

Back Up The Boys On The Battlefield

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

13 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE TO NORTH CAROLINA READERS

Endorsed by the N. C. State Federation of Labor

AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

\$2.00 Per Year

CHARLOTTE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PROVIDES CHRISTMAS FOR ALL ITS MEMBERS IN ARMED FORCES AND WIDOWS OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Officers and committee reports and routine business occupied the attention of the members at the December meeting of Charlotte Typographical Union No. 338 Sunday afternoon. All reports submitted showed that satisfactory progress is being made along all lines of endeavor in which this local is interested.

Howard L. Beatty, newly-elected president of the Virginia-Carolinas Typographical Conference, which held its annual meeting in Charlotte two weeks ago, told something of the ideals and accomplishments of that organization, dwelling at some length upon the entertainment features of the meeting, which was upon an abbreviated scale, but which nevertheless seemed to be satisfactory to the delegates and visitors. "The entertainment cost less than \$50," said Mr. Beatty, "which shows that small locals can entertain the Conference without placing a severe strain upon the treasury."

The committee, appointed at a previous meeting to negotiate a new wage scale with the commercial shops of the city, reported that a satisfactory agreement had been reached, and the local, by a secret ballot, voted to accept the committee's report. The new scale calls for a substantial increase in wages, together with paid vacations each summer.

The committee appointed previously to provide for suitable Christmas presents for all members in the armed service, reported that this

matter had been taken care of. The local also voted to remember all widows of deceased members with Christmas remembrances as has been the custom in former years. Corporal Larkin of Camp Sutton, Monroe, native of Louisville, Ky., but who at the time of his entry into the service, was working at the trade in the Chicago area, was present and spoke, much to the edification of the boys present, telling of some of his experiences, dwelling more particularly upon his year's stay in Alaska. He spoke optimistically of the future of the International Typographical Union and plead for a larger representation from the South in that international organization and for a greater degree of co-operation and harmony within its ranks in the better days that lie ahead when this cruel war shall end and peace shall come again to a troubled world.

The attendance Sunday was the smallest in several months. Vice-President Claude L. Albee presided in place of President C. J. Pridgen who was "under the weather." Secretaries Burgess and Beatty were at their posts of duty as usual.

Manager Of Social Security Board Office Explains Relation Of Social Security Account Number To Payments Of Benefits

Although it has been more than eight years since the first social security cards were issued, and although nearly 67,000,000 persons in the United States have obtained these account number cards, many people do not understand why this social security account number is so important. This statement was made today by Lone T. Proctor, manager of the Charlotte office of the Social Security Board, who explained that the number which appears on the worker's social security card also appears on the individual account that is kept for him by the Social Security Board. This card with the holder's name and number will identify his account which he or his survivors get ready to claim benefits.

The amount of benefits paid depends upon the wages credited to the Social Security account of the wage earner concerned. That is why each account must show all of the credits to which the wage earner is entitled. The matter of keeping a worker's social security account straight depends not only upon the bookkeeping that is done by the employer and by the Government, but it also depends upon the use that the worker himself makes of his social security account number. If he fails to show this number to each employer for whom he works, he might eventually lose some of the benefits to which he is entitled. For unless the employer knows the number, he can not include it in his wage report to the Government.

Each wage earner's account is set up and kept for him by the Social Security Board which also will handle his claim for benefits when the time comes. The Social Security Board receives the wage records from the Bureau of Internal Revenue which in turn received them from the employer. Every quarter—that is, four times a year—the employer furnishes a complete record showing the name, social security number, and amount of wages paid to each person on the payroll at any time during the three months for which he is reporting (no matter how short a time the man worked or how little pay he received). The employer's report shows also how much he deducted from each man's pay, for social security taxes, and how much payroll tax the employer himself pays.

These wage and tax reports are collected and audited by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The audit shows whether or not the wages the employer reports and the tax money he turns in agree. Then the wage reports go to the Social Security Board, where the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance credits each item of wages to the social security account of the workers who received that pay.

When a person applies for a social security account card, he should give all the information about himself called for on the application blank. This will make it possible for the Social Security Board to identify the wage earner and his account after years have passed. Then the workers should

STRIKE SET FOR 12:00 NOON SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1944

November 8, 1943

TO UNION OFFICERS AND THEIR MEMBERS: Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Attached is notice of strike of union employees in the Railroad Department, International Correspondence Schools, in the United States and Canada. We respectfully request that you give this Union Labor movement as much publicity as possible.

Cordially and fraternally yours,
G. E. HOUSEHOLDER,
Committee Chairman,
Member Lodge No. 348, Sheet Metal Workers International Association,
1920 Chicago Avenue,
Knoxville 17, Tennessee.

TO ALL LABOR UNIONS:

The Committee Chairman, representing the Special Service men employed in the Railroad Department, International Correspondence Schools in the United States and Canada has announced that a Strike will become effective at 12:00 noon, Saturday, January 15, 1944.

The Committee Chairman holds authorizations, signed by the majority of employees, working as Special Service men, in I. C. S. Railroad Department, covering the United States and Canada. These employees represented belong to the following Labor Unions:

- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
- Order of Railway Conductors
- Switchmen's Union of North America (A. F. of L.)
- International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.)
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.)
- Sheet Metal Workers International Association (A. F. of L.)
- International Federation of Technical Engineers (A. F. of L.)

For some time the Executive Officers of the International Correspondence Schools have shown discrimination against the union railroad men in their Railroad Department and favoritism towards their Industrial Department non-union local Representatives.

These Executives were, on September 18, 1942, asked to enter into negotiations and sign a collective bargaining agreement, with maintenance of Union Membership clause, but have refused to negotiate and sign any agreement after nearly fourteen months of "stalling."

We are of the opinion, the Executives of I. C. S. are now using "freeze out" and "lock out" methods of getting rid of their union railroad men and are arranging to abolish their Railroad Department, and turn this Special Service work on railroads over to inexperienced and untrained "cheap help," which is non-union and anti-union.

The International Correspondence Schools have approximately 3,000 employees and we have been informed about 95 per cent are non-union and only 5 per cent union.

In this strike we are asking the moral and economic support of all Labor Union Officers and Members, in demanding union services. We recommend to union men who now have courses that beginning January 15, 1944, they refuse to send in lessons or pay monthly tuition fees until this matter is settled satisfactorily to those railroad men in the Railroad Department, I. C. S., who have thus been compelled to strike because of unfair treatment and unfair labor practices.

G. E. HOUSEHOLDER,
Committee Chairman,
Sheet Metal Workers International Assn.,
Member, Lodge 348,
1920 Chicago Avenue,
Knoxville 17, Tennessee.
November 8, 1943.

DANGER IN THE CATCH-PHASE—"FREE ENTERPRISE"

Several weeks ago, one of the richest men in the world, Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun and New York PM, in an address before a Chicago American Legion Post on the outlook in the post-war era, spoke some words of warning which all thoughtful citizens, especially those in positions of responsibility, should ponder over.

Mr. Field frankly said that the transition period after the war might be a "very tragic period," unless some of the war-time controls such as forms of rationing and material priorities be continued. He said it would be "utterly fatal" to suddenly throw them out, but it would be necessary to continue them "until such a time as consumer goods can be produced in sufficient volume to satisfy the pent-up demand."

He warned that it will be "politically popular" in some quarters to advocate throwing all of these restrictions out immediately. "Perhaps, in the name of some such misused caption as 'free enterprise'!" Continued Mr. Field:

"There is great need of redefining that term, 'free enterprise.' Frankly I don't like some of the people who are clamoring for it from the houseposts. Does it mean, to some, freedom from the rules of ethics, freedom to exploit public resources, freedom to keep inventions from public knowledge, freedom to monopolize, freedom to restrict production in order to raise prices? Let us demand that all who use that term define what they mean by it."

Here is a forthright rationalization by one of the wealthiest men of our times, a man who probably has more to lose by the failure of our capitalistic economic system to function efficiently in the post-war transition, than any of the reactionary individuals and political partisans who clamor for a return to laissez faire under the pseudonym of "free enterprise."

Unfortunately greed is better organized and is more influential in high places, than any other element in our national life. We must not permit the economy falacy of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," to govern our post-war thinking and action. If we do, the Devil will take all of us.—St. Louis Tribune.

make sure that his employer—every employer for whom he works—gets his full name and his social security number and gets it right.

PATRONIZE JOURNAL ADVERTISERS

Do Your Christmas Shopping NOW

PATRONIZE JOURNAL ADVERTISERS

SIGHT OF STATURE OF LIBERTY ENOUGH TO MAKE 68-YEAR-OLD MISSIONARY DANCE WITH JOY

GASTONIA, Dec. 7.—Miss Attie Bostick, Baptist missionary to China for the past 43 years, who was one of the 1,200 or more former prisoners of Japan who arrived in the United States last Thursday on the Gripsholm, arrived in Gastonia this morning, spent a few hours here with friends, and went on to her home at Shelby.

"It was wonderful to set foot on my native soil again," she declared as she stepped from a southbound Southern train and was greeted by a group of friends. "You should have seen me dance when we passed the Statue of Liberty as our ship came into port," she said, and added, "and you know I'm no dancer." Miss Bostick is 68 years old.

Miss Bostick arrived in New York City on the exchange liner Gripsholm after a safe voyage, leaving behind 43 years of service as a missionary in China—43 years that no enemy will ever be able to blast from the hearts of the Chinese people, 43 years filled with happiness mingled with tears, heartaches and tragedy.

"SOUTH, LAND OF PROMISE FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT"

RICHMOND, Va.—Dec. 8.—Describing the South as "the land of promise for industrial expansion and economic development" in the postwar period, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said Tuesday southern states "need not and must not commit the mistake of trying to establish a low wage economy and antiunion legislation as an inducement to business."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, Green said "Industry has learned that profits in the future must depend on expanded production rather than reduced labor costs. "Also," he added, "the experiences of southern industry with union labor in the war production program have served to dissipate former fears and prejudices. Labor and industry in the South, as in all other sections of the country, have worked together in close teamwork to win the battle of production."

"This spirit of teamwork, in my judgment, will be projected into the postwar period as the basis for the solution of our major industrial problems. That is the American way of doing things. It is the only way we can win the peace on the home front. I appeal to the employers of the South and the people of the South to join with labor in building during the postwar period a stronger and more secure America for the future."

MANPOWER "SHORTAGES" ARE BEING LICKED BY INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efficiency of workers is rising at so rapid a rate that the much-ballyhooed "manpower shortage" is being licked—and, as organized labor has contended, without the need of compulsory legislation to require workers to go where ordered.

That was made clear both in official statements and in action by the army closing down or curtailing operations of a half dozen big factories making shells and other ammunition.

One of the big reasons for the huge cancellations, army chiefs said, is that "production records have been far in excess of expectations." General L. H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance, said the War Department now has enough ammunition "for any crisis, no matter how unexpected."

Meanwhile, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, credited mounting labor productivity in part for substantial increases during October in practically all war materials, particularly aircraft.

His lieutenant, Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson, added that "the utilization of manpower in the aircraft industry is becoming very much better."

Paul V. McNutt, chief of the War Manpower Commission, admitted that the same is true in other industries. Now that the commission has finally gone after "labor hoarding," inefficient supervision, bad scheduling of production, and other evils attributable to management, "we have been able to scale down tremendously—or even cancel outright—the demand for new workers in many, many instances," McNutt let it be known.

"If we could make maximum use of our available supply of workers—eliminate waste—we could release a margin of additional productive effort that would carry us over the top," he said.

"There are enough men and women at work today in our plants and factories—if properly utilized—to take up the load on all of our current production schedules."

CANTEEN DRIVE IS EXTENDED THROUGH NEXT WEDNESDAY; MANY MORE WANT TO DONATE

Beginning this morning and continuing until next Wednesday night, the campaign for \$7,000 with which to finance the Christmas canteen party for service people at Charlotte Armory-Auditorium will be waged with "redoubled vigor and effectiveness."

In making the announcement, Thomas W. Bird, and W. Irving Bullard, co-chairmen of the finance committee, acknowledged the necessity for "far greater participation in the financial phase of the project" in order to reach the goal, and appealed for "all-out effort and all-out giving, now while the opportunity remains."

Decision to extend the campaign until Wednesday night was based upon the realization that many people who will contribute to the fund have not yet done so. "The opportunity for these folks to become hosts, at the rate of one dollar for each member of the armed forces to be entertained as their guest," campaign officials said, "thus is extended a few days."

Mr. H. M. Victor, Treasurer
Charlotte Soldiers' Christmas Canteen Party
P. O. Box 1476, Charlotte, N. C.

Here is my Christmas present of \$_____ for _____
uniformed members of the United States Armed Forces at the rate of \$1 each to provide "A Home Away From Home" at the Christmas Canteen Party to be held at the City Auditorium Christmas afternoon and evening.

Yours very truly,

THE MARGIN BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY FOR LABOR MAY BE TEN PERCENT

THE MARCH OF LABOR



ACCORDING TO THE LABOR DEPT. OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN JUNE 1933 THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES WERE ABOUT \$2.87 FOR WOMEN'S CLOTHING AND \$4.16 FOR MEN'S FOR HOMEWORKERS!



THE FIRST ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS TO USE THE NAME OF 'UNION' WAS THAT OF THE MAILERS OF NEW YORK IN 1822.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION (1932) REPORTED THAT 67% OF ALL CHILDREN WHO WERE INJURED IN ILLINOIS WERE ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED.

WHEN YOU AID ORGANIZED LABOR YOU AID DEMOCRACY. WHEN YOU INSIST ON THE UNION LABEL YOU AID ORGANIZED LABOR. LOOK FOR THIS LABEL WHEN BUYING HATS.



LABOR BACKS THE ATTACK—BUYING BONDS!