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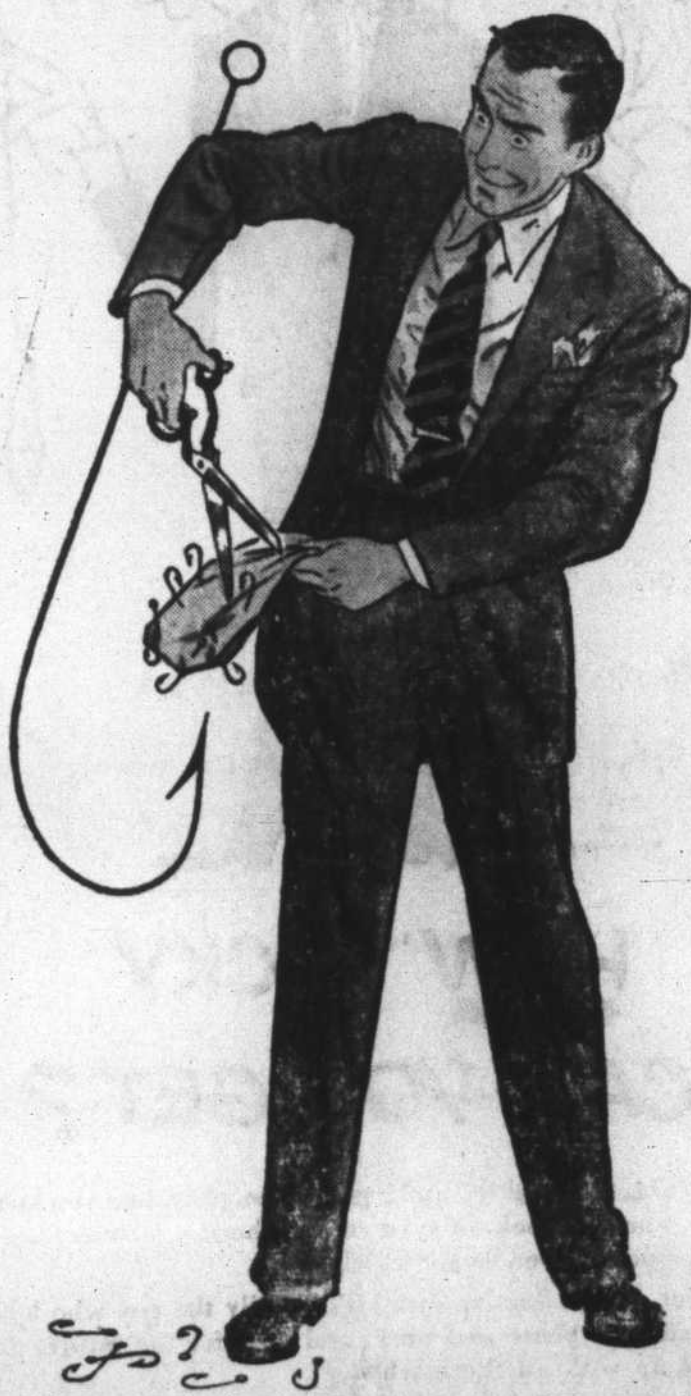


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**General Harrison  
Hails Expansion  
Of U. S. Industry**

In a statement issued upon his resignation as Administrator of the Defense Production Administration, Gen. William H. Harrison reviewed major accomplishments during his eight months of participation in the national production effort. He urged that our expansion of industrial capacity not be looked upon only as an insurance against the emergency of total war.  
"If we are successful in forestalling such a catastrophe," Gen. Harrison said, "the expansion of our resources and our productive capacity will greatly accelerate our economic progress."  
Gen. Harrison predicted that if our production effort is continued with the same determination as has marked it to date—and if we encounter no unforeseen obstacles—we should see, in about 18 months, the beginning of an increase in the standard of living of this country at a much faster rate than we would have otherwise enjoyed.  
Gen. Harrison said a major factor in the success of the defense program to date has been the advice and co-operation of the entire American business community.

"Not only did the industrialists co-operate by coming to Washington to help us get organized," he said, "but they served on committees to advise the National Production Authority on the need and extent of controls."  
The General said he believed that "we have made a most successful start in putting the various controls upon the economy to work," and pointed out that the dire predictions of the effect of the controls on industry and employment have not come to pass.  
"Unemployment is virtually non-existent," he said, "and the bankruptcy rate is lower. There has been a minimum of true hardship to industry and to civilians. In fact, the nation is in what I would call very good shape. Last fall the productive index was 220; now it stands at 234."

Union people owe a debt of co-operation and helpfulness to their brothers. If it were not for the other fellows in the Union, each man would stand alone. Then where would he be?

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**CAPITAL REPORTER**  
*Scott Summers*

(Continued From Page 1)  
parently had discarded from his lapel.

**Not-So-Petty**  
The misuse of State-owned cars once more is hitting the headlines. It doesn't sound like much when one man drives a car home at night, then mebbe takes the missus back downtown to a movie. But when you add it up it comes to a not-so-petty sum of state cash gone down the drain.  
In the latest drive to stop this, the Governor called on Attorney General Harry McMullan to find out what could be done to stop the goings on.

Mr. Mac told the Governor that folks using State-owned cars for their private use could be fined from \$100 to \$1,000 or jailed, in the discretion of the court.

In addition, all except elected state officials could be fired for such misuse. In the case of elected officials, they would have to be impeached by the General Assembly, but the attorney general said he doubted that this would be done for that reason.  
So don't be surprised if several state employees either get fined or fired in a drive to stamp out this "not-so-petty" graft.

**Collective Bargaining  
What War All Is About**

Paul L. Styles, newest member of the National Labor Relations Board, spoke last week at the Hosiery Workers convention in Philadelphia. What he had to say was so important that we are passing along this summary for the information of every union member.

In these days, when we are engaged in a world contest that sometimes seems to dwarf the great holocaust of World War II, we hear quite a bit of talk that seems to suggest that collective bargaining should be temporarily side-tracked, that it is a luxury we cannot afford in such times of crisis. This talk, even when it comes from the uninformed or the misinformed, is cause for alarm. Essentially, there are only four ways in which terms and conditions of employment can be determined: (1) They can be fixed by the employer; (2) They can be imposed by the union. (3) They can be ordered by government decree; and (4) They can be determined by collective bargaining.

Our history has made it clear that the first two methods—involving absolute unilateral action by the employer or the union—are incompatible with our system of free enterprise.

The third course—in which the government dictates every single detail of the conditions under which enterprises shall operate and free men shall work—is what the fighting is all about. Shall we, at home, adopt the very measures which we abhor, and thereby give impetus to those forces of centralized government control that we are pitted against all over the world?

The fourth course—collective bargaining between the chosen representatives of management and labor—may not be the perfect system, but it is the best ever devised by men jealous of their liberties.

It is just 25 years ago this month that Congress first adopted as a national policy the requirement that employers meet and bargain in good faith with the representatives of their employees as a group. At first, Congress adopted this policy only for the railway industry. Nine years later, Congress applied it to all industry affecting interstate commerce, except agriculture.

That does not mean that collective bargaining was born just 25 years ago. Not by any means. Historians trace the first collective bargaining in America back to 1636. The men involved in this incident were a group of so-called "bound" workmen and fishermen. They met with an agent of their employer and tried to persuade him to pay them a year's wages which he was withholding. The men finally resorted to mass desertions, which the employer's agent described as "a mutiny." Five years later the same employer's agent was complaining that his workmen had engaged in a work stoppage one afternoon to protest inadequate food. Those probably were the first attempts by employees at collective bargaining in America. It was not until 150 years later that the first trade union actually resembling the unions of today appeared.

The appearance of organizations of employees devoted to bargaining on a collective basis at a time almost exactly coincident

with the rise of the democracy is not just one of those accidents of history. Collective bargaining is merely another manifestation of the democratic idea. Properly conceived, it is just a matter of bringing democracy into the factory or shop.

The importance of collective bargaining in a democratic society was well summarized by Congress in the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, better known as the Wagner Act. The Act said:

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

"Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees."

That is still the national policy. In 1947, when Congress was revising the labor-management relations statute, the lawmakers found no reason to change a word of this statement. Experience has proved beyond doubt the wisdom of it.

It is in this language—plus the statement of the employer's and union's duty to bargain in good faith—that you have the keystone of the entire structure of government and collective bargaining.

The very nature and cause of our emergency underscores the importance of strengthening the principles of collective bargaining.

There are no short-cuts to the benefits of orderly collective bargaining. Before either management or labor, for reasons of their own immediate advantage, decide to follow a will-o-the-wisp substitute for collective bargaining, let them remember that industry and labor not only enjoy more freedom but are more productive when they work together under mutually agreed terms than under conditions dictated by government.

True emergency and stabilization measures mean modification of collective bargaining. Herein lies the challenge. Management and labor, to preserve and augment their joint strength, should fashion, through negotiation, these modifications. In short, collective bargaining should be the tool for sharpening and shaping collective bargaining procedures for the duration. To do otherwise, is to forget the lessons of history and lose the larger fight.—The Machinist.

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