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VOL. IX—No. 32 — YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT — CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940 — JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS — $2.00 Per Year

PRES. GREEN SAYS SEC. PERKINS MISREPRESENTS FACTS C.I.O.-A.F.L. DISPUTE IN HER ANNUAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The American Federation of Labor accused Secretary Perkins last Saturday of misrepresenting the facts of the CIO-AFL dispute in her annual report to Congress and suggested that a Congressional committee summon the Labor Department head and wring from her the truth she has suppressed."

In a sharply critical statement, President William Green, of the AFL, also took exception to Miss Perkins' references in her report to the numerical strength of the two labor organizations.

"The statement of the Secretary of Labor that the AFL 'claims' 4,000,000 members is misleading," he said. "We do not 'claim,' we report 4,000,000 paid-up members. The figures are included in our financial report and are subject to verification by expert accountants.

"Our financial report is in the possession of Secretary Perkins. She had no such report from the CIO because they issued none. Yet in the same breath that she states we 'claim' 4,000,000 members, she says the CIO also 'claims' 4,000,000 members. Thus she attempts to place both organizations in a position of parity when, as a matter of fact, the paid-up membership of the AFL is probably four times that of the CIO."

In the course of her report, Miss Perkins reviewed the split in the labor movement and described it as "hazardous to trade-unionism" as well as "troublesome" to some employers and to Government agencies dealing with labor problems. She mentioned also President Roosevelt's and her own efforts to effect a union of the two warring groups.

Green asserted that this portion of the report was "thoroughly uninformed, misleading and untdue."

"Her statement that the split in the labor movement was 'crystallized' when ten unons were 'expelled' (from the AFL) on Sept. 6, 1936, is contrary to the facts and faulty in judgment," he continued. "The split occurred with the formation of the CIO in November, 1935, and was crystallized when that organization undertook to wage an undeclared war on the American Federation of Labor immediately thereafter. No unions were 'expelled' by the AFL on Sept. 5, 1936. Ten unions were suspended on that date. There is a vast difference . . . .

"In reporting on peace negotiations, ... the Secretary stops short of a vital point when she is under moral obligation to tell the whole story. She refrained from reporting that the CIO broke off negotiations last April and has refused to renew them since.

"Furthermore, she failed to report that in response to her urgent request, as well as that of the President, to resume negotiations, representatives of the AFL agreed to meet anywhere at any time with representatives of the CIO. She failed to report that Mr. Lewis' (John L. Lewis, CIO president) answer was 'No,' that he spurned the invitation of both the President and herself and for that reason peace negotiations have not been resumed.

"Why has she withheld this vital information from Congress and the public. We hope an appropriate Congressional committee will summon the Secretary of Labor to appear before it and wring from her the truth she has suppressed."

CENTRAL LABOR UNION GETS OFF TO GOOD START FOR 1940 DESPITE FACT THAT "FLU" IS PREVALENT

Central Labor Union resumed business last night after a vacation period of two weeks during the holidays. On account of sickness, etc., the attendance was not up to par, yet the meeting was one of much interest, there being much accumulated correspondence, etc., to be acted upon. Secretary Greene was absent due to a flu attack, J. A. Moore acting in his place. Sergeant-at-arms C. E. McGinnis was back at his post as sergeant-at-arms after an illness of a few weeks.

The housing authority committee report was made by Brother McElice. Brother Conder reported for the organizing committee that the committee would get together by next meeting and map out a line of activity, at which time a report would be made.

R. H. Todd reported for the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, thanking the different locals for the aid to Great Southern strickers and for donations which helped make the Christmas for them a very happy one.

Many of the locals reported new members, and all reported all members, with few exceptions, as working regularly. Accumulated communications of a private and semi-private nature were read and acted upon.

Delegate McElice brought to the attention the fact that out of 8,000,000 workers over 3,000,000 are working under closed shop conditions.

A communication was read from President Green calling attention to the fact that the Labor Non-Partisan Political League was on the A. F. L. "blacklist," branding it as being of a communistic tinge and forbidding A. F. of L. state, central bodies or locals in anyway participating in its activities.

TEAMSTERS & CHAUFFEURS LOCAL PASSES 500 MEMBERSHIP MARK; NEW OFFICERS ELECTED AND INSTALLED

Verily, 1939 was a banner year for Charlotte Local, No. 71, of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, especially the latter half of it, for from about 70 odd members the first part of 1939 this local has passed the 500 mark and is heading to see 1940 with it passing the 1,000 membership mark. This information is passed on to the Labor Journal by Organizer H. L. McCrorie, business agent and general representative of that body in this territory, and is simply an illustration of what hard work, bulldog tenacity and perseverance can accomplish. Each and every member of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs is a good-will ambassador in the way of organizing and helps in the work of organizing.

Negotiations on wages and hours for all signed up trucking concerns was begun this week and Organizer McCrorie says this phase of work will continue until all agreements have been ratified.

A Labor Board decision on the Great Southern Trucking Company trouble in Charlotte is expected about the 15th of this month, and the decision of the board will have effect upon the entire system of the Great Southern, with headquarters in Jacksonville, Fla.

Another good feature of the report from the Teamsters' local is that all members are working, with the exception of the Great Southern force, but they have been well cared for and still present an unbroken front, which shows a fine spirit for these men. The Charlotte local and other labor units in this territory have seen to it that these men are provided for. The Southeastern Conference of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, taking in 13 Southern and Southwestern states, is scheduled to meet in Atlanta, Ga., January 29, 30 and 31, and Charlotte will be represented at this gathering at which time plans will be made for further organization activities, wage scales, etc.

In December the following officers were elected and installed to serve during the ensuing year:

President—D. R. Barton.
Vice-President—H. L. McCrorie.
Sec.-Treas—J. H. Fullerton.
Trustees—A. F. Beatty, L. R. Kirkpatrick, R. H. Todd.
Business Agent—H. L. McCrorie.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Biggers.
Delegates to Central Labor Union—H. L. McCrorie, R. H. Todd, —, —, Ross, McGinnis, and F. G. Campbell.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs local will open up a business office within the next week or two in charge of Business Agent McCrorie, this having become necessary in order to facilitate the business of the Charlotte local.

In closing, The Journal would like to state that the Teamsters' local has been a group subscriber and a staunch supporter of The Journal in the past years, and we congratulate them upon the progress they have made in 1939 and wish them every success in 1940.

DRIVE FOR JOBS URGED BY A. F. L.; BUSINESS, LABOR AND CONSUMERS URGED TO GET TOGETHER FOR END

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The American Federation of Labor said today that getting the unemployed back to work was the No. 1 economic problem for 1940, and suggested a conference of business, labor, farm, and consumer representatives for co-operative action to that end.

If industrial production could be increased 25 per cent above the 1929 level, the A. F. L.'s monthly survey of business said there would be jobs for virtually all the 9,000,000 unemployed and a higher general standard of living for the entire population.

"As we look forward to the task of increasing production and putting the unemployed back to work one point stands out clearly," the review added. "Private industry cannot plan to increase production without some assurance as to the future.

"In the present circumstances with war in Europe and a presidential election ahead, certainty as to the future is, of course, not possible. It is possible, however, for a conference of responsible representatives from business, labor, farmers, and consumers to lay the basis for co-operation to increase production and thus to give more assurance as to the future than could otherwise be possible."

The review said it was not unreasonable to look for an increase in production to a level of 25 per cent above 1929 within "a short space of time." In the decade from 1919 to 1929, it said, industrial production increased 43 per cent. For the full year 1939, it added, production was 11 per cent below 1929, although 1929 peaks were exceeded in the last quarter of this year.

Along with increased production, there should be some gradual further shortening of work hours if the unemployed are to be absorved, it said. A drop in the average work week from 50 hours in 1929 to 40 hours in 1939 was credited with preventing technological unemployment for 3,000,000 in the last decade.

As to the outlook for 1940, the review said business forecasters expected the year to average about 5 per cent above 1939, but that it would probably start with some slackening off from the level of this month.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

Looking into our crystal ball, we can see a good year ahead for working men and women everywhere. At least, we hope so.

Host predictions are compounded of 90 per cent hope and 10 per cent "hope" (guesswork). We have no hesitation in admitting this is our formula for New Year prognostications. And so, with that much understood, here goes our preview for 1940:

WAR and PEACE—The dictators who forced war upon Europe will be the victims of it. Hitler and Stalin have been enjoying the "day of the dog." But the longer war lasts the less chance they have of surviving. Before the end of 1940 the people of Germany will feel the pangs of hunger and they will turn upon the traitor to humanity who now oppresses them. England and France, wisely content with playing a waiting game and starving the aggressors by blockade will find the German people their strongest allies in breaking Hitler. Meanwhile, Stalin will continue to find the Finns stubborn and unconquerable foes. The Scandinavian countries, in self-protection, will come to the aid of Finland. And the Russian people, who still have no idea why the war against Finland was begun, will become weary of slaughter and disillusioned with their dictator. Stalin will not last very much longer than Hitler. When they both go, peace will come. Perhaps not in 1940, but surely not much later. Let us pray it will be an intelligent peace, a peace without vengeance against people who were themselves victimized by autocrats hungry for world domination.

PROGRESS AHEAD

LABOR—We see progress ahead for organized labor. The C. I. O. is now on its last legs. It cannot hold out much longer. The working men and women who have been misled into the C. I. O. will rise up against the leadership of John L. Lewis just as surely as the people of Germany and Russia will rebel against their dictators. Already there are clear signs that Lewis is losing his grip. See what happened in Philadelphia the other day! The C. I. O. central council in that city, comprising every C. I. O. union in the jurisdiction, openly defied Lewis. It voted overwhelmingly to refuse to obey Lewis' orders to fight the A. F. of L. building trades unions. In 1940 similar outbreaks against Lewis will become general all over the country. The American people are against Lewis and all his works and that goes for working people just as well as anyone else. We predict that in the Spring of 1940 a great international union which once played a leading role in the C. I. O. will return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor. Other unions which left the Federation in 1935 will follow this example quickly. And labor peace, which Lewis refused to seek even at President Roosevelt's behest, will come about despite his resistance. Once more labor will become a strong and united family, invincible in its march toward progress, even though the burly figure of a would-be labor dictator is left stranded in the wilderness.

HAPPY DAYS WILL BE HERE AGAIN

OUR COUNTRY—The United States of America will remain at peace with the world. The American people will see better days in the coming year. For we have learned that we possess the most precious asset in the world—freedom. Seeing what the peoples of other lands are suffering under, we can view our own problems in their true light. America may be suffering from indigestion but it is not afflicted with cancer.

It is always frightening to be sick. People woh are ill have strong imaginations. They are prone to fear the worst. During the last ten years of nation-wide heartburn, some of our people imagined the United States needed a major operation. They looked abroad for remedies. They were told to lop off the American system and try to graft Communism, Nazism or Fascism in its place. Now the American people have discovered these foreign remedies were actually poison. They have decided they want no part of this foreign poison.

In 1940 the American people will find native remedies for their ills. It may be only a matter of the proper diet. Our country has in the past been caught in the throes of economic cycles, involving an over-rich diet for a few years and then a long period of near-starvation. Perhaps we can find a way of providing a more evenly balanced diet. Certainly efforts should and will be made to reduce unemployment. In 1940 this will be a primary concern of all our people. It will be a Presidential election year. Let each candidate state his program. Let the voters decide which program offers the best guarantee of success. Then let every element in our population co-operate toward that goal. The American Federation of Labor offers its own program—a universal thirty-hour week with increases rather than reductions in pay. Thus will employment be spread and a greater purchasing power created to buy the products of our wonderful industrial age.

And thus we come to our ultimate wish—a Happy New Year to You All.

WM. S. GREENE, "FLU" VICTIM, BUT IS SLOWLY RECOVERING

Due to the illness of William S. Greene, who writes the "I Question?" column for The Journal, his column is missing, he being a "flu" victim this week, but at this writing a report from his home informs us that he is improving slowly. Mr. Greene is secretary of the Charlotte Central Labor Union and also of the Musicians local, and his many friends wish for him a speedy recovery.

"WHAT 100 YEARS HAS DONE FOR WOMEN" IN NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF "WOMEN AT WORK"

[The U. S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau sends out the following, in part:]

A new and revised edition of "Women at Work: A Century of Industrial Change," published originally for the Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, was released for distribution today by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. The bulletin is one of the most popular ever published by the Bureau.

The revision includes new chapters on "The Woman Worker Today," "Women and Labor Laws," and "Low Wages for Women." Chapters brought up to date discuss union organization, women's opportunities, Negro women workers, and immigrant women workers. The other chapters are "The Coming of the Machine" and "Women Workers in War Time."

Throughout the history of women in industry for the past 100 years, the pamphlet shows, women have had to face the problems of unemployment and low wages. Today, while these problems still persist, progress is being made in meeting them through the new weapons of strengthened labor unions and new government services. Cited particularly are the National Labor Relations Board, insuring workers' rights to organize; the Federal Works programs, providing the unemployed with work; the Social Security and State relief programs, providing the unemployed with work; the Social Security and State relief programs; the aid to the unemployed in finding jobs through public employment agencies; and the safeguards against the return to sweatshop wages and hours through the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and new State minimum-wage and maximum-hour laws for women.

Figures are cited showing how women particularly have benefited from these programs. At one time in 1938 about 372,000 women had WPA jobs, providing them with subsistence and in many cases teaching them new skills for use later in private industry. More than three-quarters of a million women were receiving old-age benefits in 1938 as a result of the Social Security Act. Other women, who had become unemployed since January 1937, were receiving unemployment-insurance benefits, and in the summer of 1938 nearly 250,000 mothers or other persons with young children to care for were being paid monthly sums, also under the Social Security program.

The United States Employment Service and its affiliated State agencies in the calendar year 1938 made 856,000 placements of women. Though in some cases more than one temporary job went to one woman, in the great majority of cases each job represented a different woman who was aided through his free employment-agency service.

About 5 million women, the report States, had the protection of minimum-wage laws, Federal and State. Approximately 4 million were covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. State minimum-wage laws applied to approximately 1¼ million women not covered by the Federal act, but less than a million were actually benefiting by such laws because of court action or delays in issuing wage orders.

"With government and organized labor as her allies," the report states, "the woman worker today is in a better position than ever before to win her long struggle for good wages, decent working conditions, equal opportunities with men, a secure income, and the full, happy, and healthy life that is her birthright in America."

Where Does Your Union-Earned Dollar Go—

Did you know that in a recent issue of the Charlotte Labor Journal, approximately seventy ...ess houses or individuals were represented by advertising, seeking your patronage, and that a ...ge number of others frequently use our advertising columns.

Charlotte retailers and distributors are realizing that the Union-Earned Dollar totals five millions or more in a year's time, and it is to your interest to favor those who help make your Labor newspaper possible.

Read Journal Ads Carefully and Profit Thereby.

PATRONIZE THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN THE JOURNAL

Co. Must Restore $100,000 In Back Wages To Workers

CHICAGO.—Thomas O'Mally, regional director of the Wage and Hour division of the United States Department of Labor, announced last Friday the Hump Hairpin Manufacturing Co. of Chicago had agreed to restore more than $100,000 in back wages to about 300 employes.

He said it was the largest restitution case involving a single company since enforcement of the fair labor standards act began Oct. 24, 1938.

Workers will collect an average of $300 apiece, O'Malley said. In one case, $800 will be restored.

Shortly before O'Malley made his announcement, Federal Judge John P. Barnes signed a consent decree ordering the company and its affiliate, the Chain Store Products Corporation, to stop immediately the employment of child labor, to pay not less than 30 cents an hour, and to pay time and a half for overtime in excess of 42 hours a week.

Investigation Asked Of Adv't Appearing Caswell Messenger As to Peonage Laws

(A press dispatch, coming out of Washington, D. C., last week makes interesting reading, if true.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the Department of Justice at Washington to investigate an apparent condition of peonage in the vicinity of Yanceyville, N. C. The NAACP request cited an advertisement which appeared recently in the Yanceyville Caswell Messenger as follows:

"NOTICE—I forbid any one to hire or harbor Herman Miles, colored, during the year 1939. A. P. Dabbs, Route 1, Yanceyville."

The Chapel Hill, N. C., weekly made an investigation in the area covered by the advertisement and says that the insertion of such notices, reminiscent of slavery times, is not uncommon in that area of North Carolina. Although such practice long ago were outlawed by the U. S. Supreme Court, the North Carolina investigator reported that the people in the area ignored this fact and that judges and politicians had not dared to act in a contrary manner. The NAACP urged the Department of Justice to take action under the peonage laws.

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AND THEIR MANY FRIENDS

★ This newspaper has always endeavored to create and maintain good will between employers and employees.

★ The highly competitive conditions of today require more harmonious efforts in every line of endeavor in order to achieve the highest degree of success.

★ Our efforts in this regard are made possible by the firms and individuals advertising in our columns. By their co-operation they prove conclusively that they are interested in the welfare of the working man and that they appreciate his business.

★ In addition to thanking these advertisers for this expression of their good will, we urge every member of Organized Labor and their families to demonstrate their good will as well and favor these firms with their patronage.

★ You are assured of sincere, courteous and reliable service in dealing with these places of business which handle choice selections of dependable merchandise in their respective lines.

THE CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL

GRATITUDE

For starry night and dawn of day,
For winds that in the willows play,
For every Gift that comes my way,
I'm grateful.

For sunshine bright and silvery rain,
For harvest time and ripening grain,
For joy that ever follows pain,
I'm grateful.

For steeple bells that gaily ring,
For homing birds upon the wing,
And love that only worth can bring,
I'm grateful.

For furrowed fields and upturned sod,
For paths that I alone have trod,
For faith that lifts my soul to God,
I'm grateful.

—Alice Witson-Norton in "The Uplift."

Journal Readers Co-operate With Those Who Advertise In It.