

Editorial

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OLDEST LABOR PUBLICATION IN THE TWO CAROLINAS

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NORTH CAROLINA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN IS A BATTLE OF IDEOLOGIES

As the North Carolina political campaign enters the final week before the primary election, the spotlight of public interest is definitely centered upon the torrid contest being waged to wrest the office of United States Senator from the capable hands of Dr. Frank Graham, incumbent.

Adhering to the current reactionary campaign strategy which was introduced by John Foster Dulles in his unsuccessful campaign against ex-Governor Herbert Lehman of New York, there has been little variation in the attack to which all progressive candidates are subjected by the disciples of reaction.

Regardless of an individual's record of patriotic loyalty and devotion to the ideals, principles and philosophies, enunciated in the declaration of independence and implemented by the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights, every candidate for public office is branded as a convert to the Godless doctrine of Communism, or at least a fellow traveler of the Reds.

This vicious vilification of character, plus an appeal to bigotry, ignorance and intolerance, in reality follows the Communistic theory of hurling accusations, regardless of truth, to keep the opponent on the defensive and to effectively camouflage the real issues involved in any campaign.

The irresponsible tirade of Senator McCarthy, who works behind the screen of congressional immunity, hurling a continuous barrage of unsupported and unproved charges, impugning the patriotism of some of our leading public officials, with a shocking disregard for the truth, is definitely connected with the congressional campaigns of 1950.

Apparently any person seeking public office, who manifests a genuine interest in the welfare of all of the people and who subscribes to the belief that our strong national economy, depends upon national prosperity, and consequently upon a high wage level for the wage earners, our consuming public, automatically becomes a dangerous citizen, conspiring to lead our unsuspecting people "down the last mile to Socialism, Communism and disaster."

Fortunately, the American people can not be deluded all of the time. Most of the present generation remember with painful clarity the dark days of industrial depression, the suffering, hunger and abject misery, resulting from the abuse of power and the betrayal of trust and confidence of the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations and the drastic remedies necessary under the leadership of the immortal Franklin D. Roosevelt to save our nation from complete collapse, dislocation and chaos.

Who knows where the nation would be today had we been denied the leadership of a Woodrow Wilson and, later, a Franklin Roosevelt?

The hope of mankind throughout the civilized world depends upon the preservation and perpetuation of our democratic ideals and institutions. As a nation we cannot evade or ignore the responsibility which is ours because of our position as the leading nation of the world, a position made possible by the freedom bequeathed us by our revered ancestors whose foresight, courage and spiritual belief created the foundation upon which our cherished democracy was built.

It is difficult to conceive anything more repugnant to the code of political integrity and common decency, than to infer that Frank Graham, a distinguished North Carolinian and a sincere American, is, or ever has been, disloyal to his Country. On the contrary, his magnificent record of achievement stands out to challenge the admiration of his fellow Americans.

The voters are confronted with the selection of an ideology, rather than a personality. The choice is between the progress and prosperity advocated by Frank Graham, or a return to the old order of jungle law-survival of the fittest, represented by the reactionary opposition.

There can be no threat to our national security, no danger of the infiltration of alien political philosophies, no "Red Menace" overshadowing our institutions so long as we banish fear, insecurity, doubt and impoverishment.

Contented, happy, fear-free homes, are our strongest national bulwark. The forgotten man, remembered by the Roosevelt idealistic philosophy, will not forget!

UNION MAID



"Our Union doesn't believe in Free Enterprise... it says workers should get some pay."

Frank Graham's Record Among Nation's Highest

Charlotte - reared Frank Porter Graham, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, who is seeking re-election to succeed himself against two other opponents, has an impressive record in the U. S. Senate considering the brief period he has been there and also his record as a citizen of his commonwealth is perhaps unequalled by any other native son.

Born Fayetteville, N. C., October 14, 1885, son of Alexander and Katherine (Sloan) Graham. His father, a native of Fayetteville, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, is called father of the graded school system in North Carolina, was founder of the public schools of Fayetteville, and head of the schools at Charlotte from 1888 to 1913.

The son graduated from the Charlotte High School, and from the University of North Carolina (A. B. 1909). He spent an additional year in the Law School of the University of North Carolina and received his license to practice from the State Supreme Court in 1910. He taught in the Raleigh High School for two years, then returned to the University as Secretary of its Y. M. C. A. where in 1914 he was appointed instructor in history. In 1916 he took his master's degree at Columbia University.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Graham enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps and rose to the rank of first lieutenant before he was mustered out in July, 1919.

He returned to the University of North Carolina as Assistant Professor of History and for one year held the position of Dean of Students. In 1921 he was made Associate Professor and the following year was spent in graduate study at the University of Chicago, where he won the two-year Amherst Memorial Fellowship. After a year in Washington, D. C., studying at Brookings Institute and the Library of Congress, he went abroad to pursue research at the British Museum and the London School of Economics and to attend sessions for the League of Nations in Geneva. He returned to North Carolina in 1925, and two years later became a full professor. In June, 1930, he was elected as the eleventh President of the University of North Carolina.

The following colleges and universities have conferred honorary degrees upon Senator Graham:

- Columbia University 1931
- Catawba College 1931
- Davidson College 1931
- Birmingham-Southern 1931
- Duke University 1931
- William and Mary 1938
- Wake Forest College 1940
- Temple University 1946
- Amherst College 1946
- Harvard University 1946
- Princeton University 1946
- University of Louisville 1948
- Dartmouth College 1948

He was married July 21, 1932, to Marian Drane, daughter of the Reverend Robert Brent Drane of Edenton, North Carolina.

Among his activities have been the following:

Vice-Chairman of the Consumers Board of the National Recovery Administration and in the fall of 1934 was appointed Chairman of the National Advisory Council to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Security.

Twice President of the North Carolina Conference of Social Service which prepared and sponsored the first workman's compensation act in North Carolina, still considered the best in the Southern States.

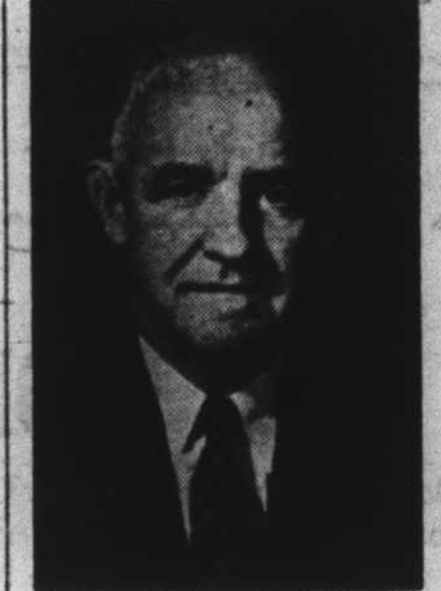
Founded the Citizens Library Movement, the first in the United States, which seeks to expand the library facilities of every North Carolina community.

Member of the President's Committee on Education.

In 1920-21 in charge of the statewide campaign for \$20,000,000.00 building program for state institutions.

Member of the U. S. Commission to study University of Puerto Rico as a possible inter-American University.

Given the responsibility by the Board of Trustees for writing the plan for the consolidation of the three institutions of higher learn-



FRANK PORTER GRAHAM
United States Senator from North Carolina

ing which now constitute the University of North Carolina.

President of Sigma Epsilon, national intercollegiate literary society.

President of National Association of College Writing Groups. Vice-President of Tau Kappa Alpha, national intercollegiate debating fraternity.

Chairman of the Industries Committee of American Railroads.

Member of the National Defense Mediation Board, 1941-42.

Public Member of the National War Labor Board, 1942-1946.

Member of the Maritime War Emergency Board, 1942-1946.

Chairman of the Public Hearings Committee of the President's Labor - Management Conference, 1945.

Chairman of the Oil Panel of the President's Labor-Management Conference, 1945-1946.

Member of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate, 1946.

Member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, 1946-47.

Member of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, 1946-47, and elected to the newly-formed Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross to serve from 1947-1950.

One of the organizers and first president of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 1946-1949.

President of the National Association of State Universities, 1947-48.

President of the North Carolina Historical and Literary Society.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, 1947; elected Vice-Chairman of the Board, 1947-48.

Appointed by the President to serve as the United States Representative on the Good Offices Committee of the Security Council of the United Nations on Indonesia, 1947-48.

Appointed by the President to serve as Advisor to the Secretary of State with regard to Indonesia, February, 1948.

Appointed by Governor W. Kerr Scott as United States Senator on March 22, 1949, to succeed the late J. Melville Broughton.

Sworn in as United States Senator from North Carolina on March 29, 1949.

Appointed to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.



Arthur Goodman will seek a second term in the State House of Representatives when Mecklenburg citizens go to the polls May 2. Mr. Goodman, eminent Charlotte attorney, will fight for state tax cuts to ease the tax burden of the people. Friends of Mr. Goodman have painted out that he is a consistent, hard worker who represents no private interests. —Political Adv.

LABOR WON'T QUIT POLITICAL FIGHT

AFL President William Green told the AFL United Hatters convention that "labor will not be counted out or knocked out in this campaign" to elect a liberal Congress in 1950.

"We are in this political fight to the finish," Mr. Green said. "And we don't know the meaning of the word 'defeat.' We are determined as never before to organize, to work and to fight until this crucial battle of the ballots is won."

"Labor's program for increasing mass purchasing power, for widening and improving social security and for raising the living standards of all American citizens is at stake in the congressional election of November 7.

"In fighting for a progressive legislative program and in fighting for release from the oppressive effects of the Taft-Hartley Act, the organized workers of this country feel they are doing their patriotic duty. In the American tradition we are going to the people in the congressional elections this year for their verdict."

HARDER WORK

Organized labor is one vote farther away from repeal of the Taft-Hartley law than ever as result of the defeat of Senator Claude Pepper in the Florida primary election on May 2.

Senator Pepper's defeat means that labor must redouble its efforts not only to get voters registered and out to the polls but to see that non-labor voters understand the issues and are convinced of the soundness of labor's position.

There is no reason to underestimate the magnitude of Senator Pepper's defeat. In 1948, organized labor did not lose a single favorable vote and picked up a number in the Senate. The 1950 job was to hold all the favorable seats and gain at least five more to assure Taft-Hartley repeal in that chamber.

Humphrey Wants Byrd Committee Killed As Waster Of Federal Funds

Washington.—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey is carrying his fight to the people to abolish the Congressional Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures headed by Dixiecrat Sen. Harry Byrd.

Byrd, who parades as a proponent of economy in federal government, doesn't practice what he preaches when he insists that this committee be kept alive.

Senator Humphrey told the Senate that the Byrd committee violates the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 which gave the functions of the Byrd committee to the standing House and Senate Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

"In spite of this," Senator Humphrey said, "the Congress has continued to appropriate funds to sustain the Byrd committee. These funds have been used to maintain a staff which has been issuing press releases based on statistical information which it has received from the government agencies.

"In performing this function, it is not only duplicating the work of the standing Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, but also, insofar as personnel statistics are concerned, is duplicating the work of the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget.

"Those who rally to the defense of the Byrd committee do so apparently out of their desire to see economy in government. I share that desire. Economy in government is in part obtained by the elimination of duplicating services and the reduction of duplicating staffs. Surely there is no economy in maintaining two separate sets of congressional committees or administrative agencies to do the same work.

"It is in this spirit, therefore, that I oppose the existence of the Byrd committee. It is a violation of the intent and purpose of the Legislative Reorganization Act and is a brazen example of the continuance of overlapping functions and duplication of services in a government agency."

3,300 Workers Gain 7 1/2 Cents On Coast

San Francisco.—The California State Federation of Labor reports that 3,300 workers gained increases

districts, and to continue the fight for the 7-hour day.

The Sheet Metal Workers of northern California will seek an area-wide employer-paid health and welfare plan, plus wage increases negotiated on an individual local basis.

The Northwest Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers in studying a pension plan, plus wage increases by individual locals.

Rried fruit workers throughout the state are asking a 10 percent wage increase and 3 additional paid holidays.

This survey is based on union reports submitted in the California labor press.

Pedestrian Protection Don't Jump to Your Conclusion



CROSS ONLY WHEN THE WAY IS CLEAR

POGO STICKS OR SPRINGS MAY BE FUN TO PLAY WITH, but crossing a street is a deadly serious business. Almost every pedestrian crash involves an injury and one in every 22 pedestrians injured dies. Don't give yourself a bum steer—Cross only when the way is clear!

—AAA Safety Features

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