

No Time For Disunity

THAT patient man, the President of the United States, moved forcefully when at last moved. Flung aside the robe of a conciliator he had worn during the succession of strikes which built up to last Friday's ineluctable railroad shutdown, he appeared before the Congress Saturday afternoon in full battle regalia. And the applause that greeted him, heightened by a feverish unanimity of Republican legislators that the Congress knew what he had come to say and welcomed his leadership.

It would be possible to argue that the President's proposals for outlawing strikes against the Government go too far. One would think that a simple declaration by Congress leading off with "It shall be unlawful to strike against the Government of the United States" and setting forth usual penalties for violations of such a law, would have been sufficient. But the President knew that more had to be achieved than the simple outlawing of such strikes. What he sought was the authority not merely to punish men but to make them work. A railroad engineer in court opens no shuttles, no more than a United Mine Worker in jail contributes to the output of coal.

It would be possible to argue, and it will be argued heatedly and protractedly in the Senate, that the Government has no authority to draft men except in the national defense, that to do so for other purposes is to impose involuntary servitude in violation of the Constitution. We think ourselves that the impressment of strikers would be of highly dubious legality, a perversion of a doubtful obligation into a sham and a shame. We think, furthermore, that it may not work, and it is possible that a demonstration of its ineffectuality may be staged before long when rebellious strikers will go passively into the Army and passively on to the prison stockades rather than work under coercion.

We think that recourse for more effective and less violative of personal liberties were open to the President, and that had he proposed (1) fines up to \$50,000 a day for union striking against the Government and (2) the ultimate penalty of dissolution of such unions, he would have left no room for disincantation or for non-compliance. The threat of his miners being drafted into the Army and of himself going to jail near the mines led dead into John L. Lewis's heart and would have the awful fear that he might forever lose his union and so his job and his power.

But we think also that what we think of as related consequences in view of the crisis with which the President had to deal and in view of the fact that, with competent advice and his own centric experience to guide him, he determined to deal with it as he did.

We think, in sum, that the challenge before the President, that the President met, and the House with him, and that the Senate is inescapably obligated to subordinate its differences and suppress its deliberative procedures and rally to the support of the President on the assumption that, while his measure is drastic to an extreme, it need never be made operative except by drastic and extreme necessity.

Just What A Medical School Needs

SOME important visitors in Charlotte today are members of a committee investigating sites for the proposed four-year medical school of the University of North Carolina. Without resort to boosterism we can point out a number of obvious advantages this community holds over any other in the state. These gentlemen will see those quickly; they are already aware of them.

It is an often-mentioned fact that we are well endowed medically. More distinguished physicians are in practice here than in any comparable area in the section, let alone the state. High-ranking specialists in many fields are available for part-time teaching duties on a valuable to any medical school. More than 100 distinguished physicians are in practice here than in any comparable area in the section, let alone the state. High-ranking specialists in many fields are available for part-time teaching duties on a valuable to any medical school.

The clinical material any medical school needs is also here, provided by three fairly large white hospitals and one very busy Negro hospital. Hospital facilities themselves could be used in conjunction with the school. Several possible sites in the vicinity of those hospitals are to be had.

Charlotte has already become a medical center. It has a large number of hospitals, a large area surrounding the city. There are several good medical libraries. There are several sizeable clinics operating under full staff. The profession is well organized locally, hospital, specialists, general practitioners, clinicians, supply houses.

These advantages make Charlotte as a logical choice for the location of the medical school.

An Airport Needs Planning, Too

CHARLOTTE got a peep at its future as a transportation center last week, and if it doesn't need it will pay nearly one of these days. It happened that there was a rush of applications for leases at the municipal airport, almost the moment Morris Field came into the City's hands. Several business firms, some of them brand-new ones, in brand new fields, were anxious to lease the airport. It was the beginning of a steady boom.

Morris Field added greatly to our aviation facilities, and the place is of inestimable value to the community—it will be in the years ahead. But it is not developed according to some intelligently conceived plan. It will not pay the dividends it should. Already several forward-looking cities have consulted with experts, and have begun the development of their airports as carefully integrated communities. They are planning to take the need into account in developments in aviation; they look forward to great freight movements by air, to the coming of greater planes.

Roanoke, Va., for example, is a city of 70,000 with headquarters for a big railroad, with many of its people deriving their living from the road. But Roanoke has already

Another Voice

Some Questions For Labor

GEORGE BALDANZI, ESQ., vice-chairman of the C. I. O.'s Southern organizational campaign, said today (we are quoting from a dispatch dated Charlotte, May 21) union leaders "don't visualize the difficulties which many have seemed to feel we will encounter in our Southern activity."

This question is put to Mr. Baldanzi and other leaders in the C. I. O.'s Southern organizational campaign. Do you guarantee that the C. I. O. will not demand or request that colored labor be admitted to

work alongside white women and men in the Southern cotton mills? And this: Do you guarantee that the C. I. O. will approve the living of Southern white cotton mill workers in villages for while people only?

The Southern textile workers have been fully advised. They have been warned. If they wish to join C. I. O. unions, that is their privilege, but if they shall neglect to obtain privileges from the C. I. O. authorities they will be treated as outcasts and villages will continue, they and their children will live to regret it.—Charleston News & Courier.



Harold Ickes One Service Would "Brassify" U. S.

THE pretense of infallibility assumed by most commentators has already irritated me. In my annual list I mentioned that if I ever made mistakes, I was going to admit it.

This time has now come. I find that as a kind of a consolation prize in the hour that I have just written, I have erred in making a mistake which I am patently sure.

The mistake was in finding that the Army was solely responsible for the bill proposed to merge the civilian agencies of the Government.

Geographically, perhaps, Charlotte is not ideal, lying so near the South Carolina border. One of the most densely populated in the region, and it is not, now served by either the four-year medical schools in the state.

1. It should be placed in a populous area now unserved by a medical school. 2. It should be given every possible professional advantage. On these counts Charlotte stands as the all but inevitable choice.

which requires the merger of the armed forces. The Army and Navy brass have evaded the issue. They have, in effect, begged the question so that the argument in Congress will center about the question of the survival of the civil departments of the Government, and not the necessity for the merger of the armed forces.

SERVICE STAND ON SILENT TRADITION. Instead of solving the problem of merging these forces, the bill proposes to merge the civilian agencies of the Government. This is the same kind of thinking that led to Pearl Harbor. It is time that both services learned that the place to work is not the school, it is around the neck and not over the eyes.

This is a bill to brassify, the Government of the United States. A look at the war record shows that it was not the civil agencies of the Government which did so poorly during the war. The great mistakes which have come to light so far were those perpetrated by the armed forces.

When I first discussed this bill, I said that I had no objection to it, but I did not expect it had been directed by the Army. No sooner did the column appeared than the Army unlimbered with a persuasive general who demanded a blood test to ascertain the paternity of the child. He was right. On investigation, I found that the bill was known in the first place—that in any case in which there is a question whether a soldier or a sailor is the father of a child, the chances are that the Navy is responsible.

Responsible, but apparently the conscience of the Army is not so clear for it is not "opposing the bill." The confidence of the Navy in this instance might warrant one in believing that a sailor has a congressman in every congressional district in addition to a wife in every port.

Power Balance. UNLESS international diplomacy can be established, the world will be divided into two great camps, and it will be not only Russia vs. the United States and Great Britain. It will be if it is not Russia vs. the Balance of Power system instead of One World.

In the years preceding the outbreak of the war, Europe was divided into two opposing camps, and it was not only Russia vs. the United States and Great Britain. It will be if it is not Russia vs. the Balance of Power system instead of One World.

Russia was frozen out of the Munich conference on the Sudeten problem. It was not the result of a non-aggression treaty with Germany. It was the result of the invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, the new Balance of Power was Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan against Great Britain-France (and later the United States).

Marquis Childs Sir John Knows Food

WASHINGTON. In a world of bleak despair, Sir John Boyd Orr led the way. He is a Scotchman, and he is a man of penetrating insight. He is a man of his native health, is a practical socialist.

One head of the food and agriculture organization, initiated the world food conference now meeting in Washington. Out of that conference there is a 30-50 chance of forming a new international food organization with power to cope with the problem of hunger and famine.

As a young man, Orr started out to study biology. Then he came on to the Darwinian theory. He began to study science as he could know whether Darwin was right. It was uphill going. He had to endure the worst of the worst. He taught school until he saved some money. Then he went back and took a medical degree and later an advanced degree in science.

Orb became convinced that food, or the lack of it, was at the root of most human ills. He began tracking down scientific material on a detective on the trail of a mass murderer. By the very intensity of his conviction, he brought others around to his point of view and before long he persuaded wealthy men to contribute to food research.

In World War I he enrolled in the Royal Army Medical Corps and served in the front. He was awarded two decorations for bravery. Out of the service he became director of the nutrition department at the University at a small salary. He worked in a government laboratory. In ten years he built one of the biggest food research centers in the British Empire.

Then came the opportunity for a remarkable study of people and food. Orr directed a research group in the Kenia, where he was ordered to observe two related tribes. One was a tribe of herds that ate only green and leafy material. The other was a master tribe of blood drinkers and meat eaters.

It is a fascinating contrast in habits, health and outlook on life. What he saw in Kenya tended to confirm certain of Sir John's theories about good and human behavior. The African study was in a sense a preparation for what is Orr's

most important contribution thus far. With the help of Government and the people of the United Kingdom known as the food, health and income survey, he has penetratingly shown the basis of all available data, of how people live.

BOMBHELL. Orr's report issued in 1934 was a bombshell. It showed that 50 per cent of the people in the United Kingdom do not have income sufficient for a diet that would assure them decent living conditions. It showed that 20 per cent of the population were actually living on a starvation diet. From the moment it was issued the Orr report became a political document of the first importance. It was a challenge to the Conservative Government. The Laborites used it as proof that their research campaign was necessary.

Incidentally the comparison with the United States is interesting. The Orr report compares with the report of the National Resources Planning Board which gave devastating proof that one-third of our population was ill fed, ill housed, ill clothed, ill sheltered and ill educated. It served a comparable purpose here, never got into the stream of our public life, and the National Resources Planning Board was liquidated by Congress.

EXTRA CALORIES. "England has the most advanced system of supplementary child feeding in any country in the world. For supplementary feeding of children the Government originally an allowance of 1,000 calories, including generous portions of milk and butter, was given each day. Actually the children are able to consume only 600 to 800 calories.

The rising generation in England is expected to be three and a half times as healthy as the present generation and proportionately heavier. The reason is a benevolent, unimpaired, and resourceful Scotsman named Orr. That may be why his small granddaughter calls him Poppye.

Drew Pearson: Justice Dept. Tried To Curb Big Unions

WASHINGTON. THIS column is indebted to Judge Thurman Arnold, former Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, for additional information regarding the important question of bringing labor unions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

John Arnold, who did more to enforce the anti-trust laws than any one man in history, made four noteworthy statements to the press. The first and most important was the Hutchinson case, brought against Big Bill Hutchinson, head of the AFL Carpenters Union, who was indicted by John L. Lewis.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewery in St. Louis was erecting a new building, in the course of which some machinery was installed by members of the machinists union. Whereupon the carpenters objected.

Anheuser-Busch had enjoyed excellent labor relations with all unions, and had contracted with the carpenters providing for arbitration. However, the carpenters violated their contract and went on strike to break the machinists.

John L. Lewis's Green Light. THIS was the green light for every other union to take advantage of it to start monopolistic expansion. It meant that the big union could take the weak and go away with it. It meant that it could strike against a rival union, with the employer sitting helpless in between, until the smaller union was put out of business or ran for cover.

And once you had huge vertical unions, it meant that

one union boss could tie up the entire industry—at times the entire country.

Another case brought by Thurman Arnold which made labor history turned round the New Orleans truckers. The National Labor Relations Board had certified a CIO union as the recognized union to be dealt with by the New Orleans Truckers Association. But when the truckers association faithfully tried to carry out the NLRB order, the truckers boycotted their trucks and refused to let them do business with New Orleans warehouses.

Again Arnold brought trouble. Again the Supreme Court turned him down. Effect of this turnaround was to make it impossible for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out its own ruling. The NLRB ordered the trucking ruling and wanted to put the union designated by the NLRB out of business, the Supreme Court ruled that it was legal to do so.

This was another milestone in the monopolistic march by which strong unions got stronger, weak unions got weaker, and labor leaders were built up to a position where they could dominate the country.

Chicago Hod Carriers. ANOTHER Arnold labor case was against the hod carriers in Chicago. They had struck because concrete mixers were used on building construction. They believed that much of the housing shortage and the high cost of housing was because of antiquated methods insisted upon by the hod carriers' trade union. So he brought suit against the hod carrier.

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initially the angle that Pettillo was co-operating with the new works. But again the Supreme Court ruled otherwise.

This further strengthened union monopoly. It meant that no matter how many unions there were, they were all under the thumb of one union. If either challenged Pettillo's role, it meant that Lawrence Tibbett started an independent musicians' union which was doomed to failure almost before it started. For under the Supreme Court ruling, the Supreme Court ruling was issued because it did business with a rival union, and it was not an independent union.

After Frankfurter broke his decision in the Hutchinson case, the Supreme Court declined to hand down any more written opinions. It merely dismissed the Government's case without comment or any indication of how the case should be handled. Thurman Arnold to submit a brief or to argue the case.

Monroey Bill. CONGRESSMAN MONROEY of Oklahoma some time ago introduced a bill to amend the labor laws of the Sherman Act. His bill, if passed, would change completely the Court's interpretation; would also break monopolistic control which without comment or any indication of how the case should be handled. Thurman Arnold to submit a brief or to argue the case.

However, the labor-laws bill is now yelling so loudly for passage of the CIO Anti-Labor Bill gave absolutely no support to the Monroe bill. It is believed that it has been gathering dust in Congress for months. Furthermore, Judge Arnold approached the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, asking for their support. He got powers.

At that time, his business—or at least some of his leaders—seems to have been convinced that some business firms are which might be able to give labor leaders to keep out of their own business. He was not alone in this. He was joined by a similar statement by Robert T. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, vigorously praising