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Children Must Have More School Room Now, Officials Claim

Washington, D. C. (ILNS).—Youngsters can't wait for needed school construction and the nation must work hard to catch up on it, two reports just issued by the Federal Security Agency's Office of Education declare. The reports outline school construction needs and emphasize the essentiality of education in the nation.

Issued for use during American Education Week, observed November 11-17, the reports are "They Can't Wait," an illustrated pocket-size leaflet, and tabulations showing school enrollment trends from 1920 to 1958, estimated classroom needs, and the amounts of money spent for school facilities since 1920 in terms of 1951 costs.

Today's Crisis Stressed
"They Can't Wait" is already in second printing at the Government Printing Office. The 24-page leaflet summarizes the important contributions of the schools in training for good citizenship, the urgent need now for more school buildings and more teachers to educate the 8,000,000 additional children who will be enrolled in the schools by 1960.

"The publication stresses the critical situation facing today's schools and the important role of education in strengthening national defense," Rall I. Grigsby, Acting U. S. Commissioner of Education, commented.

He further pointed out that this theme reemphasized a statement made at the opening of the current school year by Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education, who warned:

"To develop our manpower resources over the long run, we can not continue to postpone schoolhouse construction. Our schools are still struggling desperately to recover from the effects of a 20-year lag in new school construction—a lag which had its origin in the depression of the 30s and was further intensified by the shortage of labor and materials during World War II.

"The point is that the present generation of children must have a sound education now or not at all. You can't put children into educational cold storage 'for the duration' and later put them in an educational hot-house."

Dr. Grigsby said the tabulations reveal the number of classrooms needed each year until 1957-58—a total of 600,000 to accommodate public elementary and secondary school pupils. Classrooms needed by nonpublic elementary and secondary school pupils will increase this total by about 12 per cent.

Pupils' Total Nearly Doubles
The report on pupil enrollment trends covers the years 1917-18 to 1957-58. An indication of the critical need for current and future school construction may be found in a comparison of total public and nonpublic elementary and secondary enrollment figures reported for the 10-year period 1920 to 1930 immediately following World War I, and for a corresponding period 1946 to 1956, immediately following World War II.

The total increase in number of pupils for the first 10-year period was 5,029,182 as compared with an anticipated increase of 9,870,459 from 1946 to 1956.

They were very young, very much in love; and obviously the railroad station was the only place they could find to demonstrate their affection. Whenever a train was due to depart, they hurried over to the gate and enjoyed a long and fond embrace, as though one of them was seeing the other off for the last time.

A sympathetic redcap, watching their performance, finally came up to them and suggested: "Why don't you go across to the bus terminal? One leaves there every two minutes."



Judge Oscar O. Efrd, of Winston-Salem, who has announced that he will be a candidate for Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court in the Democratic primary to be held May 31st.

Oscar Efrd Announces For Supreme Court

Oscar O. Efrd, Winston-Salem attorney, a former judge and former law teacher, announced recently that he will be a candidate for Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court in the Democratic primary which will be held May 31. He will oppose Itomous T. Valentine who was recently appointed to the Court.

In making this announcement Mr. Efrd said: "I have decided to become a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court after having been urged to do so by a large number of my friends throughout the State. They have pointed out that I broke a long standing precedent in the 1950 Democratic primary by running against an outstanding member of the Supreme Court, and that the excellent vote I received was an expression of confidence by the people of our State."

Mr. Efrd who is 59 years of age, graduated from Roanoke College with an A.B. Degree, and did graduate work in history and economics at Princeton University where he received a M. A. degree in 1913. He studied law at the University of North Carolina and at Harvard Law school, graduating with honors from the latter institution. For two years he was a member of the faculty of the Law School of the University of North Carolina. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

From 1927 to 1941 he was judge of the Forsyth County Court which had jurisdiction in civil cases comparable to that of the Superior Court. Since 1941 he has practiced law in Winston-Salem.

He is a member of the Forsyth County Bar Association, the North Carolina Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is licensed to practice law before the State and Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a member of the Winston-Salem Rotary Club. A veteran of the first world war, he served in the judge advocate's office of the 20th division. He is a member of the American Legion.

Mr. Efrd is well known to the sportsmen of North Carolina. He is a member of the Forsyth County Wildlife Club, and has served as president of the Carolina Field Trial Club, the North Carolina Skeet Shooting Association, the Winston-Salem Rifle & Pistol Club and the Forsyth County Isaac Walton League.

STEALS "COLD" CASH
Haslett, Mich.—It was really "cold cash" which a thief stole from Ivan Palmer, of Haslett, when someone took \$100 from the deep freeze in the basement of his home.



CONGRESSIONAL JUNKETS

Each year, hundreds of Congressmen circle the globe at government expense. The question always comes up whether these pilgrimages, at taxpayers' expense are in the interest of the public.

At the present time, there are over one hundred Congressmen abroad. Of these, 30 are on trips to various Latin American countries. The legislators in the Latin American countries are from three different congressional committees, with different missions but covering the same territory.

Certainly, some of these trips are costly, overlapping and wasteful. On the whole, however, these trips are worth while in that they give the legislators an opportunity to study at first hand conditions and countries all over the world. It is, of course, vitally important that our nation's leaders are not provincial in their thinking.

CONGRESS—1952

There are many indications that the next session of Congress, beginning in January, will be one of the shortest in years. Both Democratic and Republican leaders in Washington say they want the second session of the 82nd Congress to end in June, 1952. This theme is often heard in November and December, it is true, but with the political situation what it is today, there is a real chance this time that the next session may be a short one.

The Republicans traditionally meet first in political convention, and meet in June of 1952. The idea of many leaders in Congress at present is to get Congress adjourned in time for G. O. P. members who are going to Chicago to get there free from congressional demands. Certainly, the strong Taft forces in Congress are going to press hard for such adjournment.

The Democrats meet a couple of weeks after the Republicans, also in Chicago. If the Democratic picture isn't any clearer than it appears right now, many Democratic Congressmen and Senators will be eager to get away from Washington by June also. Yet, in spite of all this valid reasoning, if Congress adjourns in June, 1952, it will surprise most of Washington's veteran newspaper corps—who have heard this song before, and worked the Capitol corridors all through the summer months.

THE PENTAGON—SOFT CHAIRS

The Senate Preparedness subcommittee reported recently that there were too many admirals and generals in the Pentagon, and too many civilians. That is something most Washington newsmen knew already, but something difficult to correct. With the country engaged in actual fighting, the man who insists on cut-backs in military appropriations leaves himself open to attack from clever foes that he is jeopardizing national defense.

And, of course, there are few Congressmen, and fewer civilians, who have the time to become expert enough on the vast manpower requirements of the defense establishment to put their finger on this spot, or that spot, and say: "This can be cut; this staff should be halved . . ." etc. Knowing that manpower is being wasted is not enough. One must have the facts, to show where it is being wasted.

The Senate subcommittee supplies some of those facts. There are 361 general and flag officers in the Washington area—only 36 less than at the high point in World War II. There are over 90,000 civilians working for the Defense Department—compared to 93,071 on VE-Day. But today

there are only 3.5 million men in service compared to more than 12 million on VE-day. In other words, practically as much military brass, and as many civilian workers, are being used today, to run a military machine a third as large as the World War II machine, as were required to run the all-out machine in 1945.

That, of course, is progress in reverse, and the kind that the American taxpayer seems to be struggling under. The Defense Department should take immediate action to correct the bureaucratic tendency, and there are indications that the department is already concentrating on this problem, and on another program, which could ease the taxpayer's load in 1952. On the first point—too many soft-chair workers—the Defense department has promised the subcommittee to study the indictment and report its findings.

ARMS SPENDING SLOW

What many people in the United States do not realize is the fact that our gigantic defense program has several months yet to go before it reaches anything like full-scale operation. There will be several months yet before U. S. business will feel the full impact of defense spending.

Although we have been at war now for almost a year and a half in Korea, only one dollar out of each four, made available by Congress for the arms program, has been spent. Congress has already authorized almost 150 billion dollars for the U. S. arms program. Only 35 billion has been spent! And it is expected that Congress in January will authorize another 50 to 60 billion more for arms.

It appears that industry is passing through the get-ready stage. Conversion has brought unemployment that defense work has not yet absorbed. Unemployment and slack will more than be absorbed when the arms program hits mass production and then peak production.

From an extensive study of government defense contracts, the U. S. News and World Report estimates that defense spending will increase by 50 per cent in the next six months, and that this high level of defense spending of about 60 billion a year will continue for years. Bear in mind that this estimate is made assuming that there will be no big-war scare.

FARM OUTLOOK

According to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the American farmer should do about as well next year as he has this year. If all-out war gets closer, the farmer will do even better.

One problem that will face the farmer is a labor scarcity. As a matter of fact, more than a million persons left the farm last year. This exodus is twice as high as the average each year for the past ten years.

Liquid assets of the farmers of the United States is today estimated at about \$20 billion dollars as compared with \$4 billion in 1940. In the past ten years, the dollars value of real estate in farms has more than doubled. During the year ending in March, 1951, the value of farm land has risen in every state in the union, except Maine and New Hampshire.

Generally speaking, 1951 has been a good year for agriculture. This seems to be due not only to high prices but to high production. For example, the price of wheat, corn, hogs and milk, on October 15, 1951, was lower than the average monthly price received in 1948, while cotton, tobacco and beef cattle were substantially higher.

NEWS AND VIEWS

By ALEXANDER S. LIPSETT
(An ILNS Feature)

When the wizards of industry wonder aloud which way to turn and whether America is not headed for ruin and ultimate perdition, the rest of us—that is, those who account for the bulk of the nation—may be excused for showing equal bewilderment.

Charles E. Wilson, head of General Motors and not the defense mobilizer formerly of General Electric fame, recently told a college audience in Michigan that the principal cause of inflation was not high wages but faulty federal fiscal and tax policies, government credit abuses, and

excessive military and other public spending. From president A. M. Homer of Bethlehem Steel, speaking elsewhere, came the warning that the country was headed for a smash-up of irresponsible economic policies, including the "insistent and insatiable, pressure for ever higher wages," go unchecked.

Curiously enough, there is merit in both contentions. The head of GM was perfectly justified in pointing out that our problems cannot be solved by wage, price and production controls, and that the government should "fulfill its basic responsibility for establish-

ing sound monetary policies which will deflate excessive demands and take the pressure off prices."

But from there to the defense of five-year labor contracts with built-in escalator clauses and other gobble-by-gook is a long way, and it is not a primrose path either. It will take more than Mr. Wilson's persuasive arguments to convince millions of workers that long-term agreements and escalator clauses are anything but a snare and a delusion; that a tie-in between wages and living costs serves any other purpose but that of boosting prices and speeding inflation.

Contracts of this kind, with a wage freeze thrown in for good measure, obviously interfere with the worker's opportunity to make (Continued On Page 4)

Saving By Workers Vital To Prevent Slump As Defense Tapers Off, A. F. Of L. Claims

UAW Asks For Advisory Group On Wages, Etc.

Cincinnati, Ohio (ILNS)—The ninth national convention of the United Automobile Workers of America, AFL, closed here November 9 with all officers and regional directors unanimously re-elected. Approximately 400 delegates from all parts of the country met in daily session to plan a broad and comprehensive program on the organizational, economic and legislative fronts. The delegates heard International President Lester Washburn report four years of progress and advancement with membership gains exceeding 40 per cent since the last convention.

The convention called for drastic amendments in the Defense Production Act and to the wage stabilization program. It supported stronger social security, public housing, national health insurance, and fair employment practices.

Probably the convention's most important action was calling upon the President to establish an administrative and congressional economic advisory committee composed of leaders from labor, business, and agriculture. The primary function of this group would be to work toward the maintenance of a proper balance of wages, prices and profits to guarantee that no one group would reap any selfish gain at the expense of any other.

Among the nationally known speakers was Vice President Alben W. Barkley. Others were Ewan Clague, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; George Hampel, Jr., director of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor's political department; Harry O'Reilly, organizational director, American Federation of Labor; Phil Hanna, secretary, Ohio State Federation of Labor; William S. Tyson, solicitor of labor for the Department of Labor; Joseph D. Keenan, former head of LLPE, and many others.

Important constitutional changes were authorized by the convention, among which was adoption of a regional fund program raising dues 50 cents a month in those locals where regional funds are not yet in existence. This dues increase is one of the smallest to be reported by any international union in recent years.

OIL REFINERY MAINTENANCE TO CRAFTS

Old Ocean, Texas.—The employees of the Maintenance Department of the Phillips Oil Company voted overwhelmingly for the American Federation of Labor organizations in an election held July 19th when Local No. 211 of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry received certification by a vote of 14 to 1 in group A.

Group B voted 14 to 1 for the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

Group C voted for Local No. 213 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in a unanimous vote.

Group D voted for Local No. 716, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in a unanimous vote.

Group E voted for Local No. 211 of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry by a unanimous vote of all the employees in the department.

Group F voted for Local No. 450 of the International Union of Operating Engineers in a vote of 4 to 1.

SAVINGS DROP DRASTICALLY IS FINDING

Washington, D. C. (ILNS).—Workers' savings have dwindled, the American Federation of Labor reports and emphasizes that a wage policy enabling workers to save is a vital need.

The report points out the huge expansion of basic industries for the defense program raises the question, "how can these plants be kept busy after the defense peak is past?" the AFL says in its current Labor's Monthly Survey.

Giving a few figures on defense expansion, the federation points out that this is the greatest peacetime expansion in U. S. history and observes:

"It is a question whether we are not overexpanding in some industries. In any case it is clear that, after defense needs have tapered off, much of this greatly expanded plant capacity will have to be kept busy producing consumer goods. Where is the buying power to create a huge new demand?"

The federation recalls that after World War II, smooth conversion to peacetime activity, avoiding depression, was accomplished chiefly "because workers had accumulated an immense volume of savings." Workers and other groups with incomes less than \$4,000 yearly had savings of \$64 billion.

These savings and wage increases (before the 1943 freeze) which built up income, were the main sources of consumer goods demand "which has kept industry busy at near capacity levels right up to the present time."

But workers' savings have dwindled due to purchases of autos, appliances, homes and higher cost daily needs, the federation finds.

The average savings of skilled and semi-skilled workers dropped fast from \$400 to \$150 in 3 years. The average savings of the unskilled "were quickly cut from \$50 to zero in one year."

"Savings Must Be Rebuilt"
In 1951, workers have been able to rebuild their savings a little. But the average savings of the skilled and unskilled workers of \$200 this year will buy \$174 worth at 1947 prices. The unskilled worker's average savings of \$20 buys \$17 worth at those prices. "Workers' average savings today are barely more than 1-3 what they had in 1947—scant support for the huge new producing capacity."

Clinching its argument for a savings were, the federation says in conclusion:

"Our country cannot depend on high income groups to keep the new capacity busy and workers employed. For today (1950—latest figure), people with incomes of less than \$5,000 a year (chiefly wage and small salaried workers) buy 62 per cent of all consumer goods and services sold. People with more than \$5,000 buy scarcely more than one-third of the total. For the lower income groups (under \$5,000) make up 80 per cent of the population; they need more and spend more proportionately than those of higher incomes. Savings of workers must be rebuilt as rapidly as possible."

MAINTENANCE AIRCRAFT WORKERS VOTE FOR I.B.E.W.

Fl. Worth, Tex.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 116, was authorized to bargain for the employees of the maintenance electricians department of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

COUPLE WED 71 YEARS
Butler, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Horace Francisco recently celebrated their 71st wedding anniversary. Both are 96 years old.