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MAN OF THE YEAR

TO BE NAMED Man of the Year in a city as large and as busy as Charlotte is a great honor indeed. And to be tapped by the small and select country press as previous Men of the Year merely adds to the lustre.

Thus if John F. Wallington Jr. is wearing a bigger-than-usual smile today, if he appears to have an unusually large number of friends who want to pump his hand, it will be quite understandable. For Mr. Wallington Jr. who has probably noted already on Page 1 of this edition, is Charlotte's Man of the Year for 1951.

And a worthy candidate he is. His activities in behalf of the many groups to which he belongs and, in the bigger sense, to the whole community, are too numerous to recount here. They are told in detail in the story by our Mr. Fesperman.

One aspect of his service to the community, however, merits further comment. In his capacity as general chairman of the 1950 Community Chest campaign and later as president of the Chest in 1951, Mr. Wallington introduced an innovation that promises to keep the member agencies on a sound basis.

THE STEEL PROBLEM

POSTPONEMENT of the steel strike affects the nation a brief New Year's respite, but the problem is still there, big as ever, and the issue must again be dealt with Thursday when the United Steelworkers convention takes a stand at its Atlantic City convention.

At the convention the USW may decide, as requested by the President, to submit the contract to the Wage Stabilization Board. Management has already agreed to this mediation. However, WSB recommendations are not binding. If the USW cannot solve the problem then the President can invoke the Taft-Hartley Law to postpone the strike for as much as 80 days.

The union asks for an eighteen and one-half cent hourly wage increase (present average was \$2 an hour) members is now slightly below \$2 an hour) as well as a guaranteed annual wage, union shop, improved insurance and price controls.

The Government and the public are primarily interested in keeping steel furnaces

in future years. Aware that public support would follow public understanding, Mr. Wallington presided both drives over a series of roundtable discussions on the work of the Chest agencies. He brought in people who knew and cared little about the Chest, sent them away from the meetings full of enthusiasm.

Distinguished in appearance and manner, an outstanding figure in the banking business in the New South, a real leader of the young community, and a friendly and affable, Mr. John F. Wallington Jr. lives up to the high standards set by his predecessors. He belongs in the company of Coleman W. Roberts (1944), C. W. Gilchrist Jr. (1945), James B. Marshall (1946), George M. Ivey (1947), J. Norman Pease (1948), Henry C. Dockery (1949) and David Owens (1950).

Our congratulations to him.

GOING AND STOPPING INflation

Price Administrator DiSalle believes the steel companies could grant benefits (although much more modest than those sought by the union) without asking for a price increase. He points out the industry's current 32 per cent return on net worth investment, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the 1947-49 average.

It is difficult for many citizens to feel very sympathetic toward either the steel workers or management on this issue. Admittedly, work in a steel mill is no picnic, and should merit above-average compensation. And it already does. Meanwhile, the steel industry continues to profit immensely from defense contracts.

Neither side in this dispute will be hurt by a recommendation for wage increases which can be absorbed by the company without necessitating another price hike. The WSB, if the union agrees to submit the contract to it, will probably make such a recommendation. Of course neither side will be happy with such a solution, but mutual satisfaction is often the mark of a good compromise.

The Government and the public are primarily interested in keeping steel furnaces

THE HALF-FILLED GLASS OF '51

THE year 1951 has witnessed higher taxes, gigantic war and foreign aid expenditures, revelations of considerable corruption and graft, and a year in which the books and reach for a new ledger, it becomes apparent that, despite the big entries on the debit side, the year 1951 did well by most Americans.

Personal income rose more than in any previous year, exceeding by at least five per cent the previous all-time high established in 1944. Employment—remember how FED's goal of 40 million persons at work was termed a "fantasy" and "a pipe dream"—reached an all-time high of 42.6 million. Americans saved \$8 out of every \$100, \$3 per \$100 more than last year.

Personal income rose from \$224 billion in 1950 to \$252 billion. And in the opinion of many economists, the production and income—and taxes and expenditures—will continue to climb.

We know, some businessmen will disagree with this figure, but according to the Department of Labor, the consumers' price index has risen only about three per cent since February. In other words, the overall increase in consumer prices was offset by the

TRADE WARS

In 1851—two hundred years ago—England, in a trade war with Dutch, forbade the importation of goods except in English vessels.

This same year, the colonies in America were being drawn together by the need for common defense. The treaty concluding King George's War in 1763 was just one of the many steps toward action by the operations of the Ohio Company, and the seven years of war that followed were fought not only for possession of Canada by the British but for the expulsion of the French from what is now United States territory.

In 1851—two hundred years ago—the Mexican War had just ended in Texas, the debate over slavery were uttering in the decade of 1851 to 1861—

Our glass looks half full. Happy New Year.

Too puzzled?—Weather prophets who have been looking at the caterpillars say this New Year's Eve it all depends on how you look at it—pessimists say a glass is half empty, others, looking at the same glass, say it is half full.

'Anything Else In Mind For 1952?'



Strife Is Perennial Farewell To 1951

By DAVID LAWRENCE (U. S. News & World Report)

UNUSUAL TIMES' HARDY. The history of the world reveals that human conflict is perennial—the scenes change, the circumstances differ, but basic passions of men and nations remain the same.

In 1651—five hundred years ago—Columbus was already there with the Hamburgs while continuing its struggle for conquest of Persia. Xavier, head of a Jesuit mission, was introducing Christianity in Japan.

In 1851—two hundred years ago—England, in a trade war with Dutch, forbade the importation of goods except in English vessels.

In 1951—two hundred years ago—Russia was in an alliance with Austria that was in the years immediately thereafter to assist Russia on the side of Austria and France as against England and Prussia, with Russia pursuing its objective of dominating Poland and expanding at the expense of Sweden and Turkey.

In 1951—two hundred years ago—the Mexican War had just ended in Texas, the debate over slavery were uttering in the decade of 1851 to 1861—



Working Women Have Come A Long Way In Past 50 Years

By JOSEPHINE RIPLEY

IF ANY ONE woman typifies in her experience the enormous changes which have taken place in the lives of women in this country in the past 50 years, it is slow-spoken, genial Mary Anderson.

There are those who find that things have changed—that we are living in extraordinary times.

There is a ray of hope, however. It is in the improvement of the systems of communication with one another, between countries. People can reach people in a way that was unheard of in the past.

It would be a wonderful New Year's resolution for peoples everywhere to resolve that they can, and they must devote themselves unselfishly to it, become masters of their own destiny.

Tithing (Herce Hoese, Standy News & Press)

Not—the auto workers' boss, Walter Reuther, has charged that one defense bottleneck is the refusal of the big auto companies to utilize their tools full-time.

Hoover's Negro Delegates

HOOPER sent Bascom Slem, the Virginia Republican, and Hugh Hinton, benchmark of ousted Attorney General Harry Douglas, through the South to Negro Delegates.

Reds Wake Up Over Middle East Unless U.S. Acts Boldly

WASHINGTON (The Associated Press)—The danger of Soviet aggression and a third world war has grown much less.

It is already a great deal that, thanks to the mission of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Europe is even now safeguarded from sudden, surprise attack in a great deal that, thanks to the brave response to the aggression in Korea, the men in the Kremlin undoubtedly now find the notion of aggression elsewhere much less tempting.

Through all the hideous complexities of what is happening in the Middle East, one fact stands out—the United States, the powerful force of the Western world, is not great, it is the course of events in this vital area.

This reporter, it must be admitted, went abroad not to be as optimistic as he could honestly be. This resolution collapsed after the Moscow meeting in the Middle East, yet there is a solid basis for optimism.

Working Women Have Come A Long Way In Past 50 Years

Looking back over her whole experience in the labor movement, Mrs. Anderson says she has seen the progress of women in the labor movement.

Throughout her trade-union experience as a factory worker, arbitrator, and negotiator, Mrs. Anderson says she has seen the progress of women in the labor movement.

It is not a great book, by any means, nor does it pretend to be, but it is significant.

As stated in the foreword, "Her life covers the whole range of experience of a working woman employed in the United States during a period of enormous change in the status of women in the industrial, political, and social life of the country."

It is the story of the trade unions in which she played such an important part. It is the story of the testimony of Hoover Scout Rush Holland regarding his subsidizing of GOP delegates.

Senator Stewer, "What is his name?" I believe it is—that \$2,000 for use in Georgia. In addition to that Mr. Davis on two or three occasions came here to Washington to see me on my activities and I gave him \$200 to put his personal expenses on for the Alabama.

Holland: "Oliver D. Street. Mr. Street said he did not know whether he would have any expense down there or not, but he said to him, 'Well, I do not want you to pay that out of your own pocket. I will advance you \$1,000.' He said, 'I do not think I will need that much money, but I will take the \$1,000 and account to you for it and return any balance that may not be used.' That was the situation there. In Florida I paid out \$3,000."