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ATTEMPT TO REINSTATE BRIMLEY PROTESTED

Brown Tells Of Labor's Fight Against "Reds"

New Leader Magazine Article Features Full Length Article On Unions' "Cold War"

(From August AFL Auto Worker) MILWAUKEE, WIS.—An article by Irving Brown, former AFL Auto Worker, in the July 2 issue of the New Leader has won acclaim as the most revealing story yet published on "How Labor Fights the Cold War," Brown, who was UAW-AFL Regional Director on the east coast for several years, is now the American Federation of Labor's European Representative and is described by the New Leader editors as "a unique troubleshooter who is just as likely to be the moving force behind French dock workers unloading arms as a key factor in building the resistance of Asian labor to Communism."

Here are excerpts from Brown's article:

The Battle For Europe
This is perhaps the most dramatic of international labor activities. But throughout Europe, free workers are fighting some of the toughest battles of the cold war.

In France and Italy, Communist strength has declined in the area of legitimate trade unionism, but Communism has retained concentrated and disciplined forces in many economic sectors, where it could carry out quasi-military sabotage operations in the event of war. These forces are aided by the many just economic grievances of the workers, which Communist-controlled unions can still exploit, and by the resistance of employers to the valid demands of non-Communist workers.

Unlike labor in France and Italy, the West German labor movement, with about five million members is directed and controlled by almost completely democratic forces. The Communists are still a strategic minority, especially in the Ruhr. But the dictators of East Germany promote the idea of a united Germany and threaten offensive action.

Trade Unions Participate
To counter this drive from the East and to offset the growing attempts of the old crowd to take over German industry, the trade unions have demanded, and finally received, the right to participate in the control and management of the Ruhr iron, coal and steel industries; the so-called "co-determination" program. When this is in full operation, it and the Schuman Plan will serve as the best guarantees against a new German-Soviet pact, which I believe is the main danger facing the democratic world today.

In Berlin, the thin line dividing freedom and totalitarians remains both a barrier to aggression and

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A. F. L. Mexican Labor To Meet In El Paso Sept. 6

ATLANTA, GA.— President William Green, American Federation of Labor, has officially called a conference of the officers or representatives of the State Federation of Labor of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California on the question of the interchange of labor between Mexico and the United States. The conferences will be held in El Paso, Texas, Hilton Hotel, 10 A. M., Thursday, September 6, 1951.

The subject of the conference will be to give consideration and further study to a number of the problems on the interchange of labor across the Mexican border. A specific agenda is designated as follows:

1. Migratory Labor (Bracero) Agreements.
2. Wetback (Espaldo Mujeres) Labor.
3. Enforcement of Immigration Laws.
4. Control of workers entering border cities legally and illegally for daily work.
5. Consideration of entering pacts with Free Trade Union Movement of the Republic of Mexico.
6. Strengthening of Legislation.

President Green expressed regrets at not being able to attend the conference personally and has assigned Southern Director of Organization, J. L. Rhodes, to represent the American Federation of Labor in the conference.

The conference will last for one day, during which time consideration of the above subjects will be handled and recommendations arrived at in order that unity of purpose and action may be attained throughout the labor movement along the Mexican border from the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas to California.

The calling of this conference of State Federations of Labor is the first major effort to correlate activities of the labor movement and to give consideration to the Mexican labor problems and to encourage cooperative action between the Mexican Labor Movement and the American Federation of Labor on the over-all subject of the inter-change of Labor.



WHEN YOUR "E" BONDS MATURE

The Treasury Department offers three choices to holders of Series E, United States Defense Bonds, when their Bonds mature:

Choices: You may: *One*, accept cash, if you so desire; *Two*, continue to hold the present bond with an automatic interest-bearing extension; *Three*, exchange your bonds in amounts of \$500 or multiples for a Defense Bond of Series G, which earns current income at the rate of 2½ percent payable semi-annually.

Action: If you want to obtain cash, you simply present your bond, with proper identification, to any paying agent. If you want to extend the matured bond you have **ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO DO**—just continue to hold it. Extended bonds may be cashed at any time you wish. If you want a G Bond, see your bank for details.

Interest: The extended bond will earn simple interest on the face amount at the rate of 2½ percent for the first seven and one-half years. Thereafter it will be at a higher rate sufficient to provide a total return for the 10-year extension period of 2.9 percent compounded.

Taxes: You have the choice of (1) reporting E Bond interest for Federal income taxes on an annual basis or (2) paying the taxes on the interest in the year when the bonds finally mature or are redeemed. The privilege of deferring taxes does not apply if the E Bond is exchanged for a G Bond.

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Young Democrats To Meet Oct. 4-6

Dear Fellow Young Democrats: Plans are shaping up to make the 1951 National Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America in St. Louis, October 4-6, the greatest gathering in the history of the official youth organization of the Democratic Party.

The program will include: Helpful panel meetings on organization problems — how to finance YD activities — how to conduct a registration drive—and other practical subjects that will let YDs trade ideas on how we can all do a better job for the Party;

Timely talks by cabinet members and Administration leaders on current issues that will make page one news;

Some red-hot campaigning and the election of new national YD officers;

Lots of warm St. Louis hospitality in crisp, autumn weather—yes, the schedule will give you time off for socializing and dancing;

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Jefferson in St.

Louis. However, correspondence should be directed to Washington headquarters until you receive further notice.

This year we will have all our meetings at the one hotel. The Gold Room on the mezzanine seats 1,600 and will be used for session of the Convention. Meeting rooms for Committees are on the mezzanine and second floor.

Bert Femmer, YD National Committeeman for Missouri and Director of Region V, has been named Chairman of the Convention Committee, which is laying plans to accommodate the biggest turnout in YD history.

Now is the time to start planning to have a full delegation. Fill in the form on page 4, asking for further information regarding program, hotel rates, registration fee, etc.

There is plenty of time to organize dances, picnics and other events to raise the funds to send a full delegation. And now's the time to get to work on that job. So let's all get busy. I'm looking forward to seeing you in St. Louis.

WILSON GILMORE.

History Of Young Democrats Conventions

The first national meeting of the Young Democratic Clubs of America was held in Washington, D. C., March 4 and 5, 1932. This gathering of eager Young Democrats was attended by 173 delegates representing 27 States. Five States were represented by proxy.

Although previous to this meeting there had been sporadic attempts to organize Young Democrats as far back as 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was elected President, it was not until 1932 that a concentrated nation-wide effort was launched to interest the youth of America to take an active and purposeful part in politics and public affairs.

In recognition of his efforts in spearheading the drive for national organization of Young Democrats, Tyre Taylor of North Carolina was elected the first national president at the 1932 meeting in Washington, D. C. Elizabeth Wheeler of Montana was elected Vice President, and John Boydson of Utah, Secretary. No permanent Treasurer was elected until 1935.

Claim Southern Teachers Salaries Doubled From 1925 To 1949

Listen to Frank Edwards!

Salaries of public school teachers in the large communities of the South more than doubled from 1925 to 1949, as compared with a national increase of about 84 per cent, it was announced recently by Brunswick A. Bagdon, Southern Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the southwestern states and the border states reported an increase of 111 per cent, and in the southeastern states, the advance reached 114 per cent. This was slightly higher than the 76 per cent increase for another large group of municipal workers, namely, policemen and firemen in cities of 100,000 or over. However, it was much less than the 125 per cent increase in weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries. During the same 25-year period, the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index of goods and services usually purchased by moderate-income families rose 36 per cent. Since 1939,

however, retail prices have increased 71 per cent as compared with an increase in teacher's salaries of 62 per cent.

Within this quarter-century there were four more or less distinct periods of salary change for teachers. Modest increases marked the period from 1925 to 1931. Depression-induced reductions in local budgets from 1931 to 1935 were reflected in salary cuts—by 1935, in fact, salaries in large cities were back to 1925 levels. The third period, 1935 to 1939, was characterized by the restoration of previous reductions; in 1939, salaries were slightly higher than in 1931. Since 1939 the trend has been steadily upward. Increases were generally small in the early war years, but beginning with 1943 the rise was more rapid. The increase from 1939 to 1949 was 62 per cent; after 1945 it was 40 per cent.

Salary movements of elementary and secondary school teachers

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The following letter has been authorized and ordered sent to Honorable Alban W. Barkley, president of the U. S. Senate, and Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and President Harry S. Truman, relative to a movement underway to have Dr. Ralph Brimley reinstated to the educational mission to Japan. The letter is signed by delegates from Central Labor unions throughout North Carolina to the forty-fourth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Federation of Labor held in Asheville, August 13, 14 and 15, and a resolution was adopted by the Convention authorizing it to be sent to Washington.

The letter reviews the history of the Dr. Brimley case and also includes a letter from President William Green, addressed to Colonel Robert Outsen, Chief, Reorientation Division, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Washington, D. C., in which Mr. Green lodged the original protest of North Carolina labor against the appointment of Dr. Brimley because of his alleged biased attitude to unionization of teachers. The letter follows:

Headquarters
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the
North Carolina State Federation of Labor
August 13, 14, 15, 1951
Asheville, North Carolina

Re: Attempt to Slaughter Democracy in the Democratic South.

Honorable Alban W. Barkley, President of the Senate;
Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House.

This communication is addressed to you gentlemen because two members of the United States Senate, and one member of the House of Representatives, have made misleading and erroneous statements on the floor of the Senate and the House, some of which they had printed in The Congressional Record.

We are referring to Senator Clyde R. Hoey and Senator Willis Smith, of North Carolina, and Representative Graham A. Barden of the Second N. C. Congressional District.

In addition to the misleading and false statements Senators Hoey and Smith made in the Senate, both of them have addressed absurd and wholly unjustified and undignified letters to Secretary of Defense Marshall and Secretary of the Army Pace, while Representative Barden threatened Col. Robert Outsen, chief of reorientation division in the office of Secretary of the Army, with future reprisals, should the Colonel's name ever come up in Congress.

All of these actions and activi-

ties are based upon the Army's withdrawal of its invitation to Dr. Ralph Brimley to be one of fifteen educators named by the Army to go on a mission to Japan to instruct the Japanese in democratic education. Dr. Brimley is Superintendent of Public Schools in Forsyth County, North Carolina, of which Winston-Salem is the county seat. It was at the request of President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor, acting upon information and at the request of C. A. Fink, president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, that Dr. Brimley's invitation was recalled, and for the following very valid reasons:

Teachers in the Forsyth County Schools are organizing a local Union of the American Federation of Teachers affiliated to the American Federation of Labor in April and May of this year. On May 8 the following news item appeared in the afternoon papers, sent out with a Winston-Salem date line by the United Press:

Teachers Warned Of Unionism
County School Superintendent Ralph Brimley warned teachers here today that their chances for advancement or jobs elsewhere would be influenced unfavorably by union activity.

Brimley said he would not recommend any teacher for a job at another school who had been active in attempts to form a teachers union in Forsyth County.

"When any of you all strike out once, we are going to let you get your second start somewhere else," he said. "And I do not believe I would recommend to schools elsewhere a teacher who has been active in a union in this county."

Brimley said he "doubted" whether he would recommend teachers who were active in a union for administrative posts.

Brimley called teachers together yesterday for a "heart-to-heart talk" at Mineral Springs School.

On that date President Fink was in Asheville on business connected with the N. C. State Federation of Labor. In speaking at the meeting of the Asheville Central Labor Union that night he read the above quoted news article and branded it as unfair, undemocratic and non-Christian for a school official thus to threaten his teachers with such dire punishment for exercising their American privilege of forming and affiliating with a local union of the American Federation of Labor. His remarks were carried in the morning papers May 9, and over the AP to other papers. President Fink was objecting to such autocratic and dictatorial action by a public school official, here in a democracy.

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ME NO SMOKUM...!! Where UNION LABEL?

Put On the Heat...!



UNION LABEL WEEK—SEPT. 2-8