

WIN THE WAR IN '44

Free Labor Will Out- Produce Nazi Slaves

The ONLY REALLY INDEPENDENT WEEKLY in Mecklenburg County

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The Charlotte Labor Journal

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AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

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

VOL. XIII—NO. 51

YOUR ADVERTISING IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1944

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

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NORTH CAROLINA DRAGS BEHIND IN CANCER CLINICS, THE ONLY ONE BEING AT GREENSBORO

MOUNT AIRY, May 3.—Among the 11 cancer hospitals and 350 cancer clinics in the United States which have been approved by the American College of Surgeons, Virginia has 43, Georgia 10, and North Carolina only one. The lone approved cancer clinic in this state is the tumor clinic in Greensboro, which is operated under the supervision of the Guilford County Medical Society, of which Dr. H. H. Ogburn, of Greensboro, is president.

Two new clinics have been opened this spring in Winston-Salem and Morganton, and it is expected that both will be able to qualify for the approval of the American College of Surgeons.

North Carolina had 2,317 deaths from cancer in 1943, the greatest number on record, and the medical profession estimates that around 1,500 of these could have been prevented by early diagnosis and early treatment by competent physicians. Dr. James Murphy, native of Morganton

and head of cancer research for the Rockefeller Institute in New York, estimates that this state has not less than between 6,000 and 8,000 living cancer patients.

The North Carolina Division of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, of which Mrs. George E. Marshall, of Mount Airy, is commander, cites these facts in support of its claim that this state should have not less than 16 approved cancer clinics. It points out that the key to cancer control is early diagnosis and early treatment.

"PASS THE BISCUITS" DANIEL ACCUSED OF PAYROLL PADDING FOR HIS "HILLBILLY" BAND

AUSTIN, Texas.—Senator "Pappy" O'Daniel, who never loses an opportunity to libel organized labor, has considerable explaining to do as a result of disclosures before the Legislative Audit Committee in its investigation of the State Labor Department.

State Auditor C. H. Caviness reported that in 1942 two men in O'Daniel's "Hillbilly" Band were carried on the department's payroll as boiler inspectors, but never did a lick of work for the state.

The exposure has aroused a great deal of feeling, not because of the amount of money involved, but because of the cheapness of the "graft." Neglecting his duties at Washington, "Pappy" is now in Texas, going around the state denouncing the Roosevelt administration and advocating his proposal that no Federal official should hold office for more than six years.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR TEXAS This would retire practically the entire Lone Star delegation in the House and send Senator Tom Connally "to the showers" at the end of the present term. That wouldn't

be much of a loss, because Tom has endeavored to "out-demagogue" "Pappy" on labor issues. O'Daniel is moving around the state, apparently testing public sentiment, but hasn't made any attacks on individual members of the Texas delegation.

Meanwhile, his opponents are busy looking into "Pappy's" record and the revelations before the legislative committee are the opening gun in this counter-attack.

The next step will be to inquire into "Pappy's" financial transactions. WHERE DOES HE GET THE MONEY TO FINANCE HIS CRUSADES?

If the legislature does not go into this question, there is a strong likelihood that a congressional committee may do so.

ORGANIZED LABOR MAKES RECORD IN OUR FOUR WAR LOAN DRIVES; SECRETARY CONGRATULATES GREEN

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the regular purchase of War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan, and in the purchase of War Bonds during War Loan drives, organized labor has been tremendously helpful, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has advised William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"IN THE LAST DRIVE WE SET PLANT QUOTAS FOR MANY THOUSANDS OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND IT IS A MATTER OF RECORD THAT THE BEST RECORDS WERE SET BY THOSE PLANTS WHERE ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE MANAGEMENT COOPERATED MOST CLOSELY," MR. MORGENTHAU STATED. "THE GREAT MAJORITY OF PLANTS HAVING CONTRACTS WITH LABOR UNIONS, MET OR EXCEEDED THEIR QUOTAS. THIS IS A RECORD OF WHICH EVERY UNION MEMBER MAY WELL BE PROUD."

In his message to Mr. Green, Secretary Morgenthau further declared: "I feel sure that you will be interested in the chart showing the aggregate sale of Series E War Bonds in each of the four 'War Loan Drives' conducted by the Treasury Department since November 1942. This chart shows both the dollar volume of E Bond sales and the number of individual E Bonds issued by the Treasury during the drives. There is also a table breaking down these total sales into the various denominations."

"I am sending you this information because it shows clearly the steadily increasing support of the individual American citizen to the Treasury's program of financing as much as possible of the cost of the war out of current earnings of the American people. When we adopted a goal of three billion dollars of E Bonds for the Fourth War Loan Drive, many experts told us that it was impossible. We are therefore very proud of the fact that our sale of E Bonds during the drive actually brought \$3,187,000,000 into the Treasury. In view of the fact that the total aggregate payroll of the nation amounts to approximately nine billion dollars a month, this sales record is truly remarkable."

Secretary Morgenthau told Mr. Green that organized labor will be looked to for continuing assistance in putting over the Fifth War Loan which begins June 12 and runs to July 8.

"I want to thank you and the members of the American Federation of Labor for your cooperation and urge you to continue at and intensify it during the crucial months which are ahead of us," Secretary Morgenthau concluded.

A VETERAN PRINTER RECALLS TIME WHEN A. F. OF L. HELPED I. T. U. ESTABLISH 8-HOUR DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The members of the International Typographical Union, away back in 1906, voted that on May 1 of that year they would work no longer than 8 hour a day. It was revolutionary at that time, it resulted in a nation-wide strike which cost the ITU more than \$4,000,000 but it did establish the 8-hour workday not only for printers but for all working people.

Workers in these days little realize what the action of the printers meant, to them and to others. To the members of the ITU it meant a 10 per cent assessment on their wages for many months, in order to pay strike benefits to members not working. To others it meant that the fight of the printers brought the 8-hour day to all workers instead of the then customary 10 and 9 hour days—60 and 52 hours a week.

CRISIS CONFRONTED UNION The Typographical Union was faced immediately with the problem of paying strike benefits to its mem-

SENATE GROUP URGES \$50 PAY STANDARD FOR TWENTY MILLIONS OF "WHITE COLLAR" WORKERS

DEMANDS SCRAPPING OF "LITTLE STEEL" FORMULA FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES WHO HAVE BEEN HIT BY INFLATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special Senate Investigating Committee urgently recommended that the "Little Steel" formula be scrapped with regard to twenty million white collar and low-income workers who have been overtaken by inflation and are suffering serious privation:

Declaring that the "plight of these twenty million Americans is the weakest link" in the nation's economic chain, the Committee added:

"Without prompt measures to provide them a way out of their predicament the war effort will be weakened and the future of our nation placed in jeopardy."

Fully sustaining the contentions of the representatives of AFL white collar and government workers unions who testified at its public hearings several months ago, the Wartime Health and Education Subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee submitted as its chief recommendation:

"That the National War Labor Board cease applying the Little Steel wage formula to substandard wages and that a sound, simple and expeditious procedure for raising such wages and salaries be developed."

The procedure recommended by the Senate Committee follows:

1—That employers be permitted to raise wages to \$200 monthly for family heads and \$150 for unmarried persons without application of any kind to the War Labor Board.

2—That State, county and municipal governments increase salaries of low-paid workers, especially salaries of teachers.

3—If local governments fail to

make salary adjustments to meet higher living costs, the Federal Government should provide relief through higher income tax exemptions for such workers.

4—That Social Security and public assistance benefits be increased and extended in scope, "in accordance with the recommendations made by the Social Security Board."

5—That the Bureau of Labor Statistics be given funds to prepare a "cost-of-living index which will accurately reflect changing living standards."

One of the most significant findings of the Senate Committee was that at present price levels an income of even \$50 a week provides a "very narrow margin of living."

Nevertheless, the committee's investigation disclosed that many million American families received an income far below this subsistence standard. Its report said that 4,500,000 white collar workers last year averaged \$28.69 a week; 3,500,000 retail trade workers averaged \$23.88 a week; 1,000,000 financial employees, \$38.84; 2,000,000 non-school local government employees, \$28.85. School teachers averaged \$32 a week, but the report said at least 5 per cent of the nation's teachers are paid less than \$600 a year.

bers on strike, with a war chest practically non-existent. The assessment voted by its members could not be spent until it was collected.

John B. Dickman, a member of Columbia Typographical Union, 3 times president—in 1889, 1914, and 1937—who all his life has been closely connected with union affairs, recalls how the dilemma was overcome.

"Like all strikes," said Mr. Dickman, "it was the general opinion that the fight would be of short duration, but it soon became evident that employers preferred the longer workday to the extent of being willing to spend thousands of dollars to keep it."

"Before strike assessments could be collected and sent to ITU headquarters in Indianapolis the bottom of our resources was reached and it became absolutely necessary to continue payment of strike benefits if we were to win the strike."

AFL ACTION SAVED DAY

"Our ITU officers came here for consultation with officials of the American Federation of Labor, and the AFL handed them \$50,000 out of hand to continue the fight, with a promise of more if needed. Before this money was exhausted, however, dues from local unions reached headquarters and the strike was won and the 8-hour day established."

"In those days," continues Mr. Dickman, "\$50,000 was a lot of money, and had it not been for the immediate 'with no strings attached' action of the AFL the 8-hour day strike of the printers would have been lost and the long workweek continued not only in the printing industry but all industry."

The editor of The Journal, along with other members of the I. T. U., still in Charlotte, hold cards today that ranged in the period spoken of above, by which, dues were paid as

high as \$30 per month, and, with raising a family, schooling, etc., the going was hard but the boys plugged on, and helped pass on to their fellow workers by their sacrifice and suffering, a better life. It was worth the nearly five million dollars that a little more than 50,000 printers spent to secure it.—Ed.]

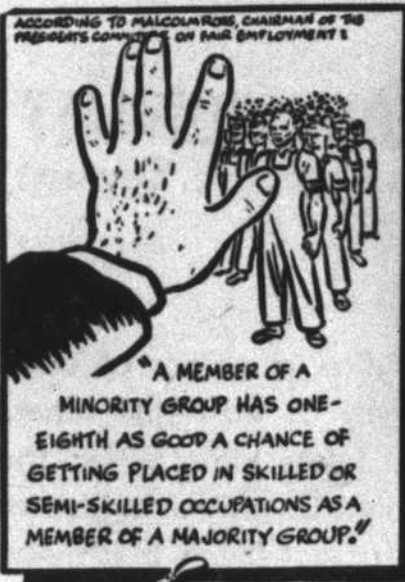
WILL ASSIST SERVICEMEN'S WIVES IN N. C.

Almost 9500 servicemen's wives living in North Carolina have had, or shortly will have, free maternity and childbirth care for themselves and their new born babies under the program being carried on jointly by the State Board of Health and the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, an announcement in Atlanta said today.

Maternity care for 1127 servicemen's wives was authorized during March—a new high monthly record—bringing the total authorizations to 9493 since the joint program was inaugurated in North Carolina April 8, 1943.

Officially known as the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program, but commonly known as EMIC, it offers, with the minimum of red tape involved for the applicant, free medical, hospital and nursing care for servicemen's wives during pregnancy, childbirth and six weeks after and also care for the infant during the first year. Legal residence is not a factor in the plan and no questions are asked concerning financial status, for no charity is involved.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



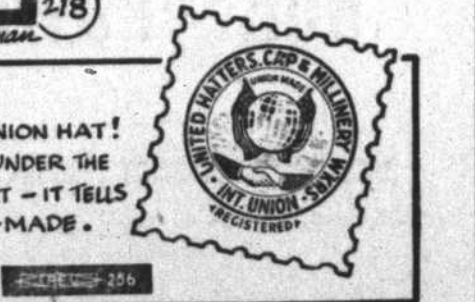
AS EARLY AS 1866 RESOLUTIONS WERE INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS ON THE QUESTION OF ENACTING 8-HOUR LEGISLATION.

16 STATES FORBID CHILDREN UNDER 16 TO WORK AFTER 6 P.M.

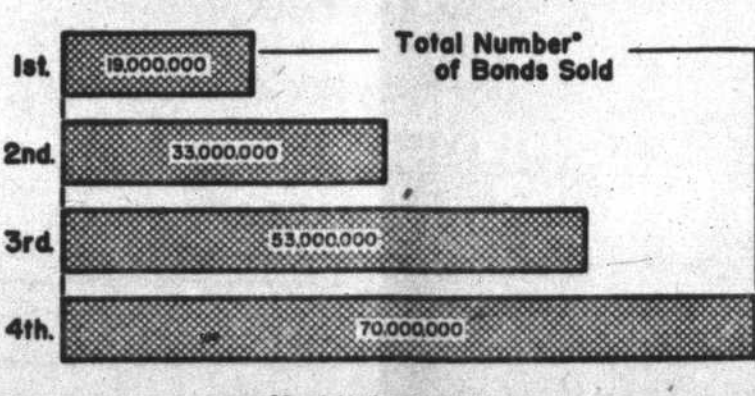
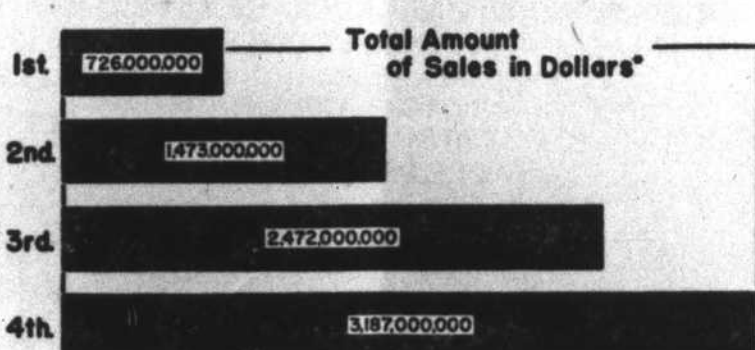
A UNION HEAD DESERVES A UNION HAT! LOOK FOR THIS UNION LABEL UNDER THE SWEATBAND OF YOUR NEXT HAT - IT TELLS YOU THAT THE HAT IS UNION-MADE.



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Series E War Bond Sales in the Four War Loans



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
THE CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL is the only weekly published in the Piedmont section of North Carolina representing the A. F. of L. It is endorsed by the North Carolina Federation of Labor, Charlotte Central Labor Union and various locals. THE JOURNAL HAS A RECORD OF 13 YEARS CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION AND SERVICE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK START TO REGISTERING NOW
YOU CAN GRIPE ALL YOU WANT TO ABOUT CONGRESSIONAL REACTIONARIES WHO FIGHT THE ADMINISTRATION'S WIN-THE-WAR PROGRAM, BUT YOU CAN'T DO A THING ABOUT THE SITUATION UNLESS YOU POSSESS THE RIGHT TO VOTE. THE MOST IMPORTANT ELECTION THIS NATION HAS FACED IN A DECADE LOOMS ON THE 1944 HORIZON. ARE YOU ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN IT? START TO REGISTERING THE WORKERS NOW.

AMERICAN HEROES

BY LEFF

A B-25 was taking off somewhere in North Africa. It crashed and burst into flames. Private Eugene A. Ganter rushed forward with three other soldiers to aid the crew. The heat was overwhelming but Ganter and his companions, drenched from the hoses of rescue apparatus, rescued three crew members from the blazing ship. Then Ganter returned to remove loaded 50 caliber machine guns. He won the Soldier's Medal. Such are the men your War Bonds fight beside.

U. S. Treasury Department