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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

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JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

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MARTIN, OF AUTO WORKERS, IN ROLL OF "LONE WOLF," BUT AVOWEDLY ANTI C. I. O.—DOOR IS STILL OPEN

DETROIT, March 8.—Homer Martin's convention of the strife-divided United Automobile Workers elected him its president last night, and demonstrating delegates, rushing to the platform, seized him and carried him around the convention hall on their shoulders.

In a clamorous climax to a meeting which has resulted in creation of an independent union, related neither to A. F. of L. nor C. I. O., delegates celebrated their choice of Martin, whom the C. I. O. has scorned.

Martin, unopposed for election in his "factional convention" of the U. A. W., has taken up arms against the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the so-called parent body of the automobile workers' union. The unionists he now heads are avowedly anti-C. I. O.

Martin, who called the convention in defiance of a U. A. W. executive board majority which moved to impeach him as president, was without opposition for president of the independent union.

By resolution today the delegates abandoned the last claim to any connection with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

They voted unanimously to submit any future question of affiliation "with any congress or federation of unions" to the rank and file membership of the union.

This left open the door to possible affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or a combination with the International Ladies Garment Workers' union, which withdrew last year from the C. I. O. The C. I. O. has stated it would not recognize the Martin-controlled union and is supporting his opponents, who will hold their U. A. W. convention at Cleveland March 27.

Today's resolution declared that no future affiliation shall be considered unless the autonomy and democratic control of our union be entirely preserved to our own membership and the principles of industrial unionism be likewise in all respects preserved.

Although the U. A. W. in the past sent delegates to C. I. O. meetings and Martin himself was a mem-

ber of the C. I. O. executive board, the convention's resolution stated that the U. A. W. had never been affiliated with the C. I. O. and that "it has become apparent affiliation therewith could only be accomplished by sacrificing our democratic autonomy."

The resolution was passed, not once, but twice at the convention today. After formal approval was given this morning, the same resolution was acted upon again this afternoon and was acted on before the duplication was discovered.

At the request of representatives from the Detroit Ford local, the convention voted to ask Martin to reopen his negotiations with the Ford Motor company. Conduct of these negotiations was criticized by Martin's C. I. O. supporters at a January executive board meeting, which preceded the open division of the union.

By C. Bates, and Thomas A. Rickert, flared back at Lewis with a statement declaring:

"Anyone familiar with present day labor difficulties will realize that the C. I. O. proposal does not offer any possible solution to the problems facing us. We are convinced it was not even designed for serious consideration."

The committee declared that the C. I. O. placed the President "in an embarrassing position by using the White House as a sounding board for its proposal."

It served notice, however, that it intended to proceed with the conference in line with President Roosevelt's request for a negotiated peace.

"It should be obvious that the only way to obtain peace," the committee said, "is for both sides to get down to the consideration of the facts in a realistic way and then negotiate a settlement. Nothing can be accomplished by the issuance of fanciful statements for headline purposes. In the hope of finding a peaceful solution of the problems involved we intend to confine ourselves to the procedure outlined by the President."

Lewis' proposal to eliminate both

RADICAL AMENDMENTS OF WAGNER LABOR ACT IS ASKED IN BILL BACKED BY AM. FED. OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Backed by the full force of the American Federation of Labor, Representative Graham Barden, of the Third North Carolina district, declared yesterday that he would push for an early action on his bill to amend the national labor relations act.

Mr. Barden said that he was "in dead earnest" over the need for a thorough overhauling of the Wagner

act. He served notice that he would make "every possible effort" to get hearings on his measure before the House labor committee, of which he is a member.

The bill would abolish the present three-member National Labor Relations board and reconstitute it as a five-member Federal Labor board. Mr. Barden pointed out that it is similar to the previous A. F. of L. bill introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, except for additional amendments approved by the executive council of the federation at its recent winter meeting.

Predicting favorable action by the House, Mr. Barden said it would assure "fair play" for all parties.

"The bill will definitely outline the rules of fair procedure so that everyone, employers and employees, majorities and minorities, will know what the procedure is to be before going into a hearing," Mr. Barden stated.

"Under the present set-up and the certain rules and regulations for proceedings wit has case, it cost between two and three thousand dollars to get a full review of a labor case. This situation naturally prevents smaller concerns and organizations from gaining the full protection of the labor act. All I want to do is to lay down the rules of the game before the game is started."

The Tar Heel congressman's announcement that he would ask for immediate hearings on his measure came on the heels of Senator Thomas' postponement of Senate hearings pending the outcome of peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization which begin tomorrow afternoon at the White House.

The C. I. O. flatly opposes Wagner act amendment.

The amendments in Mr. Barden's bill are necessary for two reasons, A. F. of L. spokesmen assert. "First, the present board has forfeited public confidence and the appointment of a new board would enhance the prospects of fair administration of the act in the future; and, secondly, the work of the board has increased so tremendously that it requires the supervision of five men instead of three."

"Enactment of these amendments will assure fair play for all, and I therefore do not believe there should be delay in acting upon them," Mr. Barden stated. "There is also an overwhelming sentiment for a thorough survey of the situation, and I believe such an opportunity should be provided."

FINK GIVES SUMMARY OF PROGRESS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN WAGE AND HOUR LAW FOR NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—Because of the interest other southern states have in the efforts now being made by the North Carolina State Federation of Labor to obtain a state wage-hour law in this state, President C. A. Fink, of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, was asked to give a brief summary of the progress being made. President Fink is acting as legislative representative for the state body and has been in Raleigh since the General Assembly convened in early January.

"Two wage-hour bills have been introduced, and have been the center of interest in the legislature since public hearings on the bills started on February 21," Mr. Fink said. "The State Federation of Labor bill is based upon the Federal wage-hour bill in its entirety. The other bill, sponsored by the State Department of Labor, is identical except it provides for a 48-hour week in all service employment. This bill has more support than we have been able to muster for our bill," Mr. Fink continued.

"We are being fought by great interests. Some eighteen organizations and trade groups have appeared before the Joint Committee on Manufacturing and Labor to oppose the wage-hour bill. These included the Restaurant and Cafe Owners, the Hotel Men's Association, the Retail Furniture Dealers Association, the Food Dealers Association, the Retail Merchants Association, the Laundrymen's Association, the Pressing and Dry Cleaners Association, the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, the Bankers Association, the Bakery Owners Association, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Southern Bell Telephone Company, the Cotton Oil Mill Association, and Bus and Truck Operators' Association, the Fishermen's Association and the Tobacco Warehousemen's Association."

There are 21 members of the Senate committee on Manufacturing and Labor and 32 members of the House committee. These committees have been holding joint sessions since Feb. 21 hearing the opponents of the measure. On Wednesday of this week the State Department of Labor will be heard in support of their bill, and

on Thursday the State Federation of Labor will be heard in support of our bill. We have been joined by the Four Brotherhoods, an assistance that comes to us in a most opportune time. Captain Carter, of the O. R. C., and chairman of the legislative committee of the Four Brotherhoods, is to speak in behalf of our measure. The entire executive board of the State Federation of Labor is to be with us Thursday morning and aid us in support of the wage-hour bills, continued President Fink.

"Spokesmen for the service trades have declared that enactment of the wage-hour law will most assuredly put them out of business and put their employees on relief. It has been the same old cry that has gone up every time a labor measure has been presented, and it appears that many members of the joint committee are not paying much heed to the wails and cries of such spokesmen. The representative of the Bankers association stated to the committee that they were interested in only one phase of the bill, and that was to have proper regulation made for the apprenticeship, or messenger, who is employed in the first weeks and months of employment. The bankers said they had no objection to the wage-hour law, and volunteered the information to the committee that the state could not hope to make any progress on a low-wage basis.

"Of course I cannot tell what the committee will do with our measure. I know that many southern states will be affected by whatever is done in North Carolina, and for that reason I am doubly anxious to get our bill through. The burden of our case will be borne by Bro. James F. Barrett, who will present our argument to the joint committee Thursday morning. Mr. Googe has been kind enough to let us have Brother Barrett's help for a month now, and we appreciate it."

"If the legislative committee of any other state wants copies of our bills, I shall be glad to send them out. I want all of our friends to pull for us this week, and wish us well."

Covered dishes were used long ago to prevent poison being put into the food.

A. F. OF L. REJECTS LEWIS' PLAN FOR LABOR PEACE—PLAN IS HELD IMPOSSIBLE AS STRIFE SOLUTION

A F OF L REJECTS WASHINGTON, D.C., March 8.—A sweeping proposal by John L. Lewis that American labor sink its differences and unite in one giant organization was sharply rejected yesterday by peace negotiators of the A. F. of L.

The surprise plan to form a new "American Congress of Labor"—composed of craft, industrial, and railroad unions which claim a total membership of some 8,000,000—offered "no possible solution" to the long warfare between the C. I. O. and A. F. L., the latter's spokesmen declared.

Lewis had thrust his plan before President Roosevelt and A. F. L. leaders at a White House conference—the first of a series called at the behest of the President in an effort to find a formula for labor peace.

Striding from the President's office with his fellow negotiators for the C. I. O., Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, Lewis disclosed his plan to reporters in a prepared statement.

In brief he proposed:

1.—That the C. I. O. and A. F. L. hold special conventions between April 15 and 30 to act on the following proposals:

2.—That the convention organize the American Congress of Labor to supersede and embrace the membership of the C. I. O., the A. F. L. and include the membership of the four independent railroad organizations (Brotherhoods of Firemen and Engineers, Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors).

3.—That an executive board be set up composed equally of C. I. O. and A. F. L. representatives, with proportionate representation for the brotherhoods.

Lewis included in his plan the stipulation that neither himself nor Green be eligible for election to any office in the new organization and that both Green and Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. L., be given a life tenure at their present salaries for "services rendered."

(Green receives \$12,000 a year and Morrison \$10,000. Lewis receives no salary as head of the C. I. O., but gets \$25,000 as president of the United Mine Workers, a position he presumably would continue to hold.)

He also proposed that the convention select, as its president, men from the railroad brotherhoods, such as A. F. Whitney, head of the trainmen, or D. B. Robertson, head of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Lewis also suggested that to "insure the orderly, tranquil and good-faith execution" of his plan, President Roosevelt be requested to preside at the organizing meetings of the new labor movement.

Shortly afterward, the A. F. L.'s peace committee, Matthew Woll, Har-

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CHANGES ASKED FOR BY GREEN IN NLRB AS PEACE MEETING NEARS—PEACE PARLEY IS SET

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A demand for sweeping reorganization of the National Labor Relations board came from the American Federation of Labor yesterday while the administration was completing arrangements for A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace conferences.

In a statement issued simultaneously with introduction in the House of A. F. of L.-sponsored amendments to the labor act, William Green, A. F. of L. president, said changes were necessary to "safeguard the act from being entirely destroyed by the present National Labor Relations board."

One proposed amendment would increase the board membership from three to five.

Whether the act should be amended is a point of controversy between the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O. opposes any change at this congressional session.

Shortly after Green issued his statement, Secretary Perkins announced she had arranged tentatively to bring the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. peace committees together Tuesday for a White House House conference with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt asked the rival labor organizations last week to name committees to try again to effect a settlement of their differences.

Miss Perkins said she was confident the peace conferences would end the three-year-old warfare in labor's ranks.

In reply to a query, she said she had asked Daniel J. Tobin, head of the teamsters' union, to reconsider his decision not to participate in the peace conferences as an A. F. of L. negotiator.

"I hope he will reconsider," she said. "He is very able and trusted by everyone on both sides. He is head of one of the largest labor unions and naturally has a great interest in the problem."

Tobin was first named to the A. F. of L.'s committee, but said his union's business and demands on his time would not permit his serving. Green then selected Thomas A. Rickert, and A. F. of L. vice president, in place of Tobin.

The A. F. of L.'s proposed amendments to the Wagner act were introduced in the House by Representative Barden, Democrat of North Carolina.

They included the same changes advocated in the Senate by Senator Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, and, in addition, the proposal to increase the labor board from three to five members.

Green's statement said the amendments would prevent "future bureaucratic blundering."

"This (present) board, through unreasonable and arbitrary rulings, has done its utmost to wreck the law and pervert its principles," he added.

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