The Coalition In '47

HOH on the Republican agenda, tagged for "immediate action" when the 80th congress convenes, is the Case Bill, passed by the 7th Congress and veloce by President Truman. Its principal provisions: Establishment of a Federal Mediation Board to seplace the U. S. Conciliation Service; prohibition of strikes and lockouts for 60 days after a request for collective bargaining in a labor dispute; prohibition of strikes and lockouts in public utilities until five days after recommendations have been made by a Presidential commission; exclusion of supervisory employees from Wagner Act protection: legal liability of unions for contract violations; loss of Wagner Act protection for employees engaging in an authorized attrict, application of anti-trust laws to unions engaging to the substance of anti-trust laws to unions engaging the protection of the Sagner Contracts. Along the gas Bill, the protection of the Wagner Act worker most of the Wagner Act worker most or the Wagner act to outlaw closed shop contracts. Act to outlaw closed shop contracts.

Further major revisions of the Wagner Act
will be scheduled for committee hearings.

This adds up to drastic revision of the betteral labor code, and labor unions, of ourse, will light the program to the death in the name of consistency, if for no other easion, President Truman will probably set the Case Bill and the major amendthe Case Bill and the major amend-nis to the Wagner Act. The fate of the publican labor program, then, will de-id upon G.O.P. ability to muster a two-rds majority in Congress to over-ride

he President.
The Republicans, of course, do not have
such a majority in their own ranks. Morerer, regardless of Parity policy, many Rehibitan Congressmen from Industrial disfets will probably heed the cries of the
nion voters they represent. To sustain its
bor program the G.D.P. will have to look
a renewal of the 7tht Congress' coalcoal with disaddent Democrats, most of them
outhern. That they will receive hearty
apport from that source is, a foregone
nonlusion.

There has been no major change in the mposition of Southern Congressional legations; the great Republican landes missed the Solid South, as usual, and copit for a few who were removed by ath or political accident, the South will do to the Solid South, as many major and the south will do to the Solid South, as me who presented it in the 70th. Their original

vote in favor of the Case Bill was over-whelming, nor was it affected materially when they faced that final test of Party loyalty, a vote to over-ride a Democratic President. Here's the vote, by states:



In all probability the Southern vote will represent the balance of power, in labor matters at least, in the 80th Congress. In swinging that balance behind Republican labor legislation, the Southern bloc will certainly be following the desires of its constituents; the South is, as it always has been, anti-labor, and the current activity of John L. Lewis has lent that attitude a new violence.

But, regardless of the merits of the Re-publican labor legislation, these figures demonstrate once again the manner in which the South's one-party system rewhich the South's sat-party system re-duces the system of party poverment to choos. The Republican labor program repre-sents one extreme, the Administration's the other. If the Party system were working the clashing of these two extremes would probably result in some sort of compromise. As it is the voic seems likely to be on an all-or-nothing basis, with Republicans seek-ing to take advantage of the major breach in Democratic discipline to ram through their program in toto. It it fails, the South-ern Democrats, who might have served as a conservative voice in their own Party, will be, as usual, sut in the cold.

will be, as usual, set in the cold.

The effect of a one-party system is to prevent orderly change, and frequently any change at all. It may very well serve, in this instance, to preserve the present status quo in labor legislation. And here again we have a tremendous irony; the conservative voters of the South, through their reusal to call a Republican a Republican, may very well guarantee the salvation of a labor code that is anathema to them.

An Investment In People

Twie current crisis in education, brought I on by the shortage of teachers and the need for increasing salaries to bolster pub-lie school faculties, is nation-wide. But the South, caught as always with a limited income, is facing a peculiar threat—the danger of increasing the existing gap be-tween educational levels in the region and

Teacher pay is a fairly exact measure-ent of educational standing; where pay high schools are good, where pay is w schools are poor. And, even though the outhern states, working against great lide, have been steadily climbing in the stional ratings, they still remain at the stional ratings, they still remain at the stional ratings, they still remain at the steelers pay scale was 3rnd in the steelers pay scale was 3rnd in the scotlina's was 48th.)

Carolina's was 485h.)

Pulling abreast the national average is, of course, the South's long-range educational problem. There is some danger of losing sight of it in these heetic days when the discussion is of an emergency nature, and large and impressive surpluses are on hand in nearly every state treasury. Moreover there is the usual reluctance to face up to the fact that any permanent improvement is going to mean new taxes.

It is encouraging, therefore, that 100 Chambers of Commerce in the South are now tackling the problem, beginning with complete surveys of educational conditions in their home communities. And, although

nevertheless facing one of the prime real-ties: The fear that increased local or state taxation will hamper the South's effort to attract new businesses and industries.

to attract new businesses and industries.
By indirection at least, Laurence P.
Dickié, director of the Southeastern Division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has advanced the thesis that money
invested in education, even if it requires
higher taxes, may be the best method of
insuring industrial growth. He admits that
many businessmen "look upon school taxes
as a poor investment, because dividends
come only years later when schooling is
compilete." His answer to that is immediate
emphasis on adult education "which pays
off almost immediately."

off almost immediately."

This, of course, is still cautious talk. But if the Chamber of Commerce carries out a great crusade based on its slogan, "Invest in People," it would certainly help to batter down the greatest barrier to educational progress—the failure of too many of us to understand that, slow though the process may be, the tax dollar spent on education is the only one that pays dividends directly to the investor. Surely an investor interested in locating in the South would not be frightened away by an indends directly to the investor. Surely an investor interested in locating in the South would not be frightened away by an increased tax bill, if he were also assured that in return for his money he would be given access to a pool of stilled labor, a stable environment, and a market with steadily increasing purchasing power. There may be a little associology mixed in with the Chamber's program somewhere, but from here it looks like the acme of good, hard business sense.

People's Platform

Case For The Barbers

Diltors, The News:

On behalf of The Citizens' Committee, I have displaced the following letter to the General Assembly of North Carolina:

As citizens of North Carolina, we are requesting that the State Legislature amend a section of the Barbers Law, that imposes an unjust penalty or license fee upon barbers for the sole purposed supporting the Barbers Board.

For several years, the Barbers of this state have and are still bled white with exhorbitant license fees and other taxes imposed upon them to uractice as barbers in North Carolina.

The following is required:

barbers in North Casonian.

The following is required:

I. Examination and small license fee for Massistan in Market and State 120.

II. An additional \$8 annual fee, thereafter.

III. The town or city-where the shop is located requires 22 annual license fee per chair.

IV. The State requires an fadditional \$2.0 annual license fee for the same chair.

license fee for the sains chair.

V. The State Board of Barber Examiners requires every barber shop to pay an annual license fee to operate the shop.

VI. Every barber is required to pay additional tax on the purchase of equipment and supplies, plus a sales tax, income or earners tax, plus that of food, clothing and other necessities.

ciothing and other necessities.

VII. The total cost for each barber, for each chalt, to practice on the chair is, 425.50 for the first to practice on the chair is, 425.50 for the first control of the chair is, 425.50 for the first chair is the chair in the control is an experience of the chair is the control in the control is an experience of the chair chair is the section covering sanitary provision. This being the case we are repense of the barber inspection; our of Public chair is the control of the chair in the control of the chair is the chair in the chair in the chair is the chair in the chair is the chair in the chair in the chair in the chair is the chair in the chair in the chair in the chair is the chair in the c

CHARLOTTE maintenance of the Barbers Board. In spite of the fact that, the State Board of Barber Examiners' prifact that, the State Board of Barber Examiners' pri-mary program was to eliminate Negro barbers from white shops by imposing a hardship upon them in every possible way, and for no other reason than to try to give all while barbers a monopoly on all the white shops. Some of these Negro barbers have been work-ing in these shops for 25 to 30 years. Many veterans of World War II, are being deprived of their right to work in barber shops by some technicality institute by the Barber Board to freeze them out. Concrete more can be presented to verify this

by the Barber Board to freeze them out.

Concrete proof can be presented to verify this situation if it is necessary.

We are requesting again that the State Legislature amend and abolish the Revenus Section of the agencies out of the Public Tax Foundation of such agencies out of the Public Tax Foundation.

E. HARTLY, Chairman

The Citizens Committee.

Question Or Guarantee? CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

anyone in public on any verse ible. So I hope you will print Sign my name and tell people tive, Charlotte 5.

—C. V. JONES.

John L. On Stage

cown.

A million men are being laid off in this country as the first effects of the coal strike are felt. They are only the vanguard, Millions more will be jobles in two or three weeks. These are the men who should be producing the goods that are the only cure for high prices and inflation.

Samuel Grafton

Census Of Soldiers

IS IT FRUSTRATION?

Drew Pearson's: Lewis Would Make Brother Miners' Head Merry-Go-Round

Bulldozer Denny
A D. "DENNY" LEWIS, 57-year-old bulldozing roustabout.
A b hed of the him worker catch-all Districts 50, is attictly a roughneck, has none of his brother's brains, oratorical capacity, or courses.

WASHINGTON

ONLY a few people in the high bureaucracy of the United his Mine Workers know it, but John L. Lewis has troubles or high as any place else in the union morement, pully because of the John Lewis has troubled or high as any place else in the union morement, pully because of the paid thugs, petty mobsters and gummen kept on the sour among his top-level esecutives. Deeple his calm, his many pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use when the going sets locally the pay roll for use the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll for the many local three pays roll for the pay roll

Statute To Harry Truman

O'El labor leader who won't forget his grudge against

O'El labor leader who won't forget his grudge against

of the Railroad Trainman is situer-created A. P. Whitney, head

of the Railroad Trainmen, whom Truman eastigated publicly

least Spring. Weld to Truman in Washington monument."

Tells put the statue next to the Washington Monument."

proposed one member of the committee to honor Harry

monogade one member of the committee to honor Harry

oposed one member of the committee to honor Harry uman.
"No, George Washington never told a lie," replied the com-ittee member representing the trainmen.
"Well, let's put it next to Roosevelt's statue," was another

suggestion.
"No, Roosevelt always kept his word," replied the train-

n. Inally, the trainman suggested that Truman's statue be next to that of Columbus.

"Why?" asked a member of the committee. "Columbus didn't know here he was when he got next to the total throw where he'd been when be got back. teag

Another Voice

Evolution Of The Language sions, politics, and war have developed their own meanings for many English words, meanings which often make little sense when litted out of their specified field or context. "Decimate," as a contemporary recently pointed out, originally temporary recently pointed out, originally temporary recently pointed out, originally temporary recently pointed out, originally death every tenth man. "etc. But in war dispatches decimate has come to mean the wholesale destruction of military forces, cities, etc.

THE SHELBY STAR raises an editorial everyow when noting that an opposing football team "pulverized" the Shelby eleven. Pulverized, remarks the editor on the authority of Webster, means to grind into tiny particles, or something like that.

ulverized is merely one of many ing terms employed by our in-sports writers. Gridion teams, they as are "nosed out," "overpowered," d." "crushed," "routed," "man, "" "decimated," "brushed saide," "decimated," "brushed saide," d.," "slapped down," "brounced," brushed, "bothers are subjected see more interesting rhetorical fate.

Something new in labor trouble is a strike of crouplers at Monte Carlo for more pay. Either that or permission to wear suits with pockets.

The English language is constantly in process of evolution and our friends, the sports writers, are merely doing their part in furthering the process.—Twin City Sen-

Smoking is forbidden in the U. N. Council Iall. That haze that you see is possibly aused by rubbing together a couple of