



# CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL



AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

VOL. XXI: NO. 26

CHARLOTTE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1951

Subscription Price \$2.00 Per Year

## COMMUNITY CHEST GOAL GOES OVER TOP

### Eisenhower Believes West Can Hold Line Within Year

The Journal's Washington correspondent is in Europe where he will visit eight of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty organizations.

Later articles will come from France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Great Britain.

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED POWERS EUROPE**—(near Paris)—Staff officers at SHAPE told a small group of visiting reporters this week that within a year the Allies may be in a position to stall a Soviet invasion of free Europe long enough for the free world to rush sufficient reinforcements into battle to stabilize a line in western Europe.

General Dwight Eisenhower received some 17 reporters personally at Allied headquarters near Paris and talked of the record for half an hour. Among the reporters received was this correspondent.

Eisenhower's talk was preceded by an hour-long briefing by General A. M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander. Gruenther told the 17 reporters—selected by the Defense Department to represent a cross section of the United States—that Allied prospects were neither bright nor hopeless. Reporters get a picture of the present situation in western Europe that runs something like this:

The Russians have 175 divisions in eastern Germany, and nearby, which could be used to launch an invasion of western Europe. About 65 or 75 of these divisions are either armored or mechanized. Another 125 second-class divisions are available to the Soviet Union within 30 days. In addition, the Soviets can call on approximately 60 satellite divisions—now formidable divisions for the first time in several years, due to modernization.

To match this the Allies today have a small and inadequate force. No one attempts to hide this fact. But within a year SHAPE expects to command the troops necessary to hold an enemy invasion to relatively moderate progress. During this holding period SHAPE hopes to be able to rush Allied reinforcements in sufficient numbers to stabilize a line somewhere in France.

Allied headquarters in Europe present a drab picture for those who expected it to be an elaborate organization. It is more like a temporary army camp, with wooden buildings one story high, windows without screens, and few luxuries. Enlisted men in the headquarters are overworked and homesick. Officers are overworked. But everywhere there is praise for Eisenhower as the commanding officer.

Reporters who heard General Eisenhower's speech were not unanimous in their reaction. Some were inclined to believe it was a political speech, others—perhaps a majority—thought it was sincere and straight from the shoulder. In effect, Eisenhower's message was not a military one but an idealistic one. The Supreme Commander is a great believer in democracy and the American way of freedom. He believes if we sell the world this story of America—rather than a materialistic one—we will win the global propaganda now in progress and, perhaps, prevent a war.

At SHAPE there is little talk about inadequate troops, but rather much talk about future strength, future plans and future capabilities. The stress is laid upon the bright side of the picture, in the future, rather than

the dark side of the picture, in the future, rather than the dark side of the picture, which is the present—as far as numbers are concerned.

There is no attempt to hide the fact that air fields in France are one of the pressing problems of the moment—and that they are in short supply. Nor is there any hiding of the fact that Allied strength in first class infantry and armored divisions is below minimum requirements. The German problem is one of the biggest being faced at SHAPE today—how to utilize German troops and get other western European nations to agree to their utilization. Eisenhower himself believes the use of German troops would give the Allies a great boost. But it seems to be months away, at best.

Thus, the present picture is one of waiting for a year, at least, until we are ready to put up effective resistance to any Russian invasion. It is one of tenseness but not of extreme anxiety—for there are several reasons the Russians might not be inclined to attack the West at this time.

First—the threat of United States strategic bombers worries the Russians.

Second—the Russians have not reached their production goals in steel, oil or coal—as outlined by Stalin himself as necessary for the waging of prolonged warfare.

Third—the Russians know they do not have anywhere near the free-world supply of raw materials, so necessary in the waging of long-term warfare.

Fourth—the Russians would possibly have to use all their satellite armies to subdue Yugoslavia in the event of war.

Top officials in SHAPE are pleased with Yugoslav disaffection and make no attempt to hide that fact. They believe the Yugoslavs are good fighters, well-led and loyal to Tito. They see in Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey the strength for a possible Southern front offensive.

But over and above all other considerations General Eisenhower stresses the morale factor. He repeatedly told newsmen invited to his conference a few days ago that morale of troops and peoples in Europe is the key to everything, success or failure of his missions. Reporters agreed the General was sincere.

The big question not asked was whether he intended to enter politics in 1952. Several reporters touched on the political side in question but Eisenhower gracefully explained that he could not speak out on his views now—though he was emphatic in reminding reporters he had definite views. He said that as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Europe it would be highly improper for him to start talking politics.

Eisenhower did not say when he would return home, when asked by this reporter. He merely said he was terribly busy at present—and that the next three weeks were a full schedule for him. Whether the three-week remark means anything is questionable. When told that his name was being mentioned more frequently at presidential press conferences in Washington than any other, he smiled but made no comment.

(Editor's note: Since the foregoing paragraph was written General Eisenhower has been called to Washington for consultation by President Truman and will arrive

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### PUBLIC NOT ENTITLED TO "ANY HALO"

The Senate subcommittee, which looked into the ethics and moral standards prevailing in the ranks of those who run the government of this country, puts much of the blame for recent laxness upon the executive branch but warns that Congress itself is not above censure and that the public at large is not entitled to any halo.

Headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas, of Illinois, the group pointedly remarks that "influence peddlers can exist only as long as businessmen or others are willing to patronize them." It adds "favoritism can be a problem only when individual men and women seek favors of Government." More over, "gifts, improper pressure and bribes come from outside the Government, from individuals, from organizations, and from groups which are a part of what we call the 'public.'"

The report calls attention to an "erroneous assumption that what is lawful is right" and says that "this is an untruth which authoritarian governments of all varieties have demonstrated vividly and recently." It warns that "representative governments must be on guard lest they make the same mistake" and fall into the error of assuming that legality is enough.

While the committee does not consider that it has completed its task, it suggests remedies for some bad spots. Without space to give all of these, we call attention to those that might spell dismissal from service of those, in the administration of the laws of the land, who:

1. Engaged in any personal business transaction or private arrangement for personal profit which accrued from or was based on an official position, authority or confidential information.
2. Accepted any valuable gifts, favor or service directly or indirectly from any person or organization with which the official or employe transacted business for the Government.
3. Discussed future employment outside the Government with a person or organization with which there was pending official business.
4. Divulged valuable commercial or economic information of a confidential character to unauthorized persons or released such information in advance of its authorized release date.
5. Became unduly involved—to give one example—through frequent luncheons, dinners, parties or other expensive social engagements with persons outside the Government with whom they did official business.

### ALLEGED MCCARTHYISM IN SWITZERLAND

In Lausanne, Switzerland, a Federal court has convicted an American on charges of spying on Communists and U. S. diplomatic personnel in that country on behalf of U. S. agents and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin.

It should be stated at the outset that Senator McCarthy denies that Charles E. Davis, the convicted man, was his agent. Nev-

ertheless, Judge Albert Rais, presiding over a five-man court, in commenting on the case, said that Davis "put himself at the service" of McCarthy and was in touch "either directly or through an intermediary in Paris." The judge charged Davis with forging a document in an effort to falsely demonstrate that John Carter Vincent, then U. S. Minister in Berne, had Communist connections.

Explaining the matter, the judge said: "Davis sent from Geneva . . . a telegram to Mr. Vincent with the false signature of Staempli, one of the militant Geneva Communists, to make it appear that the Minister had relations in Switzerland with the Communists . . ." He sent to the agent in Paris, "a copy of this telegram, which constitutes a forgery." Moreover, the judge declared: "Davis had received from McCarthy, through the intermediary, money for this activity."

After the trial, the man Davis said the court's verdict was "very good" and told correspondents, "It is true that I have been in direct contact with the Senator (McCarthy) and the history of the telegram to the Minister was that it was directly to discredit the Minister." Asked how he got in touch with the intermediary in Paris, the convicted man replied: "His name was sent to me by the Senator in a letter."

### RFC JONES TAKES A POKE AT F.D.R.

Jesse H. Jones, the Texas publisher, was appointed by President Herbert Hoover to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was set up in the early days of the great depression for the prime purpose of bailing out the capitalistic enterprises of the United States.

Mr. Jones was with the RFC for 13 years. Like most men, who retire from public life, he has written a book, telling how he and his group handled something like Fifty Billion Dollars. Like most authors Mr. Jones has to have something important to say and, like some others who were once in and then out, he takes a few pokes at the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Says Brother Jones: Two days before he was asked for his resignation he noticed, for the first time, "the deterioration of his (Roosevelt's) mind." In addition, he alleges that Roosevelt "was eager to get (the U. S.) into the fighting (World War II) since that would insure a third term."

As to the "deterioration," we have no doubt but that this observation became a certainty two days later when Jones was asked to resign. As to the charge that this country was led into the war, in order for F. D. R. to get a third term, we merely note that Mr. Jones kept his secret for the four years thereafter while he continued to head the RFC.

If what Mr. Jones now says is true, and he believed it to be true, one finds it difficult to understand why he did not tell the people of the country the truth at the time. Instead, he remained silent and continued to hold his public office. He hardly occupies an enviable position today, more than five years after the death of President Roosevelt, when he arises to cast aspersions upon a man now dead.

## U. S. Newsmen Inspect French Army Camp; Get Warm Welcome

BY EDWARD H. SIMS, Special Correspondent of The Charlotte Labor Journal Writing From Europe.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Before coming to Belgium, the group of United States editors and writers now touring Europe were taken on an inspection trip of a French army boot training center near Paris. The French officers who conducted the tour were obviously proud of Camp L'azer de Frideuse, and indeed the low wooden buildings were surrounded by a picturesque landscape of gentle hills on all sides.

At this camp, French boys get their first mandatory taste of military life. In France all boys who are physically able must take 18 months of military training—the

one exception being those boys who have already had two brothers killed in action. The French boot camp—while perhaps normal by European standards—has a depressing effect on the average American.

The poor lighting, lack of heat and modern sanitary engineering combine to create the impression of a medieval camp in American minds, but to the average Frenchman, these inconveniences are not inconveniences at all. To many boys, who ever before left their fathers' farms, the facilities actually seem modern. Thus the dreary appearance of the buildings—by U. S. standards—does not affect French morale, which is certainly up to par.

American newsmen watched

French recruits run an obstacle course for an hour. They climbed high walls, worked their way through wire emplacements and jumped artificial barriers. In this latter operation, some newsmen watched with pity as some of the recruits attempted to jump two-foot barriers, both feet together. They had never learned to jump one foot ahead of the other, the rear foot producing the spring. Several also used both hands to get over the low barriers. It brought home the realization that many French boys do not have the opportunities most Americans have in high school or college—a chance to play baseball, football, etc.

Instead of playing games, im-



### RED FEATHER QUIZ

The Charlotte Labor Journal again this week presents two queries, asked of local labor men, together with their answers. The first person queried was A. L. Gunter, Business Manager of Teamsters Local Union, No. 71, and is as follows:

#### Q. IS THE CAMPAIGN COST HIGH?

A. No. Actually, only 4 1-2 per cent of the money subscribed to the Chest Campaign goes to take care of the expenses of raising money for all of the Red Feather Services. Campaigns conducted by individual organizations often cost 10 per cent of the amount raised and some of them have run to 50 per cent or more.

The question asked of J. T. Primm, president of Charlotte Typographical Union No. 338, and his answer:

#### Q. ARE CAMPAIGN SOLICITORS PAID?

A. No. They are not paid. From the Campaign Chairman down to the house-to-house solicitor, all give their time freely. To check this, you have only to ask any one of the 3,000 or more volunteer workers in the Campaign. These people give their time as well as their money to the Chest. This year, the Red Feather Campaign has seen nearly 4,000 workers soliciting support and spreading the story of the Chest's service to Mecklenburg County.

#### WIDE GAINS SCORED IN MACHINIST STRIKE

Boston—(LPA)—A pension plan fully paid by the employer, an 8-cent an hour raise retroactive to April 2, increased insurance, accident and hospitalization benefits, grading by seniority only and a November wage reopening clause. Those were the leading gains won by 1,500 APL machinists after a seven-week strike at Westinghouse's Sturtevant plant here.

Other contract features: two 5-minute washup periods daily, smoking privileges for all employees, three-week vacations for 20 or more years service, pay for holidays after three months' employment instead of six. Included also was a simplified grievance procedure with at least twice-monthly meetings with top management.

#### TEAMSTERS WIN ELECTION

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local No. 667, received a favorable vote among the employes of the Acme Fast Freight, Inc., in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

#### IBEW WINS

DALHART, Texas.—Employes of the Dalhart Ice Company voted on October 5, for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 602, to represent them in collective bargaining.

FRIDAY—The 1951 Charlotte Community Chest campaign goal was oversubscribed when subscriptions reached \$387,273 at the final report meeting of the drive today, which figure is 100.2 per cent of the goal of \$386,500.

Wednesday's report showed that collections and pledges had reached 84 per cent of the goal.

The campaign effort this year was one in which the community spirit was highly manifested and Charles M. Lowe, general campaign chairman, thanked all the Charlotte organizations and individual citizens who gave unstintingly of their services throughout the campaign.

## Union Hats And Caps Presented Delegates During AFL Meeting

NEW YORK.—(ILNS)

—The 70th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, was the "best-hatted" convention in the history of that organization.

This was the consensus of opinion among the 700 delegates at the convention, newspapermen who had come to San Francisco to cover it, fraternal delegates who had come from other countries to greet the convention, and many guests and visitors.

Before the convention was over, all of them were wearing hats and caps presented to them as a gift of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Male delegates, visitors and reporters received their hats at the convention. Women delegates and wives of delegates were fitted for hats now being sent to them at their homes.

#### Feature of Label Campaign

The presentation was arranged by the Union Label Promotion Committee of the Hatters' Union as a feature of the campaign it is now conducting nationally to strengthen the hatters' union to be, one of the oldest in the American Federation of Labor.

While these gifts were being presented in San Francisco the committee also launched a nationwide radio campaign. Close to 150 radio stations throughout the country began to run a series of broadcasts in which the best known screen actors and actresses, themselves members of the Screen Actors' Guild, are participating, and in which they make a personal appeal to the public to buy hats and caps containing the label of the Hatters' Union.

With each gift the committee in charge of the presentation delivered a letter signed by Alex Rose, president, and Marx Lewis, general secretary-treasurer of the Hatters' International, as well as by the officers of its Union Label Promotion Committee, reciting the epic battles which that organization had fought during the 100 years he hatters have been organized, the fight it waged against the open shoppers which culminated in the famous Danbury hatters' case, and the threats it now faces from nonunion employers.

"Although we have succeeded in organizing a major portion of the workers employed in the headwear industry," the letter read, "there is a sufficient percentage of non-union and anti-union shops to constitute a threat to the standards we have fought so long and so hard to attain and now strive to maintain."

#### Buying Help Needed

"We need help. Not financial help, but something far more effective. We need the good-will and the patronage of the men and women of organized labor. If you, your friends, and the members of your organization will insist on having the union label in the hat and cap you buy, and which you will find under the sweatband, you will help us protect the standards of our members, you will help us organize the unorganized."