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# TRUMAN WINS

## The Victor



HARRY S. TRUMAN

## President Dedicates 'Self To Job Ahead'

President Truman promised yesterday to dedicate himself to the cause of peace in the world and prosperity and happiness at home as he won one of history's greatest upset political victories. "I will serve the American people to the best of my ability in the four years ahead," he said.

In acknowledging the congratulations of his defeated opponent, Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York, Mr. Truman commended him for his "fine sportsmanship."

"I feel very deeply the responsibility which has fallen to my lot as the result of the election," said his simple statement. "I shall continue to serve the American people to the best of my ability. All my efforts will be devoted to the cause of peace in the world and the prosperity and happiness of our people here at home."

He wired Governor Dewey, "I thank you sincerely for your congratulations and good wishes. Your fine sportsmanship is deeply appreciated. We jointly owe congratulations to the American people who have once again shown the world the vitality of our free institutions."

As he left the hotel, the President was asked, "Can you tell us how that Truman poll works?"

"No, I can't," he said, "when you win you can't say anything about it. I'm just happy."

Then he said, "Talk to Charlie, he'll tell all about it." He referred to Press Secretary Charles Ross.

Mr. Truman not only had forecast his own victory in campaign talks but Democratic control of both Houses of Congress.

His voice cracked with emotion and his face beamed with happiness as he received the best wishes of scores of friends and Missouri neighbors who crowded into his penthouse quarters in the Hotel Muehlebach.

He spoke almost humbly to those who showered him with praise and congratulations and refused to discuss his own prediction of a victory for himself and of a Democratic Congress in the face of contrary pollsters' opinions.

## British Union Leader, Head Of The WFTU

Margate, England. — The World Federation of Trade Unions was denounced before the British Trades Union Congress here by Arthur Deakin, British union leader, and president of the Soviet-dominated world labor body.

In an address to the annual meeting of the BTUC, Deakin declared that the WFTU has been completely captured by the Communists and is being used as an agency to carry out the policies of the Cominform and as a platform for advancing Soviet propaganda. He charged that WFTU agents are busy stirring up trouble in Malaya, other parts of Asia, and in Africa.

Deakin's remarks coincided with the traditional position of the American Federation of Labor which has consistently fought the WFTU and exposed it as a "tool of the Kremlin." Unlike the British labor movement and the CIO, which have participated in the WFTU, the AFL refused to become affiliated with the organization and has worked diligently for its downfall.

Mr. Deakin's impassioned denunciation came when the Communist factions within the British unions sought vainly to persuade the congress to take stands against United States aid to Europe, and against the western elements in the WFTU that they said were trying to destroy its unity.

A resolution urging support of the WFTU was defeated easily by a show of hands. On all other issues, the Communists also were defeated overwhelmingly by votes ranging from 15 to 25 to 1.

Veterans of many trade union congresses said they seldom had seen such a bitter attitude by British labor toward the Communists as was displayed by a majority of the 800 delegates representing nearly 8,000,000 organized workers.

It was said that the explanation was the rapidly developing situation in Berlin as well as the examples of the effects of Communist activity on labor movements in France and Italy. Many responsible union leaders here tonight predicted that a thorough-going "purge" of Communists from the British labor movement would be attempted before the year was out.

In his address, Mr. Deakin said (Continued on Page 8)

## The Vanquished



THOMAS E. DEWEY

### AN EDITORIAL

## The Democratic Victory

Victory for the Democrats at the polls Tuesday has been recorded by newspapermen and other political experts as the greatest upset in the history of American Politics and rightfully so! However, the greater abundance of credit for the marvelous victory must go to Harry Truman, the Man from Missouri, who waged a political campaign equalled by only a few in American history. He has revived the disintegrating New Deal, and he has renewed many of the "workable" policies enunciated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. In so doing he appealed to all classes of people in America to assist him in his efforts to solve many of the world's toughest problems — and the people have indicated they will do just that, if one is to judge by the support he and a Democratic Congress received at the polls November 2.

For months the Democratic party's chances of winning the 1948 elections seemed hopeless, but the "Man from the Show Me State" never relaxed his efforts to steer the donkey on to victory. Many of his own party chiefs had given up, and thousands of governmental employees had begun packing for exit from Washington when the Republicans took over. They stand awed and dismayed, but nevertheless all are hailing the Chief's victory.

All American citizens had a hand in the selection of a President and a congress for the next four years. The victory can be credited to no one class or faction. The working people, the farmers, the businessman and the housewife all had a part in arriving at the final verdict. As President Truman has said, Governor Dewey displayed fine sportsmanship when in his congratulatory telegram to Mr. Truman he said, in part: "I urge all Americans to unite behind you in support of every effort to keep our nation strong and free and establish peace in the world." The Chief has pledged his efforts to do that.

## Democrats Gain Control Of Both Houses Congress

In the most sensational political upset in the history of American politics President Harry S. Truman Tuesday won the greatest position in the world, that of President of the United States. This has been classed as a one-man political victory for the "little man from Missouri," who blazed a trail of over 31,000 miles during his campaign tours before election day.

Governor Tom Dewey conceded his defeat to Mr. Truman at 11:15 Wednesday morning and wired the President as follows:

"My heartiest congratulations to you on your election and every good wish for a successful administration, and I urge all Americans to unite behind you in support of every effort to keep our nation strong and free and establish peace in the world."

At that time, Mr. Truman was leading in 28 States having 304 electoral votes. Needed to win are 266 electoral votes.

At the time Dewey conceded, Truman was leading or had won the following States:

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Dewey was leading in these: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont.

Thurmond was front in four States having a total of 38 electoral votes. He had won Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, and was leading in Louisiana. In Tennessee, two electoral votes are in doubt between Truman and Thurmond.

**DEMOCRATS WIN CONTROL OF CONGRESS**  
Even before the President's victory was assured, the returns had clinched Democratic control of Congress, wresting it away from the Republicans who won it two years ago.

The indicated Congressional lineup is:  
Senate: 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans.  
House: 246 Democrats; 188 Republicans, and one American-Labor.

For Mr. Truman, the win was a tremendous personal achievement.

With a fighting campaign, the Man from Missouri roused his party from despondency and led it to a victory which almost all its leaders except the President himself had written off months ago as an impossibility.

For Dewey and the "team" around him, it was the bitter end of a ten-year dream. The New York Governor has been aiming at and working for the Presidency that long.

In Washington, speculation is running high that Mr. Truman now will make many shifts in his administration. This is based on the view that he got little help in his campaign from many Democratic officeholders who had looked on it as a lost cause. Among the Cabinet members, Mr. Truman's chief campaign help came from Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin and Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. The dopesters figure these two will surely stay on, but are inclined to list many other high officials as "doubtful" of continuing as members of the administration family.

# Taft-Hartley Law Slows Anti-Communism Campaign

Washington. — AFL President William Green declared that the Taft-Hartley law has caused labor-management relations to be conducted in an "atmosphere of restraint and conflict" which hinders the nation's efforts in convincing workers of foreign lands on the merits of our free enterprise system. In an address before the Delta Sigma Pi fraternity at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown university, Mr. Green emphasized the need for action by American workers and trade unions to tell their story to the workers of Europe and to participate in this nation's foreign aid programs.

"We in America have striven to improve, strengthen and defend the system of competitive enterprise through the institution of free and voluntary trade unions. Labor-management relations, which are conducted in an atmosphere of deep conflict, suspicion and strife, and which are subject to far-reaching government regulation are alien to the purpose of labor-management co-operation toward the goal of improving the living standard of the people. The central fact that must be clearly recognized today, is that the test of our success and perhaps of the survival of the democratic system itself in the struggle against totalitarian ideology is our ability to maintain harmonious relations constructively designed within the framework of voluntary choice on the part of workers and management alike. "A system of compulsion established by the Taft-Hartley law as a part of the national policy of the barriers in the path of American trade unionism's contribution to our victory over the Communist threat."

Calling for repeal of the reprehensible labor law, Mr. Green offered a critical analysis of its provisions which restrict the activities of trade unions. He placed special emphasis upon the following points: (1) The Taft-Hartley law embodies methods available to employers who are intent upon destroying unions which employers have generally avoided under the conditions of full employment and for political considerations. However, as soon as unemployment reappears on our economic scene, the law will make it possible for employers to embark upon mass destruction of unions. Consider, for example, that under the provisions of the law an employer can, whenever he sees fit, discharge all of the employees with whom he is engaged in a dispute and hire a force of non-union workers to replace them. In misar of the nation's labor-management relations. Vast powers vested in the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley law general counsel are in themselves destructive of any hope for harmonious labor-management relations so long as the statute remains on the books."

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