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FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1952

NOW IT'S UP TO THE REDS

APPARENTLY the United Nations partners in the Korean War have arrived at a head decision. As yet, they have not set the lines correctly, that decision has been made after carefully calculating all the risks it may entail.

The decision: to present the Communists with a firm three-point program on which the U. N. will not yield.
The key point: the U. N. will swap 70,000 confirmed Communist prisoners for 12,000 U. N. soldiers held by the Reds, but will not force 100,000 other Chinese and Koreans to return to the Communist against their will.

The decision gives the Communists three alternatives: (1) to negotiate an armistice (2) to continue a military stalemate without a truce agreement, (3) to accept an ultimatum. This latter alternative involves the greatest risk of all for the U. N. partners. Deputy Defense Secretary William C. Foster made it clear that a naval blockade of China and direct attacks on the Chinese mainland have been considered as possible retaliatory measures in the event that the Reds, now strongly reinforced, launch a new offensive.

DO LABOR COURTS OFFER AN ANSWER?

THE oil dispute is proceeding with an ominous parallel to the steel issue. As in steel, the disputants have been negotiating, breaking up discussions, and postponing strikes since last Fall. Finally, the oil workers struck, and while some arrangements have been made for moving needed petroleum products for the armed forces from stock plants, the nation's supply of processed fuels grows dangerously low.

Now the oil workers' unions have refused to keep the return-to-work requests of the Wage Stabilization Board, and the problem now goes to the President, as happened in steel.

Thus we have another example of big business and big labor in an essential industry failing to reach agreement by collective bargaining, and the dispute, like many others, probably going on up to the President. We doubt that he'll be inclined to try seizure again. An appeal for a settlement probably will do no more good than did the White House steel conference. He can cut off the Taft-Hartley Act, which he shunned in the steel dispute but has used before. And it would seem that Taft-Hartley would be invoked promptly in this case, if no quick settlement of the dispute appears likely. An oil shortage can be as disastrous nationally as a steel shortage.

LET'S CUT THE COMEDY

A FEW DAYS AGO a just-married groom, making a fast getaway with his bride, slammed his automobile across one of Herman Hoese's traffic islands, cut down the wrong side of the street, wheeled up onto a sidewalk, whirled around, and roared off in the opposite direction in an effort to shake his pursuers. Apparently the car, without the rough treatment, and fortunately no one was injured.

But the incident points up the complete absurdity—and the great potential danger—of the time-honored custom of giving chase to newly-married couples.

OPENING DOOR POLICY

FOUR WEEKS AGO Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois said he could not accept the (Presidential) nomination . . . this Summer. Several times within the next few days reporters, catching him at airports, asked if he'd accept a draft. There was no comment—not even a "no comment"—from the Governor.

From The Christian Science Monitor

NO LAW TO SAY NO

AN INDIAN who had lived nine years in the United States returned to Calcutta. He found his nice reading books such as the history of the Russian Revolution, Life of Lenin, Life of Stalin, all in Bengali and available for about four annas, or five cents, at any bookstall.

Attempting to get her a few books about America, ranging from the life of George Washington to the life of George Washington Carver, he tried the best bookellers in Calcutta in vain, though he was offered Harold Laski's American Democracy at about eighteen rupees (\$3.75). Going on to the local office of the United States Information Service, he found precisely the sort of literature he wanted—free. He was told, however, he doubted whether his nice ever read it when he gave it to her, for free literature is too often suspect as propaganda.

This personal experience recounted by A. R. Pallit, writing in Freedom & Union, points up the crying need for democratic business communication channels. Support and importance of the free literature and facilities of the USIS centers, it illustrates the further urgent need for cheap reprints in translation, available through business communication channels. Support and currency difficulties may make such a project seem impossible, but "impossible"

Why, you may ask, is the U. N. just now "considering" a program that General Douglas MacArthur and his followers were demanding a year ago? There are at least two good reasons. For one thing, the U. N. forces did not then have the land, air and sea strength necessary to carry out the MacArthur program successfully. Presumably they now do. For another, the U. N. was essential to find some firm moral position on which to stand before world opinion, a position that was also acceptable to our allies in the Korean War. Apparently, the U. N. is not so "final" as it was not an ultimatum. But the net effects appear to be the same. The fateful choice between war and peace is now up to the Communists. If they have calculated the risks carefully as they have, they will not accept this peace.

But despite the public and Congressional attention paid to settlement of industrial disputes since the seizure of the steel industry, there has still been little progress on Capitol Hill toward increasing the effectiveness of our machinery for settling industrial disputes. It may be argued that the idea of labor courts warrants careful consideration by Congress. We just cannot say why industry or management should get all upset by the idea of arbitration of disputes that they can't settle among themselves. Unless it gets attacked on negative matters in Congress, our industrial dispute machinery seems to be headed in the direction of judicial arbitration, and that, we think, makes sense.

However, we believe that if industry and management knew that their dispute would be arbitrated, if they did not agree by collective bargaining, they would be more inclined to reach agreement without resorting to governmental solution. MacArthur's words in his column on this page today, tells of the Scandinavian countries' labor courts and the interest of some of General Eisenhower's advisers in this type of arbitration. Certainly the idea of labor courts warrants careful consideration by Congress. We just cannot say why industry or management should get all upset by the idea of arbitration of disputes that they can't settle among themselves.

It is a foolish custom. It is a stupid custom. It is an anachronism in this supposedly enlightened age. The undermanned Charlotte Police Department has not made it a practice to station officers at the scene of the chase (although it has handed out some tickets for horn-blowing). It could not possibly staff them. It is a waste of time and money. Publicized arrests for reckless driving and speeding would have a salutary effect on others.

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Draw Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

GENERAL EISENHOWER has decided not to follow the precedent of Wendell Willkie to the oil barrels of Texas, including fabulously wealthy Roy Cullen. In a letter to Cullen, he was warned in advance to be especially nice to Cullen. The big oilman, Willkie was advised, was a good fellow and a good citizen. However, Willkie, either forgetting or ignoring this advice, shook hands with Cullen rather casually when he got to Dallas, did not single him out for special attention, and when told that he had slighted the big oilman, Willkie observed:

"You know, the good Lord put all this oil in the ground, then someone comes along and takes it out of the ground. The minute he does that," observed Willkie, "he's considered himself an expert on everything from politics to petticoats."

Willie Reverses Willkie FRIENDS of politically green Ike Eisenhower are seeing to it that he doesn't make the same faux pas. That's the hands of Roy Cullen, who has been a big oilman since he was seen in the letter Ike has written to Jack

Congratulations Where's The Rest Of It?



People's Platform

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

Bellamy Was A Good Man

AT THE time of the murder of Emmett Bellamy late in March, the newspaper started reporting the fact contained the substance of the murderer's shouts at the time of arrest and questioning that Mr. Bellamy was a rascal lawyer, that he got what was coming to him, that he had come up from the low country 180 miles to deliver it to Mr. Bellamy.

This story approaches, and it now looks as if it will drift into one of these "is he crazy, or isn't he crazy?" affairs, in which the claims, assertions and implications that Mr. Bellamy was a rascal lawyer will be a possibly second-rate consideration in view of the sanity phase of the matter. This note is to say that Mr. Bellamy and this writer were born in Wilmington, N. C. in the same year, 1891, grew up a couple of blocks from each other, went through grammar school, high school, and the University of North Carolina at the same time. Claims that he was a rascal lawyer, or rascally anything, are just not so. He was a fine, high-type gentleman and citizen, Wilmington, New Hanover County, the State of North Carolina have lost just that.

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Democrats Pleas

PERMIT ME to express my most sincere thanks for your magnificent act of public service in publishing the precinct map of Charlotte on last Friday, May 2. Over a score of precinct leaders and several officers of civic groups have expressed to me their most favorable reaction to this fine example of citizenship.

Corruption in Congress

THE following news item was recently published in one of our state papers: "WASHINGTON, April 24.—The U. S. Court of Appeals today upheld the conviction of Rep. Walter E. Brehm of Ohio for accepting \$10,000 in kickbacks from the Chicago convention in July, finally takes a position on tidelands oil, is no accident."

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Labor Court May Be Answer To Vital Industry Disputes

WASHINGTON COMPULSORY arbitration of labor disputes is being considered by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It is coming as surely as night follows day if the present trend continues. It will cover not only the steel industry or an individual worker. But the plain fact is that nationwide strikes in vital industries are no longer to be tolerated. In steel, oil, the railroads, or the utilities a strike against the board can shut down the economy—and to a relatively short time. Vital services of health, sanitation, and safety are immediately affected. This is a measure of how delicate is the balance of our complex technologies in society. In fact, this precarious balance between what is left of the free world and the Communist bloc is becoming more and more precarious. It begins to look like self-destruction. With the steel industry in a state of uncertainty, it would not be surprising if the men who best know the industry should conclude that we in this country were hopelessly divided and therefore unable to meet our obligations. They would learn, as Hiller and Tojo learned, that Americans will fight close ranks in the face of external aggression. But in the midst of a third world war of indefinite duration and unlimited scope, it would be just a little late. REASONABLE ATTITUDE One way, and one way only, is to have a system of compulsory arbitration. That is if both sides realize that only a reasonable attitude can bring a private compromise outside the framework of Government authority. Yet, for the last three years, and probably for the foreseeable future, the North Atlantic area, its political integration and its economic and military problems, have been and will be our main concern. There we spend most of our money; there we have to study the possibilities of achieving a more effective organization at less cost. The term "North Atlantic Community" has entered the official vocabulary, here and abroad. The roots of a common history and civilization of this community—within the broader context of Western civilization—go back to the second half of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century was an age of closest intellectual and social intercourse between British, North America and northwestern Europe. Of more immediate interest is the study of the economic interrelationship of the area, and of the best form of its integration. The long experience of all North Atlantic countries in democratic and federal government should be drawn upon. Questions of population, labor resources, migration and social legislation, also deserve attention on the basis of an integrated area study. It seems strange that such a study has not yet been introduced. Perhaps some of the great foundations which have supported much pioneer work in similar fields could initiate a comprehensive inquiry into the field of North Atlantic studies. HANS KOHN Professor of History, COYU

Do You Despair? Are You Blase? Go West, Young Man

HOUSTON This turns out to be a pretty exciting country, and there is still some room in it for a man who likes to flex his muscles. I just passed briefly in some towns near Midland and Odessa, the gold fever is still on, and the citizens are caught up in as much excitement as the gold diggers. Midland and Odessa are in the center of the oil boom. It is dreary land, but the people palpitante. There is probably no other city made, and more money spent in this locality, than was fired into the streets in the gold days. There is also the same sense of impermanence—that the great guy can't go on forever. Despite the 200-plus drilling, tool companies that flourish, despite the wide combination of mid-cost-and-high-garages aristocracy. If you sit back East long enough, you'll get to get a little bit of a taste about the potential of this land, and maybe you compute everything in terms of the gold days. If you rattle around outside New York and Washington long enough, you can do a little bit of a taste about the potential of this land, and maybe you compute everything in terms of the gold days. If you rattle around outside New York and Washington long enough, you can do a little bit of a taste about the potential of this land, and maybe you compute everything in terms of the gold days.

A Little Knowledge

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