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CONCILIATORY TREATY HUMILIATES JAPAN

The signing of a treaty of peace with Japan by 48 former enemy States represents a great contrast to the war-inspired denunciation of the Japanese between Pearl Harbor and the Japanese surrender in 1945.

While the treaty is notable for its conciliatory treatment of major issues, the Japanese empire is practically stripped of its territorial conquests and confined to the four main islands of the empire. The Japanese recognize the independence of Korea and renounce all claims to the Kurile Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, the Spratly, Paracel Islands and other Pacific islands under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

The defeated country accepts the United Nations' trusteeship of Ryukyu (Okinawa) and Daito Islands; the Bonins, Rosario Islands and other Pacific islands un-Paracel Bela and Marcus Island.

Although the treaty is considered an exceptional venture in reconciliation one must also recognize that it humbles the proud people of Japan, relegating their nation to that of a second-rate power. The Japanese are, for the present, disarmed to an extent which makes necessary a special treaty with the United States under which this country has the right and duty to maintain armed forces in Japan for the purpose of defending that country from foreign attack and safeguarding it against internal revolution instigated by a foreign power.

The humiliation of the self-appointed leaders of Asiatic peoples is complete even if the victorious powers exacted only a minimum of the punishment threatened during the war itself.

One may sum it up in the statement of General Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Philippine Islands, who declared: "It's not that we will let by-gones be by-gones but making sure that by-gones will not happen again."

PROTECTION FROM PRIVILEGED SOLDIER

There is no doubt but that the immunity granted to members of Congress has resulted in the misuse of the privilege, with the result that there has been, as Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin says, "irresponsible slander from the privileged sanctuary of the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Tobin does not believe that the men who founded this country intended for the Senate to be a "citadel for slanderers to hide in from libel suits." While he called no names, the inference is that he referred to the attacks of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin, who has repeatedly made charges in the Senate which he does not repeat outside the privileged halls of that legislative group.

There are some members of Congress interested in devising a plan to protect individuals from such charges. The proposal has been made that whenever Congress prefers charges against an individual, the person accused has the right to make a reply, which shall be read on the floors of Congress and inserted as a permanent part of the Congressional Record. In addition, it is suggested that whenever a person stands accused before an investigating committee, the individual be acquainted with the charges, have an opportunity to appear and to cross-examine those who make the accusations.

These suggestions are timely. They do no violence to the American doctrine of fair play or to the belief that a man should be considered innocent until proven guilty. Heretofore, slanderous charges have been made against citizens of the nation and spread throughout the country as "a revelation" of a congressional committee. The accusations have been made public without permitting

the accused to be heard, or, in some instances, even know of them prior to their appearance in the public prints.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM KOREA?

The failure of the conference at Kaesong to produce an armistice agreement and the complications which have developed in connection with this effort to end the fighting in that area moves some Americans to wonder what will be the outcome of the warfare in Korea.

If the Communists finally agree to the terms of an armistice and, subsequently, agree upon conditions that make further fighting unnecessary, it will not mean the withdrawal of all United Nations forces. Obviously, a Communist agreement is worth little or nothing. Prompt withdrawal of United Nations strength would invite the North Koreans or the Chinese Communists to renew their aggression. Consequently, even if the armistice succeeds, the end of our military involvement in the area is not in sight.

Let us look at the other side of the picture. Suppose the conference completely breaks down and no agreement is reached. What then? The United Nations will face a decision as to its future policy in Korea. The necessity for this decision could be eliminated by renewal of offensive action by the Communists. If this occurs, our policy will naturally be to withstand the attack and, at the right time, take the offensive against Communist forces in Korea.

If the Communists, after refusing to reach any agreement, sit on their arms, the United Nations will have to determine what should be done. We could likewise sit on our arms without doing more than maintaining sufficient strength to contain the Communist armies. On the other hand, we could undertake an offensive, designed to drive the Communist military forces out of North Korea. We could also, if we deem it wise, take offensive action designed to broaden the struggle into an all-out fight with the Communists in Asia.

We doubt the advantage of any offensive action by our forces, with the deliberate intent of enlarging the scale of the war. This does not mean, however, that, if necessary to meet Communist military offensives, we should not use our forces to their best advantage in the Korean struggle. If the bombing of Manchurian bases is deemed advisable by our military commanders, for the maintenance and improvement of our military position in Korea, then it should be undertaken, regardless of the possibility that such action might enlarge the conflict.

In the overall world picture, however, we should not lose sight of the prime factor in international affairs. This involves Western Europe where industrial and potential resources exist, which, if acquired by Communist Russia, would tip the scales against the United States in a tremendous war. The struggle between Communism and the free peoples of the world will not be decided in Asia, but, eventually, it will be decided in Europe. Consequently, it is not advisable for us to become too deeply involved in an Asiatic struggle until, and unless, we have sufficient armed power to take care of the strategic battlefield in Europe.

A limited war in Asia can hardly be avoided if the Communists want to continue the fighting. This is hardly likely; in our opinion, unless the Russians are now ready to take the risk of another great war. If Russia is not prepared to take this gamble, it would be foolish for the Communists to continue the war in Korea, because it is becoming a training ground for the fighting forces of the free world. Our system of rotation, now in effect, means that our army, air force and naval forces

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Crusade for Freedom Motorcade



(Crusade for Freedom Photo)

Shown above are the truck and station wagon forming the motorcade that will tour the state to demonstrate how the Crusade for Freedom penetrated the Iron Curtain with balloons containing messages of freedom and hope. Both rubber and plastic "pilot" balloons such as were launched in Czechoslovakia and Poland, will be released at each stop made by the motorcade. Enrollments and proceeds of the campaign to enlist 25,000,000 members and obtain \$3,500,000 in contributions will be used to expand Radio Free Europe's anti-Communist propaganda operation and start a similar undertaking with Radio Free Asia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — Appointment of top ranking labor leaders as vice chairmen for the Crusade for Freedom was announced today by Harold E. Stassen, national chairman of the organization's current drive for members and funds.

The new vice chairmen are Daniel T. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and W. F. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

In announcing the appointments, Stassen said: "Labor has a tremendous stake in the struggle against international communism. Behind the Iron Curtain there is no freedom of labor. Unions are merely tools of the Communist Party.

"Therefore we are particularly happy that these outstanding champions of American labor have joined in the leadership of this year's Crusade for Freedom. Their willingness to help in the struggle against communism

is added proof of America's determination to fight the Red rulers with the truth, which the Crusade is bringing to the oppressed people behind the Iron Curtain by Radio Free Europe and by freedom balloons."

Goals of the Crusade campaign this month are 25,000,000 enrollments and contributions of \$3,500,000 with which to continue and expand its anti-Communist broadcasting programs abroad, including Asia.

SENATE VOTES 10 PCT. PAY HIKE FOR ONE MILLION U. S. WORKERS

Washington.—(LPA)—The Senate has voted a 10 per cent pay increase for 1,000,000 Federal workers. The raises range from \$225 to \$800 maximum, and the average is \$370. Cost is estimated at \$340 million.

Previously the Senate had voted pay raises of \$400 to \$800 for 500,000 postal employees, at an estimated cost of \$250 million. Both increases are retroactive to July 1.

OPS Okays New Price Increase On "Cheaper" Cuts Of Beef And Pork

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Those high meat prices are going up another cent or two a pound, courtesy of the "horsemeat" Congress. The Office of Price Stabilization has had to grant the increased meat prices because packers are losing money on hides and tallow, and the law permits profit losses on one item to be made by increased prices on other commodities.

OPS officials said the increases would mainly be on the "cheaper" cuts of beef and some pork products. OPS said the only alternative would have been to cut live cattle prices. But this would have been impractical because "packers have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining cattle at the present live cattle ceiling prices."

Wilson & Co.—one of the Big Five meat packers—said the increases were not enough and would not help it "buy beef on the hoof." The company suspended slaughtering operations the week of September 17 and will do the same at least one week in every succeeding accounting period. A company official said "our problem is to remain in compliance with livestock ceiling prices... and we can't buy cattle and stay under the ceilings as long as the sellers demand over-the-ceiling prices."

The American Meat Institute wasn't satisfied with the new ceilings either. It said packers have been losing money and many are going out of business.

Meanwhile, OPS approved price increases ranging from \$55 to \$400 on Ford, Plymouth, Mercury, Dodge, DeSoto, Lincoln and Chrysler automobiles. General Motors applied for increases of \$60 to \$208 at retail on Chevrolets, Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Cadillacs. These probably will get official approval in the near future.

There were these other developments on the price front:

1. A Senate Banking Subcommittee heard pros and cons on three Administration-requested

changes in the controls law. The Western States Meat Packers association told to Senators the re-imposition of slaughter controls would lead to black markets and would favor the big packers. Price Boss Michael V. DiSalle insists slaughter controls are the only way to control black markets. Under the controls—dropped by Congress in the new controls bill—a slaughterer was limited to killing the same number of cattle in any given month this year that he did in the comparable month of 1950. The National Farmers Union asked the subcommittee to repeal the Capehart amendment which permits sellers to pass on to customers post-Korean cost increases. NFU said it was time to freeze prices once and for all and stop "creeping legalized inflation."

2. OPS enforcement officers prepared to move against 43 retailers who have failed to file price charts with the government. Enforcement Boss Edward P. Morgan said injunctions would be sought to force filing of the charts or prepare the way for criminal prosecution of the retailers. The bulk of the cases were in New York, New Jersey and Florida.

3. The Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., asked OPS to make several revisions in its control of prices of exports. The association wants sales to Puerto Rico, Hawaii and other U. S. territories and possessions included in the export controls order rather than under domestic price controls. It also wants liberalization of export price controls to make greater allowances for seasonal items shipped abroad.



W. F. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Buildings Trades Main Target Is Repeal T-H

San Francisco.—(LPA)—Over 200 delegates to the 44th annual convention of the AFL Building Trades Department here reaffirmed "outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley act" as their main target.

Though the department is seeking amendments to legalize union shop agreements in the construction industry, there has been no change in its position for repeal of that law, the convention said.

Among resolutions adopted was one calling for a greater voice for small business in the defense program. "The small employer's ability to survive and prosper is closely linked to the future of American labor with its high working standards" the resolution declared.

All members of the executive council were re-elected. They are Presidents L. P. Lindelof, Painters; William J. McSorley, Lathers; Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; Robert Byron, Sheet-Metal Workers; Wm. E. Maloney, Operating Engineers; Martin P. Durkin, Plumbers; Vice President M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters, and Secretary-Treasurer Peter Fosce, Building Laborers.

President Richard J. Gray and Secretary-Treasurer Joseph D. Keenan carry over and were not subject to election at this convention.

Organized labor's main battle with tough employers has shifted from the economic to the political front, AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany told the convention. In the old days when the employers "tried to starve us out, prevent recognition of our unions and beat us by injunctions, we had to fight back and we did fight back," Meany said. "Now the employer's method is different. It is to beat you down through legislative action — in Congress and the state legislatures. "They are going to pass further restrictive legislation unless we get ourselves some friends. We are not going to win those battles on the picket line. We have to win them in the political arena.

"We cannot protect ourselves from this vicious anti-labor legislation unless we get into the political field, and elect our friends — people who are willing to give us a fair break. The No. 1 project of organized labor is to get into the ballot box the votes of your members and friends."

Reversing usual roles, a representative of industry argued for greater recognition of the rights of labor.

Peter W. Eller, executive secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, invoked a famous Latin cyclical—"Rerum Novarum" (On the Condition of Labor)—to justify his stand.

"For me that cyclical," Eller said, "means the dignity of labor—the right, indeed, the necessity, for men to participate in trade union movement; the right of such unions to collectively bargain and seek better conditions of employment—and also the right

Green Pledges AFL To Continue Fight Against Communism

SAN FRANCISCO (LPA) — A pledge that American workers "will support the fight against Russia until that nation is decisively beaten" and a demand that Congress "protect the consumers of America" with adequate price controls before adjourning were highlights of AFL President William Green's address to the Federation's 70th convention here.



Daniel Tobin, president of the AFL Teamsters Union.

Green said the only alternative to Congressional inaction is to "unite politically at the ballot box and vote to keep at home those Congressmen who refuse to act for us." (The administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education said flatly that "there is no question we have the votes to elect a friendly Congress in 1952.")

"We will never remain passive or accept the tyranny of Communism," Green declared. He was loudly cheered by the 700 delegates when he hailed the AFL as leading the "great army" of 60 million workers around the world affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. "I am sure," he said, "the AFL feels that this government must carry on the war in Korea until Russia is decisively defeated."

Delay by Congress until the January session to consider further price control legislation, Mr. Green said, "would be an unwarranted gamble with the wages and pocketbooks of the American worker." Demanding repeal of the three price control amendments denounced by President Truman, he said wages have not kept pace with prices in the inflationary race.

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin evoked loud applause with a demand for an entirely new labor-management relations act to replace the "hostile" Taft-Hartley act.

Attempts to patch up the present labor law, Tobin said, fall short because "they don't get at the spirit of the act." He declared, "I doubt if all the amendments in the world could change it.

"The notion that seizure should be handled in such a way that the employer goes on collecting his profits and only the union is hurt has no place in a fair and equitable labor law.

"The important thing is to make government intervention such an uncertain process that both sides will prefer to settle the dispute without it. Under the Taft-Hartley law, there isn't any uncertainty at all. Both sides know exactly what the government will do."

\$1,000,000 SUIT FILED FOR BACK TRAVEL PAY

Evansville, Ind.—(LPA)—Suit for \$1,000,000 for travel pay was filed here on behalf of 50,000 CIO Communications Workers against Western Electric Co. Employees traveling for the firm were underpaid by that amount in the last two years because wages for traveling were below the amount provided in the Federal wage-hour law, it was charged.

Plaintiffs in the suit are Local President Kenneth A. Silvers and two other CWA members, but Attorney Wilbur F. Dassel explained the action would affect all employees involved.

PLASTERERS OFFICIAL DIES AWAITING AFL CONVENTION

San Francisco (LPA) — While awaiting the opening of the AFL national convention, Michael B. Gallagher, 61, a vice president of the International Association of Plasterers and Cement Finishers, died here of a heart attack. A plasterer for 40 years, he had been secretary and then president of the Union's local 60, New York City, becoming an international officer 8 years ago. He was Democratic leader of the 8th Assembly District in New York's Queens borough and a past president of the Holy Name Society in St. Kevin's parish, Flushing, N. Y.



James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO.

"WAGES AFTER TAXES" URGED IN COMPUTING COST OF LIVING INDEX

Washington (LPA) — Income taxes paid by workers should be included in the cost of living index, the AFL Machinists has declared. Until taxes are included, figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics "will continue to be a snare and a delusion," says an editorial in the union's weekly, The Machinist.

Noting that in the past 10 years taxes have more than doubled for families that must live on \$60 to \$70 a week while those with \$50,000 a year are paying about the same amount as in 1941, the editorial says "today income taxes are a major factor in the cost of living of almost every union family."

"We had better start thinking about the effect of higher taxes on wage rates," it continues. "A long time ago the corporations learned that the only profits worth considering are profits 'after taxes.' Certainly we have greater justification for talking 'wages after taxes.' The government takes its cut before we even see our money.

"Every major labor organization testified before Congress last Spring urging that the index show the increases in income taxes. So far, nothing has been done.

"Until we get a liberal majority in Congress, a majority not big business minded, our deductions for taxes are going to grow and grow and grow."

of free enterprise and to acquire and hold property.

"It is not enough, I think, to proclaim loudly and frequently that free enterprise and private property must be preserved. We on the side of ownership or management should be just as anxious to proclaim just as loudly and frequently that trade unions must be preserved. If unions go, so does free enterprise. They go together."