

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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A NEW LINK IS NEEDED

IF THE BUILDING of an underpass at E. 36th St. and the Southern Railroad is not feasible, the City Engineers say it is not, then it is feasible for the Council to spend \$125,000 widening E. 36th St. into a four-lane boulevard? Would it not be better to look for a new link between the N. Tryon St. and the North Charlotte area, a site that would permit either an overpass or an underpass?

These questions cannot be answered by engineers that the Council is already voting the \$125,000 for the E. 36th St. project. It is not too late to abandon that project, or at least to modify it into something a little less ambitious and a little less costly.

The City Council should stop to reconsider what it has done. It has voted \$125,000 to make a four-lane thoroughfare from N. Tryon St. to the Plaza Road. That thoroughfare must go over an intricate network of rails and a point where main line trains are proceeding at a rapid pace. Such grade crossings are not only hazardous, but they bring about congestion and delay.

Presumably the reason for this appropriation is to make E. 36th St. into a new main traffic artery. Four lanes will carry more

vehicles than two lanes. However, Plaza Road, between the intersection with E. 36th St. and The Plaza, will remain a two-lane road, and a narrow one at that. It is already badly congested. A greater flow of traffic dumped into it from a wider E. 36th St. will simply make the congestion worse. And the State has shown no interest in widening Plaza Road.

The News is not seeking to deny the residents of E. 36th St. and the surrounding neighborhood a better road. It is possible to grade the shoulders, resurface the street, and widen it slightly at a fraction of the cost of the proposed project. That would leave money available for a start on another, more urgently needed, project—the building of a new connecting link between N. Tryon St. and North Charlotte somewhere in that vast area between E. 12th and E. 36th Sts.

Such an undertaking would cost a great deal more money. It is for that reason that the City Planning Board did not put it at the top of its priority list. But it is clear that it must be done sooner or later. Just as it is clear that 11th St. must be widened, and a new bridge constructed between Brevard and Graham Sts.

THE AUGUSTA INVESTIGATION

THE Barden Committee investigation of alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley law at the South Carolina E-bomb plant has revealed a pattern of dispute which may well be unique. Usually, in industrial disputes, labor and management are at odds, and the Government is called in to mediate. But in this instance, the union, the Post Company and the Atomic Energy Commission are wedded together in a strange labor-management-government alliance, no members of which seem overly concerned with what appear to be flagrant violations of the law.

By law it is illegal to make membership in non-membership in a labor union the sole condition of employment. Also, the closed shop is forbidden on Federal projects. Testimony taken by the Committee suggests collusion between labor and management, with the tacit approval of the AEC.

The head of the U. S. Employment Service in Atlanta told the Committee his agency was requested by the Construction and General Laborers' Council to recruit workers with payment of a \$50 union initiation fee as a condition of employment. A du Pont official admitted that he announced the hiring of 100 non-union workers because the Congressional investigation appeared imminent. In a letter to an officer of the Union of Operating Engineers he wrote that these non-union workers would be absorbed into the union or else conditions would become so unpleasant for them they would quit. He told the union leader that union men would

not be disciplined for refusing to work with nonunionists.

A letter from a regional union officer to the national president of the International Union of Operating Engineers stated that the du Pont general construction manager said the 100 men who were being taken in with the union membership drive "as a result of the impending probe" would be split up into a quota for each and every craft. Other quotes, the carpenters' union and ours will draw approximately fifteen nonunion men, but will be the limit and will not occur again."

At least six fired Representative Wood they were fired for refusing to join unions. On top of all this Senator McMahon, chairman of the joint Atomic Energy Committee, flew in to complain that "investigations would build plants". He suggested that if du Pont has been let alone it could do better. Du Pont has been the target of eight investigations recently, which prompted the company's engineering manager to complain "we can't pour concrete and attend investigations at the same time. . . It is the questioning of our integrity that hurts."

The integrity of du Pont, the unions and the AEC has been questioned further. Growing evidence points to disregard of the law by all three of them. Furthermore, it is high time that the Federal Government becomes more interested in this case—not as a political ploy of its opponent AEC, but as a prospective prosecutor.

POINT IV GOES TO THE ROOT

DR. SHRI S. NEHRU, the Indian jurist who visited Charlotte this week, reported the worthiness of U. S. technical experts and their more cordial reception and respect than he heard of the value of American technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, which is the heart of the Point IV program. Point IV might achieve its rightful place as a major foreign policy tool, rather than stagnating in its present lowly position as a sort of a pious afterthought to military might.

The current issue of Economic Intelligence, organ of the National Chamber of Commerce, deals with the Point IV program. The organ's editors believe "foreign investment must be a self-liquidating nature. It must facilitate the production of products which will earn sufficient foreign exchange to service the debt."

The Chamber's reasoning makes sound sense from a business point of view. But the time is long past when only the probability of reasonable direct returns guides foreign investment. We certainly do not expect our billions and billions of dollars invested in the arming of foreign countries to produce any direct dollars and cents profit. But we think such an investment will pay off. By the way, the investment in a program which helps other countries to help themselves can pay off much more in the long run, than the armaments program.

Economic Intelligence believes "a local business and industrial climate receptive to capital formation and trade is a prerequisite to foreign economic development." Well, it is up to us to improve that climate, for our own good. When Horace Holmes, who now heads the agricultural group of our Point IV program, went to India, the climate surrounding work was anything but favorable. His answer was simple—"Find a few people with the right spirit." He found a young farmer turned extension worker: a farm-laborer joined them. As an example of the type of opportunity they were up against, some villagers refused to turn over legumes while they were green—which is the proper procedure to get maximum benefit from green fertilizer. "It will kill the plants before they have matured and that would be taking life which we are forbidden to do," they said.

Holmes consulted with his Indian aides, then one of the latter explained to the villagers that a farmer's first obligation under the Hindu religion is to feed his family. He said, his bullocks and his family. Therefore, they had a choice between two evils, and

ploughing under the green legumes in order to provide more food was the lesser of the evils. After the village was reeducated in using green fertilizer they had more confidence in the technicians, and accepted their advice. Yields went up, new equipment was introduced—last Summer Prime Minister Nehru paid tribute to the remarkable way Holmes had reoriented the outlook of Indian farmers in his district. If the work done by men such as Holmes is multiplied, those farmers may soon be in a position where private enterprise can deal profitably with them.

Point IV is not an idealistic program which should be bowed to, then forgotten. It represents more realistic thinking than that which favors private foreign investment—guaranteed of course by our Government—which seeks only direct benefit to the investor. The risk and stakes involved are too gigantic to be underwritten by any corporation. We all have a stake in the long-range program of helping underdeveloped countries raise their living standards, and such a program falls at logically under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government as does the military aid program. To be sure, the technical assistance of some overseas corporations hastens this progress, thus hastening the day when there may be maximum benefit because of the creation of a favorable economic climate.

We have become so engrossed in military preparedness that most of us have forgotten that rearmament is aimed at the result, not the cause, of this world's troubles. Unless we strike firmly at the root the billions for armaments may be wasted.

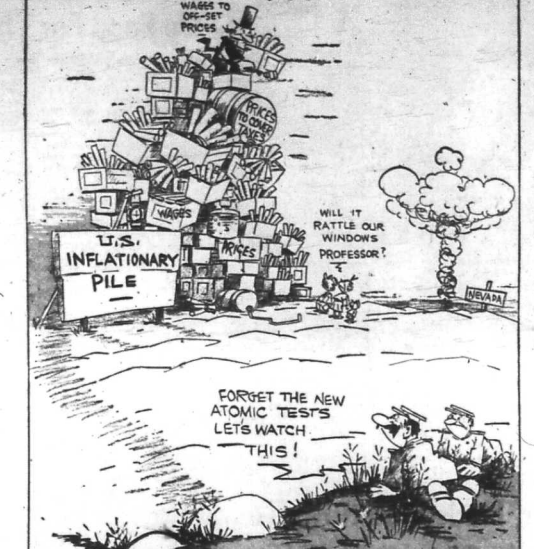
Nowadays, women have got over the foolishness of being "slaves" for their children as their grandmothers were. Nowadays there is little more juvenile delinquency—Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.

The whole trouble with the Iranians is that they get hold of the party platform of the United States Party, and took it seriously. —Dallas (Tex.) Morning News.

We have always believed the adage that history repeats itself. And we sure wish it would stop it—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

She: "You not only have broken my heart, but you've spoiled my entire evening." —Lamar (Mo.) Democrat.

If at first you don't succeed, try playing second base—Greenville (Tenn.) Sun.



People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Vote For Candidate, Not Race

CHARLOTTE

Editors, The News: WHEN a white man becomes a candidate and is running for office in city, county, or state, we should not say what race or creed he might be, but we only say he is a candidate for office. But when a Negro man becomes a candidate for office in city, county, or state, it has to be known that he is a Negro running for office.

In my way of thinking, I don't think that is altogether giving him a fair chance. We think that when a Negro man files for candidate that his name and address should be enough. Then if any body wants to know anything about the man, he might contact the candidate and find out who he is.

So we feel much better by just giving the Negro man's name and address when he becomes a candidate for office in the city, county, or state and not mention whether he is white or Negro. In our opinion, we feel that when the race of a candidate is mentioned, it interferes with the success of the candidate, and I am very sure everyone thinks the same, speaking for the Greenville Section Club.

—R. T. MILLER.

Baptists Oppose Clark Appointment

MARION

Editors, The News: THE Ministers' Conference of the Blue Ridge Baptist Association of Western North Carolina, representing the national leadership of 27 Missionary Baptist Churches, voted unanimously to a regularly scheduled session on Saturday morning, Oct. 27, 1951, in the First Baptist Church, Marion, N. C., to go on record as expressing deep regret for the President's intention, by announcement, to establish a military general, which has been appointed by the President, Gen. Mark Clark as Ambassador to the Vatican church state.

It is with keen regret, even to the degree of profound disappointment, that we feel the AEC has been disgraced by a Baptist President taking such a stand, not even to mention the political evidence involved as to the disturbing of our nonsectarian without cognizance of the Senate as required by the Constitution, and more conscious of the status of the appointee as a military general, which is in traditional custom not legal regularity for a diplomatic appointment.

We register our disapproval and disappointment in the political method of securing Roman Catholic support by votes and we also express great concern about "entangling" our country with the Vatican.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

WHEN the secretaries of Army, Navy, Air and Defense gathered at the White House with all the Pentagon brass for a brief discussion with General Eisenhower and the President, the paramount question in everyone's mind was whether Ike and Harry had discussed politics or not.

Neither of them dropped so much as a hint of what they discussed at their private, face-to-face meeting. However, the President frequently gives himself away by his mannerisms. He is betrayed by the shapings of events he is jovial, relaxed, informal. When he is displeased, Truman is somber, quiet, down-to-business.

At this conference, the European picture is actually looking brighter, it probably wasn't the cause of his somber mood. Instead, Truman gave the impression that he was in a bad mood because of the tension between him and Eisenhower. Several of those present couldn't help but wonder whether Ike had disclosed he planned to run on the GOP ticket.

The meeting convened in the Cabinet room, and started with the usual pleasantries. President Truman beckoned Eisenhower to the next Vice President Barkley usually occupies.

"You sit there where Mr. Barkley usually sits," directed the President.

"That is a pretty good job," grinned Ike. This was taken as a subtle crack at Ike's alleged White House ambitions, and got a laugh from the group.

Except for this brief banter, however, the meeting was right to the point and lasted less than an hour. It was chiefly a general summary of the talks that had been going on in the Pentagon earlier that day.

as a church state, against Communism, as a political power and dictatorship. We are fully aware that the Roman Catholic Church is a religious dictatorship, which has never been identified either with freedom or tolerance. We are mindful that the avowed purpose of the Roman Catholic Church, under drastically changed from proved procedure of history and likewise modern methods, can never be identified with those principles of freedom and religious beliefs and practices that have made our country great in heart as well as strong in power and spirit.

Furthermore, we cannot see that this appointment is any more necessary nor any more appropriate to the Vatican than to any other world religion: such as, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Hinduism, or even the Baptist World Alliance.

—THOMAS EUGENE WEST, Chairman Resolutions Committee DONALD WILSON, President Ministers' Conference HARVEY RUMFELT, Secretary

MILLARD F. HALL, Acting Chairman Executive Committee of the Blue Ridge Baptist Association.

Southern Womanhood Degraded

CHARLOTTE

Editors, The News: I HAVE just finished reading with dismay the article on Southern womanhood by Rosamond Smith Robinson which appears in the Nov. 20 issue of Look magazine. Her uncalled for and unfounded degradation of Southern womanhood must not go unchallenged, and I believe that you and all other Southern editors will want to take note of this slur and uphold the lady as vigorously as possible.

Don't let this insult go unchallenged.

—MISS MARTHA SMITH.

Help Alcoholics

CHARLOTTE

Editors, The News: I AM very much in favor of the Alcoholics Anonymous Club and I know of some who are members and they need a helping hand. I know of one especially who didn't drink one bit for three months and he tried to get a job. No one seemed to want to help him. I don't one help others who can we be happy? How would we feel if we had a son out in the world and everyone turned him away and would not give him a chance at a job because of his being an alcoholic?

—MRS. MAYNE BARGER.

Truman's Stock Low, Ike's Diminishing on Cntryside

By MARQUIS CHILDS

NEWSPAPERS that defended the step editorially as having to do with practical statesmanship and diplomacy rather than with the receipt of hundreds of letters, often from Protestant clergymen, in victory, especially the one in which a writer charged that Catholicism is as much of a treat to American people as Communism. These letters correspond to what one hears in meetings with groups of people from various economic levels.

The answer the editorials in this response is quite for real concern, quite apart from partisan politics, if it represents, as it seems to, any considerable body of feeling. It would seem to be an open invitation to demagogic exploitation, paralleling the demagoguery of the McCarthyites on the Communist issue. In some respects the reaction against the Roman Catholic Church, revealed in this instance, would appear to be the same as the reaction of the debased coin of McCarthyism.

General Eisenhower to many Americans is an increasingly puzzling figure. People are frank to say they don't understand what it's all about. His friends are those who profess to be his friends, say confidently that he is a Republican, that he will be a candidate, that all is well. Yet the General comes back to America for a few days in invitation to demagogic exploitation, the extraordinary difficulties of Eisenhower's position are not clearly understood. He seems to some to be evading the political issue. Consequently, in the eyes of the reporter, the likelihood diminishes that an upsurge of popular demand will compel the profession who run the Republican Party to take Ike. This does not mean that the story is closed. But it does mean that the possibility is narrowed down.

This reporter has traveled in six states and stopped in a dozen cities and towns in crossing the country. From talks with wide variety of people certain impressions emerge. President Truman's stock is lower than it ever has been, lower even, in the estimate of most observers, than it was four years ago. While it did not take a trip across the country to discover this, nevertheless, the realization that the home more forcefully when one learns out at the crossroads the reason for the feeling is so strong against the President.

A major reason is the series of widely publicized incidents involving influence and favoritism or worse. That is especially true of the revelations in the Bureau of Internal Revenue about which everyone speaks. It was here in San Francisco that one of the most sloppiest situations was uncovered, and the firings still go on.

But almost equal to the reaction of the President's appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican. To say that this is the prairie fire, which is still spreading, is no exaggeration.

Compromise Impossible With Present Egyptian Government

By STEWART ALSTON

CAIRO IT IS ABSOLUTELY hopeless to try to arrange with the present Egyptian Government any kind of compromise settlement of the menacing crisis here. To understand the reasons for this, one must see something of the interesting cast of characters in the strange, sullen drama which is being played out here.

The first player in the drama is the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, an able, leathery man in his late seventies, with an energy and shrewdness remarkable in a man of his age, and an odd personal charm. As one of the founders of the Egyptian independence movement, Nahas Pasha has long been a genuine prestige in Egypt. But, if only because of his age, the key figure in Nahas Pasha's life is the British. He has been committed to the evacuation of all British troops from the Canal Zone, on the condition to any sort of settlement.

Nahas Pasha, in an interview with this reporter, seemed to modify his position, saying only that evacuation would "create a better atmosphere" for defense discussions. But in fact this Government is trapped by its own record, and incapable of any real compromise. They are committed to getting the British out of the Canal Zone. And the British are simply not going to get out, if only because the whole Middle East would then be left nakedly defenseless.

Moreover, it would obviously be insane for the British, or the American, to risk a large, armed government which has kicked the Western powers in the teeth, over a talking conference. There is for the time being, the only thing to do is to stick it out, which the British are perfectly capable of doing. But there exists the real difference between Selah el Din and his rival Salah el Din, a most interesting figure.

Because he controls the Waftist Party machinery, Selah el Din can afford to be patient. For Salah el Din, this is the last chance he has never held top office before. He owes his present post to his own popularity with the masses (whose secretary he was) and to his popularity with street mobs, and he is determined to hold on, consistently the most extreme position against the British.

It is therefore believed that in the event of a military crisis, it is rapidly overtaking the Government, Salah el Din will favor unleashing the mobs.

Truman Appeared Disturbed By Ike

WASHINGTON

range, European mobilization program not scheduled for completion till the end of 1954. In explaining the need for a change in the European mobilization program, Truman and the lagging military shipments from this country, European military production is far behind and he tried to get a job. No one seemed to want to help him. I don't one help others who can we be happy? How would we feel if we had a son out in the world and everyone turned him away and would not give him a chance at a job because of his being an alcoholic?

Reasons For Delay THE secretaries and chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force replied to Eisenhower, each explaining why his particular service was too short of equipment to spare more for him. The general explanation was that our own military production has bogged down—due to crippling strikes, shortages of machine tools, and too much of the military production being turned over to the Europeans.

When Eisenhower pleaded for more air power, Secretary for Air Finletter pointed out the trouble negotiating European bases, explaining that he had been told that the Europeans had declined to let the U. S. have first priority. However, Secretary of the Navy Kimball thought he might be able to spare one Marine air wing for Europe.

Eisenhower also complained that an armored division had been promised him, but still hadn't been shipped. Secretary of the Army Pace and Chief of Staff Collins replied bluntly that they didn't have certain types of equipment to spare.

Only conflict at the White House meeting occurred between Eisenhower and Chief Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, and it was minor.

Eisenhower kept emphasizing the vital need of getting equipment to Europe before next spring, and in this connection remarked: "The greatest danger to the free world may come next spring."

Wilson broke in and tried to assure him that produc-

tion "would be rolling by next spring." However, Eisenhower contended that that wouldn't meet the big problem of the European mobilization program, which was due before next spring, not by next spring. Two or three times he complained that the United States was way behind in its commitments in both equipment and manpower to NATO.

Summary Of Ike's Problems

THE White House meeting was a digest of the previous Truman talks, a show window for the President. Everyone recited, for the President's benefit, what they had already discussed earlier in the day.

While no real problems were discussed, there were some that came up.

1. Most important, Eisenhower's speed-up plan calls for an increase in military production. The reason is that from this country. This, however, would be a stopgap plan to hold the fort until Europe could mobilize fully.

2. Wilson said that he had been talking in terms of 60 divisions in Europe by the end of 1954. Eisenhower talked in terms of 20 divisions by the end of 1952. He plans to have sixteen divisions by the end of January and he indicated that he would have 20 divisions by the end of March.

3. Eisenhower's biggest problem has been getting Europe's own military production rolling. Reason is that the North Atlantic countries prefer to manufacture civilian goods and bolster their civilian economies. There is a growing concern that Europe is not doing Europe's own defense by making Europe the front line.

4. Hints also come to the surface of a controversy between Eisenhower and military commander, and in this connection the new civilian administrator, over who should allocate the military aid. Neither one relishes taking the responsibility for saying which country gets how much.