



Green Demands Taft Name Lobbyists Behind Bill

Unions Ask Lobbyists Be Identified

Washington, D. C.—Stern challenge to the recent statement of Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, that the new anti-labor legislation he is sponsoring "was not a milk-toast measure," and covered some three-quarters of the matters "pressed upon us very strenuously by employers" was raised by the American Federation of Labor in large advertisements in leading papers throughout the Nation.

Declaring that the time has come when "the public is entitled to know the answers" to a number of questions raised by such statements, the advertisements demanded:

"What employer, Senator Taft?"

Demanding to know if the employers pressing for anti-labor legislation were "the same interests who assured the American housewife of lower prices if OPA was killed—and then made a killing," the AFL challenge demanded to know if the anti-labor interests were:

"The greedy few who raised their own profits—then refused to raise wages?"

"The groups which fought, and still fight, to keep children in factories?"

"Those who bitterly opposed social security, the 40-hour week, workmen's compensation and all the social advances that have benefited all America and all Americans?"

The AFL advertisements further asked Senator Taft:

"What of the charges made on the floor of Congress and published in the Congressional Record, charges still unanswered, that the slave labor bill was written by the high-priced lawyers of the National Association of Manufacturers and pressed upon the legislators by N. A. M. lobbyists and propagandists?"

"Since when has the National Association of Manufacturers become the defender of the public interest? Can the leopard change its spots?"

"What of the thousands of employers with whom labor has friendly and co-operative relations? Why were they never given an opportunity to testify against the slave labor bill?"

"We think the public is entitled to know the answers?"

The advertisements were part of the nation-wide battle being carried to the people to defeat plans of labor foes to strip workers of the gains which they have obtained only after years of struggle. The original advertisement carrying the AFL message to the public was a full-page appeal in 100 leading papers throughout the country.

Some of the major points made in the AFL advertising campaign were that the legislation which labor-haters would impose "would destroy free enterprise by destruction of labor, has been designed in blind vindictiveness, and constitutes an invitation to national economic disaster by enslavement of labor."

CHATTANOOGA CARPENTERS GRANTED A 10-CENT RAISE
Chattanooga, Tenn.—AFL carpenters here won a 10c hourly increase, ending a strike which had halted work on construction of 500 new homes.

This increase raises the scale from \$1.55 to \$1.65 an hour and will be included in all future contracts for home construction. Contracts now being carried out are not affected. The agreement was expected to aid settlement of disputes in other building crafts.



CLAUDE L. ALBEA

Shows Begin In Drive To Defeat Labor Bills

New York City.—Top-ranking stars of radio, screen, stage and the musical world were featured on the first of four gala variety programs to be broadcast over the ABC national network Thursday evening, May 8, at 9:30 P. M. (EDT).

This was one part of the intensive radio campaign launched by all branches of the American Federation of Labor against the Hartley-Taft slave labor bills, now being arranged by the Entertainment Unions Committee. Other all-star shows will be presented on May 15, 22 and 29 over the same network at the same time.

These programs will be re-broadcast over the Mutual network of more than 400 stations each Sunday, beginning May 11, from 1:30 to 2 P. M. (EDT).

Henry Borgan, Georgia Gibbs ("Her Nibbs Miss Gibbs"), the De Marco Sisters, singing stars on Fred Allen's show, and Ray Bloch's orchestra afforded part of the half hour of entertainment

Labor Department Fund Slashed By 103 Millions

Washington, D. C.—The Senate approved an appropriations bill of \$1,676,198,080 for the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency for the next fiscal year, representing a slash of \$103,415,950 below the amount asked by the Truman Administration, but \$365,376,207 above the amount provided for the current fiscal year.

Nine successive attempts by the Democratic side of the Senate to increase the items were defeated overwhelmingly.

The bill was passed by votes dollar without change of a single vote from the form in which it emerged from the Senate Appropriations Committee. It was \$3,288,700 below what had been allowed by the House.

The Senate bill restored money to pay the salary of Edgar L. Warren, director of the United States Conciliation Service, and his aides. The House refused to

on the May 8 program. In addition a dramatic sketch specially written by Arthur Miller, prize-winning author of "All My Sons," the current Broadway hit, was acted by popular stars from the legitimate stage and the movies. The title of Mr. Miller's play is "The Hiccups of Alfred Higgins."

Co-ordinated by M. S. Novik, as liaison between the AFL and the committee, a group of the most important radio writers, directors, actors, and musicians are organizing this series of programs to continue for at least a month.

The night-time variety show is directed by Ed Byron, President of the New York Chapter of the Radio Directors Guild, and by Perry Lafferty. The continuity is written by Bill Morrow, writer for the Bing Crosby show; and the commercial jingles—first in the history of a radio to advertise labor instead of a commercial product—were written by Alan Kent and Hy Zaret.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TPYOS—Charlotte Typographical Union is to be congratulated for having presented two of its members for seats on the city council and their subsequent election. They are Messrs. Claude L. Albea and John P. White. Mr. Albea previously had served seven terms on the city council, while Mr. White was re-elected for his second term in the last election. Both were running on the GI slate. The election of Messrs. White and Albea speaks highly for the high esteem the public holds for members of the oldest labor organization in America. This Union not only promotes the welfare of its members but is always highly interested in contributing to bettering the communities in which its members reside.

Congratulations to Messrs. Albea and White.



JOHN P. WHITE

Calls On Nation To Help Fight Moves To Kill Labor Gains

Washington, D. C.—Expressing emphatic opposition to nullification of labor laws established only after four decades and to revive injunctive control of unions, AFL President Green called upon the entire country to "seriously consider whether it desires to curb labor unions into ineffectiveness."

Declaring that "the records show that unions are a basic democratic force," Mr. Green, in an editorial written for the American Federationist, asserted:

"The organized labor movement in the United States has its roots in the early history of this country. Our forefathers who came to a wilderness had to build homes and develop the means to earn their livings, so an elemental necessity in each new community was the craftsmen—the carpenter, brick or stone mason, blacksmith and shoemaker. Craftsmen whose skills were the result of guild and union foresight and activities in the Old World helped to build the foundations of our Western World, its economy and civilization. Early New World unions were the training schools of new craftsmen and performed chiefly fraternal services for members.

"In those days of limited means of travel and communication, wage earners were organized mainly in local unions and amalgamated community bodies. One of the first national movements in which all workers were interested was manhood suffrage without property qualification. This was followed by united support for the establishment of the free public school system in all states.

AFL Official Debates Ohioan In Radio Talk

Padaway Discusses Boycotts

Washington, D. C.—Anti-labor legislation pending in Congress was soundly condemned by Joseph A. Padaway, Counsel for the American Federation of Labor, over the network of the National Broadcasting Co.

In a spirited discussion of such measures with J. T. Sanders of the National Grange and William B. Barton of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Padaway sharply criticized proposals to ban secondary boycotts.

"There are some boycotts, whether they be called secondary, primary or material boycotts, that you can point your finger at and say they ought to be remedied, but I do not take the view, as some people do, that jurisdictional boycotts are bad," he said. "The fact of the matter is that jurisdictional disputes are inevitable, they are brought about by mechanical advancements and inventions and they displace live labor and live labor seeks to protect itself against such devices.

"Such jurisdictional disputes are right, and boycotts, whether they be secondary or otherwise are not wrong. We must first have defined the kind of jurisdictional dispute we are speaking of, the objection to that jurisdictional dispute and the application of a boycott to it.

"I maintain that our jurisdictional disputes are perfectly justifiable, brought on by the employer, forcing the workers into the position of having to quarrel over the particular jurisdiction, and in that respect it is perfectly proper and should be so recognized and not be made illegal to continue with the boycott."

Asked by Mr. Sanders if he believed it were proper for labor unions to combine to gain advantage, should that be allowed, Judge Padaway replied:

"Why should labor unions combine? They do not combine for the purpose of fixing prices for monopolizing the market. I think as far back as 1914 it was said that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. You must distinguish between the labor of a man and the thing he produces through his labor.

"Workers have the right to combine for the purpose of receiving all the wages they can obtain and so they can achieve improved standards. If they get more wages they will buy more radios, more cars, and other items."

Mr. Sanders conceded that boycotts are not bad and in some cases perhaps were justified, but said some secondary boycotts with which the Grange has come in contact were definitely harmful to the farmer.

Mr. Barton contended that frequently the public suffered most greatly from boycotts and he expressed hope that the final legislation would ban such action.

CARPENTERS' ANNIVERSARY

St. Louis, Mo.—More than 1,800 members and guests of Local 5 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL) here, celebrated their 64th anniversary of the union's organization.

Washington, D. C.—AFL President William Green challenged Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Senate Labor committee, to name the employers which he admitted were responsible for three-fourths of the slave-labor bill placed before the Senate to destroy the union movement.

Declaring that Senator Taft and his colleagues "deliberately ignored the facts presented by union leaders and thousands upon thousands of free-minded employers, in order to 'chain and degrade free workers of America,'" Mr. Green further challenged the Taft statement that this was "a mandate from the people."

Mr. Green confronted Senator Taft in a radio debate May 11 from 9:30 to 10 p. m. (EST) over the coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Co. on the question: "Is Labor Legislation Necessary?"

Meanwhile, top figures of the radio, stage, screen and musical field, who resent this bill will participate in a series of four variety programs over the ABC network, the first of which began at 9:30 p. m. (EDT) May 8 and continuing May 15, 22, and 29 at the same time. These will be re-broadcast over the more than 400 stations of the Mutual Network each Sunday, beginning at 1:30 (EDT).

Mr. Green, sharply critical of the statement issued by Senator Taft, told newsmen in a special statement:

"Senator Taft now admits for the record that three-quarters of the provisions included in the slave-labor bill being debated by the Senate were pressed upon him and the Senate Labor committee by employers.

"But the Senator still refuses to disclose the really important secret. In our newspaper advertisements of May 6, the American Federation of Labor asked Senator Taft to reveal the names of the employers who lobbied so successfully with him and his associates for this restrictive legislation. The Senator appears to be curiously reluctant to name names. Is this silence intended to cloak the fact that the real sponsors of the legislation are the tight little group of reactionary employers who dominate the National Association of Manufacturers?"

"We know that the NAM dictated not three-quarters but practically the entire text of the Hartley anti-labor bill passed by the House. This charge was made on the floor of the House and never refuted. Did the NAM stop there, or did their lobbyists continue their secret pressure in the Senate?"

"It has been openly charged during the Senate debate that Senator Taft and some of his colleagues are capitalizing on the pending anti-labor legislation for political purposes. It is not difficult to believe that the unnamed employers who have pressed for this legislation would be glad to make campaign contributions to those who responded to their pressure.

"Certainly, Senator Taft has not the slightest justification for his claim that Congress received a mandate from the people in the last election for the enactment of a law which would destroy the power of labor unions to serve the working people of this country effectively. The people voted for labor-management peace, not for a crack-down on unions. The

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