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LABOR MAKES PROGRESS IN CHARLOTTE AREA

Nearly All North Carolina Industries Report Wage Gains For Month October

RALEIGH, Nov. 29.—Pockets of Tar Heel wage earners jingled with extra spending money last month as pay boosts became effective in nearly all major industries. Hourly wage gains were chalked up by every North Carolina manufacturing industry except tobacco and chemicals, according to State Labor Department statistician C. H. Pritchard.

In the non-manufacturing field, wage hikes were reported by all industries except public utilities, variety stores and service industries, Pritchard said.

Seasonal employment decreases in food, tobacco, construction and service industries caused the State's total non-agricultural employment figure to drop 1,500 from September to October, but employment remained at a high level, totaling 906,600 in all non-farm activities.

Biggest October wage increase went to workers in the small "primary metals" industry, which employs some 2,600 wage earners. A pay hike of 12 cents an hour raised their hourly earnings to an average of \$1.39 and jumped their weekly pay checks \$5.24 to an average of \$58.88.

Employment in the busy textile industry soared to 234,700 workers as 1,200 additional employees were hired. Textile workers also gained the month's second largest wage increase of seven cents an hour, which raised their hourly pay to \$1.22 and made their weekly pay checks \$2.76 bigger, averaging \$48.63. Both employment and wage boosts were reported by all major divisions of the textile industry, including yarn and thread mills, broadwoven fabrics, full-fashioned hosiery and seamless hosiery. Hourly wage gains averaged eight cents in broadwoven fabrics, seven cents in yarn and thread, five cents in full-fashioned hosiery and four cents in seamless hosiery. The textile workweek increased fractionally to an average of exactly 44 hours.

Other industries reporting hourly wage gains were: machinery, up three cents; fabricated metals, up three cents; lumber and timber, up one cent; furniture, up one cent; stone, clay and glass, up two cents; transportation equipment, electrical machinery and instruments, up one cent; apparel, up two cents; food products, up two cents; pulp and paper, up one cent; printing and publishing, up three cents; mining, up one cent; wholesale trade, up two cents; and retail trade, up one cent.

Wages in all manufacturing were up an average of four cents to \$1.14. The average Tar Heel factory worker put in 40.8 hours a week during October and earned \$46.50 for his labor. This was \$1.77 above his previous month's earnings.

Stemmeries and redrying plants laid off 2,200 seasonal workers during the month following September peak of tobacco processing activity. Cigarette factory employment dropped 200 to total of 12,300 workers in mid-October.

Other marked employment decreases were reported by transportation industries, down 900; contract construction, down 500; food products, down 300; and service industries, down 2,500. Employment in the construction industry totaled 48,600 in mid-October.

Analysis of the total non-agricultural employment figure for October show that 432,000 Tar Heel wage earners are employed in factories and 474,400 others work in the various non-manufacturing activities, statistician Pritchard pointed out. In percentages, the proportion are: factory employment, 47.7 per cent of total; non-manufacturing ac-

tivities (except agriculture), 52.3 per cent of total.

Employment in October was 47,000 higher than in the same month last year—a gain of 5.2 per cent.

Average hourly earnings of the 432,200 factory workers last month were ten cents higher than in October, 1949. Their average weekly earnings were \$4.58 higher.

Highest weekly earnings were received by workers in pulp, paper and paperboard mills, who averaged \$77.45. The lowest weekly wage was paid in stemmeries and redrying plants, where workers averaged \$36.91. A majority of these seasonal tobacco workers are paid the federal minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

Working hours dropped fractionally in all reporting divisions of wholesale and retail trade during October. The workweek averaged 40.5 hours in trade, ranging from a low of 27.7 hours in variety stores to a high of 44.6 hours in wholesale firms.

The 11,700 employees of variety stores earned an average of 48 cents an hour during the month. Their weekly earnings, which were by far the lowest of any group of non-agricultural workers, averaged \$13.22.

Hotel employees, who averaged 46 cents an hour in wages, earned \$20.22 for a work-week of 44 hours.

Employees of laundries and dry cleaning establishments, who averaged 60 cents an hour, received \$25.30 for a workweek of 42.1 hours.

Wages of the 36,100 workers in retail general merchandise stores averaged 65 cents an hour and \$22.04 for a workweek of 33.7 hours. Department stores employees received 74 cents an hour, or \$25.55 for a 34.8-hour workweek.

Purchase Union Label gifts and make it a very Merry Christmas.

IF POLIO COMES

WATCH FOR THESE SYMPTOMS

SOFT THROAT, STIFF NECK, SORE MUSCLES, SWALLOWING DIFFICULTY, HEADACHE, UPSET STOMACH, FEVERISHNESS

IT MAY—OR MAY NOT—BE POLIO

CALL YOUR DOCTOR PROMPTLY

FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

HERE ARE SYMPTOMS OF POLIO listed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. They may—or may not—mean polio. Call your doctor and then, if help is needed, contact your local chapter of the National Foundation. When polio is around, these precautions are recommended: Keep children with their own friends and away from people they have not been with right along. Don't become exhausted through work or hard play. Don't stay in cold water too long or sit around in wet clothes. Avoid becoming chilled. Always wash hands before eating.

Southern Man Receives D. C. Appointment

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has announced the appointment of William A. Calvin, former Secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as Acting Director of the Social Insurance Activities Department.

Mr. Nelson Cruikshank Director of the Department, has been granted a leave of absence in order to work with the Economic Co-operation Administration in Paris, which is extended at this time for one year.

Bill Calvin, formerly attached to the Southern Organizing Staff of the American Federation of Labor, is well known throughout the South, having originally worked as boilermaker in the Seaboard Airline Railway Shop at Jacksonville, Florida, and from there, going to the Vice Presidency of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America and Secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, where he acted, in addition to

his normal duties, as Legislative Representative on Capitol Hill for a period of 16 years.

J. Lew Rhodes, Southern Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, said "It is gratifying to know that men of Bill Calvin's caliber from the South receive recognition in the national positions of importance in the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Calvin's association with the Southern Staff of Organizers for slightly more than a year was looked upon as an enhancement to the organizing forces and we regret to lose him from the Southern territory, though we congratulate him upon achieving progress."

Mr. Calvin will make his home in Silver Spring, Md., which is adjacent to Washington. His offices will be maintained in the American Federation of Labor Building, Ninth Avenue and Massachusetts Street.

Bill Calvin has visited Charlotte several times during the past year and his many friends here made him wish him well in his latest assignment. He had just returned to Charlotte from several months spent on the West Coast when notified of his new appointment.

FOUR CITIES VOTED FOR PUBLIC HOUSING

Public housing came off pretty well in the November elections. The question was on the ballot in six cities. In four of them, Arkadelphia, Ark., Bay City, Mich.; Edinburg, Texas, and Newark, voters approved public housing. In the other two, Kenosha, Wis., and Madison, Wis., public housing lost.

BLOODSHED BOXSCORE

Killed Nov. 28 thru Nov. 30	3
Injured Nov. 28 thru Nov. 30	52
Killed thru Nov. 30 this year	868
Killed thru Nov. 30, 1949	765
Injured thru Nov. 30 this year	10,908
Injured thru Nov. 30, 1949	8,802

A NEW BOOKLET "SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK"

The National Security Resources Board has released the first of its series of Official Civil Defense Booklets for the general public entitled "Survival Under Atomic Attack." The 32-page booklet was prepared in consultation with other Agencies of the Government. Copies are being distributed to State and Local Civil Defense Officials, Members of the Congress, press, radio, and magazines, various Public Groups and Organizations, and Agencies of the Federal Government.

In the letter of transmittal accompanying the booklets to each Governor, James J. Wadsworth, Acting Director of the Civil Defense Office, said: "The combined efforts of the Federal, State, and Local Government and many Private Groups will be needed to give this booklet and the information in it into every home in the Nation."

Individual copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents each; bulk copies may be purchased at a 25 per cent discount for orders in excess of 100.

119 Die As Result Auto Accidents In N. C. During October

RALEIGH, N. C.—Motor vehicle traffic accidents brought death to 119 persons during October, the highest figure for any month since 1941, the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles reported today.

One hundred and fifty-two persons were killed in October of 1941.

October, 1950, also marked the first time the fatality figure has passed the one hundred mark since 1946, when January of that year saw 101 killed and December, 103.

October of this year listed 1,174 persons injured in 2,660 reported accidents. This marks an increase of 20 per cent in injured and 16 per cent in reported accidents over October, 1949.

Collisions between motor vehicles and with fixed objects and motor vehicles running off roadway accounted for most of the increase in injuries and reported accidents. Collisions of motor vehicles showed an increase of 715 as compared with October of last year. Deaths from this type of accident reached an all time high of 53 during October, 1950.

Six persons were killed when their motor vehicles struck fixed objects. During the same period last year, no fatalities resulted from this type of accident. Fatalities resulting from motor vehicles running off roadway increased 26 per cent over the same period of 1949.

More than half of the drivers involved in accidents were guilty of at least one violation. Of the 4,547 drivers involved in accidents, 164 were driving intoxicated at the time of the accidents. Driving on the wrong side of the road accounted for 513 accidents while 397 drivers were guilty of speed violations.

During October, 23 pedestrians were killed and 103 injured in 118 accidents involving pedestrians. This is an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding month of last year when 16 pedestrians were killed.

Nine pedestrians were killed in urban areas and 14 in rural areas.

Cities and towns reporting pedestrian fatalities were: Gatesville, one; Greensboro, one; Stoneville, one; Turkey, one; Raleigh, two; Warrenton, one; Weldon, one and Stantonsburg, one.

The following counties reported one pedestrian fatality each: Cabarrus, Chowan, Cleveland, Duplin, Durham, Franklin, Gates, Guilford, Iredell, Macklenburg, Orange, Pitt, Polk, Sampson, Tyrrell, Warren, Wayne and Wilson.

Wake County had the highest fatalities and Halifax, two. There were no bicycle fatalities reported during October. Last year, during the same month, two bicyclists were killed.

Wake County had the highest (Continued On Page 4)

WAGES, HOURS AND EMPLOYMENT REGISTER GAINS IN CHARLOTTE AREA MANUFACTURING DURING OCTOBER

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.—Factory employment in the Charlotte area increased 300 last month, rising from 21,900 in mid-September to 22,200 in mid-October, the North Carolina Department of Labor reported today.

Substantial gains in hourly earnings of workers production time and weekly paychecks were reported by most Charlotte industries, during the month, according to C. H. Pritchard, Labor Department statistician.

Employment increases in textiles, machinery and miscellaneous industries boosted total factory employment to a level 10.4 per cent above the total of October, 1949.

The month's gains in wages and working hours were more impressive than the employment increases. All reporting industries registered hourly pay boosts. Average increase for all manufacturing amounted to five cents an hour, raising the average hourly wage to an all-time high of \$1.21. The workweek increased fractionally to an average of 41.4 hours. Weekly earnings of the 22,200 workers soared to a record high of \$50.02.

Biggest increase was an average hike of 13 cents an hour for 4,000 workers in broadwoven fabrics mills. Yarn and thread and knitting mills reported increases averaging six cents. The overall increase for 9,600 textile workers averaged 10 cents an hour. Other increases were: metal products, up eight cents; machinery, up three cents; food products, up one cent; printing and publishing, up one cent.

Hourly earnings of workers averaged 99 cents in food products, \$1.31 in all textiles, \$1.15 in yarn and thread mills, \$1.33 in broadwoven fabrics, \$1.47 in knitting mills, \$1.22 in machinery manufacturing, \$1.60 in printing and publishing, and \$1.30 in metal products firms. Weekly earnings exceeded \$45 in all industries except food products, where they averaged \$40.03.

All branches of the textile industry reported increased working hours. The workweek nearest October 15 in yarn and thread mills was 1.7 hours longer than a month previously, 1.6 hours longer in broadwoven fabrics, and 1.1 hours longer in knitting mills. Machinery manufacturing firms reported an increase of 1.2 hours in the workweek.

Hourly earnings of workers in all reporting Charlotte industries were substantially higher than the State average of earnings in the same industries. Mecklenburg's all-industry average of \$1.21 was seven cents above the State average. Textiles exceeded the State average by nine cents. Yarn and thread mills were three cents above the State average; broadwoven fabrics, six cents; knitting mills, 24 cents; food products, seven cents; machinery, three cents; printing and publishing, five cents; metal products, 15 cents. Weekly earnings also exceeded the State average in each of these industries.

Mr. Union Label says, "We have the quality and craftsmanship in our products!"



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EMPLOY PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Be UNION LABEL

GOMPERS MEMORIAL

1,000,000 NEW MEMBERS IN 1950

American Federation of Labor

