

Labor Is On the Job For Victory

The ONLY REALLY INDEPENDENT WEEKLY in Mecklenburg County PRINTED AND COMPILED IN CHARLOTTE AND FOR A WEEKLY ITS READERS REPRESENT THE LARGEST BUYING POWER in Charlotte MECKLENBURG COUNTY IN ITS ENTIRETY



The Charlotte Labor Journal

Endorsed by the N. C. State Federation of Labor

AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

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12 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE TO NORTH CAROLINA READERS

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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1943

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

\$2.00 Per Year

Governor Would Give Women And Children Longer Hours; More Work For The Duration

RALEIGH, July 28.—Governor Broughton will ask the Council of State next week for authority to proclaim additional changes in the state's labor laws.

The modifications, prepared by Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford and the State Labor Advisory committee, are intended to be of temporary duration to help relieve the serious man-power shortage.

Shuford said the changes would: Permit adult women to work as much as 10 hours a day, but no more than 48 hours a week. Shuford said that in practice this modification would mean that women workers would be able to do their week's work of 48 hours in five days, instead of having to work a few hours on Saturday morning.

Permit minors 16 and 17 years of age to work a full 10-hour shift in a plant which operates such a shift. This provision also would enable a minor employed in a plant to perform his or her week's work in five days.

Permit minors 14 and 15 years of age to work as late as 9 p.m. Shuford said that since the great majority of employed minors 16 and 17 years of age were working in manufacturing industries and were not available for work in service establishments, the change would make it possible for minors 14 and 15 years of age to do a full day's work in restaurants, grocery stores, drugstores and other types of nonmanufacturing and service establishments. However, the limitation of the work week to 40 hours and of the work day to eight hours for such minors and the limitations preventing their working during school hours would remain in force.

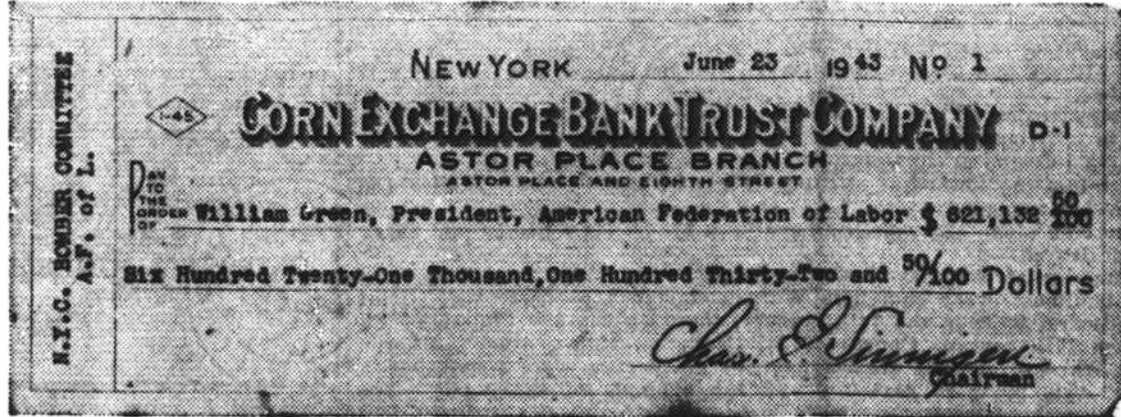
Permit girls from 14 to 18 years of age to deliver newspapers on established routes, provided the publishers deliver the papers to the carriers at their homes, and provided certain requirements protecting the health and welfare of the girls be met to the satisfaction of the labor commissioner.

Give the commissioner of labor authority to issue permits allowing male minors between 16 and 18 years of age to work in plants at types of work, under working conditions and for such hours of work, as may be helpful to the war effort. This modification, Shuford said would permit him to deal with situations where a severe manpower shortage necessitates temporary departures from the general rules governing the work of male minors.

Minors employed in excess of nine hours in any one day would be paid not less than one and a half times the usual compensation an hour for such work.

On the advisory committee are Shuford, Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner of charities and public welfare; Dr. G. M. Cooper, assistant state health officer; William H. Ruffin, secretary of the Erwin mills; Frank Daniels, general manager of the Ra-

Huge AFL War Bond Drive



THIS CHECK REPRESENTS PROCEEDS OF SPECIAL WAR BOND SALE IN NEW YORK, THE MONEY TO GO FOR PURCHASE OF TWO FLYING FORTRESSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—AFL President William Green launched a nation-wide campaign for the purchase of 500 million dollars worth of War Bonds by the six million members of the American Federation of Labor between now and Labor Day.

In a "Labor For Victory" program broadcast from coast to coast over NBC, Mr. Green called upon central labor unions and State Federations of Labor in 850 principal cities to organize the special War Bond drive as a climax to this year's Labor Day celebrations.

Funds raised in the drive will be earmarked, by arrangement with the Treasury Department, for the purchase of various types of war equipment which will be inscribed with the name of the sponsoring union.

As an example, Mr. Green pointed out that \$600,000 recently raised in a special War Bond Drive in New York City will go for the purchase of two Flying Fortresses—one to be named the "Spirit of the A. F. of L." and the other to be named after the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

Stressing the need for increased War Bond purchases, Mr. Green said: "The spectacular new offensives in Sicily and the Solomon Islands bode well for victory, but we cannot win these battles unless our men are supplied with enough planes, tanks, ships and guns."

In many cases, Mr. Green announced, the war equipment purchased with funds raised by the AFL will be displayed in the various cities in connection with Labor Day celebrations. He added:

"When the people of our country get an opportunity to see what their savings are buying, they derive a sense of participation in the war effort which will spur them on to greater sacrifices in the future."

In the same program, Mr. Green interviewed

Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, President of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, who pledged that women war workers and the wives of war workers will participate whole-heartedly in the drive to sell War Bonds.

"Let me tell you about one of our members who is a typical example," Mrs. Lowe said. "Her husband is a union worker, her oldest son was called into the Army. She has two other children going to high school. This woman decided she was going to do her bit to help win the war and bring her son safely home. So she took a job. And every penny she makes goes for War Bonds. Of course, she still does her own work at home, with some help from the children. That is just one case, but we have a long list of other women like her—women who have courageously changed their whole way of life in order to speed the day of victory."

Stressing the handicap of higher prices, especially for food, Mrs. Lowe said:

"Most people who write about economics don't seem to realize that wages have not gone up in the same proportion as prices. They forget that almost every family has lost a breadwinner to the armed forces. That means that the women are forced to make strict economies. They've cut out not only luxuries but many comforts which were formerly considered essential to the American way of life. Frequently I run across families who are doing without things they need—and need badly—in order to save money for bonds."

In answering the question, "What is the best way for a family to determine how much of their income they can safely invest in bonds?" Mrs. Lowe said, "The best way is a family round-table conference, at which a budget of indispensable family expenses can be worked out. Then I'd figure the difference between income and expenses and put the bulk of it in War Bonds."

leigh News and Observer; C. A. Fink, president of the State Federation of Labor; and E. L. Sandefur, state director of the CIO.

Sign of The Times?

The German occupation forces have "ceased quarrying" for large stone blocks in the southern provinces of Norway, the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said in an article reported to the OWI. The Germans had intended using the stone for victory monuments, the article said.

The color of red symbolizes dynamic strength; yellow makes for gayety and blue stands for a soothing effect.

SMALL BUSINESS IN STEEL INDUSTRY IS HELPFUL WITH MONEY VOTED BY CONGRESS

Tucked away among the billions of dollars appropriated by Congress before it adjourned for the summer is a small sum of \$2,000,000 that is going to worry the big steel boys more than a little before it is all spent. Twenty-six states are particularly interested in the spending of that money, for that is the number of states with iron ore deposits which are today considered worth development.

Congress wants the Bureau of Mines to get the truth about these deposits and, where advisable, to start local small iron and steel industries by first setting up a few pilot plants to test out the ores, processes and to get certain engineering data.

This \$2,000,000 fund may be the beginning of the end of "Pittsburgh plus," the basis of the price control over steel set up by the big steel interests. It is incidentally a boost for the sponge iron process, which has recently been developed to a point where small plants, requiring comparatively small investment, can be built near the mines to produce iron and steel in competition with the biggest steel plants in existence.

Because a shortage of steel interferes seriously with the building of ships, airplanes, tanks, and munitions, as well as for railroads, electric power plants and other war needs on the home front, Congress started an investigation a little over a year ago to see what could be done about it. John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL, was the first

witness called by the Steel Shortage Investigating Committee, headed by Representative Frank W. Boykin, of Alabama.

The solution agreed upon was what is referred to as the "decentralization of the steel industry." That is to set up small plants near the mines and in certain areas whose local industries are retarded by the high freight cost on steel shipped in from the big steel Board, R. F. C., and other war agencies through its dollar-a-year men.

Governors and industrialists in states with iron ore and fuel resources urged this move. They want their states to have a fair chance to develop and offer its labor a diversity of jobs. They would employ their native iron ores by processing it into steel independent of Big Steel. Among the states which pledged themselves to help relieve the steel shortage situation and began spending time and money were California, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Washington, and Connecticut.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE IS \$23.55 SAYS N. C. SURVEY

RALEIGH, July 26.—The average weekly wage of 239,590 employes of North Carolina manufacturing, commercial, service and mining companies during June was \$23.53 and the average hourly wage was 50 cents.

The State Labor department in announcing the figures said the average work week was 400.5 hours, and that hourly wages in the manufacturing industries was about 10.5 cents higher than in the other groups surveyed.

The highest wage, averaging 85.3 cents an hour, was paid to 647 employes in the Printing and Publishing industry. Hourly wages in other industries were: Pulp mills, 84.2 cents; full-fashioned hosiery, 72.1; tobacco products, 70.9; woolen mills, 63.3; rayon, 60.8; cotton textile, 56.6; and furniture, 53.5. The survey included 1,434 establishments.

S. C. MAGISTRATE DISMISSES "WORK-OR-FIGHT" CHARGE; SAYS ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 25—Magistrate John L. Lancaster dismissed the cases of two defendants Saturday charged with violating the state's new "work or fight" law and voiced the opinion that the act was unconstitutional. "Some of the members of the Legislature who passed this law would look far better in the uniform of their country than in the halls of the Statehouse passing such acts as this," the magistrate said.

Cases were dismissed against Jim Leister and Bucky Painter, former employes of the Fairmont mill in Spartanburg county.

Testimony disclosed that both defendants are veterans of the First World War and both have been employed in some capacity for more than 40 years. Painter, who said he saw overseas service with the Army in the last war, was identified as president of local No. 2135 at Fairmont. He said he was dismissed last April for lending aid to a strike at the plant and had not yet been put back to work despite a National Labor Relations board request. With the exception of the time spent in the Army, he said, he had been employed at Fairmont since 1911.

Leister said he served overseas with the merchant marine in the last war and had been employed in textile mills of Spartanburg county for 40 years. An employe of Fairmont since 1929, he said his job was "thrown out the window" in a consolidation of jobs some time ago, and that he is now drawing unemployment compensation.

The two men originally were charged with vagrancy in a warrant sworn out by an officer of Sheriff Sam M. Henry's staff but the charges subsequently were amended to charge violation of the work or fight law enacted by the 1943 Legislature.

John G. Galbraith of Spartanburg appeared as counsel for the defendants. He was employed by the State Federation of Labor.

EVERY-MAN-IN THE UNION SHOULD PULL OWN WEIGHT

Here is a Detroit receipt for every union man to 'pull his own weight' in the union:

1. Live out the principles of sound trade unionism. Fight for the right wherever you are. Start with yourself in the home and the shop. See what you can contribute.
2. Build teamwork in the union and the plant. Remember friction among men is a worse slower-down than friction in machines.
3. One cool head can avert a crisis. When tempers get hot, concentrate on what's right, not on who's right.
4. Inspire such a spirit in labor that it will have the moral authority to call upon all interests to unite and win. Selfishness is the arch-saboteur of national strength.
5. Build and back leadership that will fight for those moral standards of honesty and unselfishness which are one sure foundation for a new world.

LABOR'S WORLD ENEMY NO. 2 BITES THE DUST

Look to the enemies of Labor and you'll see the enemies of mankind.

The first thing Signor Mussolini did when he marched on Rome WAS TO DISOLVE THE LABOR UNIONS.

Tyranny and dictatorship can never exist where Labor Unions exist. One cancels out the other — and Mussolini knew that in 1922—therefore, he cancelled out the Labor Unions.

Hitler followed him in 1933—THE FIRST THING HITLER DID WAS DESTROY THE LABOR UNIONS.

Now Mussolini bites the dust, and you'll eventually see the symbol of liberalism and freedom return—Labor Unions. Labor Unions can not exist under dictatorship—they can only exist under free and liberal governments.

Those are the hard proven facts—let Pegler, Hans Kaltenborn and others make what they will out of it.—H. L. G.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Young America Saves Tires and Gasoline

