

GREEN PREDICTS DEFEAT OF 'SLAVE LAW' AND DEFEAT OF LABOR FOES

(Continued From Page 1) reasonable level. Price-fixing monopolies must be crushed and inflation must be halted before the people of this country are robbed of all their hard-earned savings.

"Third, we call for enactment of a broad housing program which will encourage and speed up the construction of millions of new and comfortable homes for the American people.

"Fourth, we must increase the present minimum wage. Under the present law, the standard is only 40 cents an hour for a 40-hour week. How can any wage-earner support a family on \$16 a week at present prices?

"Fifth, and finally, if we hope for a better future for ourselves and our children, we must strength and improve our social security laws so that no worker can be cast on the scrap heap in old age and be forced to take a pauper's dole. The new Social Security program, which the American Federation of Labor urges, calls for the inclusion of a sound system of health insurance, a forward step which is essential not only to the well-being of individuals but to our country's future security.

"These things are worth fighting for. Certainly they are worth voting for!"

While urging all trade union members to join in the AFL's battle against the usurpation of labor's rights, Mr. Green emphasized the need for self-discipline on the part of labor in the conduct of its fight. He said:

"The task and responsibility of organized labor in the months ahead will not be to arouse the spirit of retaliation among the membership, but to keep the spontaneous surge of that spirit with-

COHEN SCHEME TO USE DPs AT QUODDY EXPOSED AS SLAVE LABOR PROPOSAL

(Continued From Page 1) and guided by the U. S. Office of Education, wherein not less than 50 per cent of the main hours in production will be devoted to the training of workers.

3. That all displaced persons who participate in the training plan or employment be regular immigrants who will do so of their own choice without servitude or prior agreements of any kind and with the full freedom and opportunities accorded any other immigrant.

4. That all persons working on production processes shall be paid at the local prevailing rates of pay applicable for the work performed without deductions or other charges, except as provided for by law.

BRITISH UNION CONGRESS CABLES LABOR MESSAGE

New York City—The Jewish Labor Committee announced the receipt of the following Labor Day message from Vincent Tesson, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress:

"On the eve of our annual Trades Union Congress I send greetings to American workers celebrating their national holiday on the day our Congress meets.

"British trade unionists are fully aware of the difficulties besetting American unions and organized labor under the repressive legislation recently enacted and reciprocate the fraternal goodwill shown by American labor in the present period of economic difficulty affecting our own labor movement. No controversial problem must be allowed to undermine that goodwill existing between the trade unionists of America and Britain."

in disciplined bounds. For our own good and the welfare of our country, we must keep production going at full blast and the wheels of industry moving without serious interruption. We must fight our enemies, not with ill-considered strikes, but with ballots, in the peaceful, democratic, and American way."

CHECK ON FED. WORKERS LOYALTY IS BEGUN BY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

October 1, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be asked to make an investigation of any "degeneratory" information brought to light from examination of files of the FBI, Civil Service Commission, military and naval intelligence, House Committee on Un-American Activities, local, state, and city police, and the records of any other Government investigative or intelligence agency.

The key organization in the loyalty program is the 15-man review board set up by the Civil Service Commission. It is charged with the responsibility of establishing principles and policies to implement the program, of advising the various agencies on loyalty problems, and of considering appeals made by accused employees and the agencies employing them.

These employees will be exempted from the loyalty probes: Persons not paid from Federal funds but who are in industries controlled and operated by the Government;

Persons on furlough through reductions in force, military leave, or any other reason, unless they return to active duty;

Those serving under contract, unless the contract shall specifically require it, and

Persons serving under temporary, seasonal or intermittent appointment not to exceed 90 days.

BULLETIN NO. FIVE ON TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

(Continued From Page 1) order must be obeyed under penalty for contempt of court, which may involve fine and imprisonment.

However, unions (and for that matter, employers too) cannot take refuge in the knowledge that an unfair practice can be engaged in without fear of adverse remedy or punishment until after the case has been carried to the Circuit Court. This was possible for employers under the old act, but it is not now, because the board, as has been explained above, is empowered to go into the courts for an injunction even before it decides whether an unfair practice has been committed.

In addition, the board may require a union to reimburse an employee for any damages, such as loss of pay, suffered by that employee by reason of the fact that the union has engaged in an unfair practice. Such a situation would ordinarily arise where a union has caused the discharge of an employee under a union security agreement which was found to be unlawful under the act. In such a case, either the union alone or both the union and the employer might be required to pay the employee for any loss of pay suffered by reason of such discharge.

5. Loss of Rights By Unions and Individual Employees

Failure to comply with certain sections of the act involve as a penalty the loss or forfeiture of various rights under the act. These situations are as follows:

1. Failure of a union to file financial statements, annual reports and anti-communist affidavits required under Section 9, result in that union losing whatever protections and benefits and procedures the act might otherwise give. Thus, a union failing to file these papers cannot file a petition for representation or be certified, cannot file charges, cannot enter into or enforce a union-shop contract, and, if a craft union, cannot avail itself of the additional protections given to craft unions under the act. This has been more fully described in the last section of Bulletin No. 3. It should be remembered, however, that failure to file does not deprive any individual or union member of rights under the act, and that individuals can file charges and obtain protection against unfair employer practices.

2. Employees lose their status as employees under the act if they engage in a strike during the 60-day "cooling-off" period provided for under the 60-day notice provision of the act. As discussed in Bulletin No. 1, the act requires unions to give a 60-day notice prior to the expiration of a contract if the union desires to modify or terminate it, and during this period the union is prohibited from engaging in a strike during

BACK WAGE CLAIMS STATUS CLARIFIED BY LABOR DEPT.

Washington, D. C. — The Department of Labor issued a clarification concerning the effect of the two-year Federal statute of limitations provision of the Portal-to-Portal Act upon claims for back wages arising under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

According to the announcement, permissible claims under the Portal-to-Portal Act which arose before May 14, 1947, shall be governed by the prevailing state statute of limitations, provided suit is started on or before September 11. Suits filed after that date will be governed by the shorter of either the state statute or the act's two-year statute of limitations.

All employee claims arising on or after May 14, 1947, are governed by the new two-year Federal statute of limitations, the statement said. State statutes, whether longer or shorter than the Federal limitation period, have no bearing on such claims, according to the Labor Department.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE PRAISES TRADE UNIONS

New York City—The National Urban League, an organization working in behalf of Negro citizens, extended greetings to the American Federation of Labor on the occasion of Labor Day.

In a letter to AFL President William Green, Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the League, expressed appreciation of AFL leaders for assistance they rendered the League and paid tribute to the tremendous achievement and continuing effort of organized labor in their work to eliminate racial discrimination.

Citing the difficulties encountered by the Negro in the housing crisis and on the general economic front, Mr. Granger said:

"We have always considered democratic trade unions as strong allies in our work to eliminate discrimination and barriers to equal opportunity for Negroes."

that period (aside from a lawsuit for breach of contract if the strike constitutes a breach) is that the employees involved in the strike lose their status as employees, and the union is subject to a temporary injunction obtained by the board, as in the case of any unfair labor practice by a union. Loss of status by an employee means that he cannot obtain board protection against employer unfair labor practices and would not be entitled to reinstatement if the strike was caused by any unfair labor practices of the employer.

AFL REVEALS SMEAR TACTICS AND PROTESTS ATTACK ON PADWAY

(Continued From Page 1) after a series of slurs upon labor by McCann and his persistent attempts to browbeat AFL witnesses at the hearing. When Mr. Padway rose to protest the shameful tactics, McCann suddenly turned upon him, seized him by the throat and pushed him over a chair, breaking his glasses.

Upon learning of the incident, AFL President William Green, demanded the immediate removal of McCann as counsel for the Congressional committee. In a telegram to Representative Carroll D. Kearns, Chairman of the committee, and a letter to Speaker Joseph Martin of the House of Representatives, Mr. Green said McCann had disqualified himself for further service by his smearing and disgraceful action.

Chairman Kearns took no further action in regard to the despicable action by one of his staff. He apologized to Mr. Padway, but at the same time told the press that McCann was "laboring under a great strain."

The Padway incident highlighted the disgraceful tactics employed by the Congressional committee in connection with the testimony of three AFL vice-presidents, William C. Doherty, William C. Birbright, and Felix H. Knight.

Mr. Doherty, speaking for the group, charged that Representative Kearns was guilty of misrepresentation of the facts as reported in press accounts of the inquiry.

Chairman Kearns, obviously out to "get" unions, released a statement charging that the three AFL leaders "were trying to get out of testifying."

"I am perturbed," Mr. Kearns was quoted as saying, "over the number of people trying to get out of testifying." He went on to infer that the Federal Bureau of

Investigation might be called in to locate witnesses.

Mr. Doherty said what the papers did not know, since the committee carefully withheld its release, is the following set of facts:

1. The three AFL leaders had no knowledge that their testimony was desired at the hearing until the day before Kearns released his statement, when they suddenly received subpoenas in Washington.

2. Mr. Doherty, acting for the three men, requested a brief postponement of the hearings due to the pressure of their regular business. This request was relayed to Mr. Kearns by telegram from the staff of the House Committee on Labor and Education in Washington.

3. Despite the offer of "full co-operation" by the AFL spokesmen, McCann, committee counsel, replied by wire stating "the request of W. C. Doherty is denied by order of Chairman Kearns."

In the course of the hearing Mr. Doherty was subjected to another kind of insulting treatment at the hands of Mr. McCann.

During his examination by McCann, Mr. Doherty raised an objection to the apparent bias on the questioner. McCann sneered and said:

"Here comes a man, who five years ago was a letter carrier, pretending to tell a Congressional committee how to run its affairs—a man with more brains in his feet than he has in his head."

The audience at the hearing applauded when Mr. Doherty de-

manded an apology to himself and "to every letter carrier in the United States postal service."

ANOTHER NLRB AIDE QUILTS

Buffalo, N. Y.—Francis X. Helgesen, Regional National Labor Relations Board attorney, resigned because, he said, he could not "conscientiously" administer the Taft-Hartley Act.

His resignation follows that of regional directors at Minneapolis and Cincinnati and the regional attorney in New York City since the new law was passed.

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