

What Are You Doing After The Trial, Baby?

Marquis Childs

Tribute To Pulitzer

The Phones Still Work In Indiana

Telephone lines are still working in Indiana. Indiana has a compulsory arbitration law covering public utilities.

and his responsibility for the final decision of his arbitration board would be inequitable. Unfairness would always be punishable at the polls.



At any rate, it is difficult to conceive of a fairer system than this to deal with labor-management problems in public utilities. It takes away from a small group of workers the right to bargain collectively and does not take away the right to organize and bargain; the role of the union in the process of compulsory arbitration would still be a vital one.

This may seem cumbersome and time-consuming. But the point is that it prevents a strike which might attack employees upon which the public is dependent and it does afford employees an avenue through which they may obtain redress through legitimate grievances.

Neither of these arguments apply to the usual labor dispute between union and private employer. But, as the telephone strike is demonstrating, they apply with great force in the case of a dispute which affects the public interest.

It would be a disgrace on the part of the nation if a strike of this kind were to occur. The public interest is directly involved. In the second place, true collective bargaining is impossible so long as one side (management) is caught under a fixed income ceiling in the establishment of which it has no voice.

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How To Draw A Political Line

REPUBLICAN Chairman Reece has protested that the networks gave free radio time to a purely political speech when President Truman went on the air at the Jefferson Day dinner last week.

There is nothing new in Mr. Reece's complaint about the networks. His previous press releases filed many objections. When the late President Roosevelt went off to inspect American troops he was accused of using his position as commander-in-chief to bolster that of the networks.

People's Platform

Morris vs. Clarkson

I HAVE read in your paper an account of Mr. Harvey Morris, one of our representatives from Mecklenburg County in the General Assembly, appearing before the Board of County Commissioners last Monday and making a motion for the dismissal of F. O. Clarkson, prominent lawyer and esteemed citizen of the City of Charlotte, as counsel for the Board for two reasons.

Everybody Happy

WELL, it's all over as far as the Legislature is concerned, and I'm mighty happy and grateful. Healthy for the people of North Carolina if we work hard and see the plan materialize.

Who's going to reply to Mr. Truman? Mr. Reece himself? Tom Dewey? H. V. Whitford? Bricker? Vandenberg? The list of hopefuls is long, and if Mr. Reece puts one on at the expense of the others he is certain to let himself in for a very bad time indeed.

A ticklish problem certainly and one for which we have no solution. Mr. Reece, we fear, will have to accept the fact that the incumbent President always gets a break in politics. But there should be comfort in the knowledge that Mr. Truman is in the limelight because he has stepped into the spot; his advantage is largely balanced by the fact that he cannot straddle a hot national issue, as, for instance, Tom Dewey can.

One the second reason for Mr. Clarkson's dismissal. That he has called the ABC Bill "Sims-Morris Bill." What are the facts? The papers quote Mr. Sims as saying he drew the bill for the ABC stores for Mecklenburg County. Why does Mr. Morris object to this bill bearing his name? I can tell you it is hurtful to him. It is a private citizen who begins to think how many people will fill a drunkards garage because of this bill. When he thinks how many people will be broken up and separated by this bill out a father and mother and a home because of this bill and how many fine boys and girls will be lured into this private citizen's trap for the life of Mr. Morris, he would be destroyed.

With the new 50-second camera, press photographers needn't duck back to the office to develop the shot. However, some of the boys are saying the present world situation is as good as a darkroom.

Case Of The Crusading Crooner

ALTHOUGH we entertain a mild sympathy for crooners and none at all for Hollywood columnists our hobby box have been bedeviled by the recent behavior of Frank Sinatra.

It may be said that it will be a burden on society or a menace to it. But that does not follow. Doubtless there are among them "all sorts and conditions of men." But we can pick and choose. We can screen them on the basis of health, morals, economic status and specified political beliefs. We can find plenty among them who can earn their living and contribute work and ideas to our economy. There are plenty among them who are frankly, openly, fascist or communist, and who love liberty as little as well as we do and since they have experienced more of the one and less of the other than have we. They want freedom and opportunity; that is why they have come home again. Such people are what has made this country great; why should they be held of a sudden a peril to it? Let us heed their cries and ignore our irrational fears.—Greensboro Daily News.

Another Voice

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Mrs. Lockwood Fogó

I had not been through the residence part of the House since Franklin Roosevelt died two years ago this week, and it is a never-ending source of inspiration to me to watch the stream of American history in panorama on the walls of that stately mansion.

Japan Could Have Been Stopped

Japan could have been stopped if we had been more aggressive, especially after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese military machine would not have been able to sustain its drive if we had been more aggressive.

The Truman Doctrine

BACK to Truman: I do not like certain details regarding his aid to Greece and Turkey. I do not like the fact that he has backed to prevent the spread of Communism in the Near East.

FDR's Great Mistake

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WASHINGTON The recent report by the Commission on the Form of the Press blocked up the kind of reaction that had been expected. There were no outbursts of indignation, that the report was superficial, unnecessary, redundant, excessive, impertinent, irrelevant and just plain useless.

There were those who felt it was useful, since it called attention to the trend toward monopoly concentration and control and to other limitations and shortcomings in our press and radio. They were willing to concede that what we have is not complete freedom and that a little self-criticism and analysis is healthy thing.

One omission seems to me more serious than any other. The report fails to mention the man and woman who create our newspapers, nor did it name those who translate the message to the man in the street. The last analysis the press will be no better than those who make it.

This fact was pointed up by an anniversary observed this week. It is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Pulitzer, who left the strong stamp of his personality on American journalism.

Joseph Pulitzer began his career in the day when an ambitious young man could start out on his own by buying a struggling abject even in a metropolitan area. That meant less than a dollar a week and a few millions as it does today.

Those qualities Pulitzer had in over-great measure. He believed in the mission of the press it was not, in that horrible sense, a mere commodity. It was an instrument for progress and betterment.

WASHINGTON Lewis's arguments. The shared credit for the success of the Krug-Lewis agreement forthwith. This in Centralia, general responsibility was in the hands of Lewis, but the great credit went to Lewis's own initiative.

THE case of John L. Lewis versus Julius Krug is like one of those skin off one issue and you find another issue underlying it. And just as the Krug-Lewis agreement is a funny and inedible, so is the Krug-Lewis agreement as a matter of course.

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