

CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL

VOL. XX; NO. 23

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1950

Subscription Price, \$2.00 Per Year

RING BELLS FOR FREEDOM UN DAY, OCT. 24

SUMMARY SHOWS WORK INJURIES DECLINING

Washington, D. C.—Work-injury rates in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing continued to decline during 1949, according to final summaries released by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing decreased 12.8 per cent, from 17.2 injuries per million man-hours in 1948 to 15.0 in 1949. This rate is one of the lowest recorded in the Bureau's 24-year injury-rate series, and represents a return to the low level of the years immediately before World War II. Rates for those years were 15.1 for 1938, 14.9 for 1939, and 15.3 for 1940.

Non-manufacturing industries showed less improvement than manufacturing in their injury record from 1948 to 1949. Of the 76 separate mining and other manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available, 35 reported significant decreases, 21 recorded increases, and 20 showed little change.

Only 8 of the 149 individual manufacturing industries had significantly higher injury-frequency rates in 1949 than in 1948, 23 recorded little change, and 113 reported decreases of one or more frequency-rate points. Of the latter group, 22 showed decreases of 5 or more points.

Among the industry groups, iron and steel products showed the greatest improvement—a drop of 3.9 frequency-rate points from 1948 to 1949; individual industries within this group reporting the greatest improvement were iron foundries, with a decrease from 39.7 injuries per million man-hours in 1948 to 29.0 in 1949; vitreous-enamelled products, from 25.1 to 16.6; plate fabrication and boiler-shop products, from 33.4 to 25.1; stamped and pressed metal products, from 21.6 to 14.0; steel foundries, from 30.5 to 23.1; and steel springs, from 20.8 to 13.6.

Manufacturing industries with the best safety records in 1949 were explosives, with an injury-frequency rate of 1.8; synthetic rubber, 2.3; synthetic textile fibers, 3.6; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.7; millinery, 3.8; women's and children's clothing, 4.1; radios and phonographs, 4.4; communication equipment, other than radio, 4.7; and plastic materials, other than rubber, 4.8.

High-rate industries in manufacturing were logging (with a rate of 92.2 injuries per million man-hours), sawmills (55.6), integrated saw and planing mills (47.6), planing mills operated separately from sawmills (38.1), structural clay products (36.8) cut stone and cut-stone products (36.6) and wooden containers (35.6).

The highest injury-frequency rates in nonmanufacturing were found among the mining industries. Goldsilver mining had the highest rate of any industry recorded for 1949 (93.8 injuries per million man hours). Lead-zinc mines reported a rate of 88.5; anthracite mines, 76.0; miscellaneous metal mines, 71.8; bituminous mines, 55.6.

Although the majority of industries showed a substantial decrease in the frequency of work injuries this was offset in many cases by an increase in the average number of days of disability per case. As a result the severity rate showed only a moderate decline. The average days lost (or charged) per case in manufacturing increased from 83 in 1948 to 93 in 1949. The severity rate declined only slightly, from 1.5 days lost for each thousand hours worked in 1948 to 1.4 in 1949.

Declare your independence by buying Independence Bonds.



By POLLY EDISON for L. L. P. E.

NEW SOCIAL SECURITY.

Almost everybody who works for wages will be under social security when the new law goes into effect in January. And nearly all other workers who want to be. Mainly, the groups not covered are farmers—who for the most part made no effort to get in—professional persons such as doctors, who didn't want in, and various government employes groups who have retirement funds of their own.

Of special interest to women, the new law—in addition to bringing more people in and raising payments so they are more in line with living costs—includes the following changes:

1. A wife of any age may get benefits if she has dependent children and her husband was a covered worker. If she is only 30 when her husband dies, for instance, she starts to receive monthly checks. Up to now, only the children got monthly checks and the wife did not—until she was 65. The change will enable more widows to keep their families together.

2. A husband may receive benefits at 65 on his wife's social security account if he is dependent on her for support—if she is fully insured when she retires at 65 or when she died before that age.

3. A divorced wife, if she is caring for the insured worker's children, is entitled to benefits in some instances.

4. A retired worker, his wife or widow, and minor children may qualify for benefits without regard to their financial resources such as savings, property or other insurance. Husbands, widowers, and parents, however, must establish that the worker had been furnishing at least half their support.

BABY SITTERS AND COOKS.

Regularly employed hired help around the home—be they baby sitter, cook or practical nurse—come under the system if they make \$50 during a quarter, and work full or part time on 24 days of that three-month period. Housewives, or whoever is boss in the family, must pay 1 1-2 per cent of their hired help's salary into social security and see that the help pays the same.

Whoever works for the housewife on a regular basis and meets the above requirements must have a social security number—and the housewife must see that the taxes are paid. No group needs social security more than domestic help and we can't be-

lieve that any housewife will mind the extra bookkeeping. The Treasury is going to make the system as simple for her as possible, and social security administration workers of your area will gladly explain it to you.

HOW COSTLY.

The increased benefits now due you will cost a little more, if you make \$3,600 a year or more. The tax rate paid remains the same for next year—or 1 1-2 per cent—but it will be collected on \$3,600 of a person's wages rather than on just \$3,000 as now.

If the wage is exactly \$3,600 a year, the tax now will be \$54 a year for the worker and a like amount for the employer. This means \$108 into that worker's account during the year. That's as much as anyone pays, for the tax is not collected on anything above \$3,600. The tax is less, of course, if the wages is less than \$3,600.

WHAT COMES BACK?

Most people get back more than they pay into social security, but everybody should remember that they are paying into a social insurance system and not into a savings account. No one draws out of social security like they would out of a bank account. The idea is not that you get back exactly what you pay. Everyone covered pays in at the same rate—1 1-2 per cent—but payments are made on a common welfare basis.

A working wife, for instance, might never get anything on her own account. She is entitled to hers, if she wants it, but she can select benefits on her husband's account—if that is larger. She cannot get both. A worker who leaves several dependent children gets more back than a bachelor would. A worker who lives to be a hundred probably gets back much more than he paid, while one who dies at 66 gets very little.

IT'S CHEAP

When you pay social security tax you not only are contributing to an old-age pension for yourself but you are paying into a fund which helps dependent children, widows, the blind, and the destitute. In no other insurance system operating in the country could you get so much for so little and help so many other people at the same time.

IS IT PERFECT?

No. It helps you in old age, helps bury you, helps keep your family together if you die, helps

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Red Feather Quiz

(Fourth in a series of questions answered by local labor leaders which is a feature designed to enlighten the Mecklenburg Community concerning the Community Chest and its Red Feather Services.)

QUESTION:

Are campaign solicitors for the Mecklenburg County Red Feather Campaign paid?

ANSWER:

Paul Craft, Secretary-Treasurer, Typographical Union, stated: "No. None of the solicitors in the Charlotte Red Feather Campaign are paid. The work is done by some volunteers who last year, serving as solicitors as well as auditors, speakers and committee member, gave approximately 24,000 hours of their time. All of these workers give generously not only of their money but of their time to help further the work of the Community Chest and its Red Feather Services."

CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY COMMUNITY CHEST
RED FEATHER INFORMATION

Columnist Tabs Taft "Jerk" For Attacking Gen. Geo. Marshall

One of the most widely-read newspaper writers in America has decided that Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.) is a "jerk"—and has said so.

He is Henry McLemore, whose column appears in more than 200 daily papers. Part of his comments on Taft are printed below.

McLemore is not a political columnist. He generally writes in a humorous manner on the lighter topics of the day. Occasionally, a more serious subject makes his blood boil. Taft's recent attack on General Marshall did that.

McLemore is no "wild-eyed" liberal. Born and reared in rural Georgia, McLemore is the son of a Methodist minister. He did such a good job as a sports writer for the United Press, the McNaught Syndicate hired him to comment on events in general.

Here is what he wrote in London—where he was on a special assignment—about Taft:

"Senator Taft came to my mind about an hour ago when I noticed a story under a Washington date-line that informed me that Senator Taft was against President Truman's appointment of General George Marshall as Secretary of Defense.

"My first reaction to the story was that Senator Taft finally had reached rock bottom. My second, third and fourth reactions were the same.

"I am sure that one can't call a Senator a jerk and still maintain dignity, so I am going to waive dignity and call Mr. Taft a jerk. Not a bench-sitting jerk: Not a utility jerk. Not a jerk who has run in to kick a field goal. No, I am going to call him—from thousands of waves away—a starting, first-string varsity jerk.

"Give him Ruth's old number, Gehrig's old number and Grange's old number. Place him on a pedestal as the one man who, without having to go to the trouble of thinking, hits the wrong thing on the head every time.

"Senator Taft objects to Marshall. Just think of that.

"The man of Ohio carries enough nonsense in his head to attack a man who, in the pages of history yet to be written, will emerge as one of the great Americans of all time.

"It is like a Piper Cub attacking a B-29. It is the mouse slapping the cat, the lamb trading haymakers with the lion.

"The Senator says his reason for trying to block Marshall's appointment is because it would strengthen Secretary of State Acheson's hand. In other words, the Senator's dislike for Acheson is stronger than his like for his country.

"Who did more than any one else to make this country victorious in World War II? Marshall.

"Who saw the needs and fought with hack politicians to get them? Marshall.

"My consolation here in London is the knowledge that my countrymen will ignore the Senator from Ohio and go ahead and put the best man in the job.

"One of these days—it may not come until a Russian throws a hand grenade through his living room window—Senator Taft is going to realize that the United States is now fighting for survival, not Ohio votes."

FREEDOM BELL'S FIRST PEAL FROM BERLIN WILL TOUCH OFF BELL-RINGING ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES.

To climax the nation-wide Crusade For Freedom as a "spiritual airlift" for the world, General Lucius D. Clay, organizer of the Berlin airlift and national Crusade chairman, is calling on every man, woman and child in America to "ring a bell with the Freedom Bell" and offer prayers for world peace through the United Nations on United Nations Day, Tuesday, October 24 at 12:03 p. m., EST.

At three minutes past noon on that day, the giant World Freedom Bell, symbol of the Crusade, will peal out for the first time its message of hope from Berlin's City Hall in the very shadow of the Iron Curtain. Starting at noon and immediately preceding the Bell's first tones will be a dedication ceremony permanently enshrining the Freedom Bell in the Rathaus Tower, together with the millions of American signatures on Freedom Scrolls reaffirming each signer's faith in freedom. These signatures have been collected during the Crusade which was launched by General Eisenhower in a speech on Labor Day in Denver, Colorado.

The first notes of the Freedom Bell, as a call for the rebirth of faith, friendship and freedom for the world, will touch off what may prove to be the most dramatic bell-ringing in history, according to General Clay.

WILL RING FOR FREEDOM.

Millions of freedom-loving people throughout America, in Western Europe, and it is hoped, behind the Iron Curtain, will ring "bells for freedom" in unison with the first sonorous tones of the 10-ton bronze Freedom Bell to be broadcast from Berlin to this country as well as Europe. Major radio networks in America (NBC, CBS, ABC) will carry the dedication ceremony and the Bell's first pealing to Americans from coast to coast. In Europe, it will be broadcast by the State Department's Voice of America and by Radio Free Europe, the American people's new "freedom station" in Western Germany.

With the first ringing of the Freedom Bell, bells throughout America will peal out, echoing the message of freedom. Church bells, school bells, fire and police bells, ship bells, trolley bells and other bells of all description will "make freedom ring." Individual citizens are urged to have dinner bells or other household bells at hand to join in public rallies or neighborhood ceremonies as the voice of the Freedom Bell rolls across the seas, General Clay said. In countries behind the Iron Curtain it is expected that patriots will scrawl outlines of the Freedom Bell on walls and sidewalks, similar to the "V" signs of the last war.

BERLIN CEREMONY.

Participating in the bell's dedication ceremonies in Berlin, in addition to General Clay, will be John J. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner for Germany; General Maxwell Taylor, head of American forces in Berlin; and Ernest Reuter, Mayor of Berlin, who will accept on behalf of his city the custodianship of the Bell.

Approximately 100,000 persons are expected to be present in Berlin's City Hall Square for the ceremony, and it is hoped that they will ring "bells for freedom." Arrangements are being made to have the program translated into German and broadcast to the assembled spectators over a public address system.

BELL TO RING U. S.

The Freedom Bell sailed from New York City Tuesday, October 10, enroute to Berlin, after a nation-wide tour of the United States in which it was honored in special ceremonies in 26 American cities. In Philadelphia, the Freedom Bell "met" the Liberty

Bell, historic symbol of the birth of America independence. The tour of the Freedom Bell, as a dramatic highlight of the Crusade For Freedom, served to enlist the support of millions of Americans in this great civilian drive to combat "the Big Lie of Communist propaganda" with a mighty reaffirmation of belief in freedom.

The Crusade For Freedom which was officially launched by General Dwight Eisenhower on Labor Day, has two objectives: (1) to give every man, woman and child in the United States the opportunity to sign a Freedom Scroll and thus declare his belief in human freedom as a basis for world peace; and (2) to let every signer of the Scroll make a voluntary contribution to help Radio Free Europe, the non-government "freedom station" in Western Germany, whose daily news broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries answer Communist lies.

In urging all Americans to join the Crusade, General Clay said:

"None of us can take our freedom for granted in the present world battle for men's minds and loyalties. Each of us has a personal responsibility which may seem small and futile in the face of so great an emergency. But, if all of us join in the fellowship of the Crusade For Freedom, each of us can feel that his personality really counts in this crucial battle for men's minds."

CROSS SECTION OF NATION.

During the first seven weeks of the campaign, groups from every segment of American life have joined together to make the Crusade one of the greatest examples of mass co-operation ever seen. Churches, schools, railroads, airlines, manufacturers, distributors and retailers volunteered their services. Veteran, fraternal, medical, and trade groups called on their members to support the drive. The top leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations asked the country's union members to join the Crusade. Many of the country's women's clubs volunteered as a group to staff enrollment booths and to collect contributions.

The voluntary contributions given by the signers of the Scrolls will be used to help Radio Free Europe expand from one station, which is now operating from a strategic site in Western Germany, to a network of five to eight stations.

The Crusade For Freedom is sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., which operates Radio Free Europe. It has the specific endorsement of the President of the United States and the active participation of Members of Congress, State Governors and religious, educational, business, farm, labor and civic leaders throughout the United States. Headquarters are in the Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y.

UNION SCORES MASS LAYOFFS IN N. J.

Camden, N. J.—Six thousand New York shipbuilding corporation workers recently protested mass layoffs with a sitdown demonstration.

Thomas Saul, secretary of Local 1, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (AFL) used a sound truck to tell the men reporting for duty.

"Go in and punch your time clocks, but do not work. Don't leave the plant. If you get a pink slip, forget it.

"This is not a strike. This is a work stoppage and protest."

"UNION MAID"



"Believe me, girls, collective bargaining is the only way to deal with the boss!"