

Labor Is "Producing For Attack"

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



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.

13 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE TO NORTH CAROLINA READERS

VOL. XIII—No. 24

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

\$2.00 Per Year

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL RALLY TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 6 AT THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Announcement comes from OPA district headquarters that on Saturday, November 6th, John T. Burke, of the National Office of the American Federation of Labor, will speak at the County Courthouse. This is the culmination of much speculation and discussion of the Price Control question, also having a bearing upon rationing, in an effort to work out a plan of co-operation along these lines.

The Observer story on Tuesday morning regarding the rally planned for November 6th, follows:

The movement to take some kind of drastic action designed to keep prices of foods and other essential products from skyrocketing was launched by the District Labor Advisory Board of OPA. This board is made up of members from the organized labor groups in this territory, and members of the group, speaking for their union companions, have expressed dissatisfaction with the government efforts thus far to keep prices down.

While the labor committee moved for better co-ordinated and more effective price control work, members of the Mecklenburg county price panel, a unit of the county rationing headquarters, were reported vitally concerned also with the importance of a drive against the food price situation.

Members of the OPA Labor Advisory Board are J. A. Moore, of the Central Labor Union; H. G. Fisher, secretary of the North Carolina Federation of Labor; H. A. Stalls, and Howard L. Beatty, representatives of the International Typographical Union; W. H. Holmes of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; T. V. Griswold of the Brotherhood of

Railroad Trainmen, and G. A. Link of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Members of the group, in commenting on the movement to keep prices down, said that in spite of apparently concentrated efforts to achieve such a result, the prices still seem to go up, and that something must be done, at all costs, to protect the millions of persons with static incomes.

The man with a set wage or salary is at the mercy of the forces which are responsible for the increases in prices, it was explained. The committee members said that the labor union workers might be able to get along on their salaries as a means of helping win the war, but that they were emphatic in their demands for protection from rising prices.

J. J. Kilroy, organization official of the Charlotte OPA, recently wrote Mr. Burke in Washington confirming the speaking date in Charlotte for Saturday morning, November 6, at 10:15 o'clock. Mr. Kilroy explained that the plans call for a mass meeting of consumers, and labor representatives, and anyone interested in the price control situation.

The labor committee group said that any plans they may have for launching an all out drive against high prices will await consultations

TEXTILE INDUSTRY PAY RATES FOR KEY JOBS IN SOUTHEAST ANNOUNCED BY LABOR BOARD

ATLANTA.—Region-wide approvable wage rates for key jobs in Southeast's textile industry have been announced by the Fourth Regional War Labor Board (WLB).

Chairman M. T. Van Hecke said the pay levels, with a base of 42½ cents an hour for common labor, provided guides for handling wage adjustment applications. They are not compulsory rates and WLB approval must be obtained before they can be adopted.

Van Meeke said pay above the approved rates will be considered stabilized and cannot be increased except to correct substandards of living; meet the cost of living formula or in rare cases, the critical needs of war production; and to maintain traditional wage differentials between job classifications.

Southeastern Board labor members have declared their intention to ask review of the textile rates by the national WLB.

Approvable rates for key textile jobs include:

Common labor	52.5
Firemen	43.0
Battery hands	43.5
Watchman	44.0
Bailing press operators	43.5

Picker tenders	44.0
Creelers	43.5
Trimmers and Inspectors	44.0
Spooler tenders	45.0
Winder tenders	45.5
Spinners	46.0
Warper tenders	47.5
Twister doffers	45.0
Twister tenders	45.0
Spinning doffers	50.0
Slubber tenders	52.5
Slasher tenders	50.0
Carpenters	55.0
Weavers, automatic	55.0
Weavers, plain	55.0
Mechanics	55.0
Weavers, dobby	57.5
Card grinders and fixers	57.5
Warp tiers	57.5
Electricians	60.0
Loom fixers	67.5

"LET'S GO U.S.A.—KEEP 'EM FLYING"

with Mr. Burke, who is a representative of the National Office of the American Federation of Labor in Washington.

Va.-Carolinas Typo. Conference Meets In Charlotte On November 27th

It was decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the Virginia-Carolina Typographical Union held in Charlotte last Sunday that a meeting of the Conference was advisable, due to conditions that may arise after "hostilities," and to plan for the future. November 27-28 was set as Conference dates. In a joint statement given out after the meeting by Ohmer S. Trigg of Greensboro, president of the conference for the three states, Howard L. Beatty of Charlotte, vice president, and Thomas Crenshaw of Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, it was stated that the convention would be "strictly streamlined."

While an attractive program will feature the meeting, the banquet and social functions will be eliminated. The Journal will have more information as to the plans of the conference which it will publish at a later date.

Private Home Building Boom After The War

CHICAGO — Private building will take its place among the top job-creating industries after the war by producing a minimum of a million homes a year, the American Builder, a trade publication, predicts.

The magazine said the minimum building requirements "would indicate employment for two million men a year." Pointing out that the average dwelling built in 1941 cost \$3,980, the magazine stated, "It is assured that the postwar market will start at about the same average figure, so that a million homes would create a \$4,000,000,000 market."

I. T. U. Auxiliary Met Monday With Mrs. L. A. Hearn

The Woman's Auxiliary, No. 107, of Charlotte Typographical Union No. 338, met Monday night of this week with Mrs. Lamont A. Hearn, 329 Tranquil Avenue. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Hugh M. Sykes, president. Much business was transacted and refreshments served. The ladies will soon be getting ready for their Christmas activities, preparing baskets, etc.

C. R. AUSTIN IS IMPROVING

The many friends of C. R. Austin, well known in labor and church circles in Charlotte, will be glad to learn that his condition is much improved. He suffered a stroke Tuesday a week ago and has been confined at Memorial Hospital since that time.

A member of Typographical Union, 338, of long standing, he has been on the retired list for some time, but has been doing religious meetings and convention reporting for some time for both of our dailies, and his work has been of a high type.

His many friends wish for him a speedy recovery.

The fellow who said people get what they pay for should try buying a steak.

LABOR FIGHTS ON ALL FRONTS

UNION MEMBERS MUST COME FORWARD FOR THE WAR FUND

Labor has put three armies into the struggle against fascism and tyranny.

The first, the fighting army, is made up of our sons, and brothers and husbands.

The second, the production army, works around the clock, around the calendar, supplying the weapons for the men of the armed forces.

The third army is a different kind of army. It stays on the job and tends to the machines, but it also fights by GIVING.

The third army encourages our soldiers, sailors and marines and merchant seamen; it feeds and clothes and cares for the wants of our allies. And to the once free workers of the occupied countries, to men and women in prison camps, to bold guerilla fighters and underground fighters and workers behind the enemy's lines, it extends the hand of brotherhood.

Fighting, producing, giving, more than six million members of THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR are in the forefront of this fight for democracy and decency.

The A. F. of L. is a party to an agreement with several hundred Chest cities across our country. This agreement is with respect to UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND COMMUNITY CHESTS COUNCILS, Inc. In our own city of Charlotte, Mr. J. A. Moore, of the A. F. of L. is our representative on this body of men representing every walk of religious, commercial and academic life in our community.

North Carolina Labor has made a most remarkable record during this emergency in our country's history—and that record must not be blemished in any way where the cause of liberty is the issue.

This National War Fund drive and the Community Chest is in the cause of Liberty as much as any important job. The greater the sacrifice the greater the satisfaction that a job has been well done. Let us of the A. F. of L. be among the first to meet this obligation to our conscience. Get your contribution in early. When you are called upon, please bear in mind that the worker is a volunteer, that he or she is doing a job in addition to their regularly appointed duties or businesses—they may be coming from a hard day's work, so give them every courtesy, give them your pledge to this great necessary fund and let the worker get on their way to another call. Give from the heart, cheerfully, and know that every dollar is a further contribution to the final burial of those forces of darkness which mean to enslave the workers.

LET US GO OVER THE TOP FOR THE FUND.

NAME AND ACCOUNT NUMBER EACH EMPLOYEE MUST APPEAR SOCIAL SEC. PAYROLL REPORT

More than 1,648,315 social security account numbers had been issued to workers in the State of North Carolina before July 1, 1943. A year prior to that date 1,460,318 had been issued to North Carolina workers—an increase of 187,997. Figures are not yet available for the third quarter of 1943, but many persons, in this section, who never before held jobs covered by the Social Security Act found employment in business or industry during the past three months.

Lone T. Proctor, manager of the Charlotte office of the Social Security Board, calls attention to the fact that employers in preparing their next quarterly payroll report must include the name and account number of each new employee, in addition to the wage data about their other employees.

Each individual worker has a separate ledger sheet, upon which his earnings are credited. His wage record is made up of "wage items"—each item an amount of wages paid to him during a 3-month period. This wage item is taken from the report which the employer makes to the Federal Government every 3 months, as required by law. On his report, the employer lists the name of each employee, his social security account number, and the amount of wages paid him. If a person receives wages from three employers during a 3-month period, there will be three wage items for that quarter to be recorded in his account. If he works for only one employer, there will be only one wage item for him for the 3-month period.

THE RIGHT TO DISSENT

By RUTH TAYLOR

There is a war story going the rounds about the Cockney soldier who, when one of those annoying people who ask questions queried him as to his reasons for fighting, replied: "We're fighting the war to keep the most important right an Englishman has—the right to be against the government."

The right to dissent is the most important freedom guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, for upon it hang all our other freedoms. All of our rights are rights to disagree. Freedom of religion, freedom from unwarranted search and seizure, of trial by jury—what are they but freedoms to dissent from the majority opinion?

Some of the decisions of the Supreme Court which are most remembered are those dissenting opinions of the Great Dissenter, Justice Holmes, who in his non-assenting opinions represented the liberal leaven of thought of his day.

However, only as we fulfill our responsibilities do we entitle ourselves to the right to dissent. Only free men can afford to disagree because only free men can be trusted to observe the rights of others and the formalities of orderly intercourse.

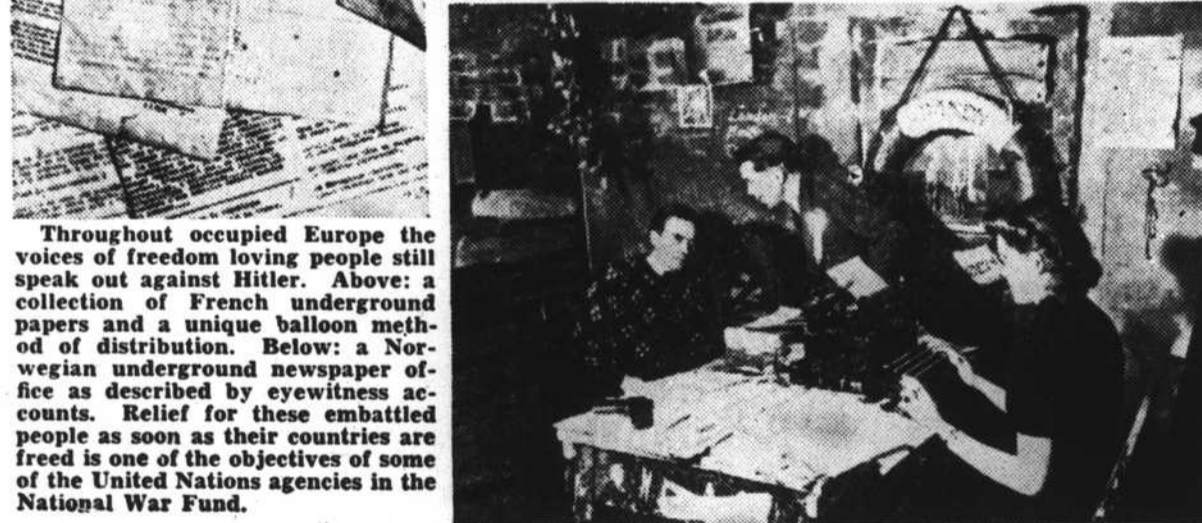
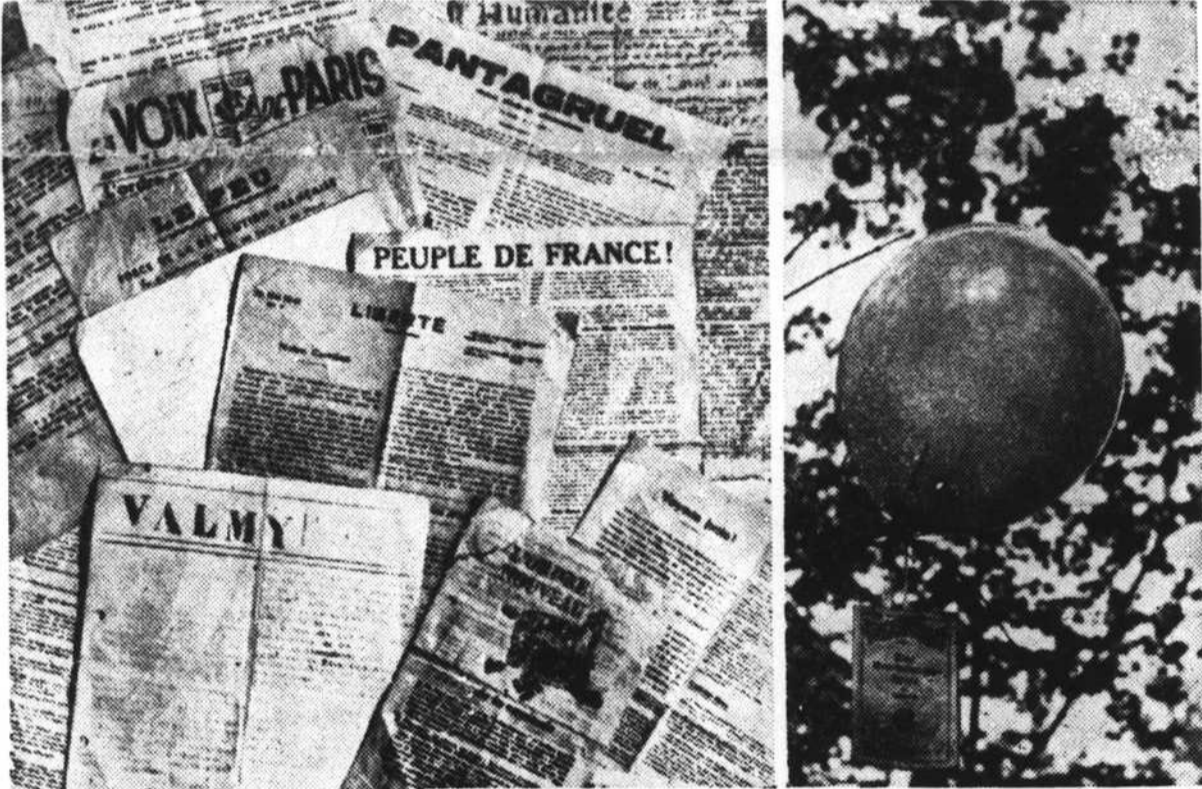
Where there is danger in dissent is when it becomes dictatorial. Hitler's Brown Shirts parading the streets of Munich, decrying everything and everyone, were unimportant and rather ridiculous until they began to turn their dissent into demands and to try to stifle that very freedom which had been their own safeguard. Dictatorial dissent is a peril to any government. Such is the dissent of a highly organized minority, of a pressure group which holds out for special privilege.

Today we fight for the right to disagree. We fight for the right of free men to be against the person or thing in which they do not believe—and to express that difference in speech and orderly action. We fight also for their right to stand by the things in which they do believe. We remember the words of Wilson "The seed of revolution is repression."

In planning for the future to come the war is over, let us keep this right to dissent well in mind, realizing all that it implies and remembering always that the Bill of Rights is but the Amendment to the constitution of Responsibilities.

So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our Labor Movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which otherwise, is invincible.—Samuel Gompers.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.



Throughout occupied Europe the voices of freedom loving people still speak out against Hitler. Above: a collection of French underground papers and a unique balloon method of distribution. Below: a Norwegian underground newspaper office as described by eyewitness accounts. Relief for these embattled people as soon as their countries are freed is one of the objectives of some of the United Nations agencies in the National War Fund.

A. F. of L. MEMBERS GIVE DOUBLE—THIS IS THE CAUSE

GENERAL

1. War Prisoners' Aid
2. United China Relief
3. U. S. O.
4. Greek War Relief
5. Russian War Relief
6. French Relief Fund
7. Belgian Relief Fund
8. Norwegian Relief Fund
9. Polish War Relief
10. Queen Wilhelmina Fund
11. British War Relief
12. United Seamen's Service
13. Czechoslovak Relief Fund
14. United Yugoslav Relief Fund
15. Refugee Relief Trustees
16. U. S. Comm. for Care of European Children
17. Friends of Luxembourg

LOCAL

1. Charlotte Day Nursery (White)
2. Charlotte Day Nursery (Colored)
3. Children's Service Bureau
4. Enlisted Men's Club
5. Family Service Ass'n
6. Girl Scout Council
7. Mecklenburg County Ass'n for Blind
8. Student Aid Program (White)
9. Mental Hygiene Clinic
10. Student Aid Program (Colored)
11. Both Administered by Family Service Ass'n
12. Salvation Army Includes: Red Shield Clubs, Men's Transient Lodge, Women's Home, Social and Religious Work.
13. Traveler's Aid Society
14. Y.M.C.A. (Central)
15. Y.M.C.A. (Colored)
16. Y.W.C.A. (Central)
17. Y.W.C.A. (Colored)

WAR AND COMMUNITY CHEST

Minimum Goal \$373,226.99
Of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County