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CAPITAL REPORTER

Scott Summers

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's famed 30th Division of the National Guard can expect a tap on the shoulder from Uncle Sam by October 1, according to a report here.

Most of the Guardsmen here about had breathed a little easier when they heard a Tennessee combat team of the 30th had been called up. They figured that meant the division as a whole would be well down the list.

Your Capital Reporter hears via the grapevine, however, that the 30th is high on the list and can expect a call to active duty before the football season gets out of its diapers.

Other Washington gleanings via Raleigh:

Deferments for married men will soon end. The entire deferment policy will be spelled out more clearly when government leaders set the balance between industrial and military needs for skilled personnel.

Federal income tax will be tacked on individuals by 1 to 15 per cent effective in the last three months of 1950 and for all of 1951. This means the individual—or little—taxpayer will be hit first, since excise and excess profit taxes will not come until after the November elections, if at all.

Edwin Gill, commissioner of revenue until he backed the loser Charley Johnson in the last governor's race, is slated for the job of U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for North Carolina.

The present collector—Charles H. Robertson—is expected to retire soon. Gill is expected to be named to the federal post, with headquarters in Greensboro, before the end of the year.

Gill was in Raleigh last week, reportedly lining up support for job.

Here's some behind the scenes dope on Governor Scott's second visit with Oscar Chapman, secretary of interior, Tuesday in Washington.

As you know, the governor took along a delegation of some 19 State officials and other big shots to meet with Chapman, the State's senators and congressional delegation to get a picture of North Carolina's power potential.

Governor Scott has been hollering about a shortage of power in the State for some time now. Two weeks ago, on his first visit with Secretary of Interior Chapman, the governor found out that North Carolina was behind other states—even those of the South—in power output. This has resulted, he was told, in the State being bypassed by industries seeking a new home.

The story goes that Kerr Scott hit the ceiling when he learned this from federal officials. He said you can expect a good fight in the 1951 General Assembly over the sales tax.

"It looks to me like out job is to try and keep the services we're giving without boosting taxes," one legislator put it. He claimed that this might be accomplished by changing the sales tax setup. It is now 3 per cent with some 15 exemptions.

The new suggestion is a straight 2 per cent sales tax on everything.

This, he opined, would make the tax easier to collect and "fair to all." This legislator claimed such a move would bring more income to the State, too. He said so much of the current sales tax is practically uncollectable because of merchants handling some taxable goods and some untaxable goods.

"You just can't collect all the proper tax from a place like that," he said.

Anyway, it ought to be a good scrap.

North Carolina's building program might take a turn for the worse. Six months ago the Gov-

AFL COUNCIL RAPS FAILURE OF U. S. HOUSING POLICY

Miami, Fla.—The AFL executive council criticized the failures of the federal government to carry out an adequate housing policy for the defense emergency and elected Musicians President James C. Petrillo as 13th vice president at its midwinter session.

Mr. Petrillo succeeded to the seat held by the late Joseph N. Webber, president emeritus of the musicians, who had held the post 25 years. Mr. Webber died last December. Mr. Petrillo, president of the musicians since Mr. Webber's retirement in 1940, took his seat on the council January 23.

The council said in its statement on defense housing policy that "unfortunately, the policies of the federal government developed since the Korean outbreak have not been following principles" that recognized the needs of the situation.

Government housing policies, the council said, have not fully recognized that:

1. We entered defense mobilization with acute housing shortage.

2. We must make certain that whatever housing is built must meet most acute needs.

3. Cutbacks should be applied with least disturbing effect on organization of building industry.

4. In particular restrictions should not be applied which would lead to extensive periods of unemployment for building trades workers.

5. On basis of very little information government officials ordered country's housing program cut 800,000-850,000 units in 1951.

6. Many steps have been ill-advised such as cutting the low rent public housing program while no effective limitations have been placed on luxury housing.

7. Credit restrictions have cut off low and middle income families from opportunity to purchase new homes.

8. Housing and Home Finance Agency has failed completely to meet responsibility to meet nation's acute housing requirements.

The council urged the federal government to eliminate these shortcomings, call in the AFL building trades unions and work out an over-all program to get houses built where they are needed at rents workers can afford to pay.

KEENAN PICKED AS 'CONSULTANT'

Washington.—That labor voice in the National Production Authority is not going to be at the operation or policy-making level but as "consultant."

NPA Administrator William H. Harrison appointed Joseph Keenan of the AFL and Ted Silvey of the CIO "as special consultants to advise in the selecting of staff personnel."

Mr. Keenan served as vice chairman of the War Production Board during World War II and after the war was labor advisor to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, military governor of Germany. He continues active in the AFL, having recently been named Secretary of the AFL Building Trades.

Good Stuff

Butler: "Did the master smack his lips after drinking that fine old whiskey I served him yesterday?"

Maid: "No sir. He smacked mine."

ernor told three boys to go ahead and let their contracts so they could get on with the building. Being human, they put it off for a while—nobody else foresaw the Korean situation either—now it looks like it might mean putting off for a good long while since higher prices and material shortages have developed.



AERIAL VIEW OF GASTONIA, N. C. — 1951
(Harley Ferguson, Photographer, Gastonia, N. C.)

GASTONIA

An aerial view of Gastonia's business district. Gastonia was a cross-road village of 236 people in 1880. Population of Greater Gastonia now is 40,000. All photos courtesy Gastonia Chamber of Commerce.

The Center of the South's Great Textile Industry

Within a fifty-mile radius drawn with Gastonia, North Carolina as a center there are more textile spindles than in all of New England. This fact alone would establish Gastonia as the center of the South's great textile industry.

But there are other noteworthy facts about Gaston County's textile manufacturing which give it additional claims for preeminence. Gaston County has one hundred and thirty-five textile manufacturing plants; twenty-seven thousand people are normally employed in the county's textile industry; over five per cent of the nation's spindles, one million, two hundred and thirty-one thousand, to be exact, are in operation within the county, and almost one-half million bales of cotton are consumed annually.

Of course the people in Gaston County are justly proud of its preeminence as a textile manufacturing center and they point to the industrial background acquired in a century of textile manufacturing as one of the secrets of the industry's success in the community.

It was in 1846 that the first cotton mill began operations—in fact, there were two mills built practically at the same time. The descendants of these pioneers are the same people who are to be found in the mills in 1950 some of them as owners and managers, others as operatives, working together as a team for their mutual benefit.

Unmistakably the first cotton mills were established here because of the water power which was available before the days of electricity and the steam plant. Once the industry was established it has grown successfully down through the generations because of the "know-how" acquired in these by-gone days.

Because of the preeminence of Gastonia and Gaston County's textile manufacturing, other manufactured products have been to a great extent eclipsed. Because of the automobiles made in Detroit the public usually overlooks the fact that Detroit manufactures large quantities of clothing, drugs, adding machines, coin machines, railroad cars, and tobacco goods. In Gastonia there are produced large quantities of machinery, motor oil filters, belting, brushes, business forms, and electrical equipment.

There are about seventy-five machinery manufacturers and machine shops—the shops servicing the textile industry, and the manufacturers making machinery which is sold all over the world, particularly where there are textile manufacturing plants. This machinery industry has also developed a "know-how" which is essential

to its successful operation in this and future generations. These people who operate the machine shops, because of their experience and ingenuity, are constantly on the alert to improve the machinery situation, and their research departments, so to speak, are contributing no little to the mechanical perfection of the textile industry.

With annual pay rolls in Gastonia of approximately \$80 million, one would also expect strong financial institutions and a healthy volume of trade. The last official figures gave the county retail sales of \$59,825,000 and bank assets are \$49 million. There are a number of Building and Loan associations, active and progressive, which have contributed very materially to the home-building and home-owning campaign.

But manufacturing, financial progress and pay rolls are not all there is to life, nor are brick and mortar all there is to happy living.

Gaston County's public school system is the largest unit in the state, according to the latest published statistics, and it is believed also that more children participated in the lunchroom program here than in any other county. In addition to the highly efficient public schools there are at Belmont, Sacred Heart Academy for Girls and Belmont Abbey for Boys, two fine junior colleges. Also in Gastonia is the Evans College of Commerce with a large enrollment of boys and girls preparing themselves to enter the business world.

Gastonia's first four churches were built between 1876 and 1884. The original membership of these four churches was 134. These self-same churches at the present time have a membership of approximately five thousand, and in addition there are 66 other churches in Greater Gastonia representing 12 denominations where multiplied thousands of people worship regularly.

Gaston County, although not one of the state's prime agricultural counties, and not in the lucrative tobacco section, still has made some notable advancements in its agriculture. The County Farm Agent and his assistants have brought about some enviable records in dairy and beef cattle production and in diversified farming generally. Gaston County's industrial population needs much larger production of dairy and poultry products, together with more truck farming, and these farm agents have made important strides to bring about that better balance.

In the matter of health, important additions are being made at this time to Gaston County's hospital facilities, and when the pres-

Meany Asks That TV Channels Be Assigned For Public Education

WASHINGTON.—The interest of labor and the interest of the broader community are for the most part identical. It is essential in these days and in the days ahead that our common interests should be emphasized and the basis of our differences be understood.

AFL Secretary - Treasurer George Meany stated that premise in a formal statement to the Federal Communications Commission. He urged that the FCC adopt the stand of educators who requested the reservation of a specific percentage of television channels for the exclusive use of education.

"We want our children to learn something more from television than singing commercials," Mr. Meany said.

He traced the efforts of organized labor for better educational facilities and reported on the present broad program of educational activities conducted by AFL unions, including ownership and operation of radio stations.

WCFL, the radio outlet of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has filed an application with FCC for a television channel.

"Union, as well as management believe that educating is vital to the workers," Mr. Meany said. "A better educated worker is a more productive one. He learns more in a short time, performs his tasks better and fulfills a wider role in the general community. Furthermore, in time of national emergency when skilled laborers are at a premium, it is important that a high educational level be maintained so that a full supply of skilled workers is available."

"Through the development of radio and television, the possibilities for providing educational services and information for millions of people have been tremendously expanded. Through their more efficient utilization, information can be taken, directly into the homes of shut-ins, into schools and colleges, to the young, to the old, to the housewives and

ent construction shall have been completed the county will have, including the N. C. Orthopaedic hospital, approximately 400 beds. These improved hospital facilities have also vastly improved the medical services which are available to the 120,000 people within the county.

to the many millions who, in the ordinary course of events, would not be able to take advantage of the facilities offered by our educational institutions.

"We believe it to be essential at this time, to insure the most effective use of television by the public. The initiative and resourcefulness that commercial organizations have demonstrated in developing television merit general approval. However, we feel that commercial interests, as well as public interests, will be further served if outlets are reserved for non-commercial purposes.

"Insofar as existing television frequencies are concerned, it seems to us that the commission has an obligation to insure increased utilization of frequencies for the public good. Certainly, up to this point, the use of television for general educational and community programs has been, to say the least, rather limited.

"It is important for members of labor organizations to obtain information regarding the problems, conditions of work and viewpoint of farmers, businessmen, housewives and governmental and professional leaders. It is no less important that members of such groups should have the opportunity to learn of the experiences, problems and conditions of work and aspirations of the 16 million members of organized labor.

"The interests of labor and the interests of the broader community are for the most part identical. It is essential in these days and in the days ahead that our common interests should be emphasized and the basis of our differences be understood.

"Radio and television have made some contribution to establishing a common basis of understanding.

"The history of the last 25 years, however, has shown that radio has not played the great role educationally that was expected of it. Television, offers even broader areas of appeal and possibilities of utilization in developing educational programs.

Indeed, there is the real possibility that radio and television may be used to supplement each other for educational purposes. It is that hope that impels us to urge, that the maximum possible provision for the use of television in education be made by your commission."

Truman Pledges Voluntary Method On Manpower Use

WASHINGTON.— President Truman pledged that the government's manpower mobilization policy "will be based primarily on a voluntary method."

He said controls will be used "when and to the extent needed to assure successful execution of the mobilization program."

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, who has been consulting with AFL and other labor leaders on this vital issue, and Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson joined in approving Mr. Truman's statement on manpower.

Mr. Truman said in part: Recruitment, placement, distribution, training and utilization of the civilian labor force (including government employees) will be based primarily upon voluntary measures for manpower mobilization.

This policy will be carried out through such measures as:

(1) Providing appropriate employment information to guide workers to jobs in which they can make their maximum contribution;

(2) Developing recruitment and rehabilitation activities needed to expand the labor force;

(3) Training persons to meet civilian manpower requirements and providing appropriate placement services;

(4) Providing assistance to employers in promoting maximum utilization of the labor force, including women, physically handicapped, older workers and minority groups;

(5) Providing adequate housing and community services; and

(6) Assisting workers to arrange for their transfer to essential jobs in other areas.

Governmental manpower controls will be used when and to the extent needed to assure successful execution of the mobilization program. Such controls will apply to employers, to workers, or to both. They will include:

(1) Restricting indiscriminate labor turnover through control of separations;

(2) Giving effect to manpower allocations by placing employment ceilings on employers with respect to the total number in particular skills;

(3) Controlling of employer hiring, and

(4) Enforcing adherence to utilization standards, including full use of women, handicapped workers and minority groups.

All manpower programs will be geared to the needs and problems of specific geographical areas.

CARE OFFERS HELP FOR KOREAN PEOPLE

New York.— The CARE-for-Korea Committee is sponsoring an appeal for funds to send the familiar CARE food and textile packages to the people of Korea in the name of the American people.

AFL President William Green and AFL Vice President Matthew Woll, president of Labor League for Human Rights, a member agency of CARE, are members of the CARE-for-Korea Committee.

The parcels, selected to fill specific Korean shortages are: Food, underwear and socks, woolen suiting, \$10 each; woolen blanket, cotton textiles, \$7 each; knitting wool, \$13.

Distribution to destitute families will be made by CARE representatives on the basis of greatest need. Though donors may specify the kind of package they want to send, it is hoped the majority of orders will be undesignated, so that supplies can best be balanced against the various needs.

Contributions in any amount should be sent to the AFL Representative, CARE - for - Korea Committee, 20 Broad St., New 5, N. Y. Sums less than the cost of a complete package will be pooled. All donors will receive a CARE receipt, and all contributions are tax-exempt.