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NEW STRIKES IN U. S. DOWN IN SEPTEMBER

The Two-Gun Peace Officer



From The Louisville Courier Journal

MOTORISTS OF 1947 WILL BE REQUIRED TO GET NEW LICENSES IN FEW MONTHS

RALEIGH, N. C. — Motorists who obtained renewal of their driver's licenses in 1947 under the re-issuance program and whose birthdays fall early in 1951 will be required to obtain second renewals in the next few months, the Department of Motor Vehicles reminded persons in this category today.

Motorists uncertain about the expiration date of their licenses should refer to the lower right hand corner of their present license cards. These motorists will be permitted to seek second renewal 30 days in advance of the expiration date, which falls on their birth date. The majority will have surnames beginning with A or B, but a few will fall in other alphabetical groups. Under the driver's licensing program, licenses expire on the birthday of the motorist four years after re-issuance. Since the re-issuance program began July 1, 1947, some motorists will not have held their licenses quite four years, the Department pointed out, but in setting up the re-issuance schedule, it was necessary to place the expiration date on the birthday nearest July 1. Expiration date in 1955 for those motorists will fall on their birthdays exactly four years from the 1951 renewal.

The Department requested that motorists seeking second renewal bring their present licenses with them to their examining stations. The license will be accepted as evidence that the applicant has passed the road test and he will be required to take only the rules of the road, eye and road signs phases of the examination. The number on his present driver's license will be his permanent license number.

A space will be provided on the new license cards for blood type, which will be placed on the card upon presentation of evidence of blood type. Since inclusion of this information is a public service and voluntary with the applicant, failure to present this evidence will not be reason to deny issuance of the license, the Department stressed.

BLOODSHED BOXSCORE

Killed Nov. 10 thru Nov. 13 12
Injured Nov. 10 - Nov. 13 178
Killed thru Nov. 13, 1950 820
Killed thru Nov. 13, 1949 718
Injured thru Nov. 13, 1950 10,432
Injured thru Nov. 13, 1949 8,306

Be UNION Buy LABEL

AFL AUTO WORKERS WIN BARGAINING RIGHTS AT TIMKEN-AXLE IN KENTON

KENTON, O. — Climaxing a campaign of several months, the AFL Auto Workers captured another plant in a NLRB victory at the Timken-Axle company of this city recently. Victim to the drive of the Auto Workers was the International Association of Machinists, which came out second best in the battle of ballots. The plant, which manufactures gear assemblies for automobiles, employs more than 500 workers.

INDUSTRIES SHOW TO GO TO CHICAGO IN 1951

CHICAGO. — This industrial center of the nation has been chosen as the site for the 1951 AFL Union Industries Show.

Raymond F. Leheney, secretary-treasurer AFL Union Label Trades department and director of the show, announced that the world's greatest labor-management exposition will be held in Chicago's mammoth Soldiers' Field beginning May 18 and continuing through May 26.

The 1951 Union Industries Show will be the largest yet staged, with 150,000 square feet of exhibition space available to AFL unions and union employers.

In addition, a giant stage will be erected outdoors, in the field's semi-circle, for staging star-studded vaudeville, radio and television shows. More than 25,000 seats will be available to spectators watching these stage shows.

"Officials of AFL international and local unions in the Chicago area have already begun to go 'all-out' to insure the show's success," Mr. Leheney said. "This show is the largest of its kind anywhere in the world to show how free union labor produces under our free enterprise system."

The 5 previous shows held by the AFL in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Philadelphia have attracted over 2 million visitors. The 1951 show promises to be an even greater success, with more than \$5 million worth of equipment scheduled to be shown by manufacturers who employ AFL members.

In view of the many requests of AFL international unions throughout the country, the show was moved to Chicago for 1951 instead of St. Louis, as earlier announced. They pointed out that St. Louis, had been the site of the show in 1946 and that the giant exposition be shifted to one of the many other cities who have requested the show. Pursuant to action taken at the Label Trades Department's Convention in Houston, Director Leheney proceeded to complete arrangements for bringing the show into Chicago.

"RETAIL" EXEMPTION INTERPRETED IN NEW WAGE-HOUR BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new wage-hour bulletin tells how the "retail or service establishment" exemption will be applied under the amended Fair Labor Standards Act.

Issued by the United States Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, the bulletin is intended as "a practical guide to employers and employees." Administrator Wm. R. McComb reported to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin that full text of the publication appears in the October 28 Federal Register.

The bulletin is identified as Part 779 (of the Code of Federal Regulations) and is titled "Retail and Service Establishment and Related Exemptions." Copies are available without charge at the Divisions' national office in Washington and at regional and field offices in the various States.

Although a part of the original wage-hour law in effect since 1938, the provisions of the "retail or service establishment" exemption (sec. 13 (a) (2) of the act) are now more specifically set forth by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, effective January 25, 1950. When applicable, the exemption relieves employers from adhering to the minimum-wage and overtime-pay requirements of the wage-hour law with respect to all employees employed by an exempt retail or service establishment.

The bulletin points out that in keeping with the intention of the original exemption of the wage-hour law for such establishments, the amendments continue to exempt "the various local retail businesses selling goods or services at retail." To take the exemption for his employees, the employer must "show affirmatively" that his establishment meets the specific tests of the exemption as set forth by the amendments.

Summarized, these are the tests of the sec. 13(a)(2) "retail or service establishment" exemption — and the employer must meet all of them:

- (1) The establishment must be engaged in making sales of goods or of services, or of both.
- (2) The establishment's total annual dollar volume of sales of such goods (if it sells goods only) or of such services (if it sells services only) or of both (if it sells both goods and services) must meet the following tests: (i) At least 75 per cent must be from sales of goods or services which are both (A) recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry and (B) not for resale; (ii) more than 50 per cent must be from sales of goods or services which are made within the State in which the establishment is located.

According to the bulletin, these tests have the effect of exempting only employees who are employed by such typically local retail or service establishments as grocery stores, hardware stores, clothing stores, dry goods stores, stationery stores, farm implement dealers, coal dealers, paint stores, automobile dealers, furniture stores, restaurants, hotels, repair garages, watch repair establishments, beauty parlors, barber shops, typewriter repair shops, exterminator service companies, and other "such local establishments." The bulletin lists types of establishments whose sales or services may be recognized as retail and also those which are not recognized as such.

Also discussed are the Wage- (Continued On Page 4).



The Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP) officially opened its 1950 harvest appeal to rural Americans to help underprivileged and hungry people overseas with relief in kind by dedicating an entire shipload of foodstuffs on United Nations Day in Chicago. The cargo was made up of advance contributions from 17 states where CROP this year operates and government surplus of powdered eggs and dried milk. Participating in the colorful ceremony were DP children seen above in Ukrainian national costumes who sang "America" in English and in the Ukrainian tongue. Some of the government surplus is seen in the inset during loading ceremonies flanked by Walter Parr (left) and Carl Kev (right). CROP's Regional Field Directors.

Trainmen Give Printers Real Support At Miami

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a labor union 212,000 members strong, was 67 years old September 23.

Their long and illustrious history in the annals of American union labor is one they are justly proud of and it sets a fine example for the rest of organized labor in the accomplishment of their aims and purposes.

Between 1,100 and 1,200 delegates of the BRT are assembled in Miami Beach attending a six-week convention of their organization. In line with their fine Union principles these delegates are refusing to buy or read either of the Miami rat-produced papers. They refused to allow Herald or News reporters and photographers to "cover" the convention or take pictures.

A member of the striking printers' speaking committee was invited to address the convention after delegates, themselves, had distributed The Union Printer to the body.

The Brotherhood's all-out sup-

port of Miami's striking and locked-out Union printers has been a refreshing inspiration and heart-warming morale builder in our 22-month-long battle. Every member of Miami Typographical Union No. 430 is deeply grateful to the Brotherhood for all they have done, and are doing, for us.

Particularly since members of organized labor in our own city, with few exceptions, not only have ignored our desperate fight, but in some cases have deliberately given aid and comfort to our enemies.

When these hundreds of delegates return to their homes the story of Miami's striking printers will go with them.

A Herald story about President Kennedy of the BRT, which carried the head "Giant Railroad Union Being Run From Behind Card Table," isn't going to please the Brotherhood.

The story makes it clear President Kennedy merely uses a card table as his desk, but gambling conscious Miami wouldn't get that impression from the head.—Miami Union Printer.

HALF EX-GI'S BUYING HOMES PAID NOTHING DOWN DURING 1949

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly 40 per cent of the mortgage-financed new one-family houses were bought with no down payment in nine large-city areas during the latter half of 1949. Preliminary results of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of financing, prices, and rentals of new housing also revealed that an even larger proportion (almost half) of the veterans, who made up 75 per cent of the purchasers, paid nothing down.

The findings in the report, the Bureau warned, are indicative only of conditions in large metropolitan areas, and custom built houses were excluded from the preliminary study.

The nine metropolitan areas, in which about a fifth of all non-farm one-family homes were started last year, are Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

Most of the veterans in the survey (7 in 10) made down payments of 5 per cent or less. In contrast, most non-veterans (7 in 10) paid over 15 per cent down.

On the whole, veterans bought less expensive houses than non-veterans, although the modest home was predominant in both groups. Most of the homes (around 60 per cent) were in the price brackets from \$7,000 to \$10,000. Only a fourth of the veterans but half the non-veterans bought houses selling at \$10,000 or more.

Only about 15 per cent of the houses were bought without Government-aided financing. A third had both an FHA-insured 1st mortgage and VA-guaranteed second mortgage. The remainder were about equally divided between those receiving VA-guaranteed financing (30 per cent) and those with FHA-insured mortgages (24 per cent). Few houses had a second mortgage that was not VA-guaranteed. The 85 per cent of one-family houses in the nine metropolitan areas with Government-aided loans is roughly twice the proportion for the country as a whole during the July to December, 1949, period.

This reflects concentration of FHA and VA financing in metropolitan and urban centers. The current regulations for GI loans require down payments of not more than 5 per cent in the low price range and increase progressively to 45 per cent at (Continued On Page 3)

STOPPAGES IN SEPTEMBER OF LOCAL CHARACTER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of work stoppages, while declining, continued at high levels during September, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. A few prolonged disputes, however, brought total idleness up about 20 per cent from 2,900,000 to 3,500,000 man-days. In the main, September stoppages were of brief and local character, following the pattern of August strikes.

The number of new stoppages declined from 560 in August to 525 in September. The number of workers involved in new stoppages also declined—from 350,000 in August to 275,000. All stoppages in effect in September numbered 800 and involved 460,000 workers.

The largest stoppages involved about 50,000 International Harvester employees and 40,000 General Electric Workers. The International Harvester strike began August 17; the number of idle workers was reduced to approximately 23,000 on September 18 when a settlement was reached with one of the striking unions. The GE strike began in late August and was completely terminated about September 23. Other strikes involved 12,000 John Deere Co. workers were out the entire month of 12,000 glass workers idle for over two weeks.

The number of new strikes during the first nine months of 1950 was greater than in the corresponding period of any year since 1946. In terms of workers involved and strike idleness, strike activity during this period of 1950 occupied a high position in the range for comparable periods since 1946.

FACTORY HIRINGS SHOW DROP IN SEPTEMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Nation's factories slackened their rate of hiring in September following the record expansion of employment in August, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced. The factory hiring rate was down to 58 per 1,000 workers on payrolls in September from 66 per 1,000 in August. Nevertheless, the September rate was higher than in any other month since September, 1947, excluding this August.

Expanding job opportunities have apparently stimulated workers to look for higher-paying and better jobs, the Bureau reported. The factory quit rate advanced to 35 per 1,000 workers on the payroll in September from 29 per 1,000 in August, continuing the rise begun with the upturn in employment early in the year. The lay-off rate—7 per 1,000—was lower than in any September since 1944.

Why waste your time looking for flying saucers when you can make it worthwhile looking for Union Labels?

