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Labor Should Know These Congressmen

A total of 176 Representatives supported each of the 3 amendments to the Defense Production Act which were opposed most strongly by organized labor and other consumer groups.

Fifty-three Democrats and 123 Republicans backed the Talle (R., Iowa) amendment to end price controls; the Lucas (D., Tex.) amendment to reorganize the Wage Stabilization Board with a majority of public members and to give it only advisory powers; and the Smith (D., Va.) amendment to request the President to force striking steelworkers back into the mills through use of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Here are the names of the members of the House who voted for all three provisions (Democrats in black type, Republicans in light):

ALABAMA—Andrews, Boykin, Grant.

ARIZONA—Patten.

ARKANSAS—Gathings, Norrell.

CALIFORNIA—Allen, Anderson, Bramblett, Hillings, Hunter, Jackson, Johnson, McDonough, Phillips, Poulson, Scudder, Werdell.

COLORADO—Chenoweth, Hill.

CONNECTICUT—Sadlak.

DELAWARE—Boggs.

FLORIDA—Herlong, Rogers.

GEORGIA—Cox, Davis, Forrester, Wheeler, Wood.

IDAHO—Wood.

ILLINOIS—Allen, Arends, Busbey, Chipfield, Church, Hoffman, Jenison, Jonas, Mason, McVey, Reed, Simpson, Springer, Vail, Velde, Vursell.

INDIANA—Adair Halleck, Harvey.

IOWA—Cunningham, Hoeven, LeCompte, Martin, Talle.

KANSAS—Cole, Hope, Ress, Smith.

KENTUCKY—Gregory.

LOUISIANA—Brooks, Larcade, Willis.

MAINE—McIntire.

MARYLAND—Devereux, Mill.

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AFL Role In Democratic Convention Is Explained

CHICAGO. — With only a few rebel yells recorded in the negative, the Democratic National Convention overwhelmingly adopted a strong and progressive platform almost completely in line with the recommendations of the American Federation of Labor.

However, the convention failed to exact from the Dixiecrats a pledge that they would work to carry out the Democratic Party's platform. It attempted to compel the Dixiecrats to give a "loyalty" pledge to the national ticket as a condition to being seated as delegates—but then retreated far enough to make the condition ineffective.

Another move was made to condemn the Senate filibusters which have blocked liberal legislation, but it wound up with a couple of sentences "urging" improvement of Congressional "procedures" so that "majority rule" can prevail.

Advocate T-H Repeal

Once again the platform "strongly" advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It condemned the act as "inadequate, unfair, and unworkable." This law, the platform charged, has tipped "the scales in favor of management against labor," has interfered arbitrarily with collective bargaining, has revived the anti-labor injunction, has forbidden traditional hiring practices "desired by both management and labor in many industries," has forced "workers to act as strikebreakers against their fellow unionists" and has interfered with labor's basic right of self-organization.

Aside from demanding repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the platform called for "a new legislative approach toward the entire labor-management problem." The Democrats said the Taft-Hartley Act provides "an inadequate and unfair means of meeting with national emergency situations" and advocated "legislation that will

enable the President to deal fairly and effectively with cases where a breakdown in collective bargaining seriously threatens the national safety or welfare."

The Democratic platform, as adopted, did not specifically mention an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Act, but it did put the party on record for federal, state, and local action to eliminate discrimination in employment and for other civil rights guarantees. Together with the "majority rule" provision, this statement was praised by leading civil rights advocates in the party as being "stronger" than the 1948 platform, though less specific.

Met Demands Of AFL

On most other issues the platform met the demands submitted to the convention by AFL leaders.

It advocated a strong foreign policy of resistance against Soviet aggression, coupled with a powerful defense program and full cooperation with other free nations.

It came out for an over-all housing program and for continued rent controls not only in defense areas but wherever the housing shortage is acute.

It supported economic controls while the danger of inflation persists, but their elimination as soon as conditions make such action safe.

Improvement of social security standards was endorsed, but on health insurance the platform merely marked time, on the pretext that the President's committee to investigate the nation's health needs had not yet reported its findings.

Other sections of the platform included approval of federal aid to education, a pledge to continue present farm policies and price

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

Social Security Boost Effective In October

About 10,426 people in the Charlotte area will receive higher social security payments as a result of the social security amendments which President Truman signed into law last Friday. The first increased checks will be for the month of September, delivered early in October.

Lone T. Proctor, Manager of the Charlotte social security office, emphasized that no one needs to apply for the increased payments. "The Social Security Administration is already changing the amounts," he pointed out. "We expect to get them changed in time to have them in the mail October 3, the regular delivery date, but if in a few cases we don't meet that schedule, we'll send the regular check and make up the difference in a later check."

Mr. Proctor pointed out that although nearly every family receiving payments would receive an increase, the additional amount would not always be divided among all the members of the family receiving monthly checks. In some cases the entire increase will go to the retired worker.

Under terms of the law, most families will get an increase of about \$5.00; some will get less, some will get more. The amended law provides a new formula for determining the amount of the payments in these cases. Under it, a retired worker's monthly benefit would be 55 per cent of the first \$100 of his average monthly earnings plus 15 per cent of the remainder up to \$300.

Beginning September 1, the new law increased to \$75 a month instead of \$50 the amount of money a beneficiary may earn and still receive the monthly benefits. Self-employed people entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits may receive the payments for each month of the year if their net earnings during the entire year are not over \$900.

The amended law contains a

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