

Mecklenburg's New ABC Board

The election of Frank K. Sims Jr. as chairman, and Fred Anderson as member in charge of store operation, completes the roster of Mecklenburg's ABC Board. As in the previous appointment of Henry Severs as member in charge of law enforcement, the joint county boards appear to have reached a wise and popular decision.

Mr. Sims, champion of the ABC cause for a decade and co-author of the bill which authorized the recent election, is probably as familiar with State liquor store operation as any person in Mecklenburg County. As a member of the Legislature, he has studied the ABC system since its inception in Eastern North Carolina. As a lawyer, he is familiar with the legal hazards entailed in the functioning of a multi-million-dollar public monopoly dealing in alcoholic commodities as hard liquor.

The Curbing Of Mr. Petrillo

JAMES CESAR PETRILLO'S legal troubles were a sideshow to the main event—passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill—but they have a good deal of significance. For one thing, labor bosses like Mr. Petrillo contributed as much to the new labor bill as the men who wrote it. They provided the excuse for the more stringent sections of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

The Supreme Court has now found that Congressional action designed specifically to curtail the power of the National Labor Relations Board is unconstitutional. A lower court, which had thrown out a case against the boss of the musicians' union, was overruled, and a new trial ordered.

The continued action of the anti-Petrillo, or Lea Act, made it illegal for a labor union to force a radio station "to employ or agree to employ, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such station, any person other than the three additional members of his union under threat of a strike. In the case brought deliberately to test the anti-Petrillo Act, he demanded that the radio station hire three additional record librarians, for which the station insisted it had no use. In effect, Mr. Petrillo insisted that his union had the right to determine the number of employees the station must have, and the

great importance of the Supreme Court ruling lies in the fact that it demolished that theory, returning the right to determine important and difficult tasks to management, where it belongs. The anti-Petrillo Act unfortunately is confined exclusively to radio stations. However, the anti-feather-bedding section that will apply to all industries. The unions argue that this provision will guarantee a return to the stretch-out, enabling unscrupulous employers to reduce their labor force below proper levels and increase the work-load upon individual employees. But the argument, it seems to us, does not hold water. The unions will still be able to negotiate rates of pay, hours of work, and determine, by contract, what a permissible work load should be. Thus they will still be able to establish, indirectly, the minimum working force any employer must maintain on a given job. What they have lost is the right to arbitrarily set the size of the working force in accordance with the needs of the union rather than the requirements of the job at hand.

For A New Cabinet Post

THE waning days of this Congressional session, the Senate will take up consideration of the Taft-Fulbright bill which represents the final expansion of the executive branch bearing the unwieldy title of Federal Department of Health, Education and Security. It would be headed by a secretary with full Cabinet rank, with subordinates in charge of each of its main divisions.

Wellfare would absorb the present Social Security Administration. The bill has suggested that a shorter title—the Department of General Welfare—might be more appropriate. But The Times supports the measure as a "logical step to bring together and to disorganize the increasingly important and closely related Federal activities."

Another Voice

Smoke That One, Professor

IGNORANCE crops up in surprising places! Professor Kay Kyser, of the august "College of Knowledge," was nonplussed when witnessing the historical play, "The Lost Colony," to hear the facsimile Roanoke Island colonists refer to their settlement as "Parrish." This sort of talk was Benedict Arnold stuff. So, as you might imagine, they're going to change a few lines in the play to make His Eminence and 3,000,000 other Carolinians happy.

Speaking in support of the project, Senator Alken of Vermont pointed out that what it really does is raise the human being to a level of dignity already enjoyed by the Holstein cow through the Department of Agriculture. "There are still those, we suppose, who are firmly convinced that the Government has no business fooling around with the increasing importance and place. Be that as it may, the Government is already in the health, welfare and education business, and shows no signs of getting out. There is, therefore, no good reason why existing bureaus should not be reorganized to provide the most economical and efficient services possible. This is what the Taft-Fulbright Bill is intended to do, and we hope the Congress will react to it favorably." The Senate Committee minutes which reported it last week by a vote of 9 to 1.

What stumped the professor, we get it, was the intelligence of the parties which burned and reared him were ever anything else but "North Carolina." "We—I—L, dawgname ma little 'o' soul!" we can almost hear him say, in his best pre-fer for fer manner: "Can yuh beat that, huh?"

Proprietor of Virginia, and the two colonies established in his name on Roanoke Island were in Virginia. The first authentic use of the name, "Carolina," in geographic nomenclature occurred in 1629, or 44 years after Roanoke Island was settled, when a patent was granted by the King to Robert Heath for certain lands below the Virginia colony. Heath first collected and sold land, and settlers from Virginia located on Albemarle Sound, beginning about 1650. In 1663, King Charles granted Carolina to eight lords-proprietors.



People's Platform

THE following facts of our wool situation is a fair sample of conditions in general brought on by wild New Deal importing, restricting and destroying home production. Study the following figures and you will understand our wool troubles, with a stock pile of over one billion pounds in the U. S. due to over-importing. Wool consumed by U. S. manufacturers in apparel and carpet in last ten normal years, 1929 to 1939 yearly average, was 323,840,000 pounds. U. S. production 1929 to 1939—426,898,000 pounds. 1940 to 1946—443,828,000 pounds. Average yearly imports of foreign wool 1929 to 1939—127,184,000 pounds; 1940 to 1946—224,507,000 pounds. 1940 to 1946 our imports jumped to a yearly average of 268,000,000 pounds. Our 1947 wool crop is expected to be only 225,000,000 pounds. The New Deal continues destroying America's wool production. It is the only way that the wooling of the market and our wool growers out of business by the New Deal can be stopped.

The G. O. P. Tariffs

MEMBERS of your organization are aware of the great need for additional well-prepared, professional staff studies of the far-reaching program of medical care which has been adopted in this state. The program is divided into two phases. The object of the immediate phase is to recruit one thousand students for the 45 schools of nursing in North Carolina for enrollment in the fall classes. One feature of this phase is the selection of "Miss North Carolina Student of 1947." The final contest will take place at 8 P. M. Tuesday, July 1, 1947, at the State Capitol, Raleigh, N. C., at which time the winner will be crowned.

Business Platform

On this occasion, however, the order of the day is a detailed analysis of the Hartley Bill by the staff studies of the work of the House and Senate for the whole period until the conference committee of the two chambers meets. The bill was introduced and the final form of the bill was known.

Excessive, Etc.

MR. ALTON B. BASSETT in his eloquent over-the-air radio talk in his congratulatory letter of June 20 to reprove and admonish the Mecklenburg ministers who courageously, conscientiously and bravely opposed the proposed increase in their privilege as citizens and servants of God. Recriminations against these ministers, concentrated first on the pulpit and then on the street, are not only un-Christian!

Nurses

AN extensive program of Student Nurse Recruitment for the summer of 1947 is being sponsored by the Medical Society of North Carolina, the North Carolina Dental Association and the North Carolina State Nurses' Association. The publicity personnel of the North Carolina Good Health Association and the North Carolina Association are assisting with the campaign.

Howls From West

ACCORDINGLY, Truman sent his name to the Senate. But 30 days later—immediately after his Princeton speech urging young men to become career Government servants working in the field, specialized in the manner of ex-Speaker Sam Rayburn. Upon June 13, Commissioner Wakefield voted to deny a radio station and Bricker had applied for it. But though Wakefield is a Republican in good standing, they wanted an Ohio Republican in the job. The man was Congressman Robert Jones of Lima, Ohio. Working a triple-play—Speaker Joe Martin to ex-Speak-er Sam Rayburn in the House—Truman and Bricker finally got Jones appointed.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round: Truman Asks Career Men, Fires Good One

IN Princeton last week, President Truman asked career men in Government, vigorously urged undergraduates to enter Government service. "I am looking for the best of you such men," Truman said, "who possess the capacity to deal with great affairs of state."

Peacemaker Pepper

BOTH friends and enemies agree that seldom has a veto President in history gone so far harder to sustain a veto than did Harry Truman on the labor bill. What they don't know is that on the day the veto was signed, the President was laid on Friday, June 13, in the office of House's Senator Pepper, together with the Chief Clerk, House Bill Engineer Lewis, CIO Executive Director William Green, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union Boss Dan Tobin and Edward Lewis, AFL Executive Director of the Railway Labor Board. Senator Pepper, who had called the meeting, opened it by saying the chance of sustaining a Presidential veto of the labor bill was in the hands of the Senate. "I am sure among Senate Democrats," Pepper declared, "that the

Joseph & Stewart Also

Labor Act: Next Round

THE labor battle by no means ended when the Senate rejected President's veto. The administration of any law is as important as the law itself. When it comes to choosing administrators of the new labor law, any delay is a serious matter. The agreement between the President and the Senate is that the President desires to appoint administrators sympathetic to the labor side of the labor law. The Senators will be reluctant to confirm administrators who are not of sympathy with management. And thus the battle is likely to continue, perhaps with mounting acrimony and bitterness.

Judging by the President's record on the labor front to date, the Senate must be prepared to combat an unusual measure of quiet doggedness, persistency, and methodical determination in the White House. The President reached his decision to veto the result of a long and arduous Congressional travails may be said to cast a new light on his character as a labor law administrator.

As his message on the state of the union disclosed, Truman was aware of the fact that the labor law was immediately the most important domestic issue that would confront the President in the next period of his experience, he had prepared to veto the bill without much careful preparation.

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Samuel Grant

Republicans & Prices

THE Republicans are in trouble on the matter of prices, and they are beginning to realize it. They are not yet ready to give up, but a worried whimper runs through party ranks in Congress as a whole. The party will sometimes run through a boarding school.

FOO LATE

Some prices may take just about as long as it may take to get a bill through Congress to carry us into a recession. The resulting price rise will be based in part on the recession it will under way. They will have all the moral effect of a man in water up to his neck.

Labor Seethes

IN my 40 years in the labor movement," said Green, "the rank and file have never been more aroused and angry than now."

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