

“WIN THE WAR IN '4”

Free Labor Will Out-Produce Nazi Slaves

—A. F. O. LOGAN FOR 1944

The ONLY REALLY INDEPENDENT WEEKLY in Mecklenburg County PRINTED AND COMPILED IN CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY IN ITS ENTIRETY For a Weekly Its Readers Represent the LARGEST 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.

YEARS OF
“STRUCTIVE
ICE TO
NORTH
CAROLINA
READERS

VOL. XIV. NO. 8

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READERS

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They're Fighting: **NOW**--Back Them Up: **NOW**--Buy War Bonds: **NOW**

WAR BONDS Are A BARGAIN At Any Price

NO-STRIKE PLEDGE TO END WITH WAR, BUT UNION PACTS CAN CAUSE REPLACEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is the future of labor's no-strike pledge? Should it be continued after the war ends? If not, what provision can be made to protect the reconversion program from damaging interruptions due to disagreements between management and labor? These questions were put to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor by such divergent publications as the Wall Street Journal and the New Leader. His reply, which is indicative of labor's policy on this important subject, follows:

By WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor
Labor's no-strike pledge was made for the duration of the war. It should be terminated immediately after victory is won.

The controls to which labor has voluntarily subjected itself for the period of the war emergency constitute a form of regimentation which must not be perpetuated in America. The exercise of free and democratic relationships between labor and industry, epitomized by collective bargaining, is essential to rapid and efficient restoration of normal peacetime production programs. Coercive legislation, such as the Connally-Smith Act, or wartime machinery, such as the National War Labor Board, would have an oppressive effect after the war and would only promote strikes and disputes instead of preventing them.

The development of cooperative and peaceful relationships between labor and industry in the post-war period depend on extension of the processes of collective bargaining throughout all of industry and the mutual recognition by business and by organized labor of each others' rights. For many years, long before the war started, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have negotiated contracts with employers under which strikes are banned for the duration of the agreement and a system of voluntary arbitration of disputes is set up. Agreements of this kind are the only real, substantial and effective insurance against strikes that can be maintained in time of peace.

J. A. MOORE ELECTED PRESIDENT CHAR. CENTRAL LABOR UNION

At its regular meeting last Thursday night Charlotte Central Labor Union elected J. A. Moore president to succeed J. A. Scoggins, and selected a full slate of other officers.

The other officers are vice-president J. J. Thomas, Secretary Chloe Conder, Treasurer R. R. Harris, Sergeant at Arms J. E. Hunter, Trustees P. P. Scoggins, T. D. Sutton, and S. F. Blackwelder. Delegates to the State Federation of Labor meeting are J. A. Scoggins and R. R. Harris. Delegates to the A. F. of L. convention is T. L. Conder.

The new officers will be installed at the meeting tonight at the Labor Temple, on North McDowell street, with J. A. Scoggins, retiring president, presiding.

GOUGE RAPS WAR LABOR BOARD AT S. C. STATE FEDERATION LABOR MEET; GOV. COMMENDS WORKERS

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 2.—George W. Gouge, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, criticized yesterday the War Labor board for its refusal “to permit any wage adjustment based on equity.” Gouge, speaking to the thirtieth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, said that “southern labor is up in arms, as might well be expected.”

Earle R. Britton, mechanical superintendent of The Columbia Record, was elected president of the State Federation, succeeding E. L. Herrington of Charleston. Britton has served for several years as chairman of the federation's legislative committee and is a past president of the Columbia Federation of Trades.

Gouge told federation members that “I vigorously condemn the policy of the War Labor board and also the restriction placed thereon by War Mobilization Director James Byrnes and Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson.”

“The wage structure in the South is 26 per cent below the average of the nation as a whole,” he said and added that “the cost of living has advanced 15 per cent more in the South than in the nation as a whole. This gives wage earners a standard of 41 per cent lower in the South than the rest of the nation.”

Although he personally endorsed a fourth term for President Roosevelt, Gouge said the A. F. of L. was non-partisan and would “present the platforms of both parties” to its members and let them “decide for themselves.” Governor Olin D. Johnston com-

mended labor in South Carolina for its “no-strike record” and added that “we must give credit to the labor leaders for their co-operation with workers in keeping strikes at an all-time low.”

The convention adopted a resolution asserting that it had been “only during the last decade that labor approaches attainment of its goal” to establish and maintain conditions of employment which would guarantee a standard of living of such nature that all laboring people would be benefited.

The resolution said labor's advance had been made possible “because of the national administration whose leaders recognize the justice of labor's hopes, aims and aspirations, and through the influence of the administration, laws have been enacted which gave labor an opportunity for advancement in the present and protection in the future in the form of social security laws.”

President Roosevelt was commended in the resolution for the “magnificent manner in which he has led the fight to give labor great things of value which we trust shall be a permanent and everlasting part of our economic life.”

85 PER CENT OF WOMEN ON JOBS PLAN TO HOLD THEM—ALL SINGLE WILL AND 68.7 PER CENT OF MARRIED WOMEN WANT TO

WASHINGTON.—More than 85 per cent of the women employed in various war plants plan to continue working outside their homes after the war if jobs are available, a survey made by UAW-CIO, and reported in the Department of Labor's Monthly Labor Review, discloses.

Virtually all the single women, all of the widows and 68.7 per cent of the married women expressed a desire to continue working, in answer to a questionnaire sent by the UAW to a representative sample of women members.

Twenty-six per cent of the women had been working in factories two years before. The balance had been housewives, students, or had held other types of jobs.

Almost 50 per cent of the women who had never been employed in a factory previous to the war said they would like to return to former civilian jobs or take up other kind of work. Almost 10 per cent stated that “any type of job” would be satisfactory, provided they could work. The remainder had decided to give up their jobs at the close of the war.

WHERE BLOWS THE WIND?

By RUTH TAYLOR

Some time ago there was a very striking cartoon in the London Daily Herald which was reprinted in the New York Times. It showed two Nazi soldiers on the way back to Germany, each bearing a big bag of loot. Behind them is a ruined city whose flaming buildings blaze against the sky. With fear in his eyes, one soldier is crying to the other, “But the wind's in this direction!”

Where blows the wind? The holocaust started as a small blaze. Japan moved into Manchuria. We shrugged our shoulders and said that the fire was on the other side of the world. Italy attacked Ethiopia and we said, “Isn't it too bad?” The Nazis began their persecution of the Jews—and we shed crocodile tears and said, “We can do nothing—we don't interfere with the internal affairs of any nation.” Then Hitler's legions started their relentless march over Europe and we said: “It does seem as though Europe could clean its own house.”

We should have known better—we who had experience with forest fires, who know that a dropped match or a carelessly thrown away cigarette can bring devastation to acres of timberland, engulfing farms and villages as it spreads.

WHERE BLOWS THE WIND? ASK THOSE WHO FIRST BOMBED CIVILIANS—ASK THEM AS THEY STAND IN THEIR RUINED CITIES WITH THEIR DEAD AROUND THEM. WHO STARTED ALL THIS? THE GERMAN PEOPLE CAN SUFFER AND COMPLAIN, BUT THEY HAD SURRENDERED THEIR BODIES AND SOULS, EVEN BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN, AND THEY ARE NOW POWERLESS TO CONTROL THEIR DESTINY.

IT IS RIGHT TO BE MERCIFUL—but not right to be maudlin. Twice in a generation have these fires been lighted. We were not blameless in that we might have used an ounce of prevention but did not—but neither were we the ones who started the fire. The wind is blowing—the fires are blazing—and racing with the speed of demons back toward those who started the blaze. They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

IT IS A BREAKFIRE—THAT PROTECTION KNOWN TO THE PIONEERS. MANY OF OUR MINISTERS HAVE TOLD US WE MUST NOT EMULATE THE TACTICS OF THE ENEMY. WE ARE NOT—but we are turning the wind of WRATH IN HIS DIRECTION—KEEPING THE FIRE FROM OUR OWN HOMES. SURELY OUR OWN PEOPLE ARE AS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION AS THOSE WHO EXULTED IN THE BOMBING OF COVENTRY?

Not cruelty but justice! Not vengeance but the immutable laws of life! The wind blows in their direction—may it sweep clean that free men with naught to fear, men of good will to all, may stand strong again and work to rebuild—not the old hatreds, but the new world of peace for all.

AN ANSWER TO THOSE WHO DON'T LIKE F. D. R.

“THE PRESIDENT IS A FASCIST”

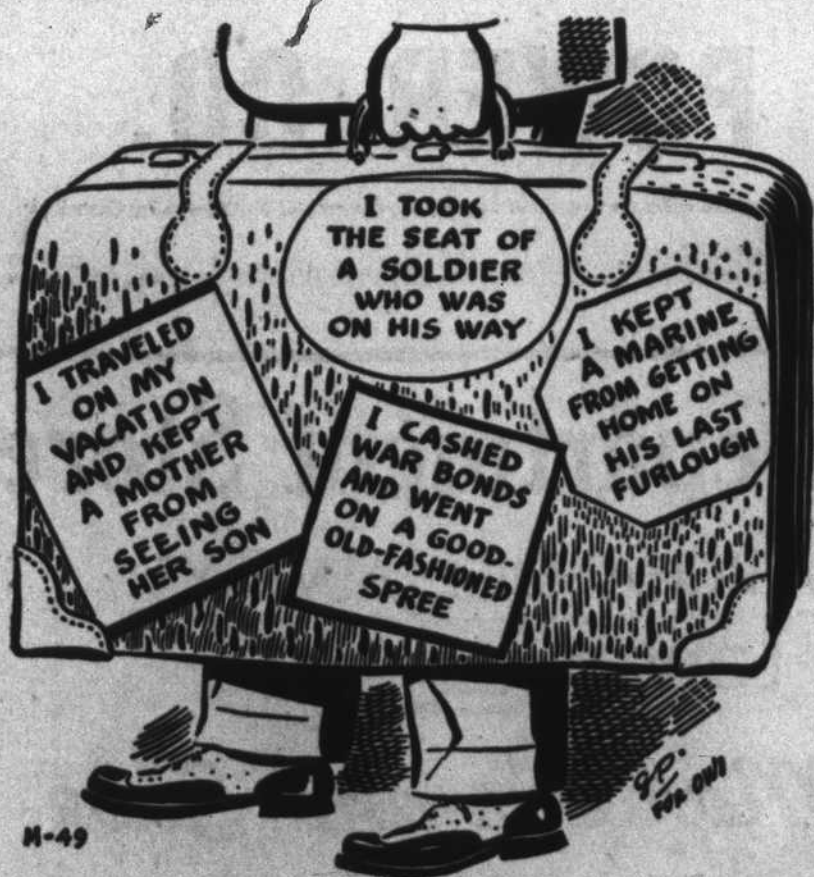
The theory of fascism is that the State is everything and the individual nothing but a cog in the State machine. . . . Every act and intention of the President proves him completely free from the slightest trace of this kind of motive or thinking.

The Congress, the Supreme Court, the churches, the schools and universities and the press, are operating with full liberty. All minorities are enjoying their rights under the protection of our laws.—Dr. Frank Kingdon, author of “That Man in the White House: You and Your President.”

Red Cross Movies In Service Hospitals



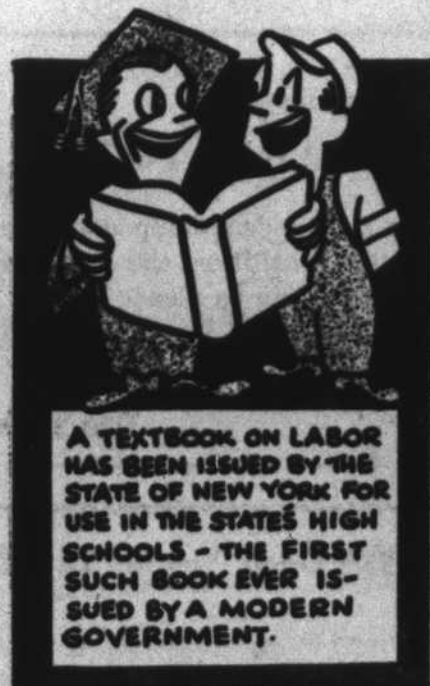
When the American Red Cross worker unlimbers the old movie outfit, wounded and convalescent patients at the Camp Young, Calif., station hospital crowd about, eager to assist. Here the ward nurse, Lieut. Blanche Hawkins, Henderson, N. C. (left center), with Red Cross Asst. Field Director Dorothy Ewing, Berkeley, Calif., gets the 16 millimeter film ready for Pfc. William F. Henry, Houston, Texas, to run through the projector. Movies are also provided by the Red Cross forward patients.



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TRAVEL STICKERS OF 1944

THE MARCH OF LABOR



A TEXTBOOK ON LABOR HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR USE IN THE STATE'S HIGH SCHOOLS - THE FIRST SUCH BOOK EVER ISSUED BY A MODERN GOVERNMENT.



THE AVERAGE WORK WEEK IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE NINETIES WAS OVER 65 HOURS.



OF 9,000,000 WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN ONLY 1,000,000 ARE UNION MEMBERS.

EVERYTIME YOU INSIST ON UNION-LABEL GOODS YOU HELP ALL OF LABOR. THIS IS THE LABEL WHICH IDENTIFIES A UNION-MADE NAT.



1944 Sherman