EDITORIAL PAGE
THE CHARLOTTE NEWS
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Money Costs Money

The calculation which City Manager Flack made for the Council, containing the life history of a $4,000,000 issue from roseate start to bedraggled finish 25 years in the future, had its points of interest. For one thing, it showed that interest charges (at 3%) over the period would total more than one-fifth of the total of the bond issue, or $840,000.

This means that by borrowing, even on a favorable money market, the ultimate cost of any undertaking for which bonds are issued is $1.21 for every $1.00 spent. Plainly, it would be more economical to pay cash.

Trouble is, of course, that the City hasn't the cash to lay on the line nor can it get so large a sum as $4,000,000 in any one or two years except by a bruising increase in the tax rate. That's very true. At the same time, a $4,000,000 bond issue would curtail its future borrowing power, decidedly. And there will be other occasions when the City's wants for new or expanded facilities will be as acute as they are now.

What it comes down to, and what we have made the burden of a sort of subdued, unpersistent and unhopeful editorial campaign, is the wisdom of recognizing that in the life of any growing, progressive city such as this, capital outlays are a continuing rather than an occasional item; that they may be made more economically and more within our known means by paying cash than by issuing bonds, and that seldom has the City of Charlotte found itself so nearly able, with the exercise of a little fiscal ingenuity and patience, to go on a cash basis as now.

An Anniversary

Can you remember the way it was, a year ago today? It was D-Day, and in the pre-dawn darkness of the Norman coast the great grim symphony of the guns opened with a horrendous clamor that was indeed heard 'round the world. All the might of British and American industry, strained to the utmost, was beginning to flow across the Channel.

Can you remember the feeling, when America's heart was in its throat, hearing the compelling news? Everything waited on word from those beaches, though the plants still ground out the weapons of war, and the men still trained and embarked. America could not be sure, you will recall, that their armies could crack the cruel defenses on the Norman coasts.

The beaches had been pounded mercilessly, and the country behind them. The great guns of the fleet had turned the cliffs to rubble, and destroyed many of the man traps which lay on the shore. But still there was a maelstrom of battle, and the way inland was slow, the fighting down that peninsula was bloody. It was only the most uninhibited optimist who could look ahead and predict that within a year the Russians and the Americans, Britons and Canadians who landed in Normandy could bring Germany to her knees and crush German military might completely.

For on that day, you will remember, the Nazi military power completely dominated a continent. France crawled with the columns of the *Wehrmacht*, Rommel was yet alive, quarreling with Von Rundstedt as to the strategy to use against the invaders. It was a long time before the break-through at St. Lo, and the rush across France was undreamed-of. The Rhine, for all we knew, lay far ahead—years, perhaps.

It was July 20, remember, before the invaders began to roll, and five days later before the chase across France began. At that time the Reds crossed the Vistula, and our casualties reached the total of those in the last war. It was mid-August before the landings in Southern France and the 25th before Paris was liberated. It was [illegible] before we began the drive on the Saar Basin, and the middle of that month before the Germans launched the counter-attack in the Ardennes.

It seems so long ago [illegible] that the evil empire has fallen [illegible] possible to recall it at all [illegible] vast and apparently invincible. But it is a year ago that we must remember, that and the dreadful price in life and suffering we paid. We must remember. A year ago today was the beginning of the end, in Europe.

A Man Of Words

We think it was Congressman Maury Maverick who was forever breaking his lance against Washington windmills, trying to drag official Government language down to the level of common understanding, trying to get Washington to say what it meant.

His effect upon the sonorous whereases and wherefores of Washington talk was negligible, but the principle for which he fought is immortal. And in Justice Thurman Arnold, the ex-trust-buster who is now robed and seated on the U. S. Court of Appeals, he has an ally and a champion.

When Justice Arnold addressed himself to the matter of the magazine *Esquire*, its pictures of unadorned ladies, and Postmaster General Frank Walker's censors, he spoke in the vernacular. You could tell what he meant, exactly, and just how much he meant it. He not only tore off the cloak of sham which draped the Post Office ruling against *Esquire* and struck a blow for freedom and the Varga girl, he upbraided Mr. Walker so severely and with such telling effect that we expect the General's every future utterance to be subdued. Specifically:

"He (the Postmaster General) appears to think of his duty under the statute, not as an administration of non-discriminatory rates for a public service, but as analogous to the award of the Navy 'E' for industrial contributions to the war. [illegible] The second-class mailing rate is conceived by the Post Office to be an award for resisting the temptation to publish material which offends persons of refinement.

[illegible] riddle may [illegible] Others are pessimistic. But whichever [illegible] eventually is proven correct, it is clear that the problem had not been solved when the record in this case went to press."

What we'd call telling 'em.

The Sidelines

Quite aside from the pernicious practice of nepotism (under which Senator Kenneth McKellar's family draws down $44,300 annually) most members of Congress have ways and means of making ends meet, and are thus not entirely dependent upon their too-small salaries. This may have been behind the Senate's decision of last week to forego the tax free allowance of $2,500, which may in turn cause the House to back down on that project this week.

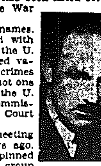
There was at least one Senator who was hopping mad at the decision of his colleagues. New Hampshire's Bridges (himself vice-president and trustee of a bank, treasurer of an agricultural foundation, and director of an insurance company) declared: "Apparently the Senate wishes to go on record as being in favor of making the Senate a millionaire's club." He suggested that the present salary of $10,000 would restrict membership to men of wealth.

The fact is that most Congressmen have some income aside from official pay. Most of them are lawyers, many of them still members of firms back home, who receive remuneration, if only for the use of their names. There are 30? lawyers in Congress, 34 business men, [illegible] farmers, 33 publishers and editors.

And in addition to their Congressional salaries there are valuable perquisites. One of them is what amounts to a free $[illegible] life insurance policy [illegible] member. However, though it appears that opponents of the tax-free raise had some basis for their objection, [illegible] and that Senator Bridges' merit [illegible] upon the table, [illegible]

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson



WASHINGTON

DESPITE all the ballyhoo about grandiose plans for the trial of war criminals, the real fact is that as of this writing not one Nazi has been listed for trial by the American section of the War Crimes Commission.

The British have proposed names. The Russians have gone ahead with an undetermined number. And the U. S. Army has tried and punished various Nazis who committed crimes against American soldiers. But not one name so far has been listed by the U. S. section of the War Crimes Commission under the U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson.

Furthermore, at a secret meeting held in Washington a few days ago, Justice Jackson would not be pinned down to conviction of any large group of Nazis, such as the Gestapo or SS Elite Guard, before Christmas. He even said he wasn't sure they were guilty under International Law.

How peculiar the whole runaround regarding the trial of Nazi war criminals is, has just been emphasized in a confidential report to the White House by Herbert Pell, former Minister to Portugal and Hungary and until recently U. S. chairman on the War Crimes Commission.

His confidential White House report dated May 23, 1945, follows:

Pell's Secret Report

"Late in June 1943, I was appointed American member of the War Crimes Commission by President Roosevelt. I immediately went to the State Department and in a few weeks was ready to sail. I was informed that the British Government did not want the American Commissioner to get to England until the Commission was ready to meet. I discovered afterwards that no such suggestion had ever been sent through the American Embassy in London.

"I tried to get as assistant, Professor Sheldon Glueck of Harvard, who was willing to come, and a friend of mine, Paul Lienau. The Department sent neither of these gentlemen but preferred Mr. Lawrence Preuss. After a very short time in London I discovered that a part of Mr. Preuss's duties was to write private letters, mostly abusive to me, to Mr. Sandifer of the State Department, who in turn gave them to Mr. Hackworth, the legal adviser whose division had charge of war crimes in the department. When I discovered this I told Mr. Preuss that he should file his private letters of this character with the commission's documents. He did file some of them but not all.

"In February, 1944, I moved, in a committee of the War Crimes Commission, that crimes against whomsoever committed for reasons of race, religion, or political opinion should be treated as war crimes. Mr. Preuss, although officially subordinate to me, rose in committee and opposed this suggestion.

"A few weeks later a British general sent me by special messenger a document marked secret, for which I had to sign. Mr. Preuss asked to have some copies made of it. I refused to allow this but told him that he could see the original. Shortly thereafter he was discovered dictating a copy of this document. I confiscated the copies, the stenographer's notes, and the carbons and immediately reported to Ambassador Winant, representing the President, that I could not accept the responsibility of secret documents if anyone in my office could abrogate to themselves the privilege of making copies.

"Mr. Preuss was immediately returned to the United States but to my surprise instead of being reproved for making private copies of military secret documents he was placed in honor in the State Department and has been maintained and is now in a responsible position in San Francisco. These facts are known personally to the Secretary of State.

Religious War Crimes

"During the Summer of 1944 I was chairman of a committee of the commission. This committee recommended that crimes committed because of race or religion should be treated as war crimes and a letter to that effect was sent to the British Foreign Office on the 29th of May and immediately thereafter to the State Department.

"The British Foreign Office did not answer this letter and eventually Sir Cecil Hurst, chairman of the Commission, resigned because of the refusal of the British Government to answer. In spite of vigorous letters requesting adequate instructions on this subject I received none from the State Department.

"About the close of the Summer we recommended the setting up of mixed military courts and the preparation of an organization along the lines of the FBI to apprehend war criminals as soon as any part of Germany was occupied. The last of these recommendations were sent in Otcober, 1944.

"I returned to the United States in December, 1944, and found that nothing had been done about any of them. In my opinion, had these recommendations been acted on there would today have been adequate machinery for the immediate trial of war criminals.

"My protest in December resulted in the failure of Congress to appropriate $30,000 for the commission and I was told not to return. The State Department, however, did find adequate money to maintain an office in London with an adequate staff of stenographers; in fact, everything that was needed except the salary of the commissioner, amounting with allowances to about $6,000. I offered to serve free but this offer was refused.

Roosevelt Gave OK

"I then went over to the White House where I discussed the matter with the President. The last words that he said to me were, 'Go back to London as quickly as you can and make yourself chairman of the commission.'

"That afternoon I went to the Secretary of State expecting simply to shake him by the hand, say goodbye, and return on the next boat. In the Secretary's office I found Mr. Hackworth and was informed that I could not return at all.

"When I asked Mr. Hackworth, in the presence of the Secretary of State, why he'd allowed me to go over to the White House and discuss this matter with the President in ignorance of the fact that I could not return, thus making a fool of the President and me, he answered that it was none of his business to keep me informed and that in any case, 'you are the President's appointee and not mine.'

"Since then four months have gone by and nothing has been done, no courts have been set up and no system of law has been accepted for the trial of war criminals.

"The effect of this course by the United States is manifestly harmful to our prestige in Europe. There are more than a hundred million people in Europe who for four years have been living in terror, kept alive mainly by the hope of ultimate justice. Most of these people would prefer the leadership of the United States but if they can get nothing from us they will turn to the leadership of some other country. The importance of this subject from an international point of view can hardly be overestimated."

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"Here she comes again, and I know what she's going to say—according to the recent survey we ought to have plenty of pork chops and we must be hiding 'em!"

A Million Casualties

THE Army-Navy casualty list has gone over a million for the first time. Last week the American University at Washington, D. C. announced that its experts estimated the cost of World War II so far at more than a trillion dollars ($1,030,000 million), exclusive of property damage and Chinese expenditures, of which U. S. expenditures were $280,000 million.

Although U. S. casualties have risen to 1,002,887, the number of soldiers and sailors involved is lower than this total, because there is some duplication in the figures. Some men have been wounded more than once, yet each time they became ineffective for action is counted. More important, the total contains the number of 104,867 listed as prisoners, of whom 90,000 have been released.

Sobering though the figures are, there is consolation in the thought that more than three-fifths of the total casualties are wounded, and that only 3 or 4 out of every hundred wounded later succumb. In fact, more than one-half of those listed as wounded are able to return to duty. In World War I, 6 or 7 of every hundred wounded succumbed. As was to be expected, the proportion of deaths to total casualties is higher in the Navy (40 per cent) than in the Army (25 per cent).

Still another consoling thought is that perhaps 10 per cent of those who have died in the service would have died in civilian life. The total number in the uniform on V-E day was over 12,000,000, and prior to Pearl Harbor the death rate for males of 15-24 years of age was 2.2 per 1,000, for male 25-34 years of age, 3.3 per 1,000. (Those in the service undoubtedly represented a better health sample than the total male population of the same age grouping.)

The total number who died or were wounded in the Army and Navy during World War I was 343,422, so that total American casualties in this war are now almost three times those of that war. American participation in World War I covered 10 months, but the period of actual combat hostilities by the Army was only 7 months. American casualties per month of actual hostilities have been only one-half as great in World War II as in World War I, with its costly trench warfare—about 24,000 per month this time, 49,000 last time. And three times as many are in the uniform now as then. There were more deaths from disease (largely influenza) than from battle in the U. S. Army in World War I.

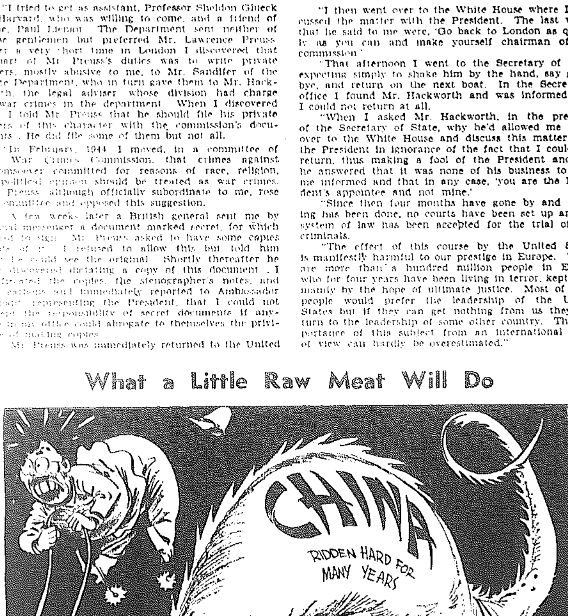
Total casualties in the British Empire forces, in action 2¼ years longer than the American forces, have been higher than in the American forces. Prime Minister Churchill on Tuesday announced the British total as 1,128,315, of whom 307,201 were killed. In addition British civilian casualties from bombing totaled 146,760—60,585 killed and 86,175 seriously wounded, with more than 150,000 others slightly wounded.

The British Empire total for World War II includes 102,875 Canadians, with more than 40,000 deaths, one-third in the Canadian Air Force. Total British casualties have been slightly more than one-third of those in World War I.

Last Dec. 15 Churchill told the House of Commons that 6 to 7 million Germans had been killed. A report from London last March 8 said that Hitler had admitted to 6,300,000 killed, 3,000,000 "seriously" wounded, 3,200,000 prisoners. These estimates may include civilians—a recent dispatch from an American correspondent in Berlin puts the German Army deaths at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000. German Army deaths in World War I were about one-half as large.

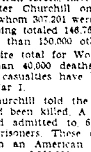
Last June an official Russian source in London put the number of Russians killed, prisoners, or missing up to that time at 5,300,000 exclusive of wounded. An American press association dispatch from Berlin on May 9, 1945, estimated the number of Russian soldiers killed as from 6,000,000 to 7,500,000, and the number of Russian civilian deaths the same. One estimate from China gives the deaths in the Chinese armies as 3,000,000.—Editorial Research Reports.

What a Little Raw Meat Will Do



We Need To Talk

By Samuel Grafton



NEW YORK

RUSSIAN troops have no rule against fraternizing with Germans. A number of writers have pointed to the paradox that Russia, which continually calls on us to be stern with the conquered, allows her own soldiers to mingle freely with the German people, sets up bakeshops and hospitals for them, and lets them run their own municipal governments. The Soviet press, which frequently denounces Miss Dorothy Thompson and other writers for advocating some form of rapprochement with some sections of the German people, has recently scolded its own journalist, Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg, for declaring that there are no good Germans.

The situation is not quite as paradoxical as it appears. The answer probably is that Russia has a definite plan for Germany, at least for the portions under her control; she is never going to allow these areas to become a menace to herself, and with her mind made up on this point she can afford to use surprisingly lenient administrative devices. Tougher about final goals she can afford to be tough in day-to-day operations; after all, she does not suspect herself of secretly planning to build up an anti-Russian Germany.

The paradox, if there be one, lies on our side. We are much less clear than Russia about what we ultimately want for Germany; and we are much harsher on a day-to-day basis; we won't even speak to the Germans. In a sense, we have no policy for Germany at all, and we avoid contacts with Germany, because if we had contacts, we would have to have a policy. The no-fraternization order is one way of saying that we don't know what we're about, a way of postponing decisions.

Our approach is spotted with uncertainties; we don't allow an American trooper to talk to a Jungfrau, and that is hard policy; but we leave almost the entire fascist-industrialist group, Hitler's armorers, unmolested, and that is soft policy.

Our list of war criminals totals only 3,218 names; that list is too short to cover the real centers of fascist influence and militarist thinking in Germany. It is a list, largely, of professional Gestapo agents, many of whom are cynical criminals of no particular inherent philosophy, unimportant, though vicious, opportunists.

Most writers on the subject have felt that there are from 100,000 to 200,000 Junkers, industrialists, Army officers and professional fascists, who must be removed if Germany is to have a chance at self-development. We have left the whole shooting-match as it is, all lumped together, with the German people, and we won't speak to any of it, but that is no answer.

It is as if there were a gnawing doubt in the back of our heads, a feeling that we might someday want to have a kind of a German something as a barrier against the spread of Bolshevism; but we don't like this thought, we don't even like to feel that we have it. And so we are both soft and tough; soft enough to worry ourselves, and then tough to prove to ourselves that we are not soft. But it all adds up to no plan, and our motives are split and divided, and are, in part, hidden even from ourselves, as motives based on fear not infrequently are. If we get rid of the real fascists in Germany, we would not be afraid to talk to those who are left.

It all comes down to the point that we cannot have a clear approach to Germany until we have a clear approach to Russia. The our confusion mirrors the other; while the Russians are in an excellent strategic position, politically, because they do have a clear approach to Russia. As do so many other fronts, this one cries out for a big three meeting, to reach a settlement and avoid a future in which there will be two Germanys, one organized and functioning at Russian hands, while other wobbles directionlessly through the days and years.

Have We Forgotten Faith?

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

IN his long speech on the world organization being shaped at San Francisco, Senator Robert M. LaFollette expressed the growing doubts of many people who hope with profound earnestness to see a world league formed that will embody not merely power, but faith as well.

Senator LaFollette was, of course, an isolationist. He still believes that it was unnecessary for Americans to be involved in the war. But he denied, in the course of his speech, that he was [illegible] rejecting all attempts at organization and his insistence [illegible] conception of the need [illegible] the core of security [illegible] put his finger on [illegible] of San Francisco.

We must either have a democratic international organization set up to enforce a just peace which can be [illegible] or we shall not be willing to take the logical [illegible] these two objectives, or we will [illegible] even though we may [illegible] with the program of imperialism, [illegible] balance of power and military alliance, [illegible] the worst aspects of both policies and none of the benefits of either.

[illegible] to be the course we are embarking [illegible] the powers are giving lip service to a [illegible] world organization while all the [illegible] the instruments of imperial expansion [illegible] in the past. And as Senator La Follette [illegible] this is not Russia alone.

It is [illegible] against the Soviet Union [illegible] the beam in your own eye. We talk about having the greatest Navy and Air Force in the world. At the insistence of our Navy Department, the question of trusteeships has been blurred and confused so that we can keep strategic islands in the Pacific while maintaining a fictitious "trusteeship."

To buttress what Senator La Follette said on the floor of the Senate came the story, through a crack in the wall of Argentine censorship, of what, as the correspondent of the New York Times put it, that Argentina's dictators have established a kind of Fascism worse than anything in Italy. This is the statement of correspondent Arnaldo Cortesi who observed Italian Fascism for 17 years.

New and cruel repressions have been ordered since Argentina signed the Chapultepec agreement, which was a pledge to live up to the freedoms guaranteed by the creed of the United Nations. This was happening at the very time that the deal was being put through at San Francisco to admit Argentina to the United Nations conference.

That deal and the brutality with which it was forced, was a shock that has had repercussions not at San Francisco alone, but around the world. While Nelson Rockefeller appears to have been the principal author, he was assisted by two professional diplomats of the old, backward-looking school that has contributed so much to misunderstanding.

One was Avra Warren of our own State Department. The other, perhaps equally influential, is Robert H. Haddo, Counselor of the British Embassy in Washington for Latin-American affairs. Haddo was formerly Counselor of the British Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Some of the [illegible] early in April that the San Francisco conference be postponed because of the obvious fact that the imminent end of the war would preoccupy top policy-making officials with problems that could not be put off. This suggestion was drowned in the chorus of those who said it was now or never, that any postponement would be fatal.

Statesmen At Work

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

THE House was treating Rep. Patman [illegible]

Mr. KEEFE. [illegible]

Mr. PATMAN. [illegible]

Mr. KEEFE. [illegible]

Mr. PATMAN. [illegible] not yielding for a speech.

Mr. KEEFE. [illegible]

Mr. PATMAN. What I said I meant and I am not going to back down. I gave an example of [illegible]

Mr. KEEFE. I asked the gentleman a fair question.

Mr. PATMAN. I have given an illustration of consumer subsidies in answer to the [illegible]