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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

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U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS WAGNER LABOR RELATIONS ACT BY DECISION OF FIVE TO FOUR

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The supreme court upheld today constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act as applied to the Associated Press.

The 5 to 4 decision was delivered by Justice Roberts. Justices Sutherland, Van Devanter, McReynolds, and Butler dissented.

The tribunal affirmed an order by the national labor relations board directing The Associated Press to reinstate Morris Watson, a New York editorial employee.

Watson contended he had been dismissed because of activities in connection with the American newspaper guild. The Associated Press said he was discharged because his work was not up to his proven capability.

The guild charged the press association had violated the labor relations act by discouraging membership in a labor organization.

It was contended by the press association that the legislation violated freedom of the press, and took property without due process of law.

Both sides in the controversy over the President's judiciary proposals conceded the ruling might have the effect of finally determining whether congress would approve the program.

Opponents took the position an opinion upholding the law would be proof the administration's social legislation aims could be accomplished without any change in the court.

Five cases involving the Wagner act—designed to guarantee to working men the right to bargain collectively with their employer through representatives of their own choice—were before the court.

In each the issue was the validity of an order from the labor board for reinstatement of one or more employees. The orders were directed against the Associated Press, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, the Fruehauf Trailer company of Detroit, the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Co., Inc., of Richmond, Va., and the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Cofch company.

The labor board won in the lower courts in the cases involving the Associated Press and the bus company and lost in the others.

SUPREME COURT DECISION AS SEEN BY GREEN, LEWIS AND PERKINS; EVERYBODY APPARENTLY HAPPY

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John L. Lewis, bushy-browed generalissimo of the recent sit-down strikes in the automobile industry, declared last night that the "instability" of the Supreme Court requires enactment of President Roosevelt's reorganization bill.

Commenting upon the court's decisions today upholding the Wagner labor relations act, the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization said:

"The quibblers of ancient Greece were intellectual sluggards as compared with our Supreme Court. Apparently, the destiny of our republic and the well-being of its population depends upon the legalistic whims and caprices of one man. Yesterday the Guffey Coal stabilization act was struck down. Today the Wagner labor relations act is sustained. If today the court is right, then yesterday, forsooth, the court was wrong. The court is a variable as the wind, and the people wonder how long they are to be the victims of its instability. Obviously the situation needs change. The President's court plan is the immediate answer."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, from which Lewis and his industrial union

allies have been suspended for "insurrection," hailed the court's decisions as "a triumphant achievement" for the A. F. of L.

Recalling that the federation fought hard for enactment of the labor relations law, Green said:

"Labor will now be free to organize without fear of discrimination and persecution. A new impetus will be given the organized labor movement. It means the end of company unions."

Secretary of Labor Perkins said the decisions "in the manufacturing cases are of great significance."

"They illustrate conclusively that the Constitution is indeed broad enough to give Congress power to deal with our most pressing social and industrial problems when the court is willing to recognize the statutory technique she added.

PERTINENT COMMENT ON TIMELY TOPICS CHATTING BY HARRY BOATE

On June 1 of this year, according to announcement, the voters of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county are to be given the exalted privilege of deciding whether or not liquor stores shall be legalized in this part of their state. It seems too bad, after having registered their disapproval of liquid refreshments that they are again called upon to render a decision. However, such is the case, and it is hoped they will decide the question definitely on that date.

On this same question of liquor the following story in the Christian Century of a recent date, by Zona Gale, headed "Sophisticate," may be of interest to my readers:

The young and charming girl, in a shining cocktail jacket, sat having a cocktail, in the ornate cocktail bar, at the cocktail hour.

Everything pleased her. The shining jacket was inordinately becoming, the party was to her liking, this bar one of the busiest in town; and she herself felt at some apex of sophistication, of power to enchant, to assess her little world, to be at home among its standards. So the cocktail hour, that pause in the day's occupation, she observed as a ritual.

They had been saying something about Paris—and every nook and corner that was mentioned, she knew. Left bank, studios, clubs, small jolly cafes not yet much discovered, bright figures in the life of the town.

There was mention of some unfrequented village on the French Riviera, and she knew it well; there was little of that smiling coast unfamiliar to her, and beyond, in the lovely hinterland of Grasse and Goudon.

London—shops, hotels, gossip—she had them all. She was not too definite about galleries, but she could talk of them facetiously enough if necessary. Hollywood, the Miami race tracks; New York and its plays; new books of a sort; the clothes of tomorrow; tennis, golf, and the holders of titles; last year's football, next year's possibilities; even a smattering of politics she could call up, especially political gossip.

She was alert, alive—she would have been crestfallen to be otherwise; not to be "up" on all the give and take and glistening surface of her world. And anything that she didn't know, she pretended to know.

Of those about her, some knew other and farther facts and implications, were at home in European intrigue, in research and the findings of technology and the physical sciences. And there were still others of them whose young faces carried that unmistakable mark of secret knowledge of the ways of the mind and the spirit, both old wisdom and new perception—wide areas of truth.

Such things these young and charming folk in the cocktail bar dealt in, and all that might be expected of them they were *au courant*; they were, they liked to think, "on their toes."

Save to one set of facts alone.

Now this transition will sound brutal and bald. It should sound so, for it is so.

They knew everything, there at the cocktail bar, save what they were doing, there in the cocktail hour. And if anybody had arisen and told them, writing perhaps on the bright gold wall, they would all have been as amused as at any other abrupt handwriting on any other familiar wall.

They knew everything; they were sophisticates; but ask any of them the simplest facts related to this that they were so busy about, and the answer would be a tolerant:

"I wouldn't know."

Bad taste to know. Tiresome to know. And anyway, what of it?—their I. Q.'s rating at about ten years of age.

What of it that alcohol is not a stimulant but a narcotic—that medicine classifies it with opiates, that with even a little taken, some of the brain goes to sleep?

What of it that alcohol is rated by medicine as a toxin, decreasing resistance to germ attack and undermining power to throw off disease?

What of it that children to be born will have less vigor, less power to meet life because the mother or the father has done what "everyone else is doing?"

Tiresome to know these things. Bad taste to talk about them. Yet Johns Hopkins and Harvard and Yale and the Mayos—they all will talk about it, if one asks them.

Instead of asking, any cocktail lounge will cry, with one voice: "But of course we know when to stop."

In that case, they must stop before they begin. For the young and charming Thing must remember that any amount puts some of the brain to sleep.

Narcotic, toxin, resistance weakener, attacker of children—it is with these that the young and charming Thing is so occupied, in the cocktail bar, at the cocktail hour.

Sophisticate—and she knows practically everything but this!

GREEN ASSAILS C. I. O. HITLERISM IN TALK TO ALUMINUM WORKERS COUNCIL; ASSAILS MINORITY RULE

By A. F. of L. News Service

NEWARK, N. J.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared here in an address before delegates to the 2nd convention of the National Council of Aluminum Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate, that the only issue between the American Federation of Labor and the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization is democracy and majority rule in the labor movement. "Come what may," he said, "I'll stand to the bitter end with those who defend democratic procedure and democratic ideals in the settlement of our questions."

"We're not going to have a Hitler or a Mussolini in the labor movement in America," he declared. "We are going to have a free democratic union in this country."

"The A. F. of L.," he continued, "was not established to be the instrumentality through which any man may promote his personal or political welfare. Those who believe in making it possible for one man to realize his consuming ambition, who believe in dividing and conquering, stand on the other side."

Pointing out that "the C. I. O. is undemocratic," he said the Lewis group has brought about the most abject surrender of union autonomy into the hands of one man by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and by the United Textile Workers.

He charged that unions in opposition to the A. F. of L. had created "bitterness and hate" and in some places violence and predicted that if it continues it is going to get worse.

"Those on the other side," he said, "are responsible for splitting the labor movement, not only nationally, but in State federations and in local central bodies where friends of long standing are now opposed to each other."

"There is no more democratic organization in the world than the A. F. of L. That was shown at the convention in Atlantic City, where the other side received unlimited opportunity to present its case."

"At that convention the administrative policy of the A. F. of L. was upheld by a vote of two to one. Immediately thereafter the minority organized to force the minority view on the labor movement."

Mr. Green declared that the C. I. O. unions tolerate company unions as rival bargaining agents in plants, and insisted that the A. F. of L. would never stand for such a condition. Instead of organizing the unorganized, C. I. O. men are "raiding" Federal unions of the A. F. of L., he charged.

"We find the automobile unions going out and organizing workers in pickle factories," he said.

A positive denial that the issue with the C. I. O. was craft versus industrial unions was made by Mr. Green.

"All who know of the A. F. of L. know that it stands for the application of both forms of unionism as circumstances and condition permit," he said.

Referring to recent actions in city central bodies denying seats to delegates from C. I. O. unions, Mr. Green declared:

"They are going to remain A. F. of L. subordinate units. We are not going to permit designing persons to use any one of these to establish dual unions. Where we found some designing persons working under cover, we have acted quickly and decisively and put them out."

The second convention of the National Council of Aluminum Workers, before which Mr. Green spoke, consisted of delegates representing fifteen Federal local unions of aluminum workers of the American Federation of Labor.

A. P. SUPREME COURT "DECISION" MAN GETS A LEAVE OF ABSENCE

NEW YORK, April 13.—Morris Watson, reinstated as a reporter for the Associated Press by a 5 to 4 decision of the United States Supreme Court, reported for work in the New York office today. He asked and received a week's leave of absence to wind up his affairs as managing producer of the WPA project, "The Living Newspaper."

IF THE CANADIAN "FLARE-UP" DOES NOT INTERFERE, ALL AUTO STRIKES ARE PAST HISTORY, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF FORD AUTOS

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—The nation's automobile makers, heading for peak production again, are ready to throw their giant industry into high gear this week.

With recent strikes now labor history, assembly lines will be speeded up as some 90,000 employees—idle during the Chrysler, Hudson, and Reo strikes—resume full time work schedules.

Governor Frank Murphy, who has been busy as industrial peacemaker since the General Motors strike, turned his attention to a State labor policy for his industrial legislative program.

Still watched by observers were developments in the announced drive of United Automobile Workers' union of members in the Ford Motor Car company's vast factories.

The automobile industry expects to assemble close to 1,750,000 cars and trucks during the second quarter of 1937 and still hopes to attain its original production goal of 5,000,000 units this year.

Murphy disclosed he believes Michigan laws should recognize the rights of collective bargaining "the extent to be determined by the degree of membership of the collective bargaining agency."

He also told newsmen there should be a State minimum wage law for both men and women, "adequate" social security, a liberalized occupational disease law, and legislation prohibiting espionage, discrimination, and company unions.

About 1,000 "sit-downers" who marched out of the Hudson Motor Car company's plant here last week after ratifying a settlement of their 33-day strike, will join the back-to-work movement.

Chrysler corporation and the U. A. W. A. obtained a dismissal Saturday of the petition and cross-petition in an injunction suit by which the company sought last month to evict and arrest 6,000 sit-down strikers in its eight major plants here.

Henry Ford's statement in Ways, Ga., that when "this strike mess is over," his independent company would demonstrate "wages, production, and competition such as never seen before" brought this retort from Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president:

"Mr. Ford has for years paid wages much lower than either General Motors or Chrysler."

Martin asserted that if Ford raised his minimum wage, now \$6 a day, it would not "stop the unionization of his workers."

FORD SAYS EMPLOYEES ARE "FREE TO JOIN ANY UNION;" DODGES CHALLENGE WAGNER LABOR ACT

DETROIT, April 13.—Henry Ford said today his employees were "free to join anything they want to. They have always been free to join any church, any lodge, or any union they want to," he said in his first interview after the Supreme Court decision upholding the Wagner labor relations act.

"Of course, I think they are foolish if they join any union. They will lose their liberty, and all they will get is the right of paying dues to somebody."

He said the safeguards given labor by the Wagner act had been Ford Motor company policy for years.

To a question of whether he would confer with a union committee on demands or grievances, he replied, "Ask me that when the time comes."

Last week, at his Georgia plantation, Ford said the Ford Motor company "never will recognize the United Automobile Workers' union or any union."

"Is there any possibility that some day you may sit across a table from John Lewis as Walter P. Chrysler and William S. Knudsen did?" an interviewer asked. There was a quizzical smile, but no reply.

Asked what the Ford company would do in the event of a strike at the Rouge plant, Ford said, "We don't anticipate trouble of any kind, and we are not prepared to say what we would do."

THREE MILLION DOLLAR PAY BOOST WON BY FOUR FILM UNIONS; COST NOT TO BE PASSED ON TO PUBLIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A ten per cent increase in wages for 15,000 motion picture industry employees, amounting to \$3,000,000 a year, was approved by officials of the producers and the unions at the film trades annual conference here. The increase becomes effective May 1.

It was stated that the present wage advance lifts the total wage increases in the last two years to 21 per cent, or approximately \$6,000,000.

The unions receiving the \$3,000,000 increase this year the the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Officials representing the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Musicians were at the conference but did not ask for wage increases, all being affiliates of the A. F. of L.

Pat Casey, producers' labor relations counsel, denied persistent reports in trade circles that the increase would lead to higher admission prices at box office. He claimed that a box office increase was impractical because half of it would go to the Government in taxes.

On the employers side the conference included major executives of Twentieth Century-Fox, Paramount Pictures, R. K. O.-Radio, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Universal Pictures, Keith-Albee-Orpheum, Warner Brothers, Educational Pictures and United Artists.

Labor leaders participating in the conference included George E. Browne, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada; William L. Hutchinson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John M. Gillespie, representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Joseph Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, and Kenneth Thomson, executive secretary of the Screen Actors Guild. All of the national and international unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

By a unanimous vote of the producer and labor representatives at the conference the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was invited to participate in the industry's labor agreement under the terms which existed when it withdrew in 1922.

President Lawrence P. Lindelof of the brotherhood objected to this "half recognition" because it did not include make-up artists, art directors, draughtsmen, and hairdressers, who he claimed come under the brotherhood's jurisdiction. Because of the limited terms included in the invitation to participate in the conference, he threatened to call a strike of Hollywood workers in the crafts coming under the brotherhood's jurisdiction, 90 per cent of whom, he said belong to the union.

A. F. of L. And C. I. O. Leaders Are Pushing Drive For Elec. Workers

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—strengthened by a charter—pushed from Washington by plane—intensified yesterday its drive to enroll 8,000 employes of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing plant in East Pittsburgh.

The new local prepared to open offices about a block from the offices of its opponent in the drive to unionize the Westinghouse plant, the United Electrical Workers of America, affiliated with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

A. R. Johnson, assistant business manager of the brotherhood, announced the charter for the East Pittsburgh local had been hurried to him from the American Federation of Labor. He claimed his union had already netted 1,600 membership applications.

But titan-haired Margaret Darin, aggressive young secretary of the Lewis group, countered with the claim that her union had enrolled a majority of the Westinghouse workers. Her organization demands a conference Friday with the firm's management to negotiate a contract.

Provisions Of The Wagner Labor Relations Act

WASHINGTON, April 12. The Wagner labor relations act, on which the Supreme Court ruled today, states this public policy:

"Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activity, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

The act also states that it shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer:

To interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in the declaration of policy.

To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it.

By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment of any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.

To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under the act.

To refuse to bargain collectively with the representative of his employes.

Act also sets up a Labor Relations board of three members to enforce the act's provisions and to conduct elections among as to which of two or more employes when a dispute arises labor organizations represent a majority of the employes for collective bargaining. Act provides that the majority unit shall speak for all employes in collective bargaining.

If a board order is ignored, the board may ask a circuit court of appeals to compel compliance. If a violator ignores a court order, the court may hold him in contempt and impose fines or imprisonment.

Sit-Down Strikes Not Likely In N. C. Says A. L. Fletcher

RALEIGH, April 13.—There is no immediate danger of strikes, sit-down or otherwise, in the textile industry in North Carolina, despite the fact that the Committee of Industrial Organization, the John L. Lewis union, is already getting busy organizing the textile workers in North Carolina and other southern states, in the opinion of Commissioner of Labor A. L. Fletcher, back over the week-end from attending the world textile conference in Washington.

The fact that a large number of textile mills have already increased the wages of their workers voluntarily, are holding to the 40-hour week and that most of the employes are well satisfied and working full time, is expected to prevent any strike trouble, Fletcher said.

"The two most encouraging aspects of the outlook in the textile industry in North Carolina and the south are the declaration by the CIO leaders that they want to avoid strikes and that their only aim is the organization of the workers; and second, that the textile industry is not going to actively combat the organization efforts of the CIO," Commissioner Fletcher said.

"And there is every reason to believe that the CIO and the textile manufacturers are perfectly sincere in their positions, since both know the harm and damage that would be caused by strikes and both want to avoid them. The CIO knows that a strike or strikes would prove very expensive and very damaging to their cause, especially in the south, since they know what happened following the unsuccessful strikes in the state in 1929 and 1932. And the mill owners are just as anxious to avoid strikes as are the workers and organizers. So I think the outlook is very hopeful."

DOMINION IS ASKED TO INTERVENE IN GENERAL MOTORS—C. I. O. DISPUTE

OSHAWA, Ontario, April 13.—Mayor Alex Hall of Oshawa tonight sent an invitation to Norman Rogers, Dominion minister of labor, to mediate in the strike of 3,700 General Motors of Canada workers. The mayor telegraphed the minister after failing to receive an answer from the company as to whether it would welcome Federal intervention in the dispute.

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