

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1952

## STEEL

In 1972 or in 1962 Americans may look back at the current industrial war steel industry as a war waged by engineers, writers and citizens worked up such a lather on results but showed such little interest in remedies.

The basic, overriding public interest at the time the President seized the steel industry was continued production in the nation's key industry, shutdown of which would have paralyzed the military capacity in Korea, the essential build-up of the U. S. and our allies in Europe, and civilian production, a shutdown that could have been financially disastrous to steel management and steel workers.

In this most important of the steel industry, interest was served by seizure. Production continued. And we submit that in this government of checks and balances of ours, in which the Supreme Court continues to uphold the law, is this world in which the strength and mature leadership of this country is of primary importance, the continued operation of the steel industry remains far more important than the steel industry in this far.

courts, the authority in such matters, have of course not decided. Then, with the Constitutional issue thus "decided," this school has gone on to decide that impeachment, which the Constitution provides for between of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors," is thus justified. Mr. Lawrence hands down the decision that "Harry S. Truman has transgressed his oath of office. The only way . . . to restore him . . . is to invoke impeachment proceedings."

And we hear dark hints that dictatorship and socialism are coming fast. U. S. News & World Report takes the line that strikes will bring socialism, that "candidates for seizure" are oil, coal, rubber, aircraft, munitions and electrical appliances—the reasoning being that because strikes may develop in these industries the Government will take them over, reasoning that is unwarranted by the circumstances of past or present seizures.

Now some of this color is understandable. After Big Steel and Big Labor failed to reach agreement last Winter, Big Government stepped in as a mediator. Its Wage Stabilization Board recommended generous wage hikes for labor. The price bosses barely budged on price hikes for management. The President's first move was to seize the industry, stanchily backed the labor position, and thereby precluded reasonable hope of amicable settlement of the dispute. Labor may rue the day that the President assumed the labor position, for in this most extreme claimed authority stands, if the President can proclaim wage and working conditions in an industry that has been seized, a subsequent President's action may hurt labor badly.

But the answer to all this is not more restriction of Presidential powers, or curtailment of funds or of course not impeachment. The need is for some instrument by which the Government can take the elephant gun of seizure. Now such can be forged, and we think will be when reason rules again. Perhaps it will take the form of a labor court, which Government may use the day that the President assumed the labor position, for in this most extreme claimed authority stands, if the President can proclaim wage and working conditions in an industry that has been seized, a subsequent President's action may hurt labor badly.

This old federal union of ours is not going to hell or to socialism on grassed skies. It has survived pro-social management, greedy labor, Presidents more crony than the Constitution, and depression, famine, wars and revolutions. It will take care of the steel traces without breaking stride.

## Editorial Correspondence

### THREE HECTIC DAYS IN CAIRO

By C. A. McKNIGHT  
Editor, The News

JERUSALEM, JORDAN  
WELL, we finally made the Holy Land on a heavily-loaded Mir (Egyptian Air Line plane that barely got off the end of the long runway at Cairo's Helwan Airport. The plane then barely got back down in a stiff crosswind at Calandria Airport, outside Jerusalem.

The three days in Cairo were hectic ones. They went something like this: Monday: an interview with the American Ambassador, Jeffrey Caffery; an interview with Sami Semia Bey, chief of the press department of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry; lunch with Fred Zoug, long-time AF correspondent; afternoon session with a member of the Embassy staff, ending with a luncheon at the former Geitra Sporting Club, where the eternal Egyptian tea while Rommel hammered at nearby El Alamein; dinner with John Hill, Chicago Daily News correspondent in the Middle East, and his wife.

Tuesday: a visit to the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, where a fast-talking, wise-cracking Arab guide showed us the fantastic collection taken from the tomb of the famed King Tutankhamun; a trip to the famed Citadel Saïb-Bilal overlooking Cairo; a change of quarters here, the center of the Pyramids where I unwisely followed the custom and mounted a swaback, well-known even for a lack of the Sphinx; and two interviews in the evening with top Arab spokesmen.

Monday: Another session with officials of the American Embassy on U. S. policy in the Middle East; a long talk with a young secretary of the British Embassy to find out Britain's answers in the charges leveled by the Arab League; another lengthy interview with Lt. Gen. W. W. Bailey, USMC, who supervises the tenuous truce between Israel and its Arab neighbors; lunch with Dr. John Badeau, president of the American University, and Professor Paisios of his state; a Coptic Christian; a second interview at the British Embassy in the afternoon; an interview with the Grand Rabbi of Egypt; a tea given by Ambassador Caffery; dinner at the Hotel Helwan.

U. S. and the Middle East, nor to write about them.

But that wasn't the only reason I delayed writing about Egypt until arriving in Jordan. Egypt has a rigid censorship on outgoing news. The censor is a young man of wisdom to wait until I had left the country.

The precaution may have been unnecessary. The Egyptian Government treats us cordially. A friendly and generous official of the Foreign Ministry press department, Mostafa El-Din Benali, devoted his full time, day and night, to the American Christian Palestine Committee study group. It was largely because of his help that the stay in Cairo was so pleasant and so informative.

We found the same kind of reception in Jordan.

Our plane flew from Cairo across the desert, passed over the Southern tip of the Sinai, and landed at the Soviet desert. Freighters in the canal moved like snails up the "ditch dig in the sand". Across the Sinai Peninsula with its rugged, barren peaks and its grey-white wadis, and the plane came out over the eastern finger of the Red Sea. It had to go that far south to avoid flying over Israeli territory. "We would be acked," the pilot explained with appropriate gestures.

The next time I came to Paris was after a great war. I have been sitting in my hotel room looking down at the park next to the Champs Elysees, watching French children play and thinking of the many limping boys, riding on a merry-go-round, roller-skating, or sitting on bored and dejected dollies which were being pushed back for ten cents per promenade.

It reminds me of the time when you and Tyler were very small and we visited Paris. And it also reminds me of other trips when we let you younger and more optimistic about the peace of the world.

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There were 490 school buses involved in accidents in North Carolina last year.

Seventeen per cent of all traffic violations reported in North Carolina last year involved speeding.

## People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writers name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

### Widening Alone Won't Help 36th St.

CHARLOTTE  
Editors, The News:

I HAVE written to the papers before on the subject of the widening of 36th Street from the Concord Road to the Plaza and though I may be butting my head against a stone wall as far as anything I may say having any influence with the authorities is concerned, I am writing again in another effort to arouse thoughtful interest in this proposition by getting enough people to register a protest strong enough to influence those in authority to examine and reconsider the whole matter before the proposed work of widening the street is started.

It is clearly understood that the project is being put through to give relief to present traffic conditions which are becoming increasingly serious as time goes by. The widening of 36th Street would be quite an improvement to that thoroughfare but widening the street alone will not relieve traffic conditions in any appreciable way. The widening of the street to speed up the movement of traffic when a part of the time a long freight train is blocking the road in both directions.

This 96th Street is an important one, more important than many of the people realize, and whatever the widening is obviously the building of a thoughtful consideration of what future conditions will require so that it will not be necessary to undo what we plan to do now. By doing this the public will receive the greatest benefit and perhaps the loss of both time and money can be avoided. I am sure our efforts to get to do this is not written will benefit the most people and this is not written

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

(Ed. Note.—Drew Pearson's continuing column on Eisenhower's war in Europe and the Soviet drive to a letter to Mrs. George L. Arnold of Los Angeles.)

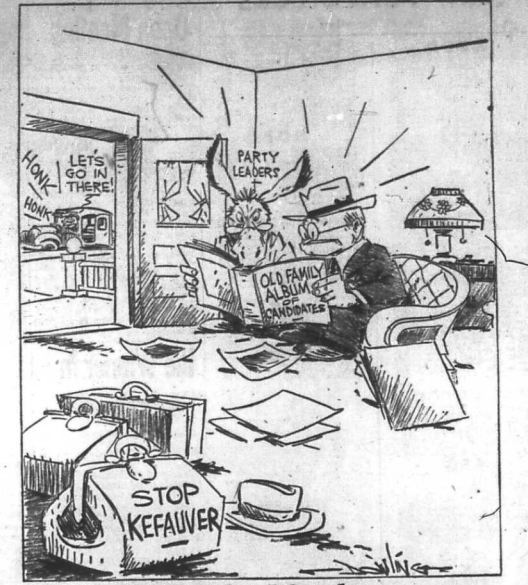
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### Seeds of War Planted

My next trip to Paris was during the London naval conference, 1950—an attempt by a most high-minded Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, to curtail the weapons up by the British Government. However—

## Is Anyone Watching The Timer?



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## The Textile Revolution

(This is the second in a series of three articles on the Southern textile industry. —Editors.)

By LATHAN MYERS  
AP Staff Writer

Among the nation's major industries, organized labor has found the Southern textile industry one of the toughest nuts to crack.

The CIO moved into the South in 1946 in a much heralded "Operation Dixie" which had textiles as its biggest target. Thousands of dollars were poured into the drive to organize the Southern textile workers. Union of America sent its crack organizers into the Southern mill areas.

Today, regardless of how one views the controversial labor-management picture, two conclusions stand out:

1—From the standpoint of the number of union locals and total membership in the mills, among them Operation Dixie has failed.

2—But the constant prodding of minimum wage does have a broad influence upon the industry in the South.

The Southern textile man gives a lot of reasons why the industry has moved South. But the type of worker and his production are the real reasons.

"The Southern worker will give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay," the Southern worker says. He outproduces the Northern textile worker, they insist, and many admit that the South has a great deal to do with the difference in production.

Union spokesmen say the day is coming when the Southern worker will want greater protection from the CIO's Textile Workers. They report they now have organized 40,000 workers at the beginning of the textile recession, a time when management was not overly inclined to be hasty about negotiating contracts. Since the strike, the TWU has not regained its former strength at Danville, Va., once the recognized largest Southern mill. The union still retains the bargaining rights at those mills.

The TWU strategy now seems to be this: We have plenty of time, so we'll go about our business in a quiet way, waiting for management mistakes.

But management spokesmen say these mistakes won't be coming as often now as they did in the twenties. They report they have evolved a healthy labor relations policy that produces a high production. This formula includes "adequate and just" wages, bonuses, profit sharing ranging from two weeks to five-year workers, and paid holidays.

### NORTH ORGANIZED

Union leaders, North and South, deny this and figure the reason is the management or labor sources to justify the claim. The North, however, has been mobilized into action on the ground that national union strongholds at Kannapolis and Anderson.

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### MORE PENSIONS

There is a trend toward pensions. Many companies give their workers other offers at low rates. Company-wide retirement and health programs are spreading and the big Springs Mills at Lancaster even have a beach for their workers.

The Burlington Co. has set up an educational loan fund for its workers. The fund provides for lending them money for college and technical school training.

Promotion within the plants, management sources say, is now on merit and not on mere seniority or favoritism by supervisors. They report that the workers generally tend to lead their workers and concerted safety efforts. Many plants have a safety incentive plan.

Most companies have indoctrination programs for the workers, and many have a broad picture of the mill's operation and training them for the jobs to which they are best adapted.

And management says, work is being done by the workers who consult the individual workers. One mill reported that its workers have had a 40-85 ratio with the worker getting 15 per cent personal time while at the same time the mill was up to 90-40 for the more tedious jobs.

### TIMES HAVE CHANGED

No one, not even management, pretends that new labor relations policies come from mere generations. The new policies are the result of changes brought by the social reforms that have taken place in the past two decades. But the mill men take the position that it's smart, practical, and profitable to have a working force.

All these factors have contributed to the change in labor relations in the South and the employers admit that the change is better for all concerned. "I would close my plants before returning to the fallback days of 20 years ago!"

### World Hangs In Balance

But the greatest danger in Europe today is the intense, extremely skillful propaganda of Soviet Russia against the United States. This propaganda is being carried on by the same (The Kremlin sees this, as many Europeans do not see it, as the first step toward European unity and peace. It is a step toward a new strength and hope. In that kind of soil, also, the seeds of war do not grow.

They say that the next few months—during our elections—so crucial. One more push can put across the unified European army—and, with European cooperation, the United States. But the President of the USA, more harmful speeches like Tom Connelley's, a sudden curtailment of American budgets for European aid, and the continued success of Soviet propaganda.

That's why I look down at the French kids playing in the park. I see a war in the air. They will still be enjoying life or marching off to war. If they march off to war, my grandsons also march off to war. I see a war in the air. They will still be enjoying life or marching off to war. If they march off to war, my grandsons also march off to war. I see a war in the air. They will still be enjoying life or marching off to war. If they march off to war, my grandsons also march off to war.

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