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BUSINESS MEN HEAD DEFENSE PROGRAM

The retirement of General George C. Marshall was followed by the appointment of Robert A. Lovett as Secretary of Defense, with William C. Foster, former Administrator of the Marshall Plan, serving as deputy.

These appointments made it plain that party politics were not involved. Mr. Lovett is a successful banker, who considers himself non-political and has never been classified as a "Fair Deal" Democrat. Mr. Foster is a Republican business man who has given himself to non-partisan public service. Together, they insure that the biggest-spending Federal agency will be run by men of business experience, personal integrity and considerable administrative judgment.

Mr. Lovett served as Assistant Secretary for Air during the war and was Deputy-Secretary of Defense during the past year. He has co-operated with General Marshall in the development of basic policies that dictate our rearmament program and assistance to the free peoples of the earth. Mr. Foster, having handled the Marshall Plan in relation to other countries, is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Europe and the Far East. He worked with Secretary of State Dean Acheson in negotiating the North Atlantic Treaty.

The probability is that the two men, together with the Secretary of State, will work together to promote the social and economic gains in Europe which are a "must" if the peoples are to be secure against internal Communist dissension. While the military phases of our defense program is important, we should not overlook the economic requirements of the world situation or the importance of American contributions in both fields of activity.

TAX PENALTY FOR VIOLATORS OF CONTROLS

Declaring that the nation can safely scrap its economic controls within the next two years, Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilizer, declares that the government is getting ready to crack down on producers who deliberately defy price and wage controls.

Until we get our defenses in order, he warns, we cannot dare tolerate the "flouting of controls" by anyone and serves notice that no quarter will be given to black marketeers.

Mr. Johnston, one should note, is a business man of note. He took cognizance of the criticism of some of his business friends, declaring that more production, voluntary restraint, higher taxes and elimination of unnecessary governmental spending are necessary but declared that "none is a magic formula to stability of our dollar under the inflationary stresses ahead in the next two years."

While each of the suggestions forms a part of the stabilization program, he insists that direct controls are another part and a vital part. He points out that rather than solving the problems of inflation, production, of the kind in which the nation is engaged, is causing inflationary danger. He had in mind, of course, the diversion of productive facilities to defense items and the scarcity of civilian goods at a time when there is a surplus of expendable income.

Mr. Johnston says that the controls are within the framework of our Constitution and within the spirit of that great document, being intended to protect the weak against the strong, to assure justice to all and to maintain freedom in time of danger.

While the government does not plan to terrorize the people into economic loyalty and seeks co-

operation in the solving of the grave problem, it will not hesitate to use the severe penalties provided in the law. One of these, he pointed out, is a provision in the income tax laws that permits disregard of any costs, as a deductible expense in connection with taxes that are paid by a business in violation of price or wage regulations.

DISCUSSING A UNION OF THE FREE PEOPLES

The Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been meeting in Canada for the purpose of discussing important problems, with a good part of the time being devoted to the question of raising and paying for the North Atlantic army.

Representatives of the European nations have implied that the cost of meeting rearmament goals is more than they can bear unless the United States is prepared to pay a large part of the total rearmament burden. American insistence that Europe increase its over-all industrial production is countered by the difference between what the Europeans think they can pay, and the actual inflated cost of the rearmament bill.

In an attempt to assist the European countries, in the midst of what may be an economic crisis, the United States has announced that it will place defense orders with Great Britain, as well as Canada and other countries. Apparently, there are items connected with our rearmament program which can be obtained abroad. The United States will pay in dollars, which will be of some assistance in meeting the dollar problem of the associated powers.

Altogether, the conference in Ottawa has been notable for its discussion of political and economic problems, as well as those connected with the military issue that confronts the free peoples. While the subject has not been officially broached, there has been some speculation about the possibility of a closer integrated unit. The business of meeting the Russian military menace brings up so many problems that, inevitably, the men concerned with their solution realize how much easier everything would work, if there was, in fact, some more effective method of handling a common problem.

Speaking in Canada, the British Foreign Minister, Herbert Morrison, who helped our Secretary of State in the public campaign for the Atlantic Treaty community idea, told the Canadian Club that we should look forward to the day when "there will be a common citizenship for all the peoples in the North Atlantic community, with all barriers to thought travel, trade and understanding swept away."

CASUAL ACCEPTANCE OF U. N. TREATY IS RISKY

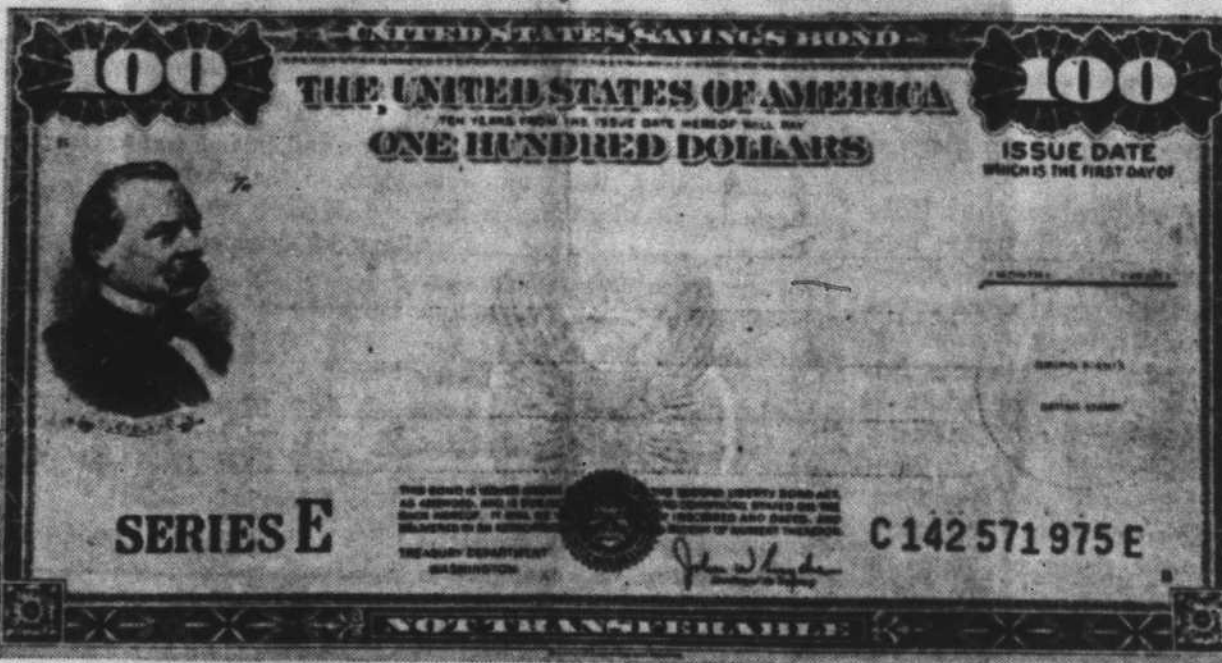
The recent legal decision that an alien land law of California conflicted with provisions of a treaty proposed by the United Nations and accepted by the United States has caused considerable concern in this country.

There is some fear, which seems to be justified, that the casual acceptance of treaty obligations, in co-operation with the United Nations, will basically affect the rights and powers of the states in the Union. Moreover, as our Constitution provides that a treaty duly ratified, shall supersede national and state laws, there is a danger that ill-considered clauses and phrases might seriously affect the people of the United States.

Taking cognizance of this situation, Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and now Chancellor of the University of Pennsylvania, recommends that

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HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR DEFENSE BOND TODAY?



Defense is everybody's job. Every individual must realize that the dollars he saves today in Defense Bonds are building power for the nation—not only economic power to back up our great defense effort, but a reservoir of purchasing power for future stability and prosperity when the present emergency is over. You can buy Defense Bonds on the partial payment plan where you work or through the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. Defense Bonds are better than ever. Here's why: Series E Bonds mature 10 years after purchase. However, you can hold your matured Series E Bonds 10 years longer. Every \$75 invested now equals \$100 in 10 years and \$133.33 in 20 years.

Union Hits Army Beef Buying Abroad; Suggests Scrapping Meat Controls

CHICAGO (ILNS).—Protesting the Army's purchase of beef overseas, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America suggested a conference be called to study the entire meat problem.

The union also suggested that it might be "better to scrap all meat controls than to precipitate a meat shortage, black markets and industry unemployment."

In a telegram to defense and price control heads and all members of Congress, Earl W. Jimereson, president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the union, said:

"On behalf of American packing-house workers we protest the reported threat of the Army Quartermaster General to purchase 13 million pounds of beef off shore because American packers have failed to bid on the Army's requirements. Such action is unwarranted and too hasty in view of the present serious decline of beef slaughter and expected unemployment in the industry."

"Legitimate meat packers are unable to bid because present OPS controls are burdensome and uneconomical. Slaughterers report a loss in excess of \$25 on each choice grade steer; beef slaughter is less than a year ago. Some packers are buying only 70 percent of the cattle bought a year ago despite the greater number of cattle on the farms and a predicted increase in 1951 meat production."

"Are these facts true? If not, why then have the packers failed to bid on government orders. It is significant that only two bids were received for a total of 190,000 pounds, less than 1-1/2 percent of the Army's requirements."

Thorough Study Asked
"Instead of threatening the meat producers we should encourage adequate supply for mil-

PER CAPITA TAX RAISED BY AFL

SAN FRANCISCO (ILNS).—The 70th convention of the American Federation of Labor by unanimous action amended the constitution to raise the per capita tax from member unions.

The amendment increases the tax from international or national unions from 3 cents per member to 4 cents per member a month. The tax paid by local trade unions and federal labor unions is increased from 37 cents per member a month to 38 cents.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and chairman of the convention's committee on rules, which introduced the resolution complimented the convention and said that "when some unions that ought to be in the federation come in we'll have 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 members and then maybe we'll be able to balance the budget as they've been trying to do in Washington for 3 years." He "guaranteed" that "not \$1 of the \$1,000,000 will be wasted."

The raising of the tax will eliminate special assessments for the educational work of Labor's League for Political Education.

itary and civilian use and insure packers a fair and reasonable profit.

"We suggest that a conference be called immediately of all interested parties, including management, labor and government. A thorough and exhaustive study of our entire meat economy from the live animal to the finished product should be made. The principle of our democratic ideals should be presented. Any other program is un-American."

"We are pledged to preserve the dignity of the American packing-house worker. They will not stand idly by when faced with unemployment."

RED FEATHER CAMPAIGN IN NEED OF SOLICITORS

Mecklenburg's Red Feather Campaign for over 21 Red Feather services needs you as a volunteer solicitor in this Fall's big drive for funds, which begins October 16.

Your United Red Feather drive is a part of one great national effort to support more than 15,000 local health, recreation and welfare services. New inclusions this year are the reactivated USO and other voluntary health and welfare services which are now needed because of the defense effort.

A great many volunteers are needed to do the job. Volunteer your time now to your RED FEATHER CAMPAIGN in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

AFL AUTO WORKERS REPULSE THIRD RAID AT WORLD'S LARGEST TRAILER PLANT

AVON LAKE, Ohio (ILNS).—The old adage, "some people never learn," evidently has a strong supporter in the UAW-CIO which tasted defeat for the third straight time in another ill-fated attempt to raid Fruehauf Trailer where the AFL Auto Workers have held bargaining rights ever since the plant began operation.

When the plant was organized by the UAW-AFL some years ago, the UAW-CIO tried vainly to whip up enough interest to appear on the ballot. It failed completely but tried again in 1949 with an all-out raid against UAW-AFL Local 925. Workers in the plant rose to the challenge and hurled back the CIO with a thumping NLRB election victory. After nursing its wounds for two years, the UAW-CIO tried again September 11. Its defeat was even more drastic and conclusive than before with the UAW-AFL coming through with a 3 to 2 margin of victory. The UAW-AFL polled 1,030 votes to the CIO's 732.

The CIO's desperate gamble to win included all the side-show and circus tactics at its command. On the night before the election it staged a parade complete with bands, balloons, banners and clowns. The clowns were particularly prophetic with CIO organizers playing the part of perfection, especially after the election results were announced. Observers pointed out that the raiders' chances of victory were never beyond the miracle stage. The UAW-AFL had just completed winning increases of 18 cents an hour for Fruehauf workers so far in 1951 and had gained 12 cents an hour in boosts in the preceding year.

UAW-AFL Third Regional Director Carl Smigel warmly congratulated the local, its officers, committeemen and stewards on their effective repulsing of the CIO raiders. He said that workers in the plant, which is the world's largest manufacturer of trailers, are the best paid in the industry and enjoy a contract and working conditions second to none.

Illinois Machinists Meeting Studies Wage Stabilization Problems

PRICE VIOLATIONS COST LUMBER FIRMS \$5,000

Washington, D. C. (ILNS).

Three lumber companies in Georgia have paid to the U. S. Treasury approximately \$5,000 as a result of ceiling price violations uncovered during a 3-month enforcement survey of the lumber industry in the southeastern part of the United States, Edward P. Morgan, enforcement director of the Office of Price Stabilization, announced.

Thus far 18 lumber cases seeking injunctive action have been referred to the Department of Justice as a result of the investigation. The department has already accepted six of these cases and referred them to the U. S. attorneys in the field with recommendations for court action.

The largest lumber check received by the OPS thus far is for \$2,867.71 from the McEntire Lumber Co., Jasper, Ga., for a total of 287 overcharges, all involving the same customer. Next in size is the check of \$1,860.54 from the Villa Rica Lumber Co., Villa Rica, Ga., for 47 overcharging charges. The third check is for \$198.36 from the Covington Lumber Co., for four overcharges.

The lumber cases referred to the Justice Department involve above ceiling charges approximate \$30,000 and several of them also seek to compel the keeping of records required under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Among the cases referred to the department is one involving a total of 1,000 ceiling price violations totaling more than \$7,500. Concerns involved in the 18 cases include manufacturers, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, and sawmill operators.

HARTFORD RELIEF AT MINIMUM AS DEMAND FOR LABOR JUMPS

Hartford, Conn. (ILNS).—The cash relief load here has dropped 41 per cent in the last year and is "down to the core of chronic cases," David H. Keppel, the city's relief director reported. He said cash relief had been given in July to 600 families, compared to 1,014 families during July, 1950.

Keppel declared that the current case load represented "those persons not employable under any conditions and not eligible for any other type of aid."

Hartford has been classified by federal authorities as a critical labor shortage area because of heavy defense-industry demands. The city's normal population is about 200,000.

SANITATION WORKERS REJOIN AFL UNION

New York City (ILNS).—The Uniformed Sanitation Men's Association, AFL, representing Department of Sanitation employees in Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens, has reaffiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

John L. De Lury, president, said the association had belonged to the teamsters before World War II and had decided to reaffiliate because "we all feel that we will now be in the best possible position to go forward united in the strongest organization of the American Federation of Labor to achieve our program for the improvement of wages and working conditions of our people."

Other sanitation workers—mostly in Manhattan—are represented by an organization headed by Stanley Krakowski and affiliated with the Building Service Employees International Union, also AFL.

Champaign, Ill. (ILNS).—Forty-nine delegates of the Illinois State Conference of Machinists recently attended a special two-day educational conference at the University of Illinois. Robert Allerton Park, Monticello, Ill. The conference—"Economic Factors in Collective Bargaining Under Wage and Price Controls"—was conducted by the university's Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations through the Division of University Extension.

At beautiful Allerton House, the union members spent two days studying wage stabilization problems. In informal "bull sessions" and in formal discussion groups, they probed the reasons for stabilization, how to work and bargain under wage and price controls, and how to take their cases before regional Wage Stabilization Boards for quick action.

During one session the delegates—stewards, representatives and other officers of IAM lodges from all over Illinois—fired questions about wage stabilization at a panel of 5 men. On the panel were two Wage Stabilization Board members, a representative of the IAM Grand Lodge, and two University professors.

Samuel Edes, director of the Chicago Regional Wage Stabilization Board, and Eric Bjurman, a labor member of the board and IAM member, answered delegates' questions on WSB rulings and procedures. Lee Chapman was the IAM Grand Lodge representative, while Extension Co-ordinator Phillips L. Garman and Prof. William McPherson represented the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Advises On Procedure

At another session, union members heard Gregory J. Bardacke, IAM member and technical advisor to the AFL labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington. Bardacke told delegates the procedure for taking wage stabilization cases and problems to the regional boards. He also said that wage and price controls should not interfere with their bargaining with employers for new contracts. "Get an agreement first, and then check with the Wage Stabilization Board," he advised.

Also attending the conference were State Conference President William C. Hambleton and Secretary-Treasurer John A. Augustyn.

STRIKE ENDS; SUIT DISMISSED

Toledo, O. (ILNS).—Settlement of a strike against the Overmyer Mold Co. of Winchester, Ind., and dismissal of a \$250,000 suit in federal court against the American Flint Glass Workers Union has been announced by the company and the union. Following a strike of 470 workers July 16, the company filed a suit alleging violation of the arbitration procedure in its union contract.

U. S. AGENCY HEAD HOLDS HOUSING COST TOO HIGH

Detroit (ILNS).—Declaring housing costs are too high, Raymond M. Foley, head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, called for "less insistence upon a multiplicity of charges and profits" in the building industry.

"Instead," he said, "we should have improved building methods, better design and more advanced thinking on codes and standards." Foley told the National Conference of Catholic Charities that federal housing programs were of little value unless they aroused spirited local interest.

Here is America... Face to Face



General George C. Marshall and Newspaperboy Ray Jeffers of Longview, Texas, get together at the Pentagon in the nation's capital to exchange greetings over their contributions to the Defense Bond program. Each in his own way does his part. The General launches a world-wide drive to encourage the nation's defenders in the armed forces to buy Bonds regularly while the Texas youngster tells how he went house-to-house along his newspaper route to encourage subscribers to join the Payroll Savings or Bank Bond-A-Month Plan. Note the expressions on the faces of these two Bond volunteers.