

JUST ONE MORE PICTURE, PLEASE

IN A DARKENED ROOM in the versatile Old Charlotte Sanatorium (host over the past 50 years to a hospital, an Army induction center, the Veterans Administration, and now the Mecklenburg Chest X-ray Survey), four young doctors have been leaning over film viewers for the past week or so, getting the inside story on your chest and ours.

The doctors, members of the U. S. Public Health Service film interpretation staff of the Survey team, have "read" some 30,000 70-millimeter chest X-ray film, found some 600 pictures suggesting disease or abnormality in the subject's chest.

They speak a strange, multitylable language among themselves as they discuss the small and often important chest pictures before them. But it boils down to this: some of the pictures show that subjects may have tuberculosis, a heart disorder, or some other, non-tubercular chest disease, including lung tumor. When they find such a picture, they tell "Records" and "Records" sends a letter to the person whose chest was X-rayed for another and larger (14"x17") chest X-ray.

You may get such a letter; don't let it frighten you.

The Survey people tell us that only a few of those called back for a "retar," will have new, active cases of tuberculosis or any other serious disease. Some people with normal, healthy chests will be called back because there are many peculiar shadows that can appear on a small chest X-ray. Usually, the chest interpreters know what the shadows mean. But when they don't they ask the subject to return for a larger film so they can determine just what, if anything, is wrong.

They readily acknowledge that the "retar" for another chest X-ray is not a catch or overlooking possible disease.

Thus, your second picture may show that

N. C.'S FAST-GROWING INDUSTRIES

MANY North Carolina leaders have long "renewed the need for diversification of the state's industry. The extent of diversification of industry has home when one counts up the businesses that came to or originated in the last year. The State News Bureau lists the following major industries announced for the state during 1952: one electric meter plant, one cigarette plant and lead processing factory, one silversmith plant, three zipper plants, one electronic plants and one car cabinets, synthetic resins and steam boilers.

New administrative headquarters from five companies located in the state during the year. Three companies located in the state announced plan for multi-million dollar re-

FINAL WORD ON INTERREGNUM

NOW we can file away that term "interregnum" for at least four years, until another change of Presidents which governs for 10 weeks in a sort of suspended animation. But before doing so, we'd like to put in our two bits worth about that little interregnum some folks wrote about—the 32 minutes between the time Harry Truman's term ended and the time Dwight D. Eisenhower took office. The President said: "I do..."

Who was President during this interval? Eminent sources have different answers. One reporter figured it was Mr. Truman. A Washington Post said it was Mr. Eisenhower. At least one wire service concluded that we didn't have a President.

The Post, we think, was right, the others were wrong.

The President, says the Constitution, "shall hold his office during the term of four years." And those four years were over at noon, straight up.

The Speaker of the House is next in line of succession after the President and Vice-President. The assumption that he was President proceeds from the reasoning that neither of the two top officers had been sworn in. Well, Mr. Martin wasn't sworn in, but he hadn't given up the Speakership, so his case isn't very good.

The "no President at all" idea doesn't mesh

you have no chest disorders at all.

On the other hand, you may have early tuberculosis or another chest disease at its beginning stage. If you do, and if you return for your second film, you stand a much better chance of being cured rapidly.

Some early tuberculosis can be cured in a matter of months without hospitalization. But it may take years to cure advanced tuberculosis.

It may well be when, if you're asked, you return for a large chest X-ray you are making a choice between a couple of months in and out of home and several unproductive years in a sanatorium.

THE MAIN PROBLEM

THE Southern Senators who now propose a constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax as a requirement for voting for federal officials may be commended, of course, for initiating such action. It is long overdue. It is also relatively inconsequential now, because other Southerners, without noticeable support from some of these Senators, took it upon themselves to take action at the state level to remove these barriers to voting.

This action by the Senators, after the removal of the poll tax requirement has become an accomplished fact in most states, attacks the periphery of the problem, not its heart. The heart of the problem is provision of equal economic opportunity for Negroes.

When the Senators and other Southerners address themselves to this problem, the true beginnings of a solution to "the South's problem" will be underway, and attendant difficulties will diminish.

search plants. Four electric companies continue their tremendous expansion. Mica production boomed.

According to The State magazine, public utility building and new and expanded electric generating plants or planned for North Carolina represent a total investment of about \$200 million.

All this growth means more employment. According to Paul Kelly, head of the Division of Commerce & Industry, this expansion, not including the public utility building, will provide at least 21,500 new jobs.

North Carolina is not just "going forward" it's hurtling toward a top position as a state of diverse industry.

with the requirement that each Presidential term is for four years, with no short measure of the confusion, or think, results from an undue emphasis on timing of the oath of office.

The Constitution says that "before he (the President) enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—'I, [name], do hereby swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.'" In other words, the time of the oath isn't important, as long as he takes it before he starts exercising Presidential powers.

History bears out this view. Zachary Taylor didn't care to take an oath on Sunday, his scheduled day of inauguration, so he was sworn in the next day. Because of this day's delay it has been argued, without much success, that the then President pro tempore, Senator Acheson, was President of the U. S. for a day. John Tyler didn't take his oath, and consequently didn't exercise Presidential powers, until a couple days after the death of William Henry Harrison.

On the other hand, Rutherford B. Hayes took his oath a day early, so he was all ready to go the next noon.

The President, then, is a continuing office. There's that matter of getting sworn in, if only, as in Cal Coolidge's case, by a justice of the peace—his dad. After high noon, with the oath accomplished, the new boss can go to work.

From The New Yorker

HARRY TRUMAN

MR. TRUMAN'S essay on fear, in his message to the State of the Union, was excellent in every respect and belongs alongside Learned Hand's pronouncement of a few weeks ago, when he spoke the most haunting sentence of 1952: "I believe that that community is already in the process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where non-conformity with accepted creed... is a mark of disaffection, where denunciation, without specification or backing, takes the place of evidence."

Harry Truman has been a much-reviled President, an object of perhaps a record-breaking amount of attention from the Bronx-cheering sections of the nation.

Some after he came into office he found himself trying to turn the biggest country in the world in what is probably the toughest sort of period—a cold war. A cold war is more trying for a President than a hot one: in hot times the people are in the mood for something more forward on a tremendous surge of national spirit, impossible deeds are accomplished. In cold times the opposite is true: for resolution, real fear, for unity real dissimilarity, for accomplishment real frustration, bumbling, corruption.

Harry Truman, in our opinion, did remarkably well. At moments he was great. His top decisions were of the first order of toughness: the use of the A-bomb, the intervention by the United Nations in Korea. Both decisions imposed an almost unbearable burden of responsibility and they took enormous guts—guts and a good sense of history.

In his petty moments Harry Truman broke records, too. But his flights of short temper and his bursts of bad spirit were overbalanced by his sincerity, by his cheerful belief in the facts of democratic life, and by his fortitude. In his failure to turn back the strong tide of political corruption, he was, we think, a victim of circumstances; we doubt that anybody could have done it at the tag end of a twenty-year stretch of one-party rule and with a cold war on his hands.

We may have had bigger Presidents and we may have had wiser ones, but we've had none more doggedly and few with so tough an assignment. We send Harry Truman our thanks and wish him Godspeed in Independence.

Liquor business is said to be "stealing." Perhaps more so than its patrons—Elisabeths (K's) News.

Top Moscow

Post Still Unassigned

By THE ALSOP

WASHINGTON

EXCEPT for the ambassadorship to Italy—and the plan to send Mrs. Clara Booth Luce to Rome seems to have hit some snag—only one really important diplomatic appointment remains to be made. This is the ambassadorship to the Soviet Union. The choice President Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, makes for this post may well be more crucial than any other appointment abroad.

This is for two reasons. First, there is now no doubt whatsoever that a ferocious struggle for power, centered around the question of the succession to Joseph Stalin, is reaching a climax in Moscow. The outcome of the struggle—which will be examined in some detail in a later report) may well determine the future of the world. It is absolutely essential that this fierce but obscure contest be correctly interpreted for the American government.

It is widely believed that any American Ambassador in Moscow is a figurehead, condemned to isolation and virtual imprisonment in gloomy Spassko House. It is true that the Moscow ambassadorship has been a pleasant or desirable diplomatic plum, which is one reason there has been so little speculation about the post. It is also true that except in special circumstances the American envoy has no voice in the Soviet government.

It is true that the Soviet ambassador, George Kennan, for example, recently dismissed sumptuous dinners and a large staff of formal and informal conversation with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

KEY TYPE NEEDED

There are ways (which would have nothing to do with beautiful blonde spies planted in the Kremlin) for the American to get the inside story of the inner reality of the Moscow scene. The American must be a key type, one who can get the inside story of the inner reality of the Moscow scene, according to reliable report, were the most brilliant perspective of any of the way it was in the past just because they were aware that Kennan understood what was going on around him. The Soviet rulers seized the first opportunity to get rid of him.

There is another reason why the choice for the Moscow post is so important. There may well be only one hope of ending the Korean war without a complete and total disaster. This is by direct negotiation between the United States and the will and the means to use maximum force in Korea if negotiation fails.

The negotiations leading to an end of the Berlin blockade, initiated by Under Secretary of State Edward Rusk, who was Ambassador in Moscow, are cited as the most obvious examples of direct contact serving a limited but useful purpose. Even the direct meeting between President Eisenhower and Joseph Stalin has not been absolutely ruled out, although British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during his recent visit, urged extreme caution in this regard.

Any attempt to make direct contact at any level with the Soviet side is a difficult, delicate, and exceedingly dangerous task. And simply because direct contact is so difficult, it is all the more important that the man who is to make it be a man with special training, a man who is a key type, as the American representative in Moscow.

NO HURRY

Some say that the rather casual talk of sending Ralph Bunche to the Soviet Union (which would be on the New York City waterfront) is the President's chief foreign policy advisers have apparently not considered the move as an appointment. It is hardly a surprise, because they are in no hurry to fill the post. They are no doubt very busy with the Supreme Court's decision, so soon after Kennan's dismissal, would be considered a serious mistake by the Soviet rulers. This is so especially because the Soviets certainly interpreted the letter sent to Stalin by "The New York Times" as a feeler directly inspired by Dulles.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

Only one or two people know it, but the sordid details of racketeering of the New York-New Jersey waterfront, recently exposed by Governor Dewey's Crime Commission, are supposed to be the new leader of the Democratic Party in New York City last May.

Almost the same evidence of crime and corruption which has caused the nation to gasp in the hands of the New York waterfront last year, is being repeated. It was later he fired the two investigators who brought him the waterfront evidence.

Some investigators gave Senator Johnson the same details of the midnight meeting of Jersey City's "reform" mayor John Kenny, with racketeer Anthony Strullo in the New York waterfront last year. It was reported that four of Johnson's Democratic friends were then dickering over the support of the New Jersey delegates at the Democratic convention in Chicago. However, Johnson vigorously denies this.

Some say that the suppression of the report, Johnson replied that waterfront crime was outside the jurisdiction of his probe and that he knew Dewey's Crime Commission was going to dig into the matter.

His explanation for firing the two investigators, Downey Rice and George Martin, both crack men, was because the commission had run out of funds.

However, Johnson did not consult other Senators on his subcommittee to see if they concurred in suppressing this dynamic report on the New Jersey waterfront. He acted on his own.

Second Suppression



Some Areas of Agreement

Likely Changes in Taft-Hartley

By Congressional Quarterly

AFTER traveling a rocky road of public opinion for five years the Taft-Hartley law is going to be hauled in before the 83rd Congress for possible major repairs.

Senators Taft and Smith have urged extension of the law, but Congressmen by Congressional Quarterly indicates agreement that the law—officially, the Labor Management-Relations Act of 1947—should be revised.

It appears that in the year ahead, those concerned with the law will be working hard to hammer out a widely accepted labor act than has been made since passage of Taft-Hartley in 1947.

George Meany, new president of the American Federation of Labor, has announced that the AFL is dropping its demand for repeal and will cooperate to develop a version acceptable to both labor and management.

Taft Favors Revision

CONGRESSIONAL leaders have indicated that hearings on proposed changes in the law will begin early in February.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), one of the law's authors, has said he plans to reintroduce some amendments which he proposed unsuccessfully in 1949. Taft is ranking Republican Member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee but said earlier that he would not support any bill that would prevent him from serving as Labor Committee Chairman.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), who accepted the chairmanship, has urged several changes in the Act.

On the House side, Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R-Pa.) incoming Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, also has indicated that he would support amendments to the law. He is likely to center much of his attention on the national emergency provisions. This is partly due to the rumormongering in 1952 by the steel strike, during which President Truman refused to invoke the law's injunction clause.

Although a federal court on Dec. 29 upheld the constitutionality of injunctions issued under Taft-Hartley, labor leaders are still strongly opposed to this anti-strike clause, and want it repealed. However, some employers fear that the real need is for tightening this provision and they are likely to support it.

Sen. Taft has proposed a revision of the law which would change the definition of "labor" to include all workers in the economy, not just those in the manufacturing and service industries. He also wants to abolish company or industry bargaining on a nationwide basis. The National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have long opposed industry-wide bargaining "where it constitutes a monopoly."

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Sen. Johnson Suppressed Racket Report

WASHINGTON

Important facts... the other being a probe of General Motors profits showing that they made a 39 per cent profit on jet engines.

Johnson's subcommittee got into the waterfront probe after the Army took over Jersey City's Claremont military base. Senate probers, charged with cleaning up military waste, found the dock workers playing poker on Army property. The Army then ordered the workers to stop themselves by crashing Army forklifts into each other—all under the nose of the Army Engineers.

The Army took it over that an underworld war was being fought for the privilege of stealing from it.

The Army has a shooting outfit called the Dade Brothers, who do its packing at the Claremont military base. The contract started out at \$500,000, but in four weeks it had risen to \$1,000,000. The Dade Brothers pocketed a profit of \$281,676.33. They did this by waterprooing and packing everything in sight, whether it needed waterproofing or not. They also paid off racketeers and corrupt officials on a cost-plus basis—with the taxpayers footing the bill.

Gangster Pay Roll

Dade Brothers' night hiring boss was an underworld character named John Denola, alias Johnny Duke. Formerly he had been the proprietor of Duke's Tavern, an underworld hideout at Central Park 3, which had included such rogues gallery celebrities as Frankie Costello, Joe Adams, Louis Zwillman, Anthony Anastasia, and Willie Moretti.

Dade was transferred to day work, and his place was taken by another hoodlum, Dominic Strullo, brother of racket boss Anthony Strullo, alias Tony Bender. Dominant's only qualification for the job was experience in the

GOP Trying To Win Over AFL Unions

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE TROUBLE encountered in a drive by the top GOP House members to win over the AFL unions has obscured the ready acceptance accorded the other Cabinet nominees. They were confirmed as members of the President's official family with hardly a ripple of protest or even inquiry.

At the time the nomination of Martin Durkin to be Secretary of Labor was announced, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio said it was "incredible." Much later when he was interviewed by reporters after he had called at Eisenhower headquarters in New York City said he still thought it was incredible. Privately he muttered stronger imprecations.

Yet when the Durkin appointment came up, Taft, the dominant figure in the majority in the Senate, raised no objection. The reason may be that the political logic of this selection is self-evident. It is the logic of shrewd Republicans who believe that an important segment of the labor movement can be won away from the Democrats. The strategy is based on the old adage that the union can be caught more easily with sugar than with vinegar.

JOHN KM

The same logic was behind the appointment of Lloyd A. Mashburn to be Under Secretary of Labor. Gov. Earl Warren of California, who has been optimistic on the conviction that if you can't lick 'em then you have to join 'em, had called on State Commissioner of Labor.

Both Durkin and Mashburn are Democrats. These amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act are being pushed through the Senate in order to ward off strikes before they occur. This would obviate the need for using Taft-Hartley injunctions to believe.

Senators Taft and Smith are in agreement on several other needed amendments. One involves removal of the prohibition against voting in a representation election of strikers who have been replaced on the job.

During the campaign President Eisenhower referred to this clause. It is believed, when he said he would support removal of "union busting" features of the Act, labor also favors this amendment.

Another possible amendment involves the non-Communist oath now required of union officials. On Dec. 27, the House Un-American Activities Committee recommended the abolition of this oath, reportedly because it had been used to deny political managers in the Dewey wing of the party envelope it, they will be able to get on with the work. But it will be nonetheless real.

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Fictitious Workmen

Senate investigators discovered a full-time New York bartender drawing \$1,000 a week from the Senate payroll. The names of fictitious addresses the investigators estimated that the payroll padding alone had been costing the taxpayers \$1,000 a week.

The Army was so easy to pluck that a short gang war was fought for the privilege of looting the Claremont pier. At the height of this underworld battle, local 1647 of the International Longshoremen's Association was dissolved. Later, the Senate probers learned that the cop assigned to investigate the bombing suddenly turned up on the Dade Brothers payroll as a night watchman.

The Senate investigators also discovered that drinking and gambling was rampant on the Army pier during "working hours. Dock workers shorted in the timekeeper's book and played the slot machines and drank up to \$3.50 an hour from the taxpayers. In case any Army inspectors or Senate investigators popped up on the pier, the Dade Brothers would have a signal for the workers to break up the game and act busy.

Even more shocking, the Senate sleuths found evidence that a drug peddler had been picking up a \$3,500 check in his possession made out to one of Dade Brothers' timekeepers.

Engineers learned that what was up and eventually cancelled the contract with Dade Brothers—though not until five months after Senator Johnson of Texas literally mailed the "let's go" order.