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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1952

GOVERNOR STEVENSON ON LABOR

CONSIDERING the circumstances of Governor Stevenson's Detroit speech, one can give him credit for both candor and courage. It was Labor Day, Detroit is a "labor stronghold," and he spoke as the candidate of the recognized pro-labor party.

But then Governor, while he engaged not to vote that day by any show of unfeignedness, manifested a clear intent not to capture that vote by rash promises or fawning attitude.

After disclaiming captivity by labor he repeated the technician used effectively in his American Legion speech, touching upon subjects delicate to his audience. He pointed up abuses by some unions in the matters of restricted membership, voting privileges and seniority rights.

Unlike President Truman, he does not think Taft-Hartley is a "slavish labor" law. Rather, he termed it a "shield of labor" law, filled with ugly sneers at labor unions and built around the discredited labor injunction.

As for the first two points, (1), that labor unions must be accepted as the reasonable representatives of their members and (2), that unions must therefore conform to standards of fair conduct, there can be no argument.

THE CASE OF SEN. JOE MCCARTHY

ON Sept. 8, the Republican voters of Wisconsin will decide whether or not they will send Sen. Joe McCarthy to their candidate in November.

What is McCarthyism? Basically it is the stupid use of the Big Lie by an unscrupulous politician seeking to capitalize on the American people's deep concern over communism.

Who was McCarthy? A committee of responsible Wisconsin citizens has described him as a man: "Who was censured by the Wisconsin Supreme Court for destroying evidence in an important case in which he was the plaintiff."

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TO PLOW OR NOT TO PLOW

GOVERNOR W. KERR SCOTT is not given to the sly phrase with a double meaning, yet he dropped one in a talk at Asheville the other day that wants further explanation.

Discussing the four years of his administration, the Governor said he aimed "to plow to the end of the row and not necessarily stop in the shade" when his term expires.

At first glance, that would seem to mean that Scott will keep his Go Forward program in high gear until he quits his office in favor of Bill Minstead. But it could mean that we suspect it does mean, that Scott is going to turn right around when he reaches the end of the row and start up another, viz., the 1954 campaign for U. S. Senator.

Viewed in retrospect, his decision to cancel the allocation of \$750,000 in surplus money for Alameda County fits into the latter interpretation. Scott had hinted several times previously that he would retire to his Hawthorne farm and give up public life when his term expires.

but we look forward to his delineation. In this connection, too, we wonder about his proposed procedure for abolishing Taft-Hartley. First he would, as we read the speech, "repeal the present law, and then we would take us back to the Wagner Labor Act, to which Taft-Hartley was an amendment, until this new law is enacted. If he meant that this new law would go into effect immediately upon the repeal of Taft-Hartley he did not say so, and we would like to have him do so.

HIS THIRD principle called for outlawing use of unfair business practices, a meritorious suggestion, although he was not specific. He mentioned specifically only the now illegal jurisdictional strikes and boycotts and asked that the "broad and so speechless" prohibition be completely rewritten.

We have considerable reservation about his fourth point, the "rejection of the labor injunction." Certainly it is true, that the unionism of the past, arbitration, sweeping contract days was a blight on our industrial history. In milder form the injunction has not been conspicuously successful under Taft-Hartley. But to remove from the courts the power of injunction, without making a change. Ever the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act, whose 15-year history he recalled, allowed for injunctions under certain conditions. The question is—would he have us go back to Norris-La Guardia, just approach it, or go beyond it?

Governor Stevenson effectively illustrated the inadequacy of the injunction, as now used, in making his final point, that new means must be found for settling industrial emergency disputes. The Taft-Hartley answer is use of the injunction, which is obviously inadequate. The governor proposed that Congress give the President this choice of action—arbitration, mediation, conciliation and a recommendation of settlement terms or a return of the dispute to the parties.

This is a reasonable proposal. Furthermore, we are pleased to note Governor Stevenson's emphasis on a minimum of law, and reliance on private agreements as the greatest hope for industrial peace. His speech was at once thoughtful and thought-evoking, and if we appear ungrateful for several of his statements it is because of some interpretations that seem to follow from them.

All in all the governor is putting himself on record admirably. We hope for similar frankness from General Eisenhower as he now puts his campaign in high gear.

Man's Worst Enemy

Man's worst enemy is himself. This is the message of a new book, "Man's Worst Enemy," by Dr. J. B. Griffith. The book is a collection of essays on the human condition, written by Griffith and other prominent writers.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

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People's Platform

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

Vote Campaign Lauded

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 2 (AP)—Congratulations and best wishes to The News and your publisher in your campaign to get out the vote.

It is a most constructive plan, one in which everyone can and should join, and its success will bring credit to The News and to Charlotte.

It is my thought that your efforts will be particularly successful if you obtain the co-operation of the schools. And if we teach our young people the importance of exercising their right to vote, they will influence their parents in the right direction.

—FRANCIS J. BEATTY.

Segregation Scored

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 2 (AP)—We should condemn the superficial religion of white segregationists as being unworthy of survival. However, we should commend any religious system that makes the brotherhood of man first in creed and deed.

No race is superior by nature to any other. Artistic and scientific progress. Even so, capable persons of all races attain prominence. The lives of such men as Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver indicate our heights which can be achieved through unselfish service.

With Communism a threat to the free way of life, democracy is on trial in a world of turmoil. Under these conditions, segregation is a caste arrangement no nation can afford.

America is seriously handicapped in providing moral leadership in the United Nations. The remedy for this execrable defect is unqualified democratic rights for everyone without regard to color.

We honestly believe in individual worth in the spirit of Jesus. Or some of us approve unfair customs of Fascist repression designed to keep an entire race of people in economic and political bondage? Both our piety and patriotism can be judged accurately by the answers.

—REV. OEA W. EADS.

Man's Worst Enemy

LINCOLNTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—I AM a subscriber to your paper, by carrier, and I am the best paper in North Carolina, and I enjoy reading Everyday Counselor, Dr. Crane, Edith Brandeis and lots of other writers and the People's Platform especially about our friend brother J. B. Dean, who says that dogs are man's best friend.

I thought that dogs were my best friend. I would go jump into South Fork River, which is not so far from my home. Read the article about the gang of dog killing two calves and the Cleveland Sun on first page, section 2, of your paper of Aug. 27. And not so long ago, I read of a dog going mad and biting fifteen people.

They had to be hospitalized, for the dog had hydrophobia.

I do some collecting for one of our local papers while on my rounds the other day I went into a man's yard and that big old dog got

Dire Dewey Influence

CONCORD, N.H., Sept. 2 (AP)—UP to now I have found as much disappointment as pleasure in the way Eisenhower's campaign is being conducted.

Believing that a continuation of the foreign and domestic policies of the Truman Administration will be a drastic threat to our national security, I am very much interested in General Eisenhower's campaign.

That I wonderful advice. Adm. Dewey has begun to function. Dewey's advice to Ike would be "Concentrate on the Northern metropolitan. Forget the South and rural areas."

I think surely General Eisenhower could have devoted more than two days to this Southern campaign tour. A Republican can win the South. Wonderful old Herbert Hoover prove that in 1928. The South, having been imposed upon by the Truman Administration, is just waiting for the Republicans to show some interest in winning its votes.

I do find satisfaction in the fact that General Eisenhower has endorsed Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy of Wisconsin for re-election. No matter what some think of him, Senator McCarthy should be commended for his work in exposing Communists in the U. S. Government.

—WAYNE K. NUUN.

It's Time UWF Was Defended

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 2 (AP)—I WANT to express my sincere appreciation for that excellent editorial, "Unwarranted Charges," in the People's Platform. It was the same public statement from authoritative sources made discussing the preposterous and unbelievable current accusations that the United World Federalists organization is Communist-inspired.

I am like the naive gentleman who said, "It would be so much more pleasant if we could ignore the Russians." But since we must deal with them, let us defend the United World Federalists organization that the UWF is a subversive is Kremlin-inspired.

Like Hitler, Stalin subscribes to the world policy of divide and conquer. The United World Federalists organization, whether called United Nations, World Federalists, World Government, Atlantic Pact or NATO, is an effective blow to the power of Russia.

I never fail to read your editorial. Whether I always agree with them or not is beside the point. I always like them.

—PATSEY GOODWIN.

Take Under Strong Pressure To Run As A Pseudo-Jaffar

BY JOSEPH ALSOP

THESE profound national issues that are before the people of the United States are being handled by Joseph P. McCarthy as now come close to producing an open break in the ranks of the Republican Party. Because of the McCarthyism, the Wisconsin Republican organization has bluntly asked Gen. Eisenhower to make the Wisconsin campaign his most desired objective.

The immediate background is simple enough. In brief, three compromise measures have been offered to the Wisconsin Republican leader, Tom Coleman, who has been named as the Wisconsin Western manager. These three measures, now rejected, were as follows:

First, Coleman's man, the Wisconsin state chairman, Wayne Hood, was named executive director of the Republican National Committee when the Committee was reorganized under Eisenhower's leadership. This was intended to assure the Wisconsin Republican organization that it would be fully recognized by the national party.

Second, General Eisenhower took his position on McCarthy personally. Gen. George C. Marshall, whom McCarthy has accused of treason to the United States, stands almost in a father's relationship to General Eisenhower. The latter, however, could not ignore these facts in honor and it would have been politically idiotic to try.

Third, to avoid any further endorsement of McCarthy, General Eisenhower planned to do his own thing in Wisconsin. The Senatorial primary there was still going on. With a top primary candidate, General Eisenhower has been obviously improper for the general to choose between the contestants. Until Tuesday evening,

the Eisenhower staff was confidently scheduling the Sept. 5 date for the election. The man who brought the word that these conciliatory measures were being proposed was the man who in fact requested Gen. Eisenhower not to come to Wisconsin — was none other than Wayne Hood, membership chairman of the Wisconsin Republican National Committee executive post. There is no recent record of this general's having been a Presidential nominee by one of his own subordinates representing the Wisconsin Republican Party.

Finally, Senator Taft himself has been asking General Eisenhower to surrender to him on general issues. Taft has been the avowed supporter of the Republican national ticket. Early reports of this membership and highly un-Republican activity of "Mr. Republican" have been formally denounced. None the less the reports were and are wholly correct.

Behind these all but incredible phenomena is the struggle that has been going on ever since the Republican Party was reorganized. To put it bluntly, Republicanism in the United States is a struggle between Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, Wayne Hood and others in the official party and Gen. Eisenhower, who is trying desperately to get General Eisenhower to run as a sort of "Mr. Republican" in Wisconsin. They have been succeeded by pressure from Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and other states. The latter, however, is being encouraged by Coleman of Wisconsin, and perhaps stimulated, through Coleman, by Sen. Taft himself.

It is a struggle between Sen. Dirksen, Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, other Chicago Eisenhower backers and most important of all, General Eisenhower's personal staff who have been equally desperately encouraging the general to run as a "Mr. Republican" in Wisconsin. This divisive struggle is the main cause of the uncertainty of the Eisenhower campaign to date.

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Montana Historical Marker System Worth A Try In N.C.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE STATE OF MONTANA has been published in the "Historical Marker" which is a system of historical markers along the highway which are not just blurs in the eyes of passing motorists. And what's more, the Montana system is "economical, practical and immensely interesting" in the words of G. Otis Brown, chief locating engineer for the State Highway Commission.

Most of our historical markers, Brown says, "are like those seen from the back of a motorist's seat. They are like those of traffic can't stop to take a longer look." He thinks that Montana could serve as a model for North Carolina in this matter.

Here is how Montana does it: At a point along the highway, a steel marker, 10 feet high, 1,000 feet wide, has been built. This alerts the motorist to be on the alert for a historical marker. The site of the marker is reached by a crescent shaped road, and am parking space is provided off the side road.

PICNIC GROUNDS NEARBY. Often, the area around the marker is a picnic ground, with toilet facilities, picnic tables, and roadside tables, for those motorists who want to stay awhile. In many cases, the area between the marker itself and the nearby main highway is a picnic ground, with toilet facilities, picnic tables, and roadside tables, for those motorists who want to stay awhile.

North Carolina hasn't scratched the surface of its historical markers are concerned, says Brown. On the usual marker, there is a historical marker reference to the importance of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse can be seen. The marker situation exists with regard to other historical spots. This state, Brown says, could capitalize to a far greater extent on its historical resources by adopting a system patterned after Montana's.

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describing the significance of Kings Mountain in this State, a Revolutionary War battle site. The marker is in the upper left-hand corner of the marker is another painted illustration to go along with the text. The text is in a readable, black letter which allows more of the story to be told than had the usual roadside-referenced markers in this state. Letters take up the entire space on the marker, concluding with a reference to "Hamilton's History," to the source of the information. The reference is for the benefit of tourists whose curiosity is aroused by the marker, and who may want to read about the subject in more detail.

The crescent-shaped road, Brown points out, leading to the marker, is a feature of the marker. The text is in a readable, black letter which allows more of the story to be told than had the usual roadside-referenced markers in this state. Letters take up the entire space on the marker, concluding with a reference to "Hamilton's History," to the source of the information. The reference is for the benefit of tourists whose curiosity is aroused by the marker, and who may want to read about the subject in more detail.

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policy the Red flag of Communism has been planted over the remnants of the world to such an extent that freedom everywhere is threatened, even our own liberty here at home.

The issue is not the fact or the responsibility of this existing situation. The issue is what can America do to help the world to achieve a dependable peace in the world. The issue involved has become a challenge to every American and to free men everywhere. The issue is how and in what way? These are the questions we want the answers to now. These answers require careful planning.

We cannot be helplessly involved in a collective undertaking in which we find ourselves holding the major responsibility and with no ability to achieve a dependable peace. Nor can we become involved in a collective undertaking involving an inextinguishable expenditure of our own material resources, for to weaken America and reduce it to the level of a third-world nation would be to destroy freedom, the very thing we are striving to save.

It is time for a decision. The American people are being misled by the propaganda of the Communists. They do not want to hear such generalities and platitudes as the middle of the road is the proper course to follow. The next question is whether we are going to support the issue of this campaign is the "organization of the peace" is to assume the conclusion. Everyone is in favor of peace, just as everyone is in favor of war. The pith of the matter is the method to be used.