THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

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● W. C. Dowd, 1863-1927 ●

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1941

Men Striking

A Lesson in How Far To Go by Mr. Lewis

Last week strikes were choking the American Defense effort with more deadly fingers than ever before. Thirteen of these walkouts, the National Association of Manufacturers reports, involved 222,821 men and caused a total loss of 5,078,660 man-hours in war production. Since nearly all of these industries had been operating at capacity, it will be impossible to make up the lost time. Precious hours and the vital materials that might have been produced are lost forever.

Here is a table furnished by the NAM, showing how much each of the unfortunate stoppages set us back:

Company	Product	No. of Strikers	Man-Hours Lost
Seamless Mfg Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Ordnance Hardware	800	4,000
Midland Wire Corp. Ypsilanti, Ohio	Copper wire	125	2,400
Anaconda Wire&Cable Co., Marquette, Mich.	Wire Coils	750	12,00
John A. Roebling Sons Cable & Co., Trenton, N. J.	Cable	250	2,000
Clay Machine & Tool Co. Toledo, Ohio	Machine Parts	125	2,000
Allied Products Corp. Detroit, Mich.	Machine Parts	410	13,120
L. W. Cash Co. Dewitt, Ill.	Mines	60	2,400
Goodyear Rubber Co. Middletown, Conn.	Boats	1,000	16,000
Ford Equipment Co. Fort, Minn.	Auto Parts	562	12,930
Federal Mfg. & Engineering Corp. Long Island, N. Y.	Signal Corp Equipment	100	4,320
Carbonic Steel Co. Pittsburgh, Calif.	Steel	918	34,000
Curtiss-Wright Corp. Columbus, Ohio	Bombers	800	7,500
New York City—Sugar Refineries Workers		2,000	100,000
New York City—Shipbuilders		2,000	54,000
Engine and Seamer-men coal mines		213,206	4,734,800
TOTAL		222,821	5,078,660

Since Saturday the coal miners have gone back to work pending compulsory arbitration of their strike. But other stoppages have appeared. In St. Louis, 2,000 AFL machinists have called a general strike, tying up one of the nation's key defense industry centers.

This new strike, like many of the old ones, not only stops production in the plants where the strikers are employed, but hinders work in many other factories or projects. American defense industry is interdependent; when one wheel stops turning, others slow down too. The result is a staggering total of hours and production lost.

All of this is happening week after week, month after month. Meanwhile the Roosevelt Administration steadfastly refused to adopt any consistent labor policy except one of martyred innocence and supine leniency.

John Lewis has demonstrated what can be got away with; who can blame other labor leaders for demanding the same privileges?

Pan-Slavism

Hitler Dusts Off A Musty Old Slogan

Today Adolf Hitler cracked the whip and the foreign ministers of Axis satellite-states signed on the dotted line. They would have signed anything, including their own death warrants, because they had no choice save to do their master's bidding. And yet abject as they were, surely one or two of them—the Danish minister, say, or the Croatian—must have appreciated the irony in which he acted. It was an expression of solidarity against "World Bolshevism" (as sponsored by the U. S. and Britain) and—yes—Pan-Slavism.

The Bolshevist angle has been published *ad nauseum*; but what's this about Pan-Slavism? Seems like we've heard that word before . . . years ago . . . uprisings in the little Slavic states within the Austro-Hungarian Empire . . . repercussions in Imperial Mother Russia . . . Archduke Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo . . . Austria moves to punish Serbia . . . Russia mobilizes . . . France, Germany mobilize . . . the World War begins . . .

Whatever else it might have been, Pan-Slavism was hardly a menace. It was simply a feeling of unity among the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe and a symbol of relationship to Mother Russia. There was, to be sure, Pan-Germanism, to which the encyclopedia devotes two pages. This was a small but powerful Teutonic group organized to further German *kultur* if not German domination throughout the world.

Pan-Germanism found its most extreme fulfilment in Nazi Germany. The Germans understand it. Perhaps this is why Hitler has reached far into the past and resurrected the all but forgotten Pan-Slavism as a target for his vassal states. Bolshevism was beginning to wear thin as a menace. A fresh slogan was needed. With characteristic Teutonic thoroughness one has been produced: Down with Pan-Slavism!

Leadership

To Deserve It We Must Be More Than Rich

It was a brave speech that President Batista of Cuba made Sunday—and a remarkably trusting one. He noted that America was unprepared for war, declared that, lacking arms, we would fight bareheanded if necessary, promised that when we declared war "next spring," Cuba will be the first nation to follow us into full belligerency.

Fulgencio Batista is something more than a president, even in the Roosevelian sense of the word. Some writers have been unkind enough to call him a dictator and it is true that unfortunate things happen to his enemies with remarkable certainty. When he says that Cuba will follow us into war, he leaves no doubt that he has the power to make good on the promise.

"To be indifferent in these times," Batista said, "would mean that we are not men. Cuba is a small country without resources, but the little we have we cheerfully place on the altar of the liberty of men who are dying for liberty.

"Cuba awaits the order of the leading nation in America—the United States."

How do we rate such a position of trust and leadership? Certainly it is more than resources, riches, and bigness that Cuba respects and is willing to follow. We wonder, often, whether the something extra that earns leadership is not the very thing that Mr. Hoover's do-nothing policy and Mr. Nye's do-less-than-nothing program would completely and utterly destroy.

Reassurance

The Army Releases Data About Warplane Crashes

"Folks, we're havin' a lot of Army boys killed in plane crashes here lately. It's sad—but sad as it is, I just want to remind you of sumthing. Every nation in the world that has set out to arm itself in the air has had casualties during its training period.

"Why, in Germany in 1938, Hitler lost 700 pilots in trainin' flyin', England lost 200 but she wasn't trainin' so many. Humph. Even history confirmed later.

"The percentage of losses of the U. S. is way below what England and Germany had before the war started. There's risk in everything, folks. No man ever raised colts for a fittin' but that got kicked once or tickle. We just gotta be philosophical about it and remember, the emergency bein' what it is, our Government doesn't want to lose these boys any more'n you do."

In these homespun words, quoted verbatim from instructions sent to Charlotte Air Base Intelligence by the U. S. War Department, the Army set out this week to reassure a public made somewhat jittery by a flurry of plane crashes.

To quote again from the War Department's memorandum:

"It is desired that the newspapers write an editorial or two or any other favorable write-ups to counteract some of the bad impression given by the crashes. The accident rate during the past fiscal year actually has remained unchanged . . .

"Note: The Government's FISCAL year ends June 30; the current "wave of accidents" began only a fortnight ago.]

"For your information in replying to criticism, the overall training accident rate is lower than the three-year pre-emergency average maintained during 1937, 1938, and 1939 . . .

"There has been a slight increase in the accident rate among fresh graduates who have been in tactical squadrons a short time. Although this rate is lower than had been expected. The answer is that these men are going into the cockpits of fast, high-performance warplanes . . ."

That's the Army's answer and it's good enough for us. Indeed, the wonder is that there haven't been even more accidents. To a civilian bystander, the training of thousands of young men for the hazardous job of piloting a modern warplane is an almost incomprehensible undertaking. It is reassuring that we are doing a better and safer job than either Britain or Germany.

'For Peace And Unity'

By Hugh S. Johnson

THIS issue in the captive mines is too complicated for any off-hand conclusions by me.

Plenty of off-hand conclusions are being made, however, by commentators about which I am sure I know, through experience over the years, a lot more than they do. This seems to me to justify me adding my two cents worth on the side in opposition to the great bulk of editorial and other conclusions which condemn the miners for the most arbitrary and unpatriotic possible course of action for which no excuse is found.

MINERS WERE BADLY EXPLOITED

Perhaps the worst exploited class of labor in the United States over the past 60 years was in the mines. The struggle first for any kind of union recognition and later for substantial improvement was one of the bloodiest in our industrial history. It was not until, beginning with NRA, mine union organization became almost complete, that working conditions became even tolerable, they did at long last and through much sacrifice approach conditions in other fields. Partly as a cause and partly as an effect, nearly all of the tens of thousands of mines in the United States were not merely completely unionized as a result of collective bargaining, but they were unionized on a closed shop basis.

The idea of the organized miners is that there is no element of fairness in a man working in these mines under the vastly improved conditions secured by unionization and not being willing to pay the relatively light dues and adhere to the common loyalty of the union.

As a result all of the so-called commercial mines, tens of thousands of them, and most of the other mines, are 100 per cent unionized on a closed shop basis.

CLOSED SHOP DISCUSSION EXPECTED

Of the other "captive mines," which are owned by three great steel companies to produce coal not for sale commercially but to manufacture iron and steel, there are five. In these mines somewhere between 90 and 95 per cent of the miners belong to the union. The remaining few refuse to join. Rightly or wrongly the miners understood in negotiating the so-called Appalachian regional agreement that it carried a promise that when the captive mines agreements should come up again for negotiation, the closed shop would be included as it has been in the overwhelming majority of union agreements.

The miners' resentment at the refusal of the steel companies now to make this slight concession to the general rule has caused a flaming resentment among all the miners, with which I think the organization officials have very little to do.

Those officials are being castigated for not conceding the open shop in these few hold-outs in the captive mines, but nobody ever seems to stop to question the breadth of mind of the three steel company officials who are unwilling to concede, for the sake of peace and unity, a point that seems even smaller and more trivial—an unwillingness which is certainly sealing the miners aflame with a sense of injustice and bitter resentment.

Overhead Or Deadhead?

Senator Sooper Says:

Millions of shiny new coins are rolling from our mints into general circulation. Thus Morgenthau giveth—but don't forget: Morgenthau also taketh away.

Now that he's telling bear-stories to his people, like any prize coach, Goebbels ought as well read them the phony telegram signed Churchill and ridiculing their team.

When the galloping ghost, Red Grange, is overtaken by a bride, what man is safe?

With housing at a premium on every side Hollywood still puts the working-girl heroine up in a hall bedroom large enough for a family of twelve.

Nothing now is heard of the pre-war comedians who imitated Hitler in Paris music halls. We'd hate to think that these and the Vichy crowd are one and the same.

A Red general reports chasing Nazis out of town in their underwear, as city streets are no place for a cross-country team.

Nation's Business

Civilian employees of Federal, State and local government have reached a new high of 4,168,000. In addition, are 1,536,000 persons on WPA, CCC and NYA projects and 1,946,000 in the Army and Navy.

Excluding the armed forces, that's almost one government payroller for every two persons employed in the manufacturing industries, total 12,146,000, even under the tremendous stimulation of armament making. Here is a nation straining to produce in a hurry for defense and yet for every 100 men making guns, ships, food, clothing and every other needed item of manufacture there are 47 chargeable to overhead, of whom some are essential.

Europe's New Society

By Dorothy Thompson

A WORD of warning. Political strategies go awry through the desire to impose on others what we ourselves consider good. We seek to "sell" an idea to other nations, instead of to comprehend what is in the mind of other peoples and find the synthesis between their ideas and our own.

The basic and historic structure of European society is not horizontal and democratic, in our current sense of the word democratic. It is hierarchical. This is strongest, of course, in the Catholic countries, with the memory of Rome as imperial and as spiritual power. The character of nations, and the conditions of happiness for the peoples in nations, depend upon social inheritances. The roots of Europe are very deep and the soil in which those roots grow has been manured by a great deal of blood. The European mind is tough, not tender. It has been conditioned by an inheritance different from ours. And it feels at home in a different air from ours.

EUROPE'S SYSTEM OF GRADED CASTES

Europe is, in essence, an aristocratic civilization. The word has connotations of privilege in the American mind that it does not deserve. European society—in the largest sense of the word "society"—is a structure of graded values, of ascending castes, and democratization in Europe consists of freeing the lines between the castes, so that the man is condemned forever to remain in any one of them, but may rise or fall according to his merits.

In the European countries that have been most European—that have made, that is to say, the deepest impression upon Europe: France, Italy, Spain and the Germany of the Rhinelands, the South and Austria—the idea of the Nobleman is indigenous. It is not the class idea, which has been one of modern industrialism and plutocracy. It is far more delicate and individual. But the European mind *differentiates* between types of persons and puts them in higher or lower places in the scheme of things. Indeed the whole culture of Europe, and in this lies its deepest humaneness, has been concerned with the creation of distinguished individuals and distinguished and differentiated forms and standards. It does not seek to level, but to adjust and to build upward. Thus, the revolt of European master-craftsmen against the trade unionism that seeks to lump all workers together into the category of "masses." Thus, the reverence accorded by true Europeans to all distinguished artists, writers and intellectuals. Thus, the instant recognition by the true European of an individual of superior breeding, gifts or character.

FORESEEING A GREAT EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE

Contrary to a great many Americans, who are wont to remark that "Europe is finished," and that "everything worth while in Europe has passed to the United States," I have an instinct that we are going to see, through a birth of blood and sweat and tears, the emergence of a great European renaissance. And, unless I misread the signs of the times, the spirit of that renaissance will be conservative.

For the horizontal democracy of Europe is precisely what has failed. The universal vulgarization of everything, from art to politics, has produced an almost nauseated reaction all over the continent. The aftermath of this vulgarization is, of course, Hitler, preaching a pseudo-aristocratic theory in the language of the half-educated and creating elite masses of cow-headed "supermen" who claim leadership on the basis of their Germanic chromosomes—shrinking to make a nobleman out of a brown shirt and a black jack, and creating instead either a thug or a briefly enthused soldier, who wastes

at a French girl's shrug, and wishes people liked him.

EUROPE KNOWS HITLER DOESN'T "BELONG"

In a sense we are more scared of Hitler than Europe is, even Europe bleeding under his heel, because Europe knows better than we do, that he doesn't "belong."

But, when either a personality or a culture is shaken to its foundations, its true character asserts itself, and it is only by its truest character that it can save itself. Europe, I am convinced, will rebuild itself as an hierarchical social structure.

In the general overturn much that has been thought gold will turn out to have been gross, and much that was thought dross will be pure gold. The saints and heroes may come out of the plainest middle class homes—or out of the gutter, for that matter—and a title, decorations, and elegant manners may prove to cover a craven spirit. Yet, it is worth remarking that Churchill's most famous phrase, and most memorable because most true, was "Seldom in history have so many owed so much to so few." The old school ties in the foreign office are no particular badge of nobility in Britain today, but the RAF wings are. The world is crying for leadership—leadership that asserts itself by sacrifice and willingness to take responsibility; although it wants none of despots, it yearns for heroes. Although it is destroying vested privileges right and left, it is creating new castes of the superior.

RECOGNIZING DESERVED RIGHTS TO INEQUALITY

And both in Europe and in England, I suspect that the New Democracy will not desire to put everybody in the same grade. It will recognize equality on the level where all men really are equal—in the right to life, liberty and happiness. But it will also recognize that there are those austere spirits who lift themselves above the desire for life, willing to sacrifice their own liberty to duty, would rather experience, create and build than avoid pain, which is most people's definition of happiness. And these will win the hard responsibility of inequality—and a higher rank in the structure of society.

Not all our democrats will like that New Democracy, for it will bear little resemblance to that way of life which glorifies mediocrity and the "middle way." We may even find ourselves in the wake of it, and not in the van. And we may discover in it, too, something of the spirit of American pioneer days, when we also recognized that there were equals and those who spurned the privilege of equality—men whose characters determined their inevitable leadership.

WITH SUCH A EUROPE WE CAN MAKE PEACE

But at any rate we can make peace with such a Europe. With a free and federated continental Europe—across the bridge of Britain—is the bridge that must be secured by and for the Old World and the New.

And only America, while she is still somewhat aloof, can create a peace program that will make her name blessed. Only the people of America: Anglo-Saxons and Germans and Latins and Celts as we are. People of wide horizons and daring imaginations, as we are, when we are our best and truest selves.

A Letter To The Editor

Aristides' Timely Example

Editors, The News:

Inclosed you'll find a copy of a telegram that I sent Mr. John L. Lewis on Oct 29 and which is self-explanatory. I hope you'll see fit to use it in your good paper.

—PETE A. MITCHELL

Laurens, S. C.

(Inclosure)

John L. Lewis
Washington

With respect to your high ranking in industrial departments of the American nation allow me to express my opinion as to your late actions and lay before you an example: 480 B. C.—The hordes of Xerxes conquered Athens, Greece, and with 1,000 ships were ready to conquer the remaining city states. Then Aristides The Just, throwing away his hatred toward Themistocles, the Athenian leader, and after an unjust banishment, returned to serve his ungrateful country and avoid but not share the triumph of a rival, occupied only with his country's welfare. Addressing Themistocles he begged to cast away personalities and unite for their country's sake, which they did and beat the enemy decisively.

My first-born, Arthur Mitchell, Co. E, 11th QMC, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, is holding the first line defense and I am satisfied he is doing his duty toward us both. I was also wondering, Mr. Lewis, whether you are doing same toward him

Mr. Lewis, this is time for action, not interruption. You can have only one God, one commander, one leader; can you subscribe to Aristides' example, Mr. Lewis?

—PETE A. MITCHELL.

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT

Forget your failures and do your utmost from now on, have only one aim: *Forgetting the things that are behind, and stretching forward to the things that are before, I press on toward the goal.—Philippians 3:13.*

And That Stopped 'Im, We Reckon

Ruth Lluney in News World
(North Wilkesboro)

A man connected with AAA was investigating crops far back in the hills, where you had to lie flat on your back to see the sun, and the land appeared infertile as well as rough. "What in the world can you fellows grow here?" he asked.

"Barley," drawled an old mountaineer, "if'n you raise a sight o' barley."

"What do you do with it, sell it?"

"Naw, we don't sell it; we wouldn't part with it."

"Do you feed it to cattle?"

"Naw we wouldn't waste it a-feeding it to no cattle."

"Well, what do you do with it?"

"We jes keep every grain of it for seed."

Hunting Season

—By Herblock

New Peril In Atlantic

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON.

NEW DANGER has appeared in the Atlantic as a result of the latest events of Vichy under Hitler pressure. This new development is not receiving the public attention which it rates because we are preoccupied with the trouble which John L. Lewis is causing and the bluff which the Japanese are trying on us.

As it is seen here, Hitler anticipates that he will soon need to extend his operations into the South Atlantic. American supplies will be going in ever larger quantities over the route around Africa, and American planes will be flown across Africa from a point not far south of Dakar. It would be an advantage to Hitler to obtain bases for submarine and air operations closer to those supply routes.

WITH WEYGAND OUT, FRENCH EMPIRE CRUMBLES

These prospective bases, Dakar and Casablanca, are part of the French African Empire. Under the Armistice terms, the French Empire was to be left intact. General Weygand has insisted upon that and has been one of the strong forces resisting German pressure to take control over the French African Empire. Now Vichy has been forced to throw General Weygand out. Within two days after that occurred, members of the German Armistice Commission at Casablanca appeared on the streets in military uniforms, a straw which shows how the wind is blowing. Nothing stands in the way of Vichy giving the Germans a green light to use the French bases now.

For months our Government has taken a lenient attitude toward Vichy and General Weygand and has sent food, oil and other supplies into French Africa. But this attempt to cultivate Vichy and to encourage it to resist German demands has failed. Washington recognizes that this course has been exhausted. Nothing more is to be gained and we already have cut off economic aid.

A demand is heard for breaking relations with Vichy. A resolution urging that course was offered in the House by Representative Stearns of New Hampshire. Undoubtedly withdrawal of recognition would have some moral effect abroad and would please a large body of American sentiment. However, it is doubtful if that will be done. For the present at least, the disposition is to continue diplomatic relations with Vichy. The reasons for this are purely practical, and are not reasons of policy.

MILITARY COUNTER-MOVES NOT DEEMED ADVISABLE

Apparently the matter will rest there for the time being. Some expert judgment favors counter military moves — such as occupation of islands in the Atlantic. Policy officials, however, do not appear to consider such steps advisable at this time. On the military side is the argument that we ought to beat Hitler to it and take up protective positions. The difficulty pointed out in answer is that if force is to be used, it should go on to Africa itself, and few consider a campaign against Dakar in the practical realm at this time. Furthermore, so long as Portugal and Spain remain neutral and free of German occupation, this Government would hesitate to consider occupation of their island possessions. So that line of activity appears to be out of the picture at this time.

A more practical possibility might be establishment of heavier Western Hemisphere defenses and South Atlantic patrols. From several points of view this would be desirable, always with the co-operation of Latin American Governments.

Their co-operation should be obtainable now. For the United States has shown and is showing scrupulous respect for the rights and interests of Latin American countries.

MEXICO GETS A GENEROUS SETTLEMENT

New evidence of this has come within the last few days with regard to Mexico. If we were going to use the big stick on a smaller neighbor it would freely have been in the oil controversy with Mexico. American property was seized by the Mexican Government some years ago. Yet the United States has just entered into a general agreement with Mexico covering this and other questions. The agreement, instead of trampling upon Mexican rights, is being criticized in the United States as too generous to Mexico. That it was not unfair to Mexico is indicated by the elation of Mexican officials.

Visitin' Around

Any Kin To Shank's Mare?

(Cindy Item,
Stanly News & Press)

Cerrie Shank spent the week-end with her girl friend.

When's Dick Gonna Make Up His Mind?

(Bailey Camp Item,
Lenoir News-Topic)

Mr. Richard Trexler spent Sunday afternoon with Misses Ziphia and Clarissa Bolick Sunday.