SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1946

Notes On The UNO

We can't escape the feeling that the organisation of the United Nations in London—plausible sound, orderly though it may be—is as unreal and as irrelevant as an echo.

All the trappings of world government are coming into focus; the horseshoe tables, the dejeations earnesty lockeying for parliamentary advantage the listoric speeches weighted with the second of the All the trappings of world government

to be dutifully discussed by intelligent people, but never with heat or with

We have sent our representatives to London and armed them with considerable power, but the first vital question to face the Assembly is decided by President Truman in Washington, casually, at a press conference. The United States will, of course, retain under its sovereignty those captured bases it deems essential to its security, he said, and his statement is considered here as though it had nothing to do with the UNO, and is generally approved. No Congressman arises to protest, or even to point out that a principle has been enunciated that will apply equally to all members of the UNO, permitting any nation to determine, without interference or discussion, what areas, now conquered or to be conquered in the future, it must control in order to feel secure.

Yet it is not the President's pronounce-We have sent our representatives to

Yet it is not the President's pronouncethat disturbs us and leaves us with this feeling of unreality. It is the absence this feeling of unreality. It is the absence of debate, the lack of public interest, the calm atmosphere of passive agree-ment that means only one thing— Americans regard the United Nations, not as a base upon which a real world organization can be erected, but as a complete and final entity as it now stands. complete and final entity as it now survive and vive the contract the New York Times is delighted with can people.

Ever since Walter Reuther, speaking on behalf of the United Auto Workers in the General Motors strike, involved that wage dispute with economic prin-

ciple, there has been a growing tendency to regard all current labor troubles as

to regard all current labor troubles as a contest between giant corporations bent on destroying the system of collective bargaining and power-drunk labor unions bent on socializing industry.

This view, generally accepted by the extreme lefth and the extreme left, probably contains an element of truth when applied to certain specific cases, and yet it is difficult to adjust it to the coming strike in Bis Steel. From the be-

coming strike in Big Steel. From the be-ginning, both Philip Murray of the Steel orkers and Benjamin Fairless of Unit-

Workers and Benjamin Fairiess of Unit-ed States Steel have confined their pub-lic statements to the wage issue, and even as the negotiations finally col-lapsed yesterday there were no ideolog-ical asides to becloud the fact that the company and the union simply couldn't. find common ground between the 15 cents an hour offered and the 25 cents

By the time this appears in print, it being tossed around in the General Mo-

tors strike will be spilling over into the steel dispute. But, it is clear that com-pany and union, acting in good faith, went just as far as collective bargaining could take them.

the definition of UNO as "A town meeting of the world", and rules out the possibility that from the meeting there will grow in time a federation empowered to settle international differences without recourse of arms. But, without that stated goal the United Nations Organization embodies no real hope, for it can never be more than a convenient place to exchange diplomatic notes.

If the United Nations is to become, in fact, the hope of the world, it is already clear that the member mixinon must surrender some part of their national sovereignty. This cannot be done quickly quelty and simply—it will come only after years of struggle and violent debate, and yet, except in such unlikely places as the columns of the New Yorker the issue has not yet been raised in America.

America.

The question of a powerful federal union of the American states was debated for 75 years, and finally settled by a Civil War. There were good, honest, eloquent men on both sides of the question. As late as the 1820s Randolph of Roanoke was proclaimins: "Asking one of the states to surrender part of her sovereignty is like asking a lady to surrender part of her chastity." Political parties were built around the issue, and the fature course of the nation was charted in its settlement.

That is the atmosphere in which the extent of our participation in the United Nations Organization must finally be determined: the degree of sovereignty we abandon must be measured and shaped in a great partisan debate, a debate that leaves the issue sharp and clear before the American people. merica. The question of a powerful federal

clear before the American people.

And, since we have not yet had the argument we cannot yet have reached argument we cannot yet have reached an agreement; our passive acceptance of membership in the United Nations Organization does not indicate national unity of purpose; our representatives in London cannot proclaim our willingness to sacrifice our national rights so that universal rights may be compounded into law, for we have never been asked to give them up. And it is this, we think, that will soon doom the UNO—it might survive dissent, it might veen survive another war, but it cannot survive another war, but it cannot survive another war, but it cannot survive. survive another war, but it cannot sur-vive the complete apathy of the Ameri-

Mr. Fairless, in rejecting President Mr. Fairless, in rejecting President Truman's 18th-cent compromise, perhaps showed a greater degree of stubborness than did Philip Murray, who finally accepted it, but, as he pointed out in his final statement, he shad reached his limit when he came up to 15 cents. And, of course, Mr. Murray could fogically point out that the President has offered to raise the ceiling on steel to compensate for the wage increase, and that he had made no objection, an action which represented a considerable triumph for the company. The steel strike is a tragedy, of course,

considerable triumph for the company. The steel strike is a tragego, of course, for delay in settling it will also mean a delay in settling all the other labor disputes now crippling the whole reconversion program. But now, at this last minute before the union and the company bring up their heavy propaganda batteries and the air is filled with flying half-truths. It is well to consider that both parties to it tried honestly to prevent it. prevent it.

And, before either party is prejudged

And, before either party is prejudged in the light of the public's bitterness at being deprived of easential goods, it would also be well to remember that here in the United States an employer still has a right to offer any wage he deems fair, and an employee still has a right to refuse to work for it. That is what is known as free enterprise, and, like all enduring principles, it stands even when it is inconvenient.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal:

The Problem In Burley

Free Enterprise At Work

ley tobacco grower pose a tough problem, which is as much a human one as it is agricultural or economic. Everywhere one looks, there is the complication of human

Kentucky is up to its ears in burley this year, and although some farmers and their spokesmen seem unwilling to admit it, this fact is bound to be related admit it, this fact is bound to be related to the steady decline in prices as the great tawny flood pours onto the auction floors. True, other suspicions as to the reasons for falling prices are being aired, things like a buyers' conspiracy and official apathy if not lill-will and inevitably the contumery of OPA, but these are standard accusations which are just as standard accusations which are just as likely to be false as true at any given moment. The diagnosis that seems to be soundest is reported from emergency conferences of tobacco growers at Shelbyrille and Cynthiana, to the effect that the production-control program has been loosely administered and that matters are not because the production of the prod ters are not going to be mended until something is done about the illegal to-bacco, planted in excess of allotments.

This is where human nature enters the picture. When tobacco hits 50 cents a pound, or even considerably less, a man can afford to pay the present lo-cent penalty on excess production and still make his profit, and this is what is bound to happen. The man with a all allotment or no allotment at all

The condition and sorrows of the bur- the golden flood as well as his neighgame. And so the stock piles grow.

The natural answer, as the growers themselves have suggested, is to reduce themselves have suggested, is to reduce acreage allouments and increase the penalty on excess tobacco. But here again we find that the economic equation is distorted by human nature. For while it is deemed quite whee to balance supply and demand by reducing bushey acreage we are reminded of proposals coincrease the acreage of flue-cured or bright-leaf tobacco, grown in the Carolinas and Georgia, which obviously would create a competitive disadvantage for linas and Georgia, which obviously would create a competitive disadvantage for the air-cured leaf. If, however, reduction of burley is opposed on this ground, one wonders where the competition of vol-ume will bring all producers in the end, except to the 8-cent tobacco of their nightmares.

It all seems to add up to a necessity

It all seems to add up to a necessity of re-examining the entire situation of tobacco production in the United States, from local allotments to a fair division of types based on experience and requirements. The war has thrown many things awry, even to the world's taste in cigarettes, and what is going on right now in Kentucky may be the labor pains of a new system of production and distribution and of a scheme of planning in which all the remedies so far suggested will be only the beginning. In the meantime, reduction of acreage and a sharper eye to the excess look like good stopgaps.

Vinegar Joe Sees Chiang As Dictator

WASHINGTON

General Probably will not write hit can be a considered to get out of the fact of the fact

... v. coons (Chiang's brother-its. Before he west to Chira, Sidwell had insisted on being superme military commander. Once in China, however, he found himself balled at every turn. Of 253 divisions in Chiange of the condity two ragged, usequipped divisions. The rest of Chiang's Army either loafed around in china community had been supermediated that China would let the Alles win the war. Stilwell said, happened."

He added that it wann's all at the fields of the china would let the Alles win the war. Stilwell said, happened."

happened."

He added that it wasn't all directly the fault of Chiang Kaishek. Chiang would send a message to some local chief. asking
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
have the men but not the supplies. Then, after sending the men,
he would send a message to the
Japas that the lines were pretty
week at the control of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
o NAZIISM IN CHINA

men had just pulled out.

NAZIISM IN CHINA

SINALISM IN CHINA

SINALISM IN CHINA

SILIVEL could not get entitudisilivel could not get entitudisilivel could not get entitudia

Better that the could not get entitudia

Better that the could not get entitle that

Better that the could not get entitle that

Feet and the could not get entitle that

China. we don't like the kind of

Could it's to much like the Hitler

Government—and we won't bein

Consequent—and we won't bein

Contain wouldn't be able to get

two blocks from his house.

"It's Nazikm all over again—

"It's Nazikm all over again—

"It's Nazism all over again— a dictatorship at the top by the GIMO with the same sort of economic base we fought in Japan.

of conomic base we fought in Japan.

"As for the question of permitting the Communists to retain their Army, why there's many the communist to retain their Army, why there's the GIMO'S Army. His Army isn't a National Army — it's strictly an Army of the Nationalist Party, 18st as much a strictly and the Communist Army."

Stilwell said he had never gone to North China to see the areas under Communist control; the control of the control of

own inspired by Jap agents, Stilwell snorted.
"Not at all," he replied. "Those
poor people simply don't like to
have to pay the tax on their land
5 years alsed—and they don't
like to have to pay an annual tax
on their land four times a percently
reported to President Truman that
the Chinese had signed a secret
agreement with the Russians, giving them far more trade rights
than Americans—despite the ships,
we have turned over to Chiang
Kai-Snek.
WETERANN BROWNERS

Snek. VETERANS' PROBLEMS

Rai-Shek.

VETERANS' PROBLEMS

Li-Col. R. P. Bronson, chief of
the contact and service branch
of the Veterans' Administration,

said the colone, a two-titted of the colone, a two-titted of the colone colone



The People's Platform

The 139th Birthday Of Robert E. Lee

forever in the memory of all who respect and admire true nobility of charge and admire true nobility of charge and admire true nobility of charge and admire true and admire true and admire the properties of the British Army:

The following tribute was paid him by Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army:

I have met many of the great men of my time but Lee alone impressed me with the feeling that who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer metal than any other man. He is stamped upon my memory as a best and the stamped upon my memory as a best and the stamped upon my memory as a best and the stamped upon my memory as a best and the stamped upon my memory as a best and the stamped upon my memory as a best and the stamped upon the

able hell of war."

The BTHE EDUCATOR"

The Same spirit that gave the great gave the great gave that gave the great gave the great gave the great gave the great gave that gave the great gave that gave the great gave the

The 139th Birthday Of Robert E. Lee

By MRS. J. R. CARSON

C. L. EE. though deed, still liveth. His greatness and goodness when aliked and intellectual strength and associated with moral purity. His greatness was consistively and the second of the second and sentiment that united more hearta and more minds than will ever be known.

What more can any one say that memore can any one say that more hearta and more minds than will ever be known.

What more can any one say that memore can any one say that make more hearta and more minds than will ever be known.

What more can any one say that memore can any one say that memore can any one say that memore the campus of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington. Virginia, is this inscription: "To the glorious and immorbide memore than will ever be known.

What more can any one say that memore the campus of Washington and Lee University, at Lee unsurpressed as a warrior, he was no less conspicuous as a complete and perfect model of a true gentleman. His mind will endure spect and admire true nobility of character."

BRITISH TRIBUTE

The following tribute was paid him by Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army:

I have men many of the great prize of a many who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer and who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer and the presence of a many who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer in the presence of a many who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer in the presence of a many who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer in the presence of a many who was cast in a grander mould and made of different and finer in the presence of a many of the great present of the stream of the south for the presence of a many of the great present and the presence of a many of the great present of the stream of the south in the presence of a many of the great present of the south for the presence of a many of the great present of the great pre

'American-Type Smile"

By J. F. W. DAVIS

wages then let them go back to country they come from as we are overrun now with low breed from the old weak-minded people from the old weak-minded people from the old weak-minded people from the old country. What we pure, true laboring people want is peace, happiness, with kindness and a big American-type smile, with God in our mind.

"To Have A Home

To dave A Home To Come To ... CHARLOTTE To wish to congratuate you on the editorials you ran in The Exws on Charlotte's housing situation. I'm a veteran and was here before the war broke out and atill have no place to live. What did we fight for? To have a home to come to or not? Or was it surlives?

ping.
 Col. Alfred McCormack, special assistant to the Secretary of State.

The biggest and most manly thing a man can do when he has done wrong is to own up to it.

—Bishop James P. de Wolfe, Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Of all the peoples in the world, ne American people are the most air-minded.

—Gen, Carl A. Spaatz, deputy com-mander, Army Air Forces.

mander, Army Air Forces.

The Russians must realize that any shot on the Turkish-Russian frontier may become the first shot of the third World War.

—Ahmet Emin Yalman, Turkish publisher,

The All Or Nothing Boys



ROSE-COLORED GLASSES

ENGINEER GLASSES
Dren when they go to Russas, they feal to see the glaring and obvious human imper-fections. To say that they wear rose-col-ored glasses is a childish understatement. They would reshape America in this same pattern of imagined perfectibility. They and earnestly, but always within their own frame of reference.

They would need for the control of t

frame of reference.
They would press down the great mould of communism, shearing away every vestige that failed to conform. So many drive-partly idealism, partly frustration, partly excentricity—feed the deliusion of perfectibility achieved through force.

must senieved through force.

These deluded people believe their opportunity will come in a "revolutionary situation." Toreshadowed, perhaps, by the triumph of Soviet arms throughout the world. The believe the boys back home." This fits perfectly into a program to reduce America to impotence.

kence.

Next, take the extreme Right. If the extreme Left believes in an impossible perfectibility in an unantainable future, the extreme Right believes in an equally impossible perfection which existed in a past than there was. If only, say the extremists of the Right, we could go back to that past, we should be perfectly happy.

One explanation may be their own inse-curity; their fear of losing what they have devoted their entire lives to putting together. They labor under the delusion that if we could only go back to that dream past, all would be well again.

could only go back to that dream past, all would be well again.

There would be no unions, no rhallenge to their authority. All Americans would again be equal. Each man would dig and delve in Prof. Harold Laski came to New York recently to tell us that there is no middle way; that the only choice is one extreme or the other. I think he is wrong. I believe the other. I think he is wrong. I believe the other. I think he is wrong. I believe the other is that the only choice is one extreme or the other. I think he is wrong. I believe that the other is that the other is the other in the total the other in the same of human brings, accepting the need for change and adjustment in the age of the machine.

But this is no guarantee that we will get the other in the way of the machine. The forces of deteast and destruction are persistent and determined in this fateful moment.

Samuel Grafton

Waiting For The Blow-Off

NEW YORK

NEW YORK
SOME of the Inancial papers are printing
a duil little slow about the flour millers:
flour millers being, as I understand it gerfite
men who devote their little.
for some reason, to grind,
the backing in sex intereast and sustained dramatic
construction, and yet perhaps it is worth kicking
around herefor a minute
or man to be the sex of the sex
around here for a minute
or the sex of the sex of the sex
interpretation of the sex of the sex
interpretation of the sex of the sex
interpretation of the sex of the sex
period of the sex of the sex of the sex
period of the sex of the sex of the sex
period of the sex of the sex of the sex
period of the sex of the sex of the sex
period of the sex of the sex of the sex
period of the sex of the sex of the sex
period of the sex

animal, with hot eyes durting this way and that.

For the millers have been receiving a Gorermment subsidy of 80 cents a sack, to keep
the price of bread down; but the same
better than the same of the same
better than 100 cents and the same
better than 100 cents and
but the same of the same
that the same
that while with the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
that
the same
the

THE DARK PATCH

they need to configratulate you on the editorials you ran in The News on Charlottes housing situation. I'm a veteran and was here before the war broke out and was here before the war was to strike?

What did we fight for? To have a home to come to or not? Or was it strikes?

VETERAN.

Quote, Unquote

Duinto the large was the war, we actually knew more about the Japanese than they knew about the date when controls are scheduled to ake who controls are scheduled to the date who controls are scheduled to the date



"But I HAVE to take time with my makeup, Mother—it isn't as if I were married and didn't have anyone looking at me!"