



CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL



AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

VOL. XXII; NO. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

Subscription Price \$2.00 Per Year

NO TIME TO SWING MEAT AXE, SAYS TRUMAN

Harriman Says Don't Altar Policy

For the security of our own nation and the world, the United States cannot afford to elect anyone who would change U. S. foreign policy. European and other governments would begin to believe that U. S. foreign policy is subject to change with every national election. The times are too critical to lose our allies.

That was what Averell Harriman, director of the Mutual Security Administration, told the annual convention of the Labor Press Associated at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Party Can't Retreat
Harriman, in answer to a question as to why he, a millionaire, was a candidate for President, said that "I was brung up right. My father taught me early that anyone who has property has all the more responsibility. He must use it for the good of others."

Harriman said that the Democratic Party cannot retreat, and that he is for the New Deal and Fair Deal, without exception.

Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor, said that the labor press was necessary to keep the people informed of issues affecting working men and women. This was true because the press too often failed to give the whole picture. He instanced the Boston police strike in the days before Calvin Coolidge became President.

Recalls Police Strike
"The whole story on that has not even yet been told," he said. "I advise some labor press man who wants a good article to get the official records of the case. Learn of the conditions affecting those Boston policemen."

Ruben Levin, acting editor of Labor, was re-elected president; Henry C. Fleischer, editor of the CIO News, vice president, and Harry W. Flannery, editor of the AFL News-Reporter, secretary-treasurer.

Board members elected include the officers and Leon Stein, editor of Justice, ILGWU; Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist; Lewis Hermann, editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald; Robert Gerhart, editor of the New Era Reading Pa.; Frank Powers, editor of the Commercial Telegraphers Union Journal; Byrl A. Whitney, editor of the Trainman News.

Be UNION and buy LABEL to maintain American labor standards at home.

AFL Convention Calendar

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of this year by National and International Unions and State Federations of Labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.)

Date, 1952	Organization	Place
June 23	Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn., etc.	Cincinnati, Ohio
June 23	Amal. Meat Cutters & Butchers, etc.	San Francisco, Cal.
June 23	Natl. Bro. of Operative Pottery	Chicago, Ill.
June 23	Texas State Federation of Labor	Amarillo, Texas
June 26	South Carolina State Fed. of Labor	Columbia, S. C.
July	Radio & Television Directors Guild	New York City
July 14	Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders	St. Louis, Mo.
July 14	New York State Federation of Labor	Rochester, N. Y.
July 14	Washington State Fed. of Labor	Tacoma, Wash.
Aug. 4	Intl. Alliance of Theatrical, etc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 11	Massachusetts State Fed. of Labor	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 11	North Carolina State Fed. of Labor	Durham, N. C.
Aug. 11	Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters	Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 11	United Garment Workers of America	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 11	Ohio State Federation of Labor	Cincinnati, Ohio
Aug. 12	Women's Intl. Union Label League	Youngstown, Ohio
Aug. 12	International Typographical Union	Cincinnati, Ohio
Aug. 12	Nevada State Federation of Labor	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 18	Wisconsin State Fed. of Labor	Wausau, Wis.
Aug. 18	Utah State Federation of Labor	Salt Lake City, U.
Aug. 18	Trades and Labor Cong. of Canada	Winnipeg, Can.
Aug. 18	American Federation of Teachers	4. Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 18	The Natl. Assn. Special Del., etc.	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 18	Bro. of Railroad Signalmen of Amer.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Aug. 18	Intl. Photo Engravers Union of N. A.	Cleveland, Ohio
Aug. 18	Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 19	Montana State Federation of Labor	Missoula, Mont.
Aug. 25	California State Federation of Labor	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Aug. 25	Amer. Fed. of Government Employees	San Francisco, Cal.
Aug. 31	North Dakota State Fed. of Labor	Grand Forks, N. D.
Sept. 1	Natl. Association Letter Carriers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 2	Intl. Assn. Heat and Frost, etc.	Los Angeles, Calif.

Sept. 8	Metal Trades Department	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 8	Intl. Stereotypers and Elec., etc.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 8	International Union Chemical Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 9	Indiana State Federation of Labor	Evansville, Ind.
Sept. 10	Building and Construction Trades	New York City
Sept. 12	Union Label Trades Department	New York City
Sept. 13	American Wire Weavers Pro. Assn.	New York City
Sept. 15	Intl. Alliance of Bill Posters, etc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 15	Cigarmakers' Intl. Union of America	New York City
Sept. 15	Intl. Association of Machinists	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 15	Railway Patrolmen's Int. Union	New York City
Sept. 15	Tobacco Workers Int. Union	Rochester, N. Y.
Sept. 20	New Hampshire State Fed. of Labor	Keene, N. H.
Sept. 21	Natl. Assn. Postal Supervisors	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 2	Wyoming State Fed. of Labor	Casper, Wyo.
Oct. 2	West Virginia State Fed. of Labor	Wheeling, W. Va.
Oct. 2	Air Line Dispatchers Assn.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 6	Minnesota State Fed. of Labor	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 6	Mississippi State Fed. of Labor	Meridian, Miss.
Oct. 6	Kentucky State Fed. of Labor	Owensboro, Ky.
Oct. 9	New Mexico State Fed. of Labor	Roswell, N. Mex.
Oct. 9	Oklahoma State Fed. of Labor	Bartlesville, Okla.
Oct. 13	Intl. Union of Lathers, Wood, etc.	Houston, Tex.
Oct. 13	Illinois State Federation of Labor	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 13	Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauff., etc.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 14	Connecticut State Fed. of Labor	Undecided
Oct. 19	Commercial Telegraphers Union	Vancouver, B. C.
Oct. 20	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum, etc.	Long Beach, Calif.
Oct. 20	Air Line Pilots Association	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 27	Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 27	Intl. Assn. Bridge and Structural, etc.	St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 10	Natl. Assn. Master Mechanics, etc.	Washington, D. C.
Nov. 10	American Fed. of Grain Millers	Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. *	Florida State Federation of Labor	Orlando, Fla.

* Date not definitely set.

BOARD EASES HOME CREDITS

Down payment terms for purchasers of new homes were eased by the Federal Reserve Board as follows:

Houses costing \$7,000 or less—
from 10 per cent required previously to 5 per cent.
Houses costing \$25,000 or more—
from 50 to 40 per cent.
Houses costing from \$7,000 to \$25,000—scaling upward from 10 to 40 per cent.

For servicemen able to get mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans Administration, no down payments will be required on houses costing 7,000 or less. Down payment for homes costing \$25,000 or more and financed with a VA mortgage will be 35 per cent compared with a previous ceiling of 45 per cent. The payment will scale upward to 35 per cent on \$7,000-\$25,000 houses.

Maximum period for paying off mortgages on houses costing less than \$12,000 remains 25 years. Maximum for higher-priced properties is 20 years. Veterans may have a longer period to pay off their mortgages if the VA thinks a shorter period would cause hardship.

Eisenhower Labor Views Against Taft-Hartley Act

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower expressed basic dissatisfaction with the Taft-Hartley Act in his first address of the political campaign and in a subsequent press conference at Abilene, Kan.

"We've got to work on it like dogs," the retired general bluntly declared on the subject of finding a solution for labor-management relations.

Questioned directly about the Taft-Hartley Act, Eisenhower said at his press conference:

"We cannot make legislation that can compel people to work. That's regimentation. We have got to find a way, a means of respecting the advances that labor has made—union labor has made—and they've been very great."

"Now I believe in their advance. We should not give up these social gains. But I do believe that when we just pile law upon law, complication upon complication, in an effort to solve this thing, we are not doing too well."

All Must Prosper

"How can labor prosper unless the farmers and the investors and all the rest prosper? How can they prosper unless labor prospers? It's impossible. We've got to find some way of bringing these people together, with no one feeling that he's being led unfairly, or you might say unjustly, into a hearing—that they meet there as equals. And we've got to work on it like dogs."

Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act and Eisenhower's main rival for the Republican Presidential nomination, immediately interpreted the general's statements as meaning he favored Taft-Hartley repeal.

But at the Abilene press conference, Eisenhower stated he agreed in the main with the Republican Party's 1950 "Statement of Principles," which supported the Taft-Hartley Act and praised it.

Reactionary Statement

That 1950 statement was considered so reactionary at the time that it was repudiated by such leading present-day supporters of Eisenhower as his campaign manager, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine, also criticized it.

Labor found little to cheer under union conditions.

about Eisenhower's political debut so far as his statements on some other issues were concerned. He avoided any outright statement on health insurance, but opposed federal aid to medical education. He said he believed the states should deal with discrimination against minorities rather than have a Federal Fair Employment Practices Law.

Eisenhower's references to labor matters in his maiden political speech follow:

"This is a danger that is far easier to intensify than to reduce by depending exclusively upon legislation. Unless all of us are prepared to apply responsible citizenship to our problems, the alternative is to resort to masses of punitive laws."

"Such a process will be costly, futile, and stupid, and if long pursued can end only in regimentation of all workers and bureaucratic control of all means of production."

"The settlement of disputes and grievances requires—together, of course, with simple and clear legal processes—a climate of good will, an appreciation of good citizenship, and responsible concern for all the people—and most important—public confidence in the fairness and impartiality of appointed agents and agencies."

"More benefit for America is to be found in an ounce of real leadership and honest speech than in a ton of law that fails to reflect the considered will of the vast majority."

GROCERIES WORTH \$1.00 IN '39 NOW COST \$2.31

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that housewives in the first two weeks of May had to pay \$2.31 in grocery stores for the same amount of food that cost only \$1.00 in 1939. And the food which took \$1.00 from their pocketbooks just before the Korean war began now costs \$1.37.

Meantime, retail food prices were expected to shoot even higher because the Office of Price Stabilization authorized increases of up to 2 cents an item on 14 kinds of food.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL

When shopping always look for the union label. It tells you that you are getting a good product carefully made by union men and

Miller Charges Byrd Outvotes Mr. Republican

Bristol, Va. — Francis Pickens Miller, Charlottesville attorney running against Sen. Harry Byrd for the Democratic nomination to the Senate, accused Byrd of "dedicating (his) life to destroying the national Democratic Party."

Miller told the Bristol Young Democratic Club that Byrd voted with the Republicans 97 per cent of the time during the present Congress while "Mr. Republican" himself, Sen. Robert Taft (Ohio), sided with the GOP only 71 per cent of time.

"We do not have a Democrat representing us in the U. S. Senate," Miller said. "We have a Republican. Senator Byrd . . . has sold us down the Ohio river."

On Guard



1952 NO TIME TO SWING MEAT AXES SAYS TRUMAN

"You may have heard some nonsense in recent days to the effect that we could save money on our national defense by building up a gigantic Air Force. Anyone who has that idea forgets that modern air power is a very expensive proposition."

President Truman, in a speech at Springfield, Mo., to his World War I outfit, the 35th Division, did not mention Senator Taft by name, but gave obvious direct answer to recent statements made by the Republican Presidential candidate.

For example, said the President, a jet fighter costs \$600,000, or nine times the price of an average fighter plane of World War II, a giant B-36 costs \$5 million compared to the \$800,000 for the B-29, biggest of World War II planes.

"A big, powerful Air Force is an absolute necessity, and we are going to have one," said Mr. Truman, "but don't let anybody tell you it won't cost a lot of money."

In disputing Taft charges, the President said that in 1950 a goal of 95 wings was set for the summer of 1952, and this will be achieved within two months. The air build-up will go on to 143 wings in two or three years.

An air-wing is the basic operating group of the Air Force. It numbers up to 75 planes and contains their supporting elements.

The President also reported progress in developing ground and naval arms. He said one of the new tanks was coming off the production line at the rate of 300 a month.

All present arms objectives at home and abroad will be met, declared Mr. Truman, unless the country falls prey to apathy and short-sighted economy.

"This is not the year to play around with meat axes in the field of national security," he said.

TOUGH REDS

Because the Communists are unscrupulous about tactics or lives, and because the United Nations has been anxious to avoid incidents, Red UN prisoners have made themselves terrorizing units within compounds. They hampered efforts to determine whether prisoners wanted to go back to their homes. They silenced opposition by beating to death at least 115 prisoners who challenged their authority or political views. Another 125 were killed in Communist-started riots.

Under the new Kojima Island

BOLIVIA RECOGNIZED

Within a few days of demands by ORIT, the Inter-American regional organization of workers, the U. S. gave formal diplomatic recognition to the Bolivian government which seized control April 11. ARIT asked recognition, not because of approval of the regime of Victor Paz Estenssoro, but to facilitate protection of the rights of free labor. The U. S. delayed recognition because the new government policy on its valuable tin resources was not clear.

NEW SOVIET ENVOY

Alexander Panyushkin, who has been Soviet Ambassador to the U. S. since 1948, was replaced by Georgi N. Zarubin. In the old days, this would have meant a change of policy. Today it may mean nothing so far as U. S.-USSR relations are concerned. Zarubin has been ambassador to Canada and Great Britain. He was Soviet deputy in the Austrian treaty farce, and assistant to Andrei Gromyko at the Japanese Peace Conference in San Francisco last fall.

BILLION AND HALF CUT

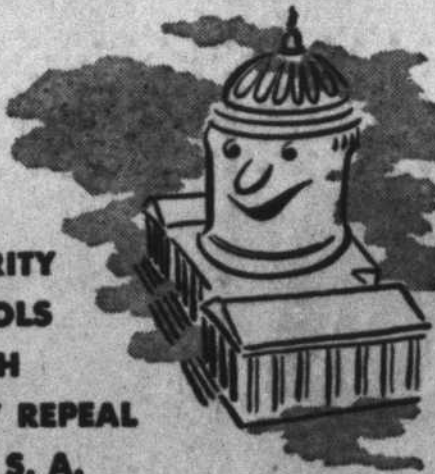
The Mutual Security Program authorization, passed by the Senate 59 to 11, was sent to the White House. It authorized \$6,447,730,750, a cut of 1,452,270,000.

More than any other emblem the Union Label insures security for America.

More than any other emblem the Union Label insures security for America.

Put Your Dollars to Work for...

- BIGGER PAY
- FAIR TAXES
- FAIR PRICES
- SOCIAL SECURITY
- BETTER SCHOOLS
- BETTER HEALTH
- TAFT-HARTLEY REPEAL
- STRONGER U. S. A.



Help Elect a Friendly Congress

Give \$1.00

LABOR'S LEAGUE
for
POLITICAL EDUCATION