vote in Charlotte in the future will be on the side of the representatives who think as we do.

W. E. B. DUBOIS, EXEC. SECRETARY, BRANCH, NAACP.

Charlotte.

The Underground

(The New Yorker)
MAYBE this story is just part of the current folklore, but we know a fellow who says it really happened to him. He went into a hole during the war and he's never been in before, to get some soda water. There was no soda water in the hole, but he was waiting, he idly tapped a coin on the counter. He can't remember just how long it was, but he was waiting, he idly tapped a coin on the counter. He can't remember just how long it was, but he was waiting, he idly tapped a coin on the counter.

Whadda We Want?

By Samuel Grafon

NEW YORK.
NOTES on San Francisco 1. It is impossible to put in a word, or a sentence, or even a paragraph, without the United States stands for at San Francisco. The great shock came when the American delegation refused to sign a pledge of independence for the colonies of the world. We are not in a position to be promoted, but we are not in a position to be promoted, but we are not in a position to be promoted.

2. We are handling quarters-full of ideological weapons to the Russians. They came out for colonial independence. Our delegation has resigned exactly that technical independence does not mean very much, so long as there is "progressive development toward self-government." It would be fair enough if a colony said, "But it does not mean when an independent nation says it is like a rich man's sneer at money. In India, it is China, in Africa, it is Rembrandt."

A Spot of Quait

Idea, faintest as it sounds, to make every telephone, every motor and half all activity for an hour, some day, to give people a chance to ponder for a few minutes on what it is all about, why they are living "What they are living" — James Paul Adams