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Small 7th Army Guards Americans In Rhineland

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

By EDWARD H. SIMS (Special Correspondent of The Charlotte Labor Journal, Writing From Europe.)

Heidelberg, Germany.—Lieutenant General Manton E. Eddy's 7th Army is the major American force that stands between 175 Russian divisions and the Rhine river. Above Eddy, and Commander in Chief, European Command, is General Thomas T. Handy. These two men, scholarly and soft-spoken soldiers, hold in their hands the fate of more than 25,000 U. S. civilians, Western Germany, three U. S. fighting divisions and other military units.

North of the 7th Army—in the British zone of Germany—are four British divisions. By the end of the year, the French will have more than twice that many behind the U. S. 7th Army. But, even adding them all together, plus Dutch, Belgian and any other available troops, the task of General Dwight D. Eisenhower (in overall command) will be a hot one, should a Red invasion kick off any time soon.

By the middle of next year, two more American divisions will have arrived in Germany, bringing the U. S. total to five. They will be added to Eddy's 7th Army, giving it a second corps and rounding it into a full-strength Army. Newsmen, visiting various European countries on a special tour, saw elements of one of that Army's divisions in action a day or two ago. It was the wind-up of the first field maneuvers held on the Army's new training ground in Germany—an expanded and realistic training ground.

The armored division exercise gave visiting journalists a good idea of the increased fire power of an American armored division, and the tactics now being taught tank and infantry teams. Medium tanks of the Hell On Wheels division (that's the 2nd Armored) chugged, churned and fired away in full view during the exercise. Artillery, machine gun mortar and recoilless rifle fire supported the infantry along with the tanks. The infantry moved forward under a hail of fire and took the objective. It was a good show.

But, of course, the big question in everyone's mind was whether this division, and the other two American divisions in Germany, plus Allied divisions, could hold off the Red army any length of time. Could they put up a good fight at the Rhine, and how long would it take the Reds to reach the Rhine—from which they are only 77 miles at one point? Handy and Eddy were asked point-blank what they thought they could do in case of a sudden attack, and though their answers can't be quoted, (Continued On Page 4)

Charlotte OPS Field Service Is Expanded

In the Field Service program the Charlotte OPS operates virtual branch offices in cities throughout the district. After a beginning in July with weekly operation in 11 counties, the service was quickly expanded to include 30 cities. And by November 26 another 30 will be operating. This puts an OPS office in every county in the district, and it means that every business in the district is within 25 miles of an office.

There were several reasons for this expansion and the main ones are that this service proved effective and cheap. Businesses have been using the service; in its current 30-location phase approximately 600 contacts a month are realized. OPS is doubling the locations to 60 without having to hire any extra personnel and by keeping only one additional business analyst in the field instead of at district headquarters.

Letters have already gone out to Volunteer OPS committee chairmen in the cities that are being added. Three men from the Charlotte office are already on the road interviewing these chairmen, viewing the prospective locations, and publicizing the initiation of the program through the news outlets of the communities.

On November 26 the new schedule begins, and six business analysts take off on their circuits. The last of the 60 towns will receive the service on December 6. This new program necessitates cutting the present schedule in most of the cities now being serviced, but three months of experience shows that length of time allotted by the new schedule is adequate for the traffic in each case.

Gaston County Active
Gaston county's participation in the Volunteer Committee program was recently given a big whoop in a nationally-circulated publication, Governmental News, a quarterly published in Milwaukee and popular among public officials in all ranges of government from municipal to national. The article is titled: "Gaston County Organizes For OPS."

Neville Wiggins of Alarka writes that OPS activities in his community seem all right to him. He says: "I cannot think offhand of any suggestion."

The Crystal Ball
Look out for a lot of changes in OPS regulations from now on allowing costs to be passed on to the consumer, in line with the Herlong and Capehart amendments. These amendments were fought all the way up and down the line by DiSalle, but although the Senate voted overwhelmingly (Continued on Page 4)



CHURCHILL LIKELY TO VISIT U. S.

The information specialists are now predicting a conference between President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, saying that such a meeting between the two leaders is highly desirable in an effort to clarify the position of the English-speaking nations on a number of important matters.

It may be that Mr. Churchill will undertake a more vigorous foreign policy, both in the Near East and in the Far East, although it is not likely that the United States will commit itself any further than it has in connection with the proposed security arrangement, already rejected by the Egyptian Government. The pact, it is understood, will be carried out regardless of the Egyptian attitude.

There will also arise certain questions in connection with the operations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. One of these revolves around the selection of a Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Ocean regions. This is certain to cause discussion because when an American was tentatively appointed early this year, the storm of controversy arose in England. Mr. Churchill was among those who vigorously insisted that a British admiral should have the post. He based his objection to the American commander on the loss of naval prestige on the part of the British.

Another matter, which is not receiving much publicity, involves the possibility of a loan for the British. Caught in the squeeze between larger defense expenditures and declining economic position, financial experts would not be surprised if the British request a loan.

There is no likelihood of any serious discord as to the proper course to adopt towards Soviet Russia. The armament program in Great Britain, sponsored by the Labor Government, will be continued but the possibility exists that Mr. Churchill will be somewhat more vocal in proclaiming this solidarity.

DEFENSE COSTS \$280 PER YEAR PER PERSON

In the last sixteen months, or since the beginning of the Korean War, the government of the United States has obligated or paid out about \$420 for each man, woman and child in its defense effort.

While our rearmament bill for the year preceding the outbreak in Korea was \$13,200,000,000, the vast sum of \$62,900,000,000 has been spent or obligated in the stupendous rearmament program set in motion when the North Koreans began their aggression.

These figures do not include the money spent or appropriated for economic or military aid to friendly nations. They do not include, of course, an expected request for \$8,000,000,000 before next summer to meet defense costs not already covered by appropriations. Nor do they include the money to provide increases in military pay scales that have already been requested. Of the amount, the Defense Department estimates that between five and six billion dollars will be necessary for the war in Korea alone, the total depending upon the intensity of the conflict.

Of the \$420 that each American citizen will theoretically pay for rearmament of the last sixteen months, nearly two-thirds will go for planes, ships, tanks, weapons, ammunition, electronics and other major military equipment. About 30 per cent will go for military pay and allowances, research and development and other activities. The balance will go for petroleum, clothing, food and for construction.

UNPREPAREDNESS RISKS FREEDOM

Early in 1952, the United States will be called upon to approve the report of a civilian commission, which recently recommended a program for the development of

universal military training at the earliest practicable moment.

There will be considerable debate about the issue, with many people fighting the phrase, universal military training, rather than the suggested program, which, upon study, is rather limited and lacks a great deal of being what the title suggests.

The United States has gone into two world wars in a state of ghastly unpreparedness and, despite the losses that this condition entailed, reduced its armed strength to military impotence almost immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. The proposed plan is an effort to assure that this country will have a minimum body of experienced soldiers, ready for any emergency. While it is somewhat limited in its present scope, the presumption is that as the present manpower shortage relaxes, the regular and orderly training of all young men will be expanded.

Universal military training, according to General of the Army George C. Marshall, will be "a greater deterrent to possible aggressors or murderers of world peace than even the atomic power, now in a rapid state of development." Because the threat of war will prevail for many years, the former Secretary of State thinks that "to be unprepared these days would be a tragic risk of our freedom." He wants a program of military training that will be "reasonably secure against sudden fluctuations of public opinion."

ATOMIC WEAPONS CREATE A "REVOLUTION"

Recent Russian atomic explosions indicate technical advances since earlier Soviet blasts and that the Soviet has bombs "in adequate quantities" to run tests, according to Robert A. Lovett, Secretary of Defense.

Explosions that have occurred in the Soviet Union should spur this country to atomic research and production, says Mr. Lovett, if superiority in quality and number of weapons is to be maintained.

According to another scientific writer, who has had some experience in watching atomic research and production, says Mr. Lovett, if superiority in quality and number of weapons is to be maintained.

According to another scientific writer, who has had some experience in watching atomic explosions, the United States is making such progress that it would be suicide for any enemy to attempt concentration of troops or material in small areas.

The man making this assertion is William L. Laurence, who was the only newspaperman to watch the dropping of the atomic weapon during World War II. Mr. Laurence rode in the plane that carried the atomic bomb that fell on Nagasaki and he says that "it was a model T" compared with the weapons developed since that time.

Future historians, in the opinion of Mr. Laurence, will look upon the Nevada tests as "a great turning point" of history, since development of atomic weapons from a strategic to a technical force has created a revolution in warfare. Although new atomic weapons are not in production, the United States could, in this man's opinion, cut some of the larger ones in its stockpile to smaller size for tactical use.

Atomic bombs of the size used to subdue Japan have now been made two and a half times as powerful but, in his opinion, because of their power and destructive properties, will only be used as a weapon of retaliation if the Russians use atomic bombs against the United States.

The new, smaller bombs being tested in Nevada, says Mr. Laurence, will nullify and neutralize larger weapons. With these tactical bombs ready to enter the mass production stage, no enemy could dare to mass men in small areas or to depend on pillboxes and concentrations of equipment, such as artillery and tanks.

NEWS AND VIEWS

ALEXANDER S. LIPSETT (An ILNS Feature)

Americans have been told over and over again how Europe profits from the outpouring of our resources through ECA and other foreign aid channels. The Marshall Plan, it is claimed, has built popular resistance against communism and Stalinism. Well, let's find out from an unimpeachable source — impeachable even from the standpoint of the bitterest Moscow hater — how the ordinary people overseas are making out.

From Msgr. Edward E. Swanson, a leader in American

Catholic welfare activities abroad, comes the assertion that Italy's anti-communist regime is doomed unless the working people share directly and fruitfully in the blessings of America's gifts. Speaking before the National Catholic Rural Life Conference in Boston, the churchman told of more than 3,000,000 "surplus" Italians who have become dangerously articulate. A trip through the Italian hinterland, seldom visited by tourists, is a frightening experience, he said. The people there live in a state of poverty inconceivable to Americans.

SPECIAL PERMISSION IS NECESSARY TO MOVE OVERSIZE VEHICLES

Raleigh.—Motor Vehicles Commissioner L. C. Rosser reminds motorists that they must get special permission from the Highway department before moving oversize vehicles on State roadways. Offenders will face arrest by the Highway Patrol, he said.

Rosser voiced his precaution on the basis of a recent news story relating an incident where nine persons were killed when a projecting bull dozer blade slashed through a passing bus.

Purchase Union Label gifts and make it a very Merry Christmas.

Truman Attacks "Gang-Up" On Control Of Inflation

Washington, D. C. (ILNS) Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with the exception of one year, from its founding in 1881 to his death in 1924, was honored as the architect and builder of the American labor movement at the dedication October 27 of Gompers Square, a triangular park containing a massive Gompers monument.

President Truman, who dedicated the park, praised Gompers as a leader who fought "a long, unending fight for human justice."

"It is an unending fight because the forces of reaction never give up," Truman continued. "They have the money and they have the power and they never really believe that the people ought to govern themselves."

Great progress, he said, had been made since Gompers' day. "We no longer subscribe," he added, "to the nonsensical idea that economic well-being trickles down the scale from the well-to-do to the wage earner. We have proved that if the wage earner and farmer are prosperous and secure, the rest of the people will be prosperous and secure. Today, the working people of the United States are better off than any workers in history."

Pledges T-H Fight
The President's address was featured by a pledge to continue the fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a slashing attack on enemies of inflation control.

He assailed the influence of profit-seeking special interests and charged Congress failed to provide the means for effective curb of inflation.

The administration, Truman said, although trying to do its best was unable to hold prices down because "scores of special interests have ganged up for the purpose of securing short-run advantages for themselves at the expense of the rest of us."

Truman said that throughout its fight for human justice, a stable economy, rising production and world peace, the American labor movement had followed the principles of Samuel Gompers. "And," he added, departing from the text of his prepared speech, "all these principles have been carried forward by my friend here, William Green."

Fight For Freedom Stressed
AFL President William Green said directly to the right of the President and on the left of Margaret Truman, who accompanied her father to the dedication ceremonies.

"Samuel Gompers strove to keep America's wage earners free — free from dictation whether from employers or from government," Green said in one of the chief addresses. "These fundamental purposes made him the leading opponent of Karl Marx, who urged workers to seize and operate the government to solve their work problems," Green added. "Marx taught the erroneous doctrine that economic methods and conditions determine the social, political and intellectual life of men. Gompers made war on such doctrine and relentlessly attacked the disciples of Marx — both Socialist and Communist — for their philosophy took no account of the soul of man."

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, who served as master of ceremonies, said that Gompers was "not only a great trade unionist, but a great educator." He said in large degree the "strength of America can be attributed to the fact that we are free of class struggle," and that it was due in large part to the work of Gompers.

"In naming the park for Mr. Gompers," Chapman said, "we are acknowledging that Samuel Gompers was one of the architects of the noble American house in which we are privileged to live while we work out our destiny as a free people."

Other speakers were Secretary

of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and Clement F. Preller, president of the Washington Central Labor Union, who made the welcoming address. The invocation was by the Rev. George C. Higgins, National Council of Catholic Men. Rabbi Louis Barish gave the benediction. There was a band concert by the Musicians Union, Paul Schwartz, president.

Gompers Associates Honored

Special guests included two close associates of Samuel Gompers, John P. Fery, retired president of the AFL Metal Trades department, and Miss Florence Thorne, still active in the AFL research department. Another special guest was Mrs. Florence Gompers MacKay of Washington, a granddaughter of the AFL founder. President Truman read a letter from Mrs. Samuel Gompers expressing regret that her health would not permit her to attend and her thanks for "the great tribute to my late husband."

Gompers Square is on Massachusetts Avenue, between 10th and 11th Streets, a block from the AFL building and the International Association of Machinists building. Naming of the square in honor of Gompers was first suggested some months ago by John Herling, editor and publisher of John Herling's Labor Letter. The suggestion was taken up by the Washington Central Labor Union and other organizations and individuals.

The Gompers monument shows the AFL founder seated, surrounded by figures symbolizing justice, liberty and other principles of organized labor. On the face of the monument are famous messages from Gompers urging labor to hold fast to voluntary principles and shun compulsion. The monument was dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt Oct. 7, 1933. It is the work of Sculptor Robert Altken and was paid for by voluntary contributions from working men and women throughout the nation.

New Auto Engines Uses Less Fuel

The average American motorist used 215 fewer gallons of gasoline in 1950 than he would have used if he had driven the same distance in a 1930 car with 1930 gasoline, according to C. L. McCuen, general manager of the Research Laboratories Division of General Motors Corp.

Mr. McCuen credited this saving to industrial research by both the automotive and petroleum industries. The two industries, he said, have progressed together, with the automobile supplying a demand which the petroleum industry has filled through research to improve motor fuels.

Gain Given Customers

The average mileage of American motor vehicles in 1950 was 9,550, he said. The 1930 car, he explained, would have used 935 gallons of 1930 gasoline in covering that distance, whereas the 1950 car burned only 720 gallons.

AFL MAPS DRIVE TO GET OUT VOTE

Washington (ILNS) Executives of AFL unions from all over the nation made plans at a meeting here to register as many as possible of the federation's 8,000,000 members for the 1952 national election.

The top committee of Labor's League for Political Education met to discuss ways of increasing the registration at the polls of union members and of raising a good sized fund for use in the 1952 election.

The league revealed that a spot check among its 44,000 local unions showed that from 11 to 62 per cent of its members were registered for the 1950 elections.

FIRST DEFENSE BOND FLAG CITY IN N. C.
Marine Sergeant James B. Nash, of Durham, returned war hero and former prisoner of the Communists in Korea, raises the first U. S. Defense Bond Flag City award in North Carolina at ceremonies held on Post Office grounds in Durham.