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The Charlotte Labor Journal

Endorsed by the N. C. State Federation of Labor

AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

Official Organ of Central Labor Union; Standing for the A. F. L.

12 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE TO NORTH CAROLINA READERS

VOL. XIII—NO. 2

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

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STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER FOREST SHUFORD EXPLAINS N. C. WAR POWERS PROCLAMATION

RALEIGH, MAY 25 — TO AVOID CONFUSION IN THE APPLICATION OF "NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY WAR POWERS PROCLAMATION NO. 1," WHICH PERMITS CERTAIN LIMITED RELAXATIONS IN STATE REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING HOURS OF WORK, STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER FORREST H. SHUFORD TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"This proclamation does five things: (1) It permits girls between 16 and 18 years of age to work as late as 10 o'clock at night. (2) It empowers the Commissioner of Labor to issue permits allowing girls between 16 and 18 to work in essential war services until midnight, if adequate safeguards for protection of the girls are provided. (3) It authorizes him to issue permits for short periods of time in an emergency situation allowing women to work more than 48 hours or more than six days a week, provided proper officials of the army or navy have requested that such work be permitted. (4) It empowers the Commissioner to issue special permits for a maximum of six months allowing men to work more than 56 hours a week when such work is made necessary by a seasonal rush of business. (5) It provides that overtime work resulting from additional hours effected under the proclamation should be paid for at one and one-half times the usual rate of pay.

"This proclamation should in no sense be construed as a general relaxation of the laws governing hours of work, except for the provision allowing girls between 16 and 18 to work as late as 10 o'clock at night. This change was made in order to bring the state law into conformity with the Federal Walsh-Healey (public contracts) Act, in which a similar change had been made.

"I am heartily opposed to working young women late at night, and where possible I believe that older workers should take any shift running as late as 11 or 12 o'clock at night. Special permits for such work will be issued only when it is shown that no other labor is available and that such employment is absolutely vital to the successful prosecution of the war. Even then, permits will be issued only if adequate safeguards are provided for the protection of these young women."

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' PACT RETURNS 94 COAL FIRMS TO PRIVATE CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes directed that the properties of 94 coal companies in Illinois be returned to private operation following an agreement by the International Union, Progressive Mine Workers of America (AFL), that its 40,000 members' will not go on strike against these mines.

The no-strike agreement was signed by President William Green of the AFL and by Lloyd A. Trush, president of the union. Its provisions were accepted by W. C. Gill, president of the Coal Producers Association of Illinois, who took part in the conference with the labor leaders and Secretary Ickes.

These are the first and only coal mines in the country over which the Government has relinquished control. All other unionized mines are still being operated by the Government.

The no-strike pact, accepted by Secretary Ickes, points out that the Progressive Mine Workers Union entered into an agreement with the operators of coal mines where its members are employed before the termination of the old contract (which expired on March 30) that said contract would be extended for 30 days. A second 30-day extension up to May 31 was later agreed upon.

The new understanding provides: 1—That further extensions of the old contract will be made until a new contract has been reached and a permanent settlement arrived at. 2—That any and all increases in wages and any adjustments in working conditions made in the new contract shall be retroactive to April 1, 1943. 3—That the representatives of the coal operators and the Progressive Mine Workers will confer and make every possible effort to agree on a new contract through collective bargaining, said contract to be subject to approval of the National War Labor Board.

15 MILLION JOBLESS AFTER THE WAR IS VISIONED BY MAJOR GENERAL FLEMING

NEW YORK CITY.—Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, estimated here that a \$15,000,000,000 annual postwar outlay for public and private construction will be required to provide employment for about 8,000,000 persons and avoid a postwar depression.

In an address before 350 members of the Sales Executives Club of New York at the Hotel Roosevelt, General Fleming said he based his unofficial estimates on labor potential figures prepared by a Washington economist. This economist's figures point to around 15,000,000 persons without jobs after the armistice, he added.

"Our economist predicts," said General Fleming, "that immediately after the war about 6,000,000 workers will have to be discharged from such industries as aircraft production, shipbuilding and machine building. Another group of industries, now under the wraps of wartime control, will probably add an additional 1,000,000 workers leaving a net loss in manufacturing of 5,000,000.

"In addition, it would seem that transportation will have to discharge about 400,000 workers. Two million will lose their jobs in government service—which probably will occasion considerable rejoining on the part of the taxpayers. Assuming 11,000,000 men in the armed forces, this economist thinks that perhaps 7,500,000 will be discharged at once, leaving 3,500,000 under arms somewhat longer for police duty in various part of the world."

Of the 15,000,000 thus estimated, General Fleming assumed that 5,000,000 will retire from the labor market, including women who will return to homemaking. He also assumed that 2,000,000 of the less physically fit will be carried as permanently unemployed, that 2,000,000 will return to agriculture, that 1,000,000 will get jobs in service and finance, that another 1,000,000 will find employment as servants or become self-employed, and that trade will absorb 2,000,000.

How the Axis Might Bomb Our Cities



Air routes Nazi and Japanese bombers might take to strike at our war industry centers are illustrated in the above map. The methods by which such raids could be carried out are described in *Get Ready To Be Bombed*, an important new article by OCD Director James M. Landis.

MONROE KAPLAN TELLS A FANTASTIC TALE OF DRIVE ON TO "STOP ROOSEVELT"

WASHINGTON.—Probably one of the great liars of the world is John P. Monroe, alias Monroe Kaplan, principal figure in goings-on at the "Big Red House on R Street," rendezvous for lobbyists and war contractors who dined and wined some of the great and near-great of Washington, including Secretary Knox and other big-wigs.

Among the guests were generals, cabinet members, officers and members of Congress, many of whom have since been busy explaining how they happened to be mixed up with people of questionable reputation.

Monroe is a glib talker and as slick a promoter as Washington has seen in many days. He has told many Maunhausen-like tales, the latest of which he related to a reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In a copyrighted article, the Post-Dispatch said this week that Monroe, in a four-hour interview, insisted the people at the R Street house are not interested in war contracts or other money-making schemes, but "are a small but potent coalition of wealthy Republicans and insurgent Democrats who are determined to defeat President Roosevelt for a fourth term."

Monroe was quoted as boasting of having obtained large contributions from wealthy publishers in New York and Chicago, an automobile manufacturer and others who hate that so-and-so in the White House.

One publisher, Monroe was reported to have said, was so anxious to help out that he literally forced Monroe to take \$5,000.

"Monroe," the article asserted, "indicated that certain newspaper executives and columnist fighting the administration have been his guests at gatherings devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the strategy necessary to beat Roosevelt."

Of course, this yarn does not jibe with other stories related by Monroe, but, apparently, he succeeded in talking himself out of punishment by the House Military Affairs Committee for refusing to testify when called as a witness. Chairman A. J. May (Dem., Ky.) a few days ago was threatening all sorts of dire things, but is now singing a different tune, questioning whether the committee has the power to cite Monroe for contempt.

The impression grows in Washington that the committee intends to soft-pedal the R Street scandal. It seems more interested in forging shackles for workers than in exposing crooked lobbyists.

The committee has promised to respond to a demand by the Louisiana delegation that it probe the charges by a radio commentator that a Louisiana Congressman was hoping to "split the swag" in a deal that Monroe is engineering. The commentator didn't name the Congressman and therefore never member of the delegation feels he is under a cloud. Hence the demand that the committee go to the bottom of the charge.

GREED AND DEATH

Ernie Pyle, syndicated columnist, now in Tunis, (according to Space and Time, April 12) found that a certain American Oil company which supplies our armed forces delivered watered gas. Pyle "named the colonel who damned the oil companies. He even gave the names of men who were blown up and killed because their motors wouldn't run. But the oil companies didn't like this. They went forthwith to the War Department and lodged an utterly unpublicized objection to Pyle's writings. The result was that reporter Pyle was withdrawn from the papers for a few days." Pyle did not name the oil company, or if he did, the Scripps-Howard press, World-Telegram, etc., suppressed it. These papers suppress or whitewash U. S. Steel, Anaconda, Standard Oil, Aluminum Corp., Carnegie-Illinois, Western Cartridge, and other advertisers caught sabotaging war effort; they play up Rickenbacker, Pegler, and other baseless anti-labor smearers.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS PLEDGE "NO STRIKE"

WASHINGTON.—Solid Fuels Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes announced that steps have been taken to terminate Government control and operation of certain bituminous coal mines in the State of Illinois. The mines are those which have a contract with the International Union of Progressive Mine Workers of America, AFL affiliate. They produce in excess of 10,000,000 tons annually.

The release is upon representation of both the miners and the operators that these mines are running under an existent contract voluntarily entered into between workers and owners, and further implemented by a new "no-strike" pledge of the Progressive Mine Workers and a commitment not to engage in a proselyting campaign as a result of the release from Federal custody.

"The Three Drips"



—Courtesy The Philco Corporation. Released by WPB Labor Press Service.

MACHINISTS MAKE KNIVES FOR MARINES

Jungle fighters of the U. S. Marine Corps need knives and throughout America people are turning in hunting knives for duty with the Marines. But the demand for these knives outstrips the supply.

That gave San Diego, California, District Lodge No. 50, International Association of Machinists, (A. F. of L.) an idea and they're carrying it out. They are going to see that the Marines have the knives they need.

Bob Cowie, financial secretary of Balboa Local No. 1370, I. A. M., started the idea. Knives are a hobby with him. His brothers in the local took it up officially and then the entire lodge joined the movement.

Given 10 tons of scrap steel, the Machinists are going to furnish the Marines with 10,000 of the wickedest all-purpose combat knives in use on any front. The Machinists have bought and installed an 1100-pound drop forging die in a Los Angeles shop at a cost of almost \$700. They are collecting spring steel—the leaves of scrapped passenger car springs and have bought black walnut for 1,000 knife handles.

During spare time they are grinding, polishing and stoning the blades and are set to deliver at least 500 knives to the Marine Corps raiders at Camp Elliott within the next six weeks. Only the necessity of collecting enough passenger car spring leaves prevents their going into full-scale production with a "run" of 1,000 to 1,500 blades at once.

The idea originated a couple of months ago and the Machinists expected to spend about \$8,000 of the union's money before the job is completed. The knives they are making would cost from \$10 to \$15 on the retail market, and the Machinists claim to be the only outfit in the country engaged in such a project.

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