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Friday, August 27, 1943.

Stealing The March

While men fight and others are busily engaged in prosecuting the war, a certain group, conspicuous for its make-up, is apparently out to steal the march for a postwar set-up. Possibly it is timely that attention and consideration be given plans for the postwar period, and there is no objection in this quarter as long as the problem is attacked after a democratic fashion. We are unalterably opposed for a certain group or certain groups to take charge, ignore the millions and set out on the basis of a drip or crumb economy; that is, where the few wallow in luxury and the many exist off the crumbs falling from the heavily laden tables.

The rejection of Woodrow Wilson's peace plan no doubt prepared the blood bath through which millions of men are now passing, but shortsighted handling of economic problems on both a domestic and international scale helped foment the present trouble. The plans of the few months old Committee for Economic Development are not known, but it is sincerely hoped that no one class or even a limited number of classes will steal the march, but that all classes, rich and poor, regardless of color or creed will be remembered, that the memory of those who have bled and died and those who are yet to bleed and die will not be pushed into the background.

When the Committee for Economic Development was aborning back in the early part of last January, no objection was raised when Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, announced its top personnel. We have no objection to the big business man entering the picture with postwar plans, but we do object and strenuously to a policy that packs the committee with big corporation heads who represent directly or indirectly a tight coalition of the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and independent big business men. They have a place on the committee and they are entitled to that place on the committee, but we would remind Mr. Hoffman that there are farmers, factory workers, clerks and the millions of other smaller groups who are entitled to a place on the committee and who have a right to be heard before any plan is clamped around their

It is a bit strange that within two weeks after Hoffman announced the birth of the Committee for Economic Development that the House of Representatives announced the death sentence for the National Resources Planning Board, a democratic agency that was representing the interest of all groups, big and little, rich and poor. Apparently that was the first step to

turn postwar planning for the well-being and security of America, as a whole, to the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce and Big Business. And now the committee comes along with an expanding membership including such men as Wallace T. Holliday of Standard Oil, W. W. Holloway of the Wheeling Steel Company, B. K. Brodie of a big soap company, Tom Johnson of the Commonwealth and Southern Alabama Power Company, and so on and on, the list including economic royalists, labor-baiters and enemies of the New Deal, for the most part.

We would not condemn these men for something they have not done, but we would call their ettention to the failure of the old National Industrial Conference Board, a product of the last war period. It will be recalled that the NAM along with eighteen trade associations took the lead in organizing the NICB. In 1920, L. W. O'-Leary of the National Metal Trades Association said, "The NICB is of great value in that it is bringing uniformity of thought and action among employers, woefully lacking in the past. We are thinking together." And what came out of their thinking? Their planning, coupled with some other factors, to be sure, brought 1929. The policies were unchanged in the early thirties, and the history of that period is still fresh in the memory of the millions. And yet the Committee for Economic Development refer to the work of the old National Industrial Conference Board.

While the committee members may recognize problems as they relate to millions outside their own little band, and may steer clear of isolationist theories, the foundation is not very inviting at this time for a sold structure pointing toward economic stabilization and lasting peace. The committee members will do well to remember that millions of young men participated in World War I and left peace and economic planning to the few, that millions of young men more recently have bowed to the call of war but that they will not bow down upon their return and see a lop-sided economy established and the way paved to another war by any one group or chain of groups.

Let the committee weigh the cost of war against the cost of liberal policies and act accordingly. Let the committee recognize all groups after giving due consideration unto itself, but let it refrain from stealing the march on others outside their realm.

Fighting Dollars

Christian Science Monitor.

It may be true, as someone has said that "Seldom comes a loan laughing home," but never did individuals have greater reasons for sending a loan smiling on its way than underlie the opportunity to "Back the Attack with War Bonds." Victories in North Africa, Sicily, Russia, and the Pacific, developments in Italy, effective bombings in Germany, Rumania, and elsewhere on the Continent, have eased the burden in many a heart and brought that much closer the time when America's fighting lads will be setting glad faces toward home shores.

This increase in the Allied offensive tempo calls for a corresponding acceleration of every kind of home-front effort, not the least of which is the purchase of war bonds. Thus the Third War Loan campaign which is to open on September 9th aims at a national minimum goal of \$15,000,000,000 the greatest financial task ever undertaken by any nation. Since commercial banks are to be excluded from purchasing the securities, the success of the drive will depend on the readiness of each individual to make every available dollar a fighting dollar.

The American public already has placed many billions in war bonds, and loyally surpassed original goals in the two previous bond campaigns. But the men in the service have not stopped with one victory, or two, or three; they continue to put forth everything they have into the onward push for total victory. September will show how the home folks are keeping



Reds Look West



MILITARY EXPERTS believe that the triple Russian drive against the Germans (shaded area) has as its goal the Dnieper River. It is predicted that at the end of the summer rainy season the push to the Dnieper will provide the Soviets with a springboard for a winter campaign.

Know the **AMERICAS**

SAN MARTIN

February 25, 17778-August 9, 1850 Not only as a hero but also as a

great and unselfish character should the memory of Jose de San Martin be cherished throughout the Americas. He lives in history both as a military genius and as a good and inhappy mest.

Born in Argentina, of Spanish parents, he spent the first three years of nis life in an Indian village on the Uruguay river, of which his father was governor. Later the family moved to Buenos Aires and from there to Madrid where the youth was educated and where, at the age of eleven, he joined the Spanish army as a

During the next twenty years he fought with the Spaniards on many fronts, but his heart was always in his native Argentina. When, through the young Creoles (Spaniards of American birth) who went to Europe, he heard of its discontent and of its purpose of gaining independence from the Metropolitan government be left the Spanish army in which he was now a Lieutenant Colonel and sailed for the land of his birth. When he arrived there, many thought he might be a spy. The case of a young Spanish officer who had not been in Argentina for twenty odd years and who came back only for the purpose of liberating it, was indeed an unusual one. But they soon changed their mind about him when they saw how bravely he led the rebel charges against the enemy. San Martin's plan for the liberation of his country was a bold one

at the point where the Spanis were the strongest. With this scheme in mind, he asked to be made Governor of Cuyo, close to the Chilean border. There, at Mendoza, the capital of the province, in penury and destitution and in the greatest secrecy he organized and trained an

In January 1817, with baggage, guns and horses he led his forces across the high passes of the Andes range, a feat never accomplished be-

Acreage Of Sweet Potatoes Should Be Increased

The acreage of sweet potatoes has been increased in all sections and growers should prepare for grading, curing and storing the crop, in order that it may be marketed in an orderly manner, say Extension offirials at State College. If farmers attempt to "dump" their sweet potatoes on the market in a green state, the market will be glutted and the price support measures will not be able to take care of the situation. The Agricultural Engineering Department at State College will be glad to assist you in working out curing and storage problems.

fore and only comparable with Napoleon's crossing of the Alps. The Army of the Andes composed of Argentine soldiers and of Chilean patriots led by Bernardo O'Higgins, overcame the King's forces and won the independence of Chile. San Martin next undertook the liberation of Peru. The Argentine and Chilean Army moved on by sea and, after several months, occupied Lima, the royalist stronghold, while the independence of Peru was proclaimed. As here was no one to head the new nation San Martin proclaimed himself Protector of Peru.

But the hour of disillusion had come. Certain elements in Peru accused him of being selfish and amoitious because he had made himself protector of their country. The Spanish army threatened from the mountains. The sailors demanded their pay. The Army of the Andes itself turned against him. San Martin decided to go to Ecuador to meet Bolivar, for only he could help him. What happened at this historical

a free hand, unembarrassed by any step into the glory of history. interference. This was perhaps the finest act in his glorious career.

meeting no one knows for sure; some there too, people had turned against think that Bolivar asked San Martin him believing that he should not to leave Peru, others believe that have left them to fight with others. they disagreed over the form of gov- Discouraged and ill, he sailed for ernment Peru should have. The fact Europe where, in August 1850 he is that San Martin withdrew from died poor and forgotten by all, nevthe struggle in order to give Bolivar er guessing that very soon he would

C. B. Coltrain is here from Norfolk Turning to Argentina he found that, for a few days.

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