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CHARLOTTE AREA GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT

LABOR SECRETARY HITS AT JOB DISCRIMINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said it is unpatriotic to discriminate in employment because of a person's liability for military service as a reservist or under the Selective Service Act.

Programs for the employment of veterans, through the Veterans Employment Service, and for the re-employment of veterans, through the Bureau of Veterans Re-employment Rights, are a part of the U. S. Labor Department's manpower program. The Secretary stated he is receiving many complaints that members of reserve components and persons subject to selective service are being refused employment or promotions and, in some cases, discharged due to their possible liability for military service.

"Such discrimination is not only manifestly unfair and unpatriotic," the Secretary said, "but tends to deny the country the services of such individuals at a time when all of our manpower resources are needed."

Maintenance of the armed strength necessary for the defense of the country requires a strong reserve force, and the difficulty faced by employers in adjusting personnel programs to meet the problems of those called to active duty is small compared with the sacrifice such persons may be called upon to make, Secretary Tobin pointed out.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN WINSTON-SALEM LEVEL OFF

Retail food prices in Winston-Salem leveled off during September, after rising sharply for four consecutive months, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the South. The Retail Food Price Index for Winston-Salem rose 0.4 per cent during September to a level of 207.2 (June 1940 prices, equalling 100), 3.3 per cent above prices one year ago and 2.6 per cent higher than June 1946.

The range of changes in retail food prices in southern cities varied from a decline of 1.0 per cent in Savannah and New Orleans to an advance of 0.7 per cent in Houston.

Five of the major food groups priced in Winston-Salem during September reported price increases, led by cereals and bakery products which rose 1.6 per cent. Eggs followed with an advance of 1.3 per cent. Meats, poultry and fish, as a group, rose 0.7 per cent with fish prices up 6.5 per cent. Chicken prices decreased 2.3 per cent and lamb prices were down 2.0 per cent. Dairy products and beverages rose down 2.0 per cent. Dairy products and beverages advanced fractionally. Fruits and vegetables reported a decline of 1.3 per cent. Fresh varieties dropped 1.7 per cent in price and canned varieties were down 0.6 per cent. Fractionally lower prices were reported during the month for fats and oils, and sugar and sweets.

In the national wholesale market, average primary market prices declined 0.3 per cent in the week ended October 10, 1950. The all commodities index was 168.3 per cent of the 1926 average, 0.5 per cent below 4 weeks ago, 7.1 per cent above June 20, 1950 and 10.7 per cent above the comparable week in 1949. All commodities other than farm products and foods advanced 0.5 per cent to another postwar high, 8.4 per cent above the pre-Korea (June 20, 1950) level.

LABEL AND SHOP CARD EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS



MR. ROSE

Alex Rose, president, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, says:

"That the Union Label, Shop Card and Button can be labor's most effective instruments for the improvement of the economic conditions of wage earners and for the strengthening of labor organizations is no longer open to question. The effectiveness of those weapons of trade union activity has been impressively demonstrated. Our own organization can testify to it on the basis of its own experience.

"In the earlier years of the history of our International Union the Union Label proved itself. In those years no manufacturer would be interested in entering our field unless he was first assured that he could do so under labor conditions that would entitle him to the use of our Union Label. Because of this, when the open shoppers launched their first major assault against our union in hat, cap and millinery industries, they concentrated their attack on our Union Label and used it as a basis for the historic Danbury Hatters' case.

"If the Union Label could be that helpful to labor in furthering its objectives in the days when the labor movement was much smaller and weaker than it is today and when there were not nearly as many millions of workers to whom we could address our appeal for co-operation, it should be possible to do infinitely better now. If the 15,000,000 members of organized labor, or even any major fraction of them, could be made to see the power behind the use of their patronage diverted to products and services designated by our union insignia, no force that any anti-union industrialist or merchant could bring to bear against us would be strong enough to prevail. If that were not in and of itself sufficient to compel an anti-union employer to meet the legitimate demands of his employes, it would surely be a vital factor, along with whatever else we might do, to make him listen to reason.

"In the long-run, it would be better for labor to depend on such measures that it can initiate and put into effect itself than to count, as is sometimes done now, on legislation which is designed to help labor in its organization work. Such legislation is subject to the passing and changing whims of legislatures. Very often such legislation is administered by persons who are unsympathetic to labor and laws, enacted by legislatures sympathetic to labor are perverted by their administration into weapons to be used against labor.

"There are many ways in which legislation such as the Taft-Hartley law can be fought by labor. Political action is one of them and organized labor is availing itself of such action to a degree which is gratifying. But, if the bulk of the organized labor movement can be made to

Senator Connally Writes Foreign Policy Review Showing Progress Toward Goal Of World Peace



Senator Tom Connally (D. Tex.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, confers with leading foreign affairs experts (l. to r.) Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Ambassador-at-large Philip Jessup and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R. Mich.). Such meetings have been frequent as the Administration follows its program of calling in Republican foreign affairs leaders in shaping and carrying out the nation's bi-partisan foreign policy.

FACTS ABOUT KOREA AND AID TO CHINA ARE CITED IN STUDY

Recent developments in the nation's foreign relations, including military successes in Korea, and the move to strengthen the United Nations General Assembly as a counter to Soviet use of the veto, are seen as results of the manner in which the Democratic Administration has consistently promoted a strong, constructive, bi-partisan foreign policy.

This policy has been reviewed in a comprehensive historical analysis by Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The fundamental element of the bi-partisan policy, Senator Connally emphasized, is that war with the Soviet can be avoided. May Face Sabotage

"We may," he said, "be in for a long period of communist subversion, intrigue, sabotage and, in peripheral areas like Korea, even armed aggression. But if we pursue the course we are now embarked upon with determination and vigor, we may be able to convince the Kremlin that open hostilities with the west would be a tragic mistake."

Senator Connally discussed Far Eastern policy at length, noting that "certain critics have been raising strident cries to voice their dissatisfaction with the course of events in that part of the world."

In outlining events in Korea, Senator Connally recalled the American elections, and our withdrawal of occupation troops as see the advantage of strengthening the demand for Union Label goods and Union services, a tremendous force can be created against which all anti-labor legislation would work in vain. The Union Label, Shop Card and Union Button are not labor's exclusive weapons in the struggle of labor for a better day and greater freedom but they can be made the most effective in labor's arsenal."

For further information regarding the Union Label, Shop Card and Button write to: Raymond F. Leheny, Sec. Treas., Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington 1, D. C.

Be UNION LABEL Buy

a means of furthering Korean efforts to ready themselves for self-government.

Cites Military Aid To charges that Korea was not given aid, Senator Connally replied that the record shows we gave arms valued at \$57 million, transport, power and medical equipment valued at \$87 million, and nearly \$470 million in economic aid. This, he added, was done despite the fact that, at the same time, we had heavy aid commitments to Greece, Turkey and western Europe.

That we had to send troops back to Korea, he added was not due to any flaw in our foreign policy, but to the fact that communist aggression constituted a violation of the United Nations Charter, to which we subscribe, and "created a real and present danger to the security of every nation."

Analyzing criticism of policy toward China, Senator Connally declared that the charge that Chiang Kai-shek was "sold down the river" ignores the realities of the Far Eastern situation. Recalls Marshall Statement

"The concept which pictures the United States as giving China to the Communists," he said, "is an absurdity. Obviously, China was not ours to give, and furthermore the power to prevent a communist take-over was greatly in excess of the limited influence that we could exert in the Far East."

He recalled General Marshall's statement that the alternatives in China were either taking the situation over completely which would have led to a drastic drain on our economy, or of sending aid to China and trying to convince the Nationalist government to use it as efficiently as possible.

Senator Connally cited the \$2 billion in economic and military aid the United States gave Chiang's government. He also recalled the fact that the United States through an extensive airlift, carried more than 400,000 Nationalist troops to Shanghai and the north immediately after the war ended, so they could take immediate control of these vital areas.

Such extensive aid in materials and services, Senator Connally added, should have been enough to let the Nationalist government take and keep control of China.

BLOODSHED BOXSCORE

Killed Oct 31 thru Nov. 2	8
Injured Oct. 31 thru Nov. 2	69
Killed thru Nov. 2, this year	748
Killed thru Nov. 2, 1949	692
Injured thru Nov. 2, 1950	10,905
Injured thru Nov. 2, 1949	7,945

ROBERT T. CREASEY SWORN IN AS ASST. LABOR SEC'Y

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert T. Creasey was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Labor October 3 in the office of Secretary Maurice J. Tobin. The oath of office was administered by Supreme Court Justice Tom C.



Clark, who, like Creasey, comes from Texas. Present were Secretary Tobin, many Labor Department and other governmental officials, and Mrs. Creasey.

The new Assistant Secretary was president of the Long Lines division (Bell Telephone System) of the Communications Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and succeeds John W. Gibson, who resigned from the U. S. Labor Department August 31.

Born in Hobart, Okla., May 17, 1912, Creasey's family moved to Dallas, Tex., when he was three months old. The Texas metropolis has since been his home. Creasey has been active in the labor movement since 1936, when he helped form a union of employees of the Long Lines Department of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. He has held a number of offices in that union, including chief negotiator, vice president, and president. During the war Creasey served as labor member of tripartite panels in cases involving the telephone industry under the wage stabilization program.

You'll vote every day for American living standards when you patronize firms which display the Union Label, Shop Card and Union Button.

Smokey Says:



Put your idle land to work!

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT UP 3.9 PER CENT OVER MONTH—HOURS OF WORK RISE 3.5 PER CENT—EARNINGS GO UP 4.4 PER CENT.

RALEIGH.—Factories in the Charlotte area hired some 800 additional employees during the month from mid-July to mid-August and chalked up substantial gains in working hours and employee earnings, the State Department of Labor reports.

Stimulated by war orders and the current good business outlook generally, factory employment in Mecklenburg County increased from 20,300 in July to 21,100 in August for a net gain of 3.9 per cent, according to C. H. Pritchard, director of the State Labor Department's division of Statistics.

About half of the month's employment gains occurred in Mecklenburg textile mills, which hired more than 400 employees, Pritchard said.

Yarn and thread mills took on more than 200 workers and stepped up the work week 21.5 per cent to an average of 36.2 hours. Weekly earnings of yarn and thread employees jumped 24.7 per cent to an average of \$38.47.

Knitting mills hired more than 100 workers and increased working time 6.7 per cent to an average of 39.6 hours a week. Earnings of knitting mill employees increased 5.5 per cent to an average of \$54.29 a week.

Employment in broad woven fabrics mills remained firm over the month. Working time was hiked 2.9 per cent for an average of 38.5 hours a week. Employee wages increased 4.2 per cent, averaging \$46.24 a week.

Several other industries also reported increased activity. Machinery manufacturing establishments contributed to the month's employment gains by hiring more than 100 additional workers. Production time was increased 7.2 per cent to an average of 44.5 hours a week. Employee earnings, including considerable overtime pay, jumped 11.8 per cent to a weekly average of \$51.89.

Employment also held firm at a high level in printing and publishing firms and metal products concerns. The printing and publishing business increased working hours 6.6 per cent to an average of 39 hours a week. Employee wages rose 4.8 per cent to average \$61.38.

Metal products industries reported no change in the workweek, which held firm at 43.7 hours, but registered a gain of 1.3 per cent in weekly earnings which averaged \$53.49. Reason for the rise was a slight increase in hourly earnings.

More than 300 additional workers were taken on by a dozen smaller industries in the Charlotte area from mid-July to mid-August.

The only industry which reported decreased hours and earnings was food products, in which working time dropped 1.5 per cent to average 40.2 hours a week. Wages showed only a fractional decline, averaging \$38.65. Employment in the food plants was firm.

Employment and average hourly earnings in Mecklenburg industries, as of the workweek nearest August 15, were as follows:

Industry	Employment	Hourly Earnings (In cents)
All Manufacturing	21,100	114.9
Textiles	9,000	120.4
Yarn and Thread	1,000	106.4
Broadwoven		
Fabrics	3,900	120.1
Knitting	3,000	136.9
Food Products	3,400	96.0
Machinery	1,900	116.5
Printing & Publishing	1,300	157.3
Metal Products	1,100	122.3
All other industries	4,400	

CONPERS MEMORIAL
1,000,000 NEW MEMBERS IN 1950
American Federation of Labor