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Your Congressmen in
Protest Against All
ANTI-LABOR Bills!

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LABOR BILL VETOED

Machinists Executives Meet In Charlotte Sunday

HOUSE PASSES BILL OVER TRUMAN'S VETO

Labor Measure Now Being Debated In A Filibuster In Senate

ONE SENATOR SPEAKS 8 HOURS IN OPPOSITION TO MEASURE; OTHERS TAKE TURNS

President Truman Friday vetoed the Taft-Hartley anti-labor union bill and the House within a short time after the reading of the President's veto message, voted to override his veto 531 to 83, which meant that it was then up to the Senate to decide the issue as to whether the measure is to become law or not. The House ballot recorded 196 Democrats voting with 225 Republicans to make the bill law over the presidential veto. Seventy-one Democrats, 11 Republicans, and one American-Labor party member, voted to uphold the President.

The President acted after several days study of the legislation, sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph, and told Congress that it goes far beyond meeting with proposals made in his message to Congress when it convened in January.

Mr. Truman wrote Congress that instead of remedying the labor situation in the United States the bill would only tend to confuse labor-management relations beyond the conceptions of the supporters of the measure. He said that in nation-wide paralyzing strikes that it could not possibly remedy or prevent them and he branded the bill as unfair and unworkable.

Eleven out of 12 North Carolina Representatives were among the 106 Democrats who voted with 225 Republicans to override President Truman's veto of the labor-management bill.

The only North Carolinian among the 71 Democrats voting against overriding was Rep. John Folger of the Fifth District.

Voting for overriding the bill were Representatives Bonner, Kerr, Barden, Cooley, Durham, Clark, Dean, Doughton, Jones, Bulwinkle, and Redden.

All six of South Carolina's Representatives voted to override. They are: Representatives Rivers, Riley, Dorn, Bryson, Richards, and McMillan.

Mr. Truman summed up his conclusions of the labor bill in five sentences:

"The bill taken as a whole would reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy, inject the Government into private economic affairs on an unprecedented scale, and conflict with important principles of our democratic society.

"Its provisions would cause more strikes, not fewer.

"It would contribute neither to industrial peace nor to economic stability and progress.

"It would be a dangerous stride, in the direction of a totally managed economy.

"It contains seeds of discord which would plague this nation for years to come."

Regarding the measure's ban against recognition of unions with Communist leaders, the President said:

"The only result of this provision," would be confusion and disorder which is exactly the result the Communists desire."

The fundamental test to be applied to the Taft-Hartley Bill, Mr. Truman said, is whether in the "present critical hour" it will

The regular quarterly meeting of the North Carolina executive council of the International Association of Machinists will be held in Charlotte Sunday, June 22, at the Mecklenburg county courthouse beginning at 10 a. m. C. A. Buskel, grand lodge representative, will attend and address the meeting. Mr. Buskel has been permanently assigned to this territory.

Many problems pertaining to the trade will be brought before the meeting during the regular order of business and other problems, including national legislative matters, will also be discussed and acted upon, according to local machinists officials.

Charlotte lodges 263 and 1725 will assist with the meeting and will serve refreshments during the day. A large attendance is anticipated.

The North Carolina Council is composed of the following members:

President, John F. Slaughter of Durham.

Vice President, Dale Graham of Raleigh.

Vice President, C. L. Clem of Asheville.

Vice President, J. D. Corbitt of Rocky Mount.

Vice President, E. T. Dority of Winston-Salem.

Vice President, E. C. Walker of Greensboro.

Vice President, W. B. Wallace of Charlotte.

Secretary-Treasurer, Durwood C. Johnson of Winston-Salem.

The machinists locals of Charlotte, Gastonia and Rock Hill recently formed the Twin-State District Council for the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. The Twin-State Council has named George J. Kendall of Charlotte as business agent and district representative. Mr. Kendall is well-known in North Carolina labor circles. He has been an ac-

tive and tireless worker for many years.

The offices of the Twin-State District Council are:

President, Brother Coleman of Rock Hill Local 1779.

Recording Secretary, Brother Johnson of Gastonia lodge 1762.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Brother E. L. Bennett of Charlotte lodge 1725.

Business Agent, George J. Kendall of Charlotte.

The Charlotte lodges have for many years been very active in local labor circles. The membership is voting this month as to re-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and should the machinists vote to come into the AFL their delegates will add considerable delegate material to Charlotte Central Labor Union.

Charlotte has two lodges, Nos. 623 and 1725. The officers of lodge 263 are:

President, C. L. Biggerstaff.

Vice President, J. C. Elmore.

Recording Secretary, W. B. Wallace.

Financial Secretary, W. E. Blizard.

Treasurer, J. D. Brown.

Conductor, Harry Orr.

Sentinel, R. P. McCrorie.

Trustees, T. F. Simpson, E. L. Barkley and S. L. McManus.

The officers of Lodge 1725 are: President, Ned Broome.

Vice President, W. H. Bush, Jr.

Recording Secretary, E. L. Bennett.

Financial Secretary, Norman Ervin.

Treasurer, C. S. Hedrick.

Conductor, R. E. Bush.

Sentinel, H. L. Rayborn.

Trustees: H. M. Broome, Paul Gibson and T. R. Broome.

President Biggerstaff of Lodge 263, or President Ned Broome of Lodge 1725 will open the meeting here Sunday with a brief address of welcome and then turn the gavel over to the executive council chairman.

WHITE HOUSE HINTS LAST-MINUTE ACTION ON LABOR BILL AS FLOOD OF VETO MAIL HITS RECORD VOLUME

Washington, D. C.—Having fired the first barrel of his veto shotgun against the "Relieve the Rich" tax bill, President Truman is expected to knockoff the "Mild as Murder" Taft-Hartley Bill with the second barrel in a few days.

In the same strong terms that he exposed the obvious unfairness of the tax bill, the President is expected to unmask the trickier and more deceptive features of the drastic measure to control organized labor.

Thus the battle lines will be drawn for an all-out political fight between the reactionary Taft faction of the Republican Party and the Truman Democrats. By standing as steadfast on the "keep labor free" issue as on sound fiscal policy, the President can help to rally sufficient votes among loyal party members in the Senate to sustain a veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

As this edition went to press, prospects for a favorable Senate vote on the expected veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill were growing ever stronger, although the decision was by no means certain.

White House Secretary Charles Ross told newsmen it was likely the President would wait until the last minute before announcing his action on the Taft-Hartley Bill. This strengthened the general expectation here in Washington that a veto message is being prepared.

Other reports from the White House indicated that the flood of mail urging the President to veto the Taft-Hartley Bill is continuing to break records. At the last official count, the

Jobless Problems Increase

Washington, D. C.—The number of jobless is increasing in 22 of the Nation's 80 major labor market areas, it was reported here by the United States Employment Service.

The areas where labor surpluses were reported are Portland, Me.; Fall River, Mass.; Scranton and Johnstown, Pa.; Wheeling, Huntington, Charleston, W. Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah; Mobile, Tampa, Fla.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Wichita, Kan.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Tacoma and Vancouver, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the service, said in a statement that half of the 80 areas reported declines in job opportunities because of price and general business uncertainties.

There were about 2,500,000 unemployed persons in April, Goodwin said, although seasonal upturns in agriculture and construction sent employment up 500,000 over March.

The most significant declines in demand for labor were reported in New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Goodwin also declared that nearly 500,000 young people who will leave school in June in search of jobs constitute a special challenge to placement agencies.

Asserting that the future of this Nation's economy and political existence rests with young people and war veterans who are seeking employment, Goodwin stated that "those graduating this year and following groups of graduates, will constitute almost a third of our labor force ten years hence."

The number of veterans completing their interrupted schooling who will swell the ranks of job-seekers in the next few years was set by Goodwin at 1,100,000.

If employment slacks off importantly, he declared, the first to lose their jobs will be, generally, young people and veterans, because they will have had less industrial experience and lower seniority than other workers.

JOBLESS AID INCREASED

San Francisco, Calif.—Important changes have been made in Unemployment Compensation laws in 26 States during the past year, according to a report of the Social Security Board. In Maryland, maximum weekly benefits increased from \$20 to \$25; New Hampshire raised its maximum from \$20 to \$22; six other States increased payments to \$20 and three States hiked their maximum to \$18.

Truman Gives Death Blow To Tax Bill, And House Sustains

PRESIDENT SAYS TAX BILL IS UNTIMELY AND WILL AID RICH MORE THAN POOR

Washington, D. C.—President Truman vetoed the Republican-sponsored tax reduction bill on the ground that it was a bad and untimely measure.

"I have reached the conclusion," he said in his veto message, "that this bill represents the wrong kind of tax reduction at the wrong time."

Thus the President punctured one of the main hot-air balloons of the Republican leadership in Congress—and the big question among observers in the nation's capital was whether he would next deflate the hypocrisy in the Taft-Hartley Bill with an equally drastic veto message.

From immediate reaction to the President's tax veto, it was expected as this edition went to press that Congress would vote to sustain his disapproval of the bill.

Trading on the political popularity of tax reduction, the G. O. P. leadership forced the adoption of a measure which would have meant substantial tax savings to the wealthy and only moderate advantages to those in the lower and middle income brackets.

In his veto message, President Truman said:

"Ample evidence points to the continuation of inflationary pressures. Tax reduction now would increase them. If these pressures are long continued and if essential readjustments within the price structure long deferred, we are likely to induce the very recession we seek to avoid.

"Reductions in income tax rates are not required now to permit necessary investment and business expansion. There is no shortage of funds for this purpose in any wide sector of our economy. As a matter of fact, the amount of liquid funds in the hands of corporations and individuals at the present time is nearly two hundred billion. Under these circumstances tax reduction is not now needed to provide additional funds for business expansion.

"The argument is made that the funds added to consumer purchasing power through this tax reduction are needed to maintain employment and production at maximum levels.

"It is true, as I have pointed out many times, that the purchasing power of large groups of our people has been seriously reduced. We must take every step possible to remedy the disparity between prices and the incomes of the rank and file of our people, so as not to put brakes on our continued prosperity and lead us toward a recession. Tax reduction as proposed in H. R. 1 is not the proper way to remedy the current price situation and its effect upon consumers and upon prospective employment. Necessary adjustments in incomes, production and prices should be made by wise policies and improved practices of business and labor,

not by hastily invoking the fiscal powers of Government on a broad scale.

"The time for tax reduction will come when general inflationary pressures have ceased and the structure of prices is on a more stable basis than now prevails. How long it will take for this point to be reached is impossible to predict. Clearly, it has not been reached as yet. Tax reduction now would add to, rather than correct, maladjustment in the economic structure.

"H. R. 1 reduces taxes in the high income brackets to a grossly disproportionate extent as compared to the reduction in the low income brackets. A good tax reduction bill would give a greater proportion of relief to the low income group.

"H. R. 1 fails to give relief where it is needed most. Under H. R. 1, tax savings to the average family with an income of \$2,500 would be less than \$30, while taxes on an income of \$50,000 would be reduced by nearly 5,000, and on an income of \$500,000 by nearly \$60,000.

"In so far as 'take-home' pay is concerned under H. R. 1, the family earning \$2,500 would receive an increase of only 1.2 per cent; the family with an income of \$50,000 would an increase of 62.3 per cent.

"If H. R. 1 were to become law this inequity of its provision would be frozen into the tax structure. The reduction in Government receipts resulting from this bill would be such that the Government could ill afford to make fair tax reductions at the proper time in the form of a carefully considered revision of our entire tax structure."