



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1958

Organized Labor's Cancer Is Curable

ORGANIZED labor's high command viewed visibly when President Eisenhower outlined his ten-point program to wipe out labor-management "corruption, racketeering and abuse of trust and power."

The proposed measures are stern indeed. But they fall far short of the rigorous demands of those who would cheerfully blot the entire trade union movement in its own perspiration.

There are rational and appropriate limits to government interference in union activities. Wisdom certainly dictates forbearance and restraint in enacting controls. For instance, care must be taken not to handcuff unions in the financing of strikes or in carrying out pickets. But certain legislative safeguards can reasonably be provided to protect the rank and file from a Dave Beck who occasionally wanders on the scene to add a twisted chapter to labor's history.

Protection is the watchword of the President's program. In principle, it is altogether admirable. In detail, some tinkering may be necessary to perfect the principle.

But the President's insistence that union financial reports be filed with the Labor Department, that welfare fund operations be fully disclosed and that most union officers be elected by secret balloting is not unreasonable.

The merged AFL-CIO has made a vigorous and intelligent effort to infuse a healthier moral climate into the labor movement. But its policing efforts are necessarily limited to its own member

organizations. The public interest requires better insurance.

A program such as the one the President has in mind will not destroy the labor movement. Only the unscrupulous manipulators will have anything to hide. Trade union's future will be safer without these self-seekers, political hucksters and financial charlatans. Their activities in recent years have certainly raised a moral challenge as fundamental as that raised by the "robber barons" organized labor battled so fiercely a few decades ago. They have succeeded in their dark designs largely because of the docility of the rank and file and the ignorance of the public in general.

The necessary reforms are simple but fundamental in their application. They would simply throw the spotlight of publicity on the very operations which have given the crooks their delicious opportunities in the past.

James B. Carey, president of the Electrical Workers, said recently to a labor audience that "the American labor movement today is faced with a moral and ethical problem as crucially important as the problems that produced the CIO and the mid-1930s. The cancer of labor racketeering of corrupt unionism . . . threatens the very future of our development as a free labor movement."

Mr. Carey is right. When the cancer is removed, and when appropriate preventive measures are undertaken to prevent its return, organized labor will be a good bit healthier.

New 'Battle Of The Pentagon' Will Rock The Nation

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—The strenuous effort already begun to push through a reorganization of the Department of Defense is stirring a political storm reminiscent of 1947 when the Battle of the Pentagon tore Washington apart.

Following Adm. Arleigh Burke's talk at the National Press Club, in which Burke attacked the concept of a single chief of staff, the White House put a tight censorship on the services. So stern was his edict that Assistant Secretary of Defense Murray Snyder ordered one of the top commanders to cut out half of a speech he had scheduled. The argument with Snyder, in charge of public relations and formerly an assistant to White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerly, went like this:

"Do you mean to say that I can't make a speech defending the present law and the present staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?"

"DON'T ARGUE."

"That's right. That law isn't going to be around here very much longer."

"You're going to repeal it, I suppose."

"Don't argue with me."

For the veteran of two wars with four stars on his shoulder there was no recourse but to take back his censored speech. Whether the censorship will work is an open question, for the Navy is as aroused today over what Navy spokesmen insist is an attempt to impose a dictatorial system as it was 10 years ago.

SUPPRESSED REPORTS

They cite two suppressed reports which they believe sustain



GEN. NATHAN TWINING
His Report Was Suppressed

their argument for continuing the system that gives each of the three services a voice in determining plans and strategy under a non-voting chairman.

ANOTHER SECRET PLAN

One is the report of a group of officers from the three services named by the chairman of the JCS, Gen. Nathan Twining, in early December to evaluate the present method. According to the Navy, they found that on the whole it was working well, and Twining also inclines to this view.

But the report has been concealed under a top-secret stamp. The second report has been so carefully suppressed that it has not even been seen by Sen. Lyndon

B. Johnson's Preparedness Subcommittee. This is Joint Strategic Objectives Plan, 1961, known as J-SOP-61.

It shows that each service apparently reported beginning in 1956 that with anticipated budgets and personnel it was planning to do what could not assure the security of the nation in 1961. The Navy cited the failure to plan sufficient submarine construction to counter the Soviet Russia's 400 to 500 submarines. The Army cited the failure to equip diminished divisions with modern weapons. The Air Force pointed to cutbacks in production of bombers at the same time that missile development was being held back.

ANGRY ADVISERS

J-SOP-61 is said to have angered the President's military advisers, who offer it as example No. 1 of the failure of a three-man chief of staff system to work. But the Navy implies that J-SOP-61 really shows what happens when military budget ceilings are imposed for reasons of economy and politics.

This is bound, of course, to create a political issue of the greatest magnitude in this political year. The President, with considerable support from the Army and the Air Force, believes the public is fed up with the inter-service bickering and ready to accept a drastic reorganization. His retention in the White House of the President's office, the situation is delicate because the diminished strength of the President's staff has made necessary an unusual delegation of powers to the White House staff of which Adams is the chief. The flat contradiction between the Adams speech and the President's own speech that same evening raises the question of how faithfully the President will be carried out by those to whom his powers are delegated. For on an issue of national importance Adams was in question in contradiction with the letter and the spirit of the President's speech.

FAIR QUESTION

If that can happen publicly, what goes on in the privacy of the President's office? This is a question which the administration must face. For the government of the United States today is being carried on under a special dispensation which can work only if there is a general and complete confidence in it. There must be confidence that the officials who exercise the President's powers are men who know him so well that they can act as he would act if he had the time and the energy to do the whole work of his office. Were this complete confidence seriously broken, there would be a demoralizing political upheaval which would exercise power and who can be held accountable.

SUBTLE THEORY

The outward evidence of the President's confidence has been Congress, the press, and the public have accepted the theory that Adams and his assistants are confidential agents of the President. It is not possible to question by committees of Congress in press conference. The main rests on the principle that their relations with the President are confidential, and that their acts are to be treated as being his acts. For these acts the President is accountable to the people. But the officials who exercise his powers are accountable only to him.

This is a complex and subtle theory which we have developed to meet an unusually difficult situation. It is not easy to keep believing in it in the face of the known evidence about the President's absences from the White House, and the many evidences that he is always well informed. Yet we have always wanted to believe in the theory, since the facts about our constitutional system, we have seen, have been too bad to believe in the theory.

But the country will not go on believing in it if it turns out that the confidential agents of the President are playing politics on their own and contrary to the President's own political beliefs. The moral of it is that in the position he occupies, and with the immunities which he claims, Adams should not make speeches at all, should not make political speeches, or at least should not make speeches that would be called a passion for anomy.

IT'S THEIR DUTY

On the substance of the question, which is whether defense is a legitimate party question, the answer, I believe, is that honesty will prove to be the best policy. This is the duty of the Democrats in Congress to examine the administration's defense program in the light of the best intelligence available and of the testimony of experts. It is not only their right but their duty to do so. Whether the administration's program is adequate and how it could be improved. The Democrats in Congress are expected to come forward with their own program of amendments which Congress can then debate.

AN INQUEST?

It is when we come to the post-mortems for our having fallen behind in the race of armaments that an ugly partisanship will show itself. The country will do well to be very skeptical and very suspicious of all attempts to fix the blame on one party or the other. There have been too many Democrats and Republicans involved in the complicated history of the missiles and other strategic weapons to justify any verdict as to one or the other party is guilty.

If there is to be an inquest, and there is much to be said for having one, it should not be made by a congressional committee, composed of men among whom many trust run for reelection in the fall. The inquest should be conducted in a judicial spirit by some kind of panel or commission which requires general confidence and is composed of men who personally have nothing to gain and nothing to lose by the outcome of the elections.

Quote, Unquote

President Eisenhower on the British economy: "Great Britain has had a really heroic run to lose in trying to keep its economy head above water."

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating in calling for an investigation of criminal elements infiltrating professional football: "Now is the time for Congress to get on the ball and take the bull by the horns."

Commissioner Anslinger hopes that the people of Michigan and Illinois will now wake up.

Note: A "pusher" is one who sells or pushes narcotics on an addict. They are chiefly responsible for addiction.

Washington Pipeline

Mayor Wagner of New York is so surrounded by secretaries that he won't even take telephone calls from the Senate. The Mayor is expected to attend a conference of America's housed in Washington's trouble to one of its grand old men, Arthur C. Cresswell Smith, who is one of the most dyed-in-the-wool Democrats in the nation's capital, but many Republicans



"Think there's been enough meeting of minds yet?"

says with the confidence of years of experience that he can block such a plan if the President sends it to Congress. And in agreement in opposing anything approaching a single chief is the ranking Republican on that committee, Leslie C. Arcand of Illinois. This is the political battle lines drawn for a contest that seems certain to explode into the headlines regardless of the efforts to hold it down.

'Fe! Fi! Fo! Fum! I Smell The Blood Of A Congressman'

Quiet, Please

A Gag For Adams

By WALTER LIFFMANN

NEW YORK

BY HIS Minneapolis speech on Monday, Sherman Adams has made more difficult the delicate situation in the President's office. The situation is delicate because the diminished strength of the President's staff has made necessary an unusual delegation of powers to the White House staff of which Adams is the chief. The flat contradiction between the Adams speech and the President's own speech that same evening raises the question of how faithfully the President will be carried out by those to whom his powers are delegated. For on an issue of national importance Adams was in question in contradiction with the letter and the spirit of the President's speech.

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People's Platform

A Budding Scientist

Takes Maid's Course

By CHARLIE

Editors, The News: My son is a 12-year-old seventh grader at Sedgewick High School. Imagine my surprise to be told by him this week that he was going Thursday, he was in fact a budding scientist and a budding scientist.

I agree then he would never take such a course, but as of today I unreservedly called the Sedgewick High School to speak to the principal but he was not in. I talked to the seventh grade counselor and she informed me that this is known as the Home Living Course and that the children are taught manners, cooking, sewing, etc., and that the course is compulsory and not an elective, that it takes the place of art which was taught the first semester.

I believe that the school curriculum should be investigated with the thought in mind of wasting less of the children's time and less of the taxpayer's money. As for my child, just send him home an hour earlier and he can learn all of them in his own kitchen, cooking, darning and sewing and, as for manners, we have done our best to train him since he first came in a high chair and he would

use half of what he has been taught. I would be satisfied. It isn't only this last semester that is worrying me. I was informed that next year he will be required to take manual arts, which I consider will be more time wasted.

I know the teachers or principals are not responsible for this, but what I want to know is who is responsible. The School Board? The county or state? As I think some representation should be made to the proper ones and I for one am ready to start at the county level immediately and surely some other parent feels as frustrated as I do and doesn't want to have to resort to private schools.

When the children get the foundation needed for college and a useful citizenship and to stop this waste of children's time.

—REBECCA O. HAM

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

The State of Ohio is going to put me out of business, remarked the grand old man of narcotics enforcement, Commissioner Harry Anslinger, the other day.

Actually Anslinger didn't look as if he was much worried about his job.

Long Sentences

"The State of Ohio has adopted a 20 year minimum penalty for anyone selling narcotics," Anslinger went on to explain, "and narcotics addicts are almost stopped in Ohio. If we could get other states to be equally tough, I wouldn't have anything to worry about."

Anslinger paid tribute to former Gov. Frank Lausche, now senator, and to Gov. C. William O'Neill, former attorney general under Lausche, who both cracked

down vigorously on narcotics. Commissioner Anslinger, who has held high office about as long as any public servant in Washington, beginning with the Hoover administration in 1930, has a chart which should make some states think twice about law enforcement.

New York City Leads

The chart shows that New York City has 43 per cent of all the narcotics addicts in the entire United States. Illinois ranks second with 15 per cent, followed by California with 13 per cent, and Michigan fourth with 6 per cent of the addicts.

When the addicts started going from Ohio into Pennsylvania, Commissioner Anslinger said, "Gov. Ladd put through a law with a tough penalty for pushers. After that they stayed out of Pennsylv-



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their argument for continuing the system that gives each of the three services a voice in determining plans and strategy under a non-voting chairman.

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On The Beach. Sighs For Sad Eyes

WHEN we were growing up, popular male attire for the beach included a one-piece, chest-covering model complete with nautical effect on either side. It was of wool and itchy as sin. This snappy number came with beach shoes of rubber and a sailor hat with brim snapped down.

Right now, after viewing the current dictates of women's beach fashions, we wish we'd saved our red and black striped model, but long ago moths ventilated it beyond modesty.

We reminisce of youthful battles with the surf because female fashion for the water this season has come straight from somebody's sandcastle Disneyland. There

is only one reason the sack or bag has not blossomed in full for the beach. The wearer would come from the ocean wearing about 20 gallons of water.

But the day days of denim have done their best. It will be difficult to note leisure architecture, whether at home or on the strand, any more.

We predict, therefore, a rebirth of the men's bag-encased wool model with the built-in life. And some enterprising manufacturer could even run a series from "special" through "roadmaster" which would have four portholes per side.

ing to stir and hemlock needles, you feel a bit sorry for the froth-filled folk beach. The only sadness at the moment is the thought of what may be happening to the ski slopes.

Your stay-at-home northerner—he may be in Minnesota or New York State—looks at the sidewalks and considers a double advantage: the rain that's falling isn't the snow. He may like fresh-fallen snow, but he does a bit of mental arithmetic.

"Let's see, one inch to 10 inches; guess this'd be about a foot."

And then the unfurling bromide: "At least, you don't have to shovel it!"

It's easy to understand why women's fashions change so often—some of the styles are so gruesome no woman could endure them more than a few months at a time.—LEXINGTON LEADER

From The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER RAIN

S'LOSH . . . swish . . . oops! . . . splash!

The chill drizzle soaks into coats, be-draggles skirts and trousers, cuffs and stings the face if there is driving wind behind it. The sky is leaden grey. Boughs are bare, and no thirsty grass reaches up for the falling drops.

Gutters still clogged with dingy remnants of the late snowfall, the road is wetness in puddles that must be avoided or else waded with care for the icy footing beneath.

"Miserable day, isn't it?" says a passer-by, shaking his head. And then you both break into grin and snicker. "But it could be worse. It could snow."

Or if you are on the Pacific Coast, where a soft, intermittent patter or merely an overcast dewiness substitutes for the picture-card whiteness of a New England winter, and whose the rain drips off the eucalyptus leaves instead of cling-

ing to fir and hemlock needles, you feel a bit sorry for the froth-filled folk beach. The only sadness at the moment is the thought of what may be happening to the ski slopes.

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