# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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# **A New Era In Labor Relations**

IF THE Test-Hartley Labor Bill becomes law—as even's certain at this writing—an era in abor history will have ended are that saw a tremendous increase in union membership and power, and also new many spectacular abuse of that pow-

mion membership and power, and also awe many spectacular abuses of that power.

Labor's sine, the Congressional supporters of the bill argued, had-smade union enths mandatory. It was an argument in which most of the people, including the President of the United States, concurred. And yet, from the beginning, it was clear that, the Congress could not distinguish between the mandate of the people and the clamoring of labor's traditional enemies. The Tart-Hartley Bill was shaped by political pressures. The Republican leadership made no secret of its desire to emhersa the commitments to organized labor; it refused to send him a series of separate bills aimed at correcting specific shanes have been send to the commitments to organized labor; it refused to send him a series of separate bills aimed at correcting specific shanes have been send to the series of the s

Unfortunately these political considera-

tions-plus the hysterical yammering of tions—plus the hysterical yammering of the union bosses—have served to obscure the Taft-Hartley Bill itself. Labor's rabid enemies and uncritifal firends have reduced the issue to black and white, when in fact it is a peculiar and disturbing shade of gray. A good many objective critics, including some who could not be classed as friendly to organized all—none of these in his veto message, but they were lost of these in his veto message, but they were lost, we fear, in the passionate outcry as the House voted to override.

Mr. Truma at least recognized, as the

the House voted to override.

Mr. Truman at least recognized, as the Congressional majority apparently did not, that when one era ends another begins. He believes that the measure will serve it sprimary puntitive purpose—to weaken the uniton bargaining position while strengthening the employers—but he does not believe that this will necessarily gurantee an era of peaceful labor relations. He fears that instead it will under in renewed strite and discord "which will plague the nation for many years to come."

and discord "which will plague the nation for many years to come."

Pethaps Mr Truman's fears are as unjustified as the union cry that the working man has been enaised. Yet the political background of the bill, the ambiguity of many of its sections, and the spirit in which it was shoulded through Congress hardly warrant the conclusion that it is a statesmantike and workable solution to the nation's industrial lils.

The people wanted something done to increase the responsibility of unions and thereby improve labor relations. If Mr. Truman's analysis is correct, the Taft-Rartley Bill does not meet this test. Only the passage of time can prove or disprove the validity of his Judgment.

#### The Bulwinkle Bill Should Be Vetoed

MONG the collection of knotty prob-ment passed along to President Tru-man in recent weeks is the Bulwinkle Bill szempting the rallroads from the anti-trut laws. The measure, sponored by the Congressman from our neighboring dis-trict, has passed both houses and will be-come law unless the President once again

crict, has passed both houses and will become law unless the President once again exercises his veto.

The case for the Bulwinkle Bill is plausible enough on its face. Its juroponents concede that their purpose to to allow competing railroads to join in the fixing of rates, a practice that now constitutes a violation of the various Federal anti-monoply statutes. But they also argue that the railroads are in a special category, already being subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The ICC, they insist, must finally approve the rates established by the railroads, jointly or otherwise, and therefore provides all the protection the public needs.

All of this is true enough, in theory, but opponents of the bill have argued, which is the provides and the ICC has been and they raise an excit time to fix rates only in the public interest, why should they fear the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice? The railroads claim they have been "harassed" in the past by Justice Department a ni-t-trust investigation and court action, but the record does not indicate that these cases have been frequent enough to constitute a major handicap to railroad operation.

The history of the railroads is not such as to support their pies for special dispensation. The ICC came into being a generation ago in response to nation-wide indignation at the manner in which the carriers had placed their own interest above the publics. The South's bitter economic experience, which led finally to a recent Supreme Court decision finding the railroads guilty of unfair rate discrimination, indicates that the ICC has not succeeded in ending these abuses.

ending these abuses.

The Allanta Journal raises the valid point that the Justice Department's effort to maintain railroad competition under maintrians where the maintain points out, is the free enterprise systems, blasfor method of protecting the public interest. If the railroads move into monopoly status, as they would under the Bulwinkle Bill, they would be inviting even more aggressive Federal supervision and ultimately even public ownership.

ership.

We concede that railroad rate-fixing is a complicated and little-understood business. It is quite possible that the railroads some statutory relief which will enable them to work in closer co-operations with the railroad provide that provide that should provide that by abropating one of the result of the railroads themselves.

#### General Eisenhower's Retirement

General Eisenhouver'
THAT cryptic announcement from the
War Department Bureau of Public Relations apparently confirms the recurring
rumor that General Eisenhower is ready to
retire—probably to accept appointment to
the presidency of Colum bia University.
Since the General is hale and hearty and
not crowding the retirement age, it seems
proper to speculate upon the motives that
prompted him to this decision.

It is curious indeed that the nation's
top-ranking soldier should be willing to
step down at a moment when are
heading for another military crists. And it is even
more cirious that an Administration that
has shown a marked predeliction for converting military men into diplomats should
allow one of its most skilled negotiators to
depart from the Federal service.

There are no positive indications that
General Eisenhower differs with the Administration on foreign policy; the Chief
of Staff is too good a soldier to allow any
such impression to get abord while he is
still in uniform. But there has been a

strange note of gloom in his public ad-dreases of late. Plainly, the renewed em-phasis on military preparedness has not impressed him as a happy development, as it would most professional soldlers. He has seen it instead as a symbol of failure. In an address in New York a few weeks ago, Gen-eral Eisenhower said:

For too many generations, too much of the world fias taken it for granted that war is a normal part of human life, whose penalties can be lessened, not by rooting ing so large and powerful a war machine that defeat would be impossible—the equiv-alent, say, of maintaining fire depart-ments on every street corner while build-ing cities of tinder and tissue.

ing cities of tinder and tissue.

Perhaps we make too much of this, perhaps the General's motive is no more complex than the natural longing of a man who has led a strenuous life for the quiet, dignity and peace of a university campus. At any rate it will be interesting to see what our greatest soldier has to say on the subject of war and peace when he is free at last to speak as a private citizen.

#### Another Voice

#### Smoke-Filled Locker Room

SENATOR CAIN of Washington sounds CENATOR CAIN of Washington sounds

\[ \) kind of indignant, as if he would like
to break a niblick over some lobbyist's
head. With 785 full-time "legislative representatives" registered in Washington, the
Senator easy there is probably more lobbying going on in country clubs than in corridors of the Capitol. The lobby has gone
social, dishing out caviar and liquers at
cocktail and dinner parties, rounding up
foursomes and throwing fun junkets.

Mr. Cain is intriculus but not generative.

our comes and throwing fun junkets. Mr. Cain is intriguing but not specific. Who are the se spotts-jacket lobbytst? Among the strongest pressure groups in the capital are the aericulture and labor seems. Are we to believe the farm boys are clibs; for subsidies at the country club har, in a good old-fashioned way? Shall he, in a good old-fashioned way? Shall he, in a good old-fashioned way? Shall shall be to the country of the country of the country of the the country of the country of the country of the the country of

we hear the mine lade are prospecting for a labor bill veto in a sand trap? Somehow we suspected the methods of the bond-house customer's man would finally crop up in Washington, richest mart of the na-tion's adventure capital. And why not? What better way to catch a solon with his defenses down, than when he is trying to credit himself with a bridle on the water harard hole?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The contract rate for the Churchill memoirs is a dollar a written word, with nothing extra for clearing the throat, which was always a dramatic high spot in the wartime orators.

'Come, Come, Lad-You Can't Stop There'



People's Platform

#### Non-Existent Funds

ZOUON'S papers carry the statement "House TPODAY'S papers carry the statement "House of one per cent of the income of employees, matched by the employers, will remain the same for the next two years.

two years.

However, it would have been much more re-assuring to those of us who are interested in security for the aged rather than receipts on the part of the Pederal Government of additional revenue. If the papers had carried the information that the pro-ceeds of the present tax had been 'frozen' or actually retained for the purpose for which it was

papers had carried the information that the proceeding retailed for the purpose for which it was
levied and collected.

Amazing is the veiled misinformation to the
effect that. The present one per cent rate only
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effect that the present one per cent rate only
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effect that the present of the present rate of the present of our covernment. The truth
is that there is no trust fund at all and to so preease to our covernment, what there is a an
obligation on the part of the Present of our covernment
of pay the Social Security Board the sum of an expectation of the present of our part of the present of the

Will bootlegging decrease in Mecklenburg? Last week two Negro bootleggers from Greensboro were arrested near a Durham ABC store with twelve and one-fifth gallons of ABC liquor. How did they get that quantity? One gallon at a time!

get that quantity One palso at at 184 million of large that days the control sale at 184 million of large that quantity One palso at at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the control sale at 184 million of large that the terently enacted has increasing taxes on liquor wholesalers for their volume of business in the upper brackets might diminish liquor sales and taxes and each of the distribution of large that the control sale at 184 million

State. What a tracety that a Government should be no bound by with the liquor business that excending no bound by with the liquor business that excending the celection campaign suggested that a "three-year experiment" in ABC liquor business should be tract experiment. In ABC liquor business should be tract experiment. But the liquor business should be tract experiment. But the liquor business should be tracted by a containing the sound of the liquor business should be tracted by a containing the sound that the

The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it Communications possible, and on only one side of the super-Libel and obscently will be deleted—otherwise anything oper Sach letter must be signed, almost a common of the common of the

#### Marquis Childs

### **Tobey's Conscience**

THE New England conscience is a wonderful and a fearful thing.

American character.

A generous measure of that conscience belongs to Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire. Like so many other New Englanders before him who have fought the battles of conscience. Tobey does not hesitate to champion unpopular

battles of conscience. Tobys does not hesitate to champion unpopular can be seen and the only Senator publicans and the only Senator publicans and the only Senator from the industrial East to open the control of the

thereby taken away from the Pederal Government.

QUOTES CLEVELAND
There was no political attimut
There was no political attimut
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rule." Tobey, the blunt-spoken New Hampshireman, is opposed to both Tobey, the blunt-spoken New Hampshireman, is opposed to both ligious man, he draw importation and strength from the Bible. His political opponents have often Been laid low by an apt passage from the Scriptures intoneof in Tobey's Tober 1 to the Scriptures intoneof in Tobey's Tober 1 to the Scriptures in income the Tober 1 to the Scripture of an exalter America. For nearly forty years, he and his wife have bed an interferominational hymn festival on their farm near Trenpie, the strength of the Scripture of the S

have come from the surrounding countryside.

REMAN THE MAN TO SET THE MAN TO SET

#### Samuel Grafton

## GOP Contradictions

as universal ministry training they again, and march right backstand.

I am not quite sure about universal training myself: and the point of this piece is only to little the sure of the

and beligerent positions, then in the properties of the some of intellectual and comme clear.

Nowhere is this clearer than on the meeting of the properties of American lead the chonus which also unendingly to the world that we are the stongers, and world interests. The Republicans lead the chonus which also were the strongers, induction the comme clear way to be considered to the world that we are the strongers, the choice which we would that we are the strongers, the choice with the comment of the comment of

True enough. But when the question of foreign relief comes up, poor, and we warn each other solemning, through Hoover's voke and others, that there is a limit, after all the solemning through Hoover's voke and others, that there is a limit, after all the solemning through Hoover's voke and others, that there is a limit, after all the solemning through the solemning throug

# Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round: Army Quizzed On Loan Of Plates To Reds

WASHINGTON

REPRESENTATIVES of three Senate committees had a regarding the second continuous and admit much blame regarding the second content occupation are successful to they did extract the admission that the War Department was making up its loss by converting U S. Charitable contributions sent to European refugees and displaced persons into occupation marks.

It was New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges, initiator of the Russian currency probe, who drew out this admission, Having listened to the Army's story of how it loaned the Russians our currency plates to print paper occupiation money, Bridges asked Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Peter-

sen:
"Having got yourself in that situation, it is clear that
what you are doing is taking the charitable contributions,
the individual sending of money, the payment of German
war prisoners, all to get the war Department out of the hole
that somebody got it into by building up this situation.
Is not that true?"

Is not that true?"

"That is correct," admitted Petersen. "And the only alternative to proceeding in the llegulation of those holdings as we are proceeding, is to ask Congress for an appropriate that the same of the same o

Russians Demanded Plates "A COMBINED United States-United Kingdom decision
A was taken early in 1944 that a German-mark currency
would be used by the combined military forces for expenditures in Germany," Petersen explained. "Because we had
the facilities, the printing was done in the United States,
The Soviet authorities agreed to use a German-mark
currency of the same design.", but refused the offer of the

U.S.-U.K. authorities to furnish the Soviet with adequate supplies of Allied military-mark currency.

"On April 8. 1944." continued the Assistant Secretary of Wr. "the Russian Goovernment sent a note to the United Russians. The Soviet Goovernment would be compelled to prepare independently military marks for Germany of its own pattern... On April 18. 1944, the Soviet Ambassador, was furnished with glass negatives and positives of plates, to elements of the printing process."

Even the dry colors were sulpped to the Soviet sone, and they printed the currency with our own lak. Furthermore, they still have the plates and are still printing the currency with our own lak. Furthermore, they still have the plates and are still printing the currency with our own lak. Furthermore, they still have the plates and are still printing the currency with our own lake. Furthermore, they still out to the control of the Army. However, they failed to bring the control of the Army. However, they failed to bring the processing the serial number, therefore could have been distinguished by U. S. authorities and refused as legal lender. Instead, a back market in cashing Russian-printed money for U. S. dollars. Hourshed in Germany.

#### Peterson Contradicts Himself

agreed.

However, this statement seemed to have alipped Petersen's mind when he declared later: "Senator, we are under no obligation to redeem this currency."

See a constant of the seement of fact we are doing it." Bridges pointed out.

"No, we are not redeeming it," argued Peterseb. "We have.

Government at this moment?" interrupted O'Mahoney of Wyoming.
"None," declared. Petersen.

Wyoming.
"None." declared.Petersen.
"So that the responsibility of the United States now to redeem this outstanding currency is zero?"
"Zero., Correct." retterated the Assistant Secretary of

War.

All of which apparently adds up to the fact that the
Army did redeem the Russian-printed marks until it piled
up a deficit estimated by some at \$900,000,000; but how is