EDITORIAL PAGE
THE CHARLOTTE NEWS
W. C. DOWD, JR. PUBLISHER
J. E. DOWD, EDITOR
BURKE DAVIS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1945

## The Emperor

Japan, however incongruous it may seem, has a constitution of which she is very proud. It was issued in the name of the Emperor in 1889 twenty years after the feudal lords had given over their property to the Emperor by Prince Ito. And this document declares among other items that:

1. The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal. 2. The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

He shall not be made a target of secretory comment nor one of discussion.

The constitution was declared to be a gift from the Emperor, and not a concession to demands of the people. Amendment was made dependent upon the Emperor's initiative and no limitation was placed upon the power of the government to curtail privileges of the people. Religious freedom was allowed the people so long as it was not antagonistic to their duties as subjects.

But the document also makes the Emperor subservient to the Army and Navy, the Genro and the Privy Council. The Minister of War must come from the Army, the Navy Minister from the Navy and no government can be formed unless the Army and Navy approve the ministers. The Genro ceased to exist in 1940 when the last of its members died; the Privy Council picks the premier. Another provision gives War and Navy Ministers alone access to the Emperor at all times, so that he is often dominated by these officials.

During the war, Army and Navy staffs have increasingly used the device of holding councils of state in "his presence", and having him issue "rescripts" on important matters. As recently as 1941 Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Minister of Home Affairs, said in an address:

"Japanese national polity is unique in the world. Heaven sent down Amaterasu with a mission that his progeny should reign over and govern Japan for ages eternal. . . . Dynasties in foreign countries were created by man . . . while Japan has a sacred throne descended from imperial ancestors. Government by men may collapse but the heavenly-created throne is beyond man's power."

These statements, so obviously false to the rest of the world by now, still grip the people of Japan. And that, we suppose, is the wherefore of their reservation in the offer of surrender.

## Sheep & Goat

Out in Chicago a strange romance is taking place. The Hon. Edward J. Kelly, Mayor, one of the chief worshippers at the feet of Franklin Roosevelt, and Col. Robert McCormick, the most vicious of Roosevelt enemies, are that way about each other.

It was Kelly who kept swinging the vast Chicago machine for Mr Roosevelt, and Kelly who begged him to run for the third and fourth terms. It was Kelly who planted his sewer commissioners at the convention microphones to cry for FDR's renomination. Kelly was the faithful one, all right.

It was McCormick who became the very first among Roosevelt-haters, and aimed a running fire of invective and calumny at the President. It was McCormick whose interests became known during the Roosevelt reign as the Vermin Press.

Not long ago when Republicans staged a testimonial dinner for Col. McCormick, there was Edward J. Kelly at the speaker's table, paying the gaudiest tribute of them all to Roosevelt's bitterest enemy.

And when Honest Harold Ickes was about to lose his Chicago apartment house for nonpayment of taxes, so Drew Pearson reports, it was Kelly who finally ordered the property sold—so that *The Chicago Tribune* could buy it and laugh at The Ick. The deal was narrowly averted, but the teamwork of Kelly and McCormick was plain to see. A strange affinity, what?

## Double Standard

Any citizen sweating to beam a career on Capitol Hill these days has a difficult choice before him: He may aim at the Senate where prestige is great or he may switch over to the House side, where the pay is much better.

The Senate retreated into recess without voting itself a raise or a pension—but the House easily attended to the business of voting itself $2,400 extra expense money, and in addition voted raises for several House employees. The boys and girls of the lower chamber have 'em outnumbered, and they're making it pay.

The House Parliamentarian, for example, was making $6,500, compared with $6,500 for his Senate counterpart—and the House gave him a raise of $1,000 plus an additional $500 so long as the incumbent is in office. That runs his salary up to $10,000. If he could just get some more expense money, he'd be doing as well as a Congressman or Senator.

There is the chaplain. In the Senate he draws $1,600; in the House, $2,500. The House Journal Clerk gets $7,000; the Senate Journal Clerk, $5,000. The House Postmaster draws $5,000; the Senate Postmaster, $3,600.

The same scales run through the long list of House and Senate employees. Thus the young politician who can forego the traditional frock-coated dignity of the Senate, and the chance to be on hand when appointments are approved and treaties made, will be wise to latch on to the money-making majority. The revenue bills start in the House, you see. And that ain't all.

## The Look

A shudder, something like the concussion from an atomic bomb, must have passed through the textile industry of the Carolinas when in Friday's *News* it learned that John L. was here in person, saw John L's physiognomy, the two-cent word is mug; beamine beneficently and heard John L. quoted as follows:

> Mr. Lewis said his business through this section is to observe the chemical, textile and some other industries which the CIO has set out to organize.

"We have received a lot of inquiries from people in this part of the country who think we ought to send in some organizers."

For unionizing other than in coal fields, Mr. Lewis uses United Mine Workers District 50, an offshoot of the parent union (and we mean runt) by one of John L's toughest lieutenants. It is UMW's catch-all, and a rather up-and-at-em outfit.

To have John L. peering specialfacie (leering, if anybody prefers) at the textile industry raises decidedly horrid thoughts, particularly for the industry itself. By contrast with The Look, the Textile Workers Union of America CIO assumes high respectability and a touch of benevolence.

## Trouble, Trouble

If you suppose that the atomic bomb plunged the world into a mess of new problems of war and peace, you still haven't heard the worst. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties reminds us that the "serious crisis" already facing us because of lack of reconversion planning is now "greatly magnified" by the new bomb.

Here we are. We've been planning our cars off all during the war to develop a terrible weapon with which to win the war—spending billions—and now that the job is done we're in an awful mess. If we'd just struggled along with ordinary little old bombs, and let the war drag along its peaceful, natural way, we could have averted this crisis.

The Federation suggests that the use of the bomb makes it imperative that Washington get together and whip up some legislation guaranteeing full employment, the protection of civil rights, the FEPC and so on. This, it says, must be done immediately.

We can't stay out of trouble. We diverted thousands of laborers to work on the new bomb, and have new employment to more thousands of Japanese construction workers—and now we've blasted ourselves into unemployment. We can't win. Why did we ever sweat over this horrible boomerang, anyhow?

---

The Waves' new call for recruits is addressed to women in her prime. That is between 20 and 36 or the best thirty years of her life.

---

For disputing the decision of an umpire, the owner of the Chattanooga ball club was thrown out of his own park. Which reminds us: what does anyone hear these days of Sewell Avery?

## Statesmen At Work

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

MR. RICH: Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from a good, sound, honorable constituent, Jeffersonian Democrat from my district, and during the course of his letter he wrote me as follows:

"A school boy asked his father, 'Dad, what is meant by the phrase 'business is business'?' After a moment's thought the father replied, 'My son, that literally means the getting and the spending of other people's money.' Congress is guilty of just such a skin game. I like the expression of Ben Franklin, 'I have economy exceedingly and willful waste woeful want.'"

Now, that comes from a Jeffersonian Democrat, and I submit to him for it be, cause, I think the same applies, does it not, cannot understand why the Members of Congress keep on spending and spending, retain on the pay rolls of the various departments Government employees that are not necessary when these employees could be utilized in private industry, industry in the war effort, or for civilian requirements. I hope that President Truman will insist that these departments cut their personnel to the point that we have only a 40-hour week in Government.

For instance, Members of Congress can well go to their home for a much deserved vacation. Could you not have your republican friends call me and send me confidence in our Government if you were able to say, I am executing to economize and give a real sound business administration in Washington. I wonder how many of us feel in our own hearts that we can save time and money if possible. Many of these departments we have been experimenting and will be experimenting can be eliminated. Just remember that every time you try to eliminate an agency you will have powerful pressure from that agency to keep it. Eliminate the unnecessary agencies. Reduce the number of Government departments and employees, others may oppose doing so, but I am for it. That is one of the most important things to be done at this time. I send a plea should be made before you go home.

## History of Warfare

I have been thinking, for instance, about the history of war. In the old days, wars didn't hurt so many people. Knights in armor had their tilting joists. Fair ladies applauded. Those who could afford it sailed off to the crusades. Wars were more localized, affected fewer people, and that was one reason they dragged on for years without people rising up and revolting.

Then, gradually, wars got to they affected almost every man, woman and child. . . . Actually we in this country were the first to practice total warfare. When Sherman marched through Georgia for the express purpose of destroying the ability of the South to support its armies, he was carrying out exactly the same principle as the atomic bomb. It took him longer to root out the agriculture, the industry, the economic structure of the South, but the objective was just the same. . . .

Then in World War I and now World War II, we went on to bigger, better and more finished instruments for spreading destruction, until today the civilian population suffers most of all.

So now, as in days of old when knights were bold, do the men who make war get out and fight the wars which they create. They stay behind in bomb-proof shelters with their charts and their telephones, while vast conscript armies of men who have no choice in the matter, join their women and children, who starve and are bombed out behind them, do the fighting and the dying.

So now, as of August 5, the day we dropped our first atomic bomb on Japan, we have reached the point in warfare which was absolutely inevitable, the point at which either we stop going to war or mankind reaches its own end.

# The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

GAITHERSBURG, MD.

IN a weak moment this writer yielded to the importuning of the wife and after five straight years of pounding out a column every day Sunday, Fourth of July, Christmas and St. Swithin's Day, decided to take a vacation.

But what a time to take a vacation!

Out of all the days in the year, President Truman chose the first day of this alleged vacation to announce the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Japan.

Then Joe Stalin, after keeping the world waiting three years, chose the exact moment when this ex-typewriter-pounder was wielding a pitchfork in a Maryland hayfield to unleash 1,000,000 troops along the Siberian border.

Next came the second atomic bomb and so on—until I have concluded that I was right after all, and I never should have taken a vacation. But being only fifteen miles from Washington, I am coming back to work—at least intermittently.

However, there is one advantage to being out in the Maryland countryside where the phone doesn't ring every five minutes and folks are interested in other things besides what change President Truman will make next in his Cabinet. You can get a clearer perspective of today's tremendous events and what they mean to future mankind.

### Brass Hats Plan War

Already scientific planners for the next war had been working secretly on such weird things as bases on the moon from which they could launch huge rocket bombs on any nation; plans which would seem ludicrous and laughable were it not for the deadly achievements of science in other directions.

Already Gen. William Donovan and his Office of Strategic Services had been planning a worldwide espionage network to operate in peacetime by which we could spy on other countries.

Already Admiral Ernest King had drawn plans for 73 warships not to be completed until three or four years after the war, which peace-spring Jimmy Byrnes knocked out of the budget because they were not needed and obviously were aimed at future use against only one country—Russia.

Already the War Department had been spurring a campaign for peacetime conscription, never before adopted in the U. S. A.

In other words our top planners were largely ignoring the hopes and ideals for which this war was fought. Already they were plunging ahead toward the abyss of the next world war, blindly oblivious to the awful state in store for them. They were plunging ahead just as if another war were a foregone conclusion—until Aug. 5, and the atom bomb over Hiroshima.

Now a cold chill has crept over the world, even over the hard-boiled war planners, though not over all of them. The day after the results of atomic bombing became known, the New York News came out with an editorial urging that unless Canada share with us her uranium deposits, we should forcibly take them.

### Good Neighborliness Pays

This is the kind of jingoism on which war feeds. And it there is one thing we have learned in this country, it is that being a good neighbor pays dividends. We have only to look at our vast borders with Canada and Mexico, minus a single armed guard, or at the thousands of people commuting every day across the Rio Grande or the Niagara or the Detroit River, to see that we of North America have led the world in neighborliness. And when you remember that our trade with Canada, Cuba and Mexico is greater than with any other three countries, obviously good neighborliness pays.

Except for off intervals, when we landed Marines in Nicaragua or Haiti, we have not tried to lord it over other people. We have tried on the whole to respect the rights of others. We did not dam off all the water in the Colorado River from Mexico, but divided it peaceably by treaty. We have made plenty of mistakes, but perhaps we have come nearer to putting Christianity to work on an international basis than other major powers.

But even so, we have not kept out of war.

So the problem of preventing future wars is very deep and very difficult. It goes much deeper than the United Nations, which, to start on the right direction, has very severe limitations. It gets down to education, to the churches, and to carrying out the basic rules of Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

How we can do all these things—but we must do it, or see civilization vanish from the earth.

# The President's Biggest Job

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

DURING his absence in Europe, President Truman was criticized by some liberals and laborites for not having prodded Congress into passing legislation necessary to bridge over the economic gulf between peace and war. Now, with Russia's entrance into the struggle giving rise to predictions of a quick end to the war, the President's critics will probably feel themselves even more outraged in their views.

The man in the White House months ago was projected into one of the toughest spots in all of history but a sense of humor and it's fortunate he has. This expression may cause him to smile a little wryly as he reflects on the difficulties of an office that has become impossible in the extent of the load it puts on one man.

When he took the oath of office, Truman had a clear choice. He could shoot the works; pile everything on Congress; ask the inevitable quarrels which certain essential legislation will touch off to be settled in the context of those measures necessary to give this country leadership in world affairs, the responsible leadership that must go with the overwhelming power we have developed.

The new President chose the latter course. He did everything he could to get along with Congress. It was his first duty, as he saw it, to help bring about ratification of the world charter, to take this country into the Bretton Woods agreement and the United Nations food organization.

Fortunately Members of Congress can well afford to come home for a much deserved vacation. Could you not have your republican friends call me and send me confidence in our Government if you were able to say, I am executing to economize and give a real sound business administration in Washington. I wonder how many of us feel in our own hearts that we can save time and money if possible. Many of these departments we have been experimenting and will be experimenting can be eliminated. Just remember that every time you try to eliminate an agency you will have powerful pressure from that agency to keep it. Eliminate the unnecessary agencies. Reduce the number of Government departments and employees, others may oppose doing so, but I am for it. That is one of the most important things to be done at this time. I send a plea should be made before you go home.

Now, of course, that it in the past. In the short space of three months we have taken great steps into the future. They are steps that cannot be retraced even though many would like to turn us back on the path along which we have come.

On the military side, too, great steps have been taken. Russia's entry into the Japanese war was planned at Potsdam. Other momentous decisions reached at that historic conference undoubtedly embraced final plans for Allied victory. Those decisions rounded out the whole mosaic of our foreign program.

Now the President must face up to difficult domestic issues. An active politician, he knows better than those of us on the side lines that the honeymoon is not just about at an end. He must make decisions which will offend some of his conservative friends in Congress. Some of these may be willing to go along with him on the foreign program. He may make these decisions because the fate of his administration turns on them.

The President must get the country ready for a quick shift of gears from war to peace. The gears jam in the course of that shift, and they will jam unless we act quickly, the nation can be pushed into a depression from which recovery would be long and painful.

### A Fight Coming

Higher unemployment compensation benefits underwritten by Federal aid are necessary to cover the transition period. That is an immediate step against mass unemployment. If the unemployment does not come, then we will not have to use the umbrella.

To get that through Congress will take a fight. Other necessary measures will be stoutly resisted on Capitol Hill.

We do not have two months in which to wait. The impression has grown here since the President's return that he will be compelled to call Congress back into session long before Oct. 3. In fact, even before this appears in print, a Presidential call may have been issued.

That will not be popular. Congress needs a rest and a change. It is important for Congressmen to find out what people back home are thinking and saying. But if the President decides that quick action is essential, then he will summon the lawmakers back in Washington.

He must decide the issue of the size of the Army and Navy. That is bound to create opposition, no matter what he does.

All this has accumulated while the President has been at Potsdam. He couldn't possibly have done it all at once. Let's give him credit for what he has achieved.

"Everything turns out for the best after all, dear—if we had been able to get Pullman reservations for a vacation trip we wouldn't have this money to lend poor Uncle Charley!"

## Emperor Of Japan

By Editorial Research Reports

What has been the place of the Emperor in the life of Japan? Is the Emperor the keystone of the political religious and social life of Japan or is the whole God-Emperor tradition no more than a myth in which little credence is placed today? In the first case the removal of Emperor Hirohito might be followed by complete chaos—forcing prolonged Allied occupation of the whole nation. In the second case, it would serve to clear the way for the political reform along democratic lines which is one of the Allied objectives.

The history of the divinity of the Emperor—as taught in Japanese schools—may be summarized as follows:

The parent gods—Izanagi, the male, and Izanami, the female—descended to a small island created from chaos by stirring the tip of Izanagi's spear when he slipped it into the primeval sea. From their union created the home islands of Japan. Izanami died in giving birth to the god of fire, but from the body of Izanagi the other gods sprang forth — including from his left eye, the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu, who ruled the heavens. Amaterasu decreed to people the earth Ultimately she sent her grandson Ninigi, accompanied by lesser gods, to the Island of Kyushu. In 1660, the great-grandson of Ninigi became the Emperor Jimmu, first ruler of Japan. The present Emperor Hirohito is the 124th in direct line of descent.

These traditions are the source of the contention of a God-Emperor, and, as the basis of the Shinto faith which originally was a kind of nature worship indigenous to Japan.

### THE YIGIL

Jimmu reported his assumption of power to the Sun Goddess herself, and in the ceremony which marks this act of filial piety all Emperors and political personages, to the present day, report affairs of state as Shinto ritual dictates. It is this ceremony which marks the accession of an Emperor to the throne—for being divine, no Emperor is ever crowned. Observers, however, a night-long vigil is held which the soul of the Sun God descends, enters into his soul, and he is greater, held to be the extension in human form of the eternal spirit of his ancestors.

According to the British historian Brinkley: "Though many of the Japanese Emperors have sought to rationalize the events recorded in the Records and Chronicles, the great bulk of the nation believes in the literal accuracy of these accounts, as it has found its faith in the great bulk of the Anglo-Saxon people believe in the Bible—cosmogony and its miracles."

Japanese historian Yoshie Matsuoka has written: "Without the Emperor, neither Japan nor the Japanese, as known in the Records and Chronicles, could have existed. There is a Japanese conviction that would also be inconceivable. The instant the Emperor were removed both Japan and the Japanese people would cease to be. No country outside of Japan has this institution. This is the greatest thing we have to boast in the world."

Although Jimmu is described in Japanese history as an "emperor" this first ruler and his immediate successors were little more than tribal chiefs, superior to others only in their claimed descent, for the country as a whole was divided among powerful clans. Gradually the imperial clan gained in power, and the seventh century political power was largely concentrated in the imperial family and its gods became national gods. Gradually the Emperor was ruled by an hereditary line of leaders headed by the Fujiwara family, which retained power until the twelfth century.

### HE GETS RICH

In 1167 the first of the Shoguns or military dictators was raised to power by the Emperor. Under the rule of the Shoguns the Emperor completely isolated and the seat of government was moved to what is now Tokyo, apart from the court. It was to the Shogun that the affairs of state were taken.

In the seventeenth century stern measures were taken by the Shogunate to pacify the country, to freeze it in a social order and to perpetuate feudal privileges. No person was allowed to change his occupation without the consent of the Shogun. A sword hunt was ordered in which farmers were deprived of all weapons. A sharp line was drawn between the warrior class and the working class. The system led inevitably to discontent. Rich merchants joined with groups of the Samurai, or warrior class, lesser feudal lords revolted and members of the imperial court provided the ideological base for a reform movement with the cry "revere the Emperor and expel the Shoguns," having themselves exacted reference and reverence for the Emperor, found the challenge difficult to meet. In 1868 the last of Shoguns was overthrown and the famous "charter oath" of the Emperor Meiji was issued. Since Meiji at the time was only sixteen years of age, it was again a case of those surrounding the Emperor ruling in his name. The absolutism of government by oligarchy was not fundamentally altered, the country was ruled in fact by the Genro or group of Elder Statesmen.

The problem of unifying the nation was met by greatly enhancing the prestige of the Emperor. The court was moved to the actual capital, the Emperor was enriched, the traditional Shinto religion was revived, making the Emperor spiritual head of the state and emphasizing his divinity. Mass education was undertaken to permit indoctrination of the people with the old traditions of the Emperor-God and the subjection of Japan. Subservience to the state was taught as a duty. Old feudal loyalties were transferred to the Emperor.

## Famous Trials Of History

(A prelude To the Trials We'll Soon Witness)

By H. L. GOLDEN

Very likely that the forthcoming trials of Goering, Ribbentrop and other war criminals will be regarded as important and worldwide interest all of the famous trials of the past. A study of some of these court room epics reveals not only the dramatic genius of Shirley's long struggle to make this a better world to live in. What makes it all the more remarkable is that the production or drama immortalized by writing genius could match the stark nakedness of life portrayed in these actual happenings in the course of human relations. Some times the trial of an individual really was the trial of a nation, as in the case of Socrates, while society itself was brought to the bar of justice. In other cases it was just plain murder for gain that revealed the eternal struggle for a better world was demonstrated in all its stark nakedness.

I would like to sketch for the readers of The News a short outline of these most famous of all trials in history, as a background for the impending crime trials which we will witness during the coming days. These could world famous trials in order of their occurance under the most important way as human drama and its results were far reaching, many instances extending its effect upon our lives today.

1. Trial of Cataline in the Roman Senate.
2. Trial of Police Lieut. Becker for the murder of Hermann Rosenthal, the gambler.
3. Trial of Joan of Arc.
4. Trial of Katherine of Aragon for divorce by Henry VIII of England.
5. Trial of teacher Scopes in Dayton, Tenn.
6. Trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfuss of France.
7. Trial of Leopold and Loeb.
8. Trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White.

It is strange phenomenon to realize that in these court room trials we run the gamut of all human emotion and human experience. Here we have nobility and degradation, patriotism and dishonor, extreme passion, a fearless husband, a betrayed wife, a nation's honor sold by an individual, sordid murder for profit, and an individual brought to trial which resulted in his accusers being convicted.

Indeed, we have everything, all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune which unfortunately appear to be part of mankind's attempt at intellectual advancement and the long struggle up the ladder of human progress.

In the next few articles we will sketch an outline of these eight most widely publicized trials of the past and which in the annals of history may be but a prelude to the events through which we are living today.