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## UNION HEADS SUMMONED TO AFL PARLEY Central Labor Union To Install New Local Officers

### GREEN DEFENDS MacARTHUR LABOR POLICIES AGAINST WFTU CHARGES

Washington, D. C. — President William Green of the American Federation of Labor defended the occupation policies of General Douglas MacArthur in Japan against charges made by Chinese and Australian delegates at the so-called World Federation of Trade Unions' conference in Prague. These delegates accused the occupation authorities of being "anti-labor" and of permitting the continued exercise of authority by Hirohito, pre-war "capitalists" and "generals."

In a formal statement, Mr. Green said:

"First-hand reports made to me by representatives of the American Federation of Labor in Japan prove their is no basis for the charges made against the policies of General MacArthur.

"The facts are clear. Eighteen months ago there were no labor unions in Japan. Today more than five million members have been organized by Japanese unions and collective bargaining is rapidly expanding to cover the vast majority of Japanese industries.

"This growth has been encouraged and fostered by General MacArthur and the Labor Division created by him to maintain a close relationship between the occupation authorities and Japanese trade unions.

"This Labor Division extends the maximum freedom of action for Japanese unions. The only restriction placed upon them is that strikes which would seriously cripple the occupation are forbidden. Considering the fact that Japan is still an occupied country, such a temporary restriction is understandable.

"Furthermore, General MacArthur's Labor Division is carrying on an intensive educational campaign among trade union members. The only ones who object to this is the sprinkling of Communists active in one wing of the Japanese labor movement.

"As to Hirohito, the new Constitution under which Japan is governed renders his office powerless. The elected government, chosen by the voters last April, is politically moderate and far from reactionary. In fact, the occupation forces have purged pre-war and wartime Japanese leaders very thoroughly from their former positions of influence.

"General MacArthur's Labor Division in Japan is headed by James S. Killen, an experienced and liberal trade unionist who formerly served as an officer of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, an AFL affiliate.

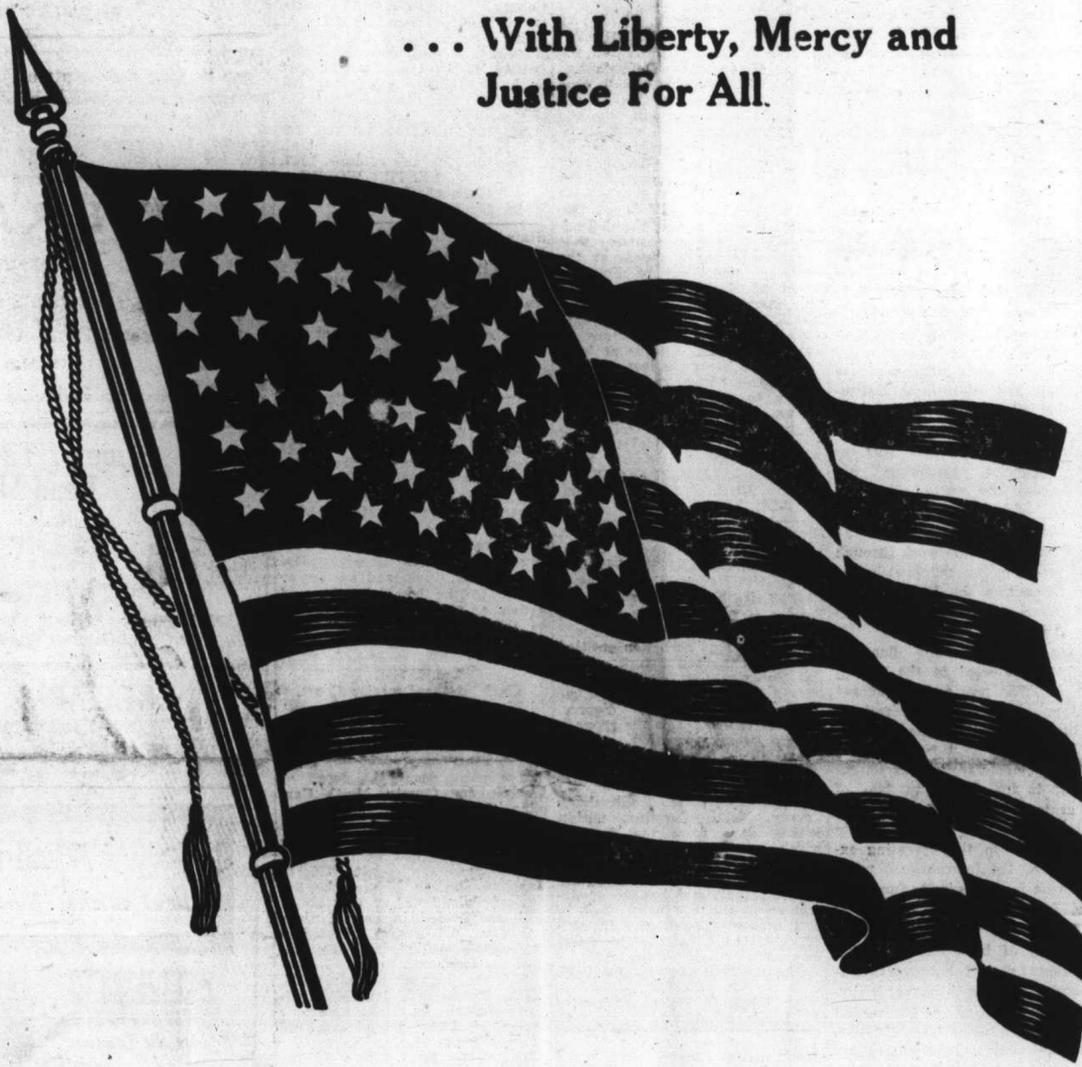
"It is true that inflation, critical shortages of raw materials and consumer goods and an active black market have combined to threaten the welfare of Japanese workers, but every effort is being made to correct these conditions.

"Obviously the charges made against General MacArthur have no basis in fact and were broadcast from WFTU meeting for the sole purpose of encouraging Communist disruption in Japan."

### AIKEN PUSHES SCHOOL AID

Washington, D. C.—Chairman George D. Aiken of the Senate sub-committee on education said that a tentative agreement had been reached by his group to allow Federal aid to states on the basis of need, but would assure to all a minimum allotment of \$5 a child.

... With Liberty, Mercy and  
Justice For All.



## CLAUDE ALBEA, NEW PRESIDENT, WITH OTHER OFFICERS, BE INDUCTED JULY 10

PRESIDENT



Claude L. Albea

New officers will be installed at the July 10 meeting of Charlotte Central Labor Union, when a ballot will be cast for all official posts, the nominees having been named last week without opposition. Claude L. Albea is the new president; J. A. Scoggins, vice president; H. C. Eddins, secretary-treasurer; Fred G. Hahn, sergeant-at-arms, and the following trustees: C. P. Hannon, V. J. Funderburke and J. L. Kiker.

VICE PRESIDENT



J. A. Scoggins

### EMERGENCY CONFERENCE SET FOR JULY 9 AFTER EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS SURVEY EFFECTS OF TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Washington, D. C. — Pledging a three-front offensive against the unjust and oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, AFL President William Green summoned an emergency conference of the officers of all 105 affiliated unions in the nation's capital July 9.

This decision was taken after a special meeting of the resident members of the Executive Council at which Joseph A. Padway, AFL's Chief Counsel, outlined the drastic effects of the main provisions of the new law.

"We will carry on the fight against this terrible legislation just as vigorously as when it was pending before Congress," Mr. Green told a press conference.

"We are going to fight it in the courts. We are going to fight to protect the rights of our members in contract negotiations with employers.

"And we are going to organize politically to defeat every member of Congress who voted for this law."

Attending the Council meeting with Mr. Green were Vice Presidents John L. Lewis, Harry C. Bates, G. M. Bugniazet, William C. Doherty and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany.

Later, Mr. Green told newsmen that the AFL does not intend to form a political action committee, such as the CIO's, although "our objectives probably will be parallel."

He announced a widespread "rank-and-file" protest and revolt against the Taft-Hartley Act, culminating in repeated demands for a general, nation-wide strike.

This the AFL will not authorize, Mr. Green emphasized. He said:

"Such action would not be advisable. I am responding to all appeals for a general strike with instructions to exercise restraint in this emergency. Otherwise thousands of damage suits could be invoked against unions in the courts and public opinion would be seriously influenced against labor."

In this respect, Mr. Green anticipated an appeal from President Truman urging labor and management to "exercise patience and moderation" in accustoming themselves to the major changes made necessary by the new law.

The President, who had declared in his veto message that the Taft-Hartley Act was bad legislation and unworkable, nevertheless promised in a public statement that "insofar as it lies within my power as President, I shall see that this law is well and faithfully administered."

This statement was considered an official attempt to silence critics among the reactionary groups who have widely voiced the opinion that the Truman Administration would try to sabotage the operation of the law. Such hints were interpreted in informed circles as an advance alibi for the failure of the law to deal effectively with labor-management problems.

Mr. Green said at his press conference that there were two major reasons for calling the special conference of officers of all national and international unions.

"First," he said, "there exists a great deal of confusion throughout the trade union movement on what the Taft-Hartley Act means, how it applies to unions and what they can do and cannot do under the new law.

"It will be our purpose at the meeting to present full and accurate information covering these points and to provide answers to all questions which may occur to our union officials.

"The national and international unions can then, in turn, convey this information to their local unions and to the delegates in at-

tendance at the conventions this summer and fall.

"But there is a second and equally important objective. We must form a clear-cut policy on how to deal with this legislation and how to combat it. Through this meeting, we hope to obtain uniform action, instead of individual and contradictory action."

Mr. Green was asked whether enactment of the anti-labor legislation would serve to promote unity between the AFL and the CIO. He said:

"Undoubtedly another conference seeking organic unity between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO will be held soon, although no date has been set yet. The need for unity has been underscored by the enactment of this legislation. It has created a growing, increasing and expanding sentiment among the membership of both organizations for the cementing of a united labor movement which will be strong enough and powerful enough to vanquish the enemies of labor and reverse the reactionary trend."

In the statement he issued at a White House press conference, President Truman made it clear that he expected employers not to take unfair advantage of the broad license granted them under the new law. Although he addressed his statement to both labor and management, his intention was evident when he said:

"Neither management nor labor will achieve any long-range benefit by seeking to use the provisions of this Act to gain unfair advantage or to sustain arbitrary attitudes. It is in the interest of both to maintain steady production at fair wages while the effect of the new Act is being tested by experience."

The first test appeared to be shaping up in the coal fields where hundreds of thousands of miners staged an advance walk-out which even critical observers could not attribute to union instructions. The coal miners hung up signs reading:

"Let the Senators Dig Coal!"  
Despite advance promises, even the sponsors of the new law such as Senator Taft and Representative Hartley could not point to any provision in it which could cope with the situation.

### FIVE AFL BUILDING CRAFTS IN KANSAS CITY GET RAISE

Kansas City, Mo.—Five major AFL building crafts have won a 15-cent hourly wage increase here. Unions involved in the settlement were composed of carpenters, laborers, operating engineers, lathers and cement finishers.

Electricians and sheet metal workers signed earlier agreements for the same boost, and boiler-makers, glaziers and painters settled for 12½ cents an hour.