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1950 Sees 31 New Industries Locate In N. C.

North Carolina's industrial wealth will be enhanced some \$104,000,000 as the result of selections of sites for 31 new manufacturing industries during the year 1950, according to Paul Kelley, head of the Division of Commerce and Industry of the North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development. Mr. Kelley conducted a survey of the State's rapid increase in industrial capacity during the year just closing and, according to his estimates, the new industries will employ approximately 9,715 employees with an annual payroll of \$24,739,000.

The survey reveals new textile establishments are predominant, but with diversification in this field among cotton, synthetics and woolen divisions. Other new industries range from electronics to furniture.

Principal new industries for the State, which already leads the nation in the production of textiles, tobacco and wooden furniture, with announced or estimated value, include:

Frank Ix & Sons, Burlington, \$1,000,000 weaving plant; Riegel Paper Co., Acme, \$13,500,000 pulp plant; J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Wallace, \$2,000,000 fabrics plant; Western Electric Co., Greensboro, \$1,500,000 electronic equipment plant; Burlington Mills Corp., Lillington, \$5,000,000 textile plant; Belding Hemingway, Inc., Hendersonville, nylon and orlon thread, \$2,000,000; Robbins Mills, Inc., Raeford, textile plant estimated at more than \$10,000,000.

E. L. duPont de Nemours Co., Kinston, \$24,000,000 plant for manufacture of "Fibre V"; Deering Milliken Co., Columbus, \$2,000,000 woolen plant; Copland-Fowler Industries, Inc., Hopedale, \$1,500,000 lingerie; Empire Manufacturing Co., Statesville, \$1,500,000 textile plant; Kroehler Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, \$600,000 furniture plant; Mexican Petroleum Corp., Wilmington, \$3,500,000 oil refinery; Woonsocket Falls Mills, Wilmington, \$3,500,000 textile plant.

Sandhurst Mills, Inc., Rockingham, \$500,000 hosiery; Wm. Crab & Co., Swannanoa, \$350,000 textile plant; American Houses, Inc., Lumberton, \$71,000 houses; Henry Vann Industries, Clinton, \$250,000 Inc.; Pisgah Forest, \$20,000,000 cellophane plant; Bertie Peanut Co., Aulander, \$200,000 peanut plant; Engineered Plastics, Inc., Gibsonville, \$100,000 bobbins; Southeastern Concrete Products Co., Swannanoa, \$150,000 pipe plant.

Lancaster Looms, Inc., Bolling Springs, \$125,000 textile plant; Tyner Southern Corp., Greensboro, \$100,000 resins; Wyandotte Worsted Co., Lakeview, \$4,500,000 woolen plant; Cargill Inc., Wilson, \$750,000 granary; Duplan Corporation, Burnsville, \$3,000,000 nylon-rayon plant; Frederick Tailoring Co., New Bern, \$75,000 men's clothing plant; Ready-To-Bake Foods, Inc., Charlotte, \$200,000 bakery and Greenville Mills, Inc., Greenville, \$350,000 woolen plant.

CHEST WORKERS

Get Boost In Pay

Chester, S. C.—The highlight of the first meeting of the Chester City Council for 1951 was a six per cent salary boost for the municipal employees. City Manager Hood C. Worthy pointed out to the Council that the employees had not had a raise in salaries since January, 1948. The council voted unanimously for the 1951 pay raise.

Former Mayor Robert Frazer, former president of the Palmetto district of the Boy Scouts, asked the Council for a financial contribution for the Chester Boy Scouts for the new year.

City Manager Worthy stated the city is now paying the Duke Power Co. \$557 a month for lighting the streets of Chester. Councilmen mentioned that some of their constituents had spoken to them relative to additional light in some sections of the municipality.

Seventy per cent of the 1950 city taxes has been collected, Mr. Worthy said. He remarked that the collection of city taxes had not been so good.

The Council adopted the budget for the ensuing year, which totals \$272,000.

Pay In Steel Mill Is Up Five-fold In Twenty Years

Twenty years ago an employee of an Eastern steel mill received \$2.28 per day, swinging, as he worked, the huge, nearly white-hot doors of an open hearth furnace.

Today he gets \$1.45 in one hour instead of \$2.28 for a whole day, because increased productivity due to modern plant and technique in steel-making, with consequent increases in sales adds up to more pay for employees.

Insurance Factor
In 1929 he had no security, health, or hospitalization insurance. Today this steel worker, receiving only 83 cents less for an hour's work than he did for a day's work 20 years ago, has insurance and hospitalization for his entire family.

If he should get killed or die while employed, his family receives \$4,000 from a group insurance policy costing \$1.93 a month. He and his family are covered by a company medical plan which pays hospital costs and sick benefits of \$15 a week up to 13 weeks, at a cost to him of \$2.51 a month.

OUR INDUSTRY

The \$100,000,000 industry has invested to improve, replace, and expand its plant and equipment since 1939 may be the means of saving our nation if the Korean crisis touches off a third World War.

Some of these huge new plants already have converted to war goods under our partial mobilization. Others can convert without too much disruption because their civilian goods meet the needs of the Armed Forces.

As a result, war—if it comes—will mean nowhere near the gigantic conversion task that it meant after Pearl Harbor. Besides, our manufacturers acquired a lot of know-how during World War II.

Josef Stalin and the other conspirers in the Kremlin know this if their spies dare report the truth. If they do know it, they'll take a long, long think before they start the Red Army rolling.

WIVES, WIDOWS

The untruth of collectivist propaganda to the effect that American manufacturing companies are owned by men who sit around clubs and banks clipping coupons, was made obvious by recently released statistics on the distribution of shares in many of these firms.

The fact is that American women own approximately half the shares in the larger companies. The feminine group includes widows, girls for whom trust funds have been established, school teachers, librarians, and housewives.

Ownership Widespread
One company revealed that half of its shareholders owned 20 shares or less, and that approximately 56 per cent of these shareholders were women.

"The shareholders include housewives, merchants, farmers, clerks, mechanics, bankers, teachers—in short, men and women in all the economic areas of American life," the company said, adding:

"No such individual owns as much as 1.5 per cent of the outstanding stock."

Women Hold Control
The railroad industry, it was announced, is 47 per cent owned by women. Women also own more than half of one of the nation's largest public utilities, 40 per cent of one of the big electrical goods manufacturers, and 40 per cent or more of several big chemicals companies.

"Women own 70 per cent of all privately held wealth in the United States," said one spokeswoman. "As stockholders, they have plurality of voting power. That's one reason why women are getting more recognition in business life."

Give Employees More Information

Management should "listen" to employees, finding what they want to know about business, instead of merely telling them management's story, says a new employee relations guidebook published by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The booklet, "Employee Communications for Better Understanding," is addressed particularly to smaller manufacturers. It says every good communications program has a two-direction flow.

Methods Suggested
Among methods suggested for discovering what employees think and wish to know are personal contacts with workers by top management; consultations with foremen; an employees' suggestion plan; "exit interviews"; and polls of employee opinion.

As a result of experience in employer-employee relations, and especially from 150 communications "clinics" held by the NAM in cooperation with the National Industrial Council, the guide lists the nine most important areas where employees want specific information.

Employees want to know, it says: About the company, its background, and present organization; its products, how they're made; where they go; the company's policies, especially new policies, as they affect employees; advance information about and reasons for changes in methods; advance information on new products; what is expected of them and how they measure up; how their jobs fit into the scheme of things; and chances for advancement; outlook for business and prospects of steady work; company income profits, and losses and advance information on layoffs and individuals affected.

Scott Catches Conservatives In General Assembly Off Guard

By SCOTT SUMMERS

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10—Governor Kerr Scott's biennial address to the Legislature, followed by his budget message, caught conservative forces off-guard.

At first, their reaction was a chortling "he's lost his steam" or "we've got him where the hair's short."

But they are suddenly awakening to the fact that the Haw River dairyman has outmaneuvered them again, and what worries them the most is that whatever course they take they will build up campaign material for the liberals in the coming 1952 Statewide campaign.

The budget recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission—stacked four to three in favor of the conservatives—called for \$303,000,000 to be spent by the General Fund during the next two years. Rising costs, plus some "must" increases in staffs to take care of authorized services caused even economy-minded Frank Taylor of Wayne, Larry Moore of Wilson, Grady Rankin of Gaston and Edwin Pate of Scotland to recommend a budget that is some \$25,000,000 higher than the one for the current two years.

Governor Scott in his budget

message noted that this was fine, as far as it went, but called for raising and appropriating another \$38,000,000 to meet what he considered "necessary" services and expenses.

This extra money is needed, he said, to raise teacher pay to the \$2,200-\$3,100 minimum for "A" grade teachers (some \$17,000); to continue the merit pay raise system for state employees (approximately \$2,000,000); increasing reserves of the retirement system (\$1,000,000); state aid for construction of local hospitals (some \$6,000,000); a fund to supplement permanent improvements already authorized and meet rising costs (\$10,000,000); with the remainder to go for a psychiatric hospital at the University of North Carolina and better training for mental hospital personnel.

To do this, the Governor pointed

out, more revenue is needed. He recommended elimination of sales tax exemptions and replacing the sales tax on theaters.

For the benefit of the legislators pledged to "no new taxes," he gave them an out. He labeled his revenue-producing recommendations as not "new" taxes, perhaps the thought, but as an "extension of present taxes" in the case of the sales tax exemption and as "restoration of taxes" in the theater department.

All of this, the Governor dumped in the legislators laps. He didn't "ask" for anything. He told them what he thought they ought to do and how to do it.

Worried conservatives are faced with these possibilities:

If they go along with the Governor's recommendations, and they generally admit that the suggest-

Aliens Envious Of U. S. Freedom

Aliens want to come to America because this country guarantees citizens rights and opportunities either non-existent or precarious elsewhere, says an Eastern manufacturer in a public statement.

Picturing throngs seeking admission to the United States, the statement says they seek:

The right to education, to choose their place of worship and their place of work, the right to earn more, to promotion on merit, and to live where they please; and the opportunity to own more of the good things of life.

ed appropriations would be fine if they "only had the money"—it will be a victory for the liberal forces, headed by the Governor. This would make nice campaign talk for the liberal gubernatorial candidate in 1952.

If they stick to the policy of no appropriations other than those advocated by the Advisory Budget Commission, and the voters decide within the next two years that the appropriations recommended by the Governor should have been made, there, too, they've cut their political throats. This would give the liberals a better talking point, actually, than would the conservatives going whole hog for the Governor's recommendations.

And, of course, anything in between the two extremes would be a partial victory for Kerr Scott and the liberals of the Democratic party.

So, you can see why the conservatives are worried. They are determined to regain control of the Democratic party in 1952, and this will influence legislation in this General Assembly to a great extent.

But Kerr Scott's maneuvering has left them in the middle. They stand a good chance to lose ground, whichever way they turn.

That's the way it looks right now. But a lot of things can happen before the Battle of '52.

After a little listening around and taking a couple of looks into the old crystal ball, here's a thumbnail prediction of what the Legislature will do and not do:

1. Take away some of the \$30,000,000 in permanent improvements not yet spent by the various agencies and swap around the money that is left. Economy-Leader Grady Rankin of Gaston indicated this course when he asked for and got the joint appropriations committee to have a sub-committee named to "restudy this unspent balance." The hope

You Can Help, Too

Green Calls For Aid In Polio Drive

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor today urged the organization's multi-million members to support the 1951 March of Dimes in January and declared that "the American public cannot afford to relax its vigil against the dreadful toll of this disease."

In a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Mr. Green asserted that the membership of the AFL is keenly aware of the havoc wrought by the 1950 polio epidemic, second worst in the nation's history.

"We appreciate the excellent services of the Labor Service Division and the local chapters of the National Foundation," he wrote. "Our members and their families stricken with polio are the chief beneficiaries of your program."

In his appeal to AFL components, Mr. Green referred to the recent announcement by Mr. O'Connor that the 1951 March of Dimes must raise at least \$50,000,000 to meet the current staggering costs of polio patient care—the result of three consecutive years of record-breaking polio epidemics.



Pamela O'Neal (left) helps her older sister, Patricia, adjust the braces which make it possible for her to walk again after a severe polio attack. Pamela also was stricken but recovered completely. March of Dimes funds paid for treatment for both these daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. O'Neal, of Raleigh, N. C. More than \$2,500 was paid by the local March of Dimes Chapter toward Patricia's treatment.

is to eliminate the Governor's requested extra \$10,000,000 for permanent improvements.

2. Restore the merit pay raises, either by upping revenue estimates or money whacked from permanent improvements.

3. Build the psychiatric unit at Chapel Hill and raise salaries of mental institution personnel by the same method. This is definitely in the "maybe" class, however.

4. Again put teacher pay raises on the "contingency" basis—they'll get the \$2,200-\$3,100 pay scale "if" there is a surplus.

5. Add 105 men to the highway patrol—that would come out of the fat highway fund balance.

6. Refuse to pass stream pollution, or sanitation, measure. Too much high-powered lobbying plus a distaste for creating more power-laden commissions is against this one.

7. Refuse to pass a state-wide liquor referendum. A dry vote would send the boys looking for \$11,000,000 to replace the booze-beer tax income. County-option advocates no longer talk of the "right" of the county to control its liquor policy—they speak instead of liquor tax revenues.

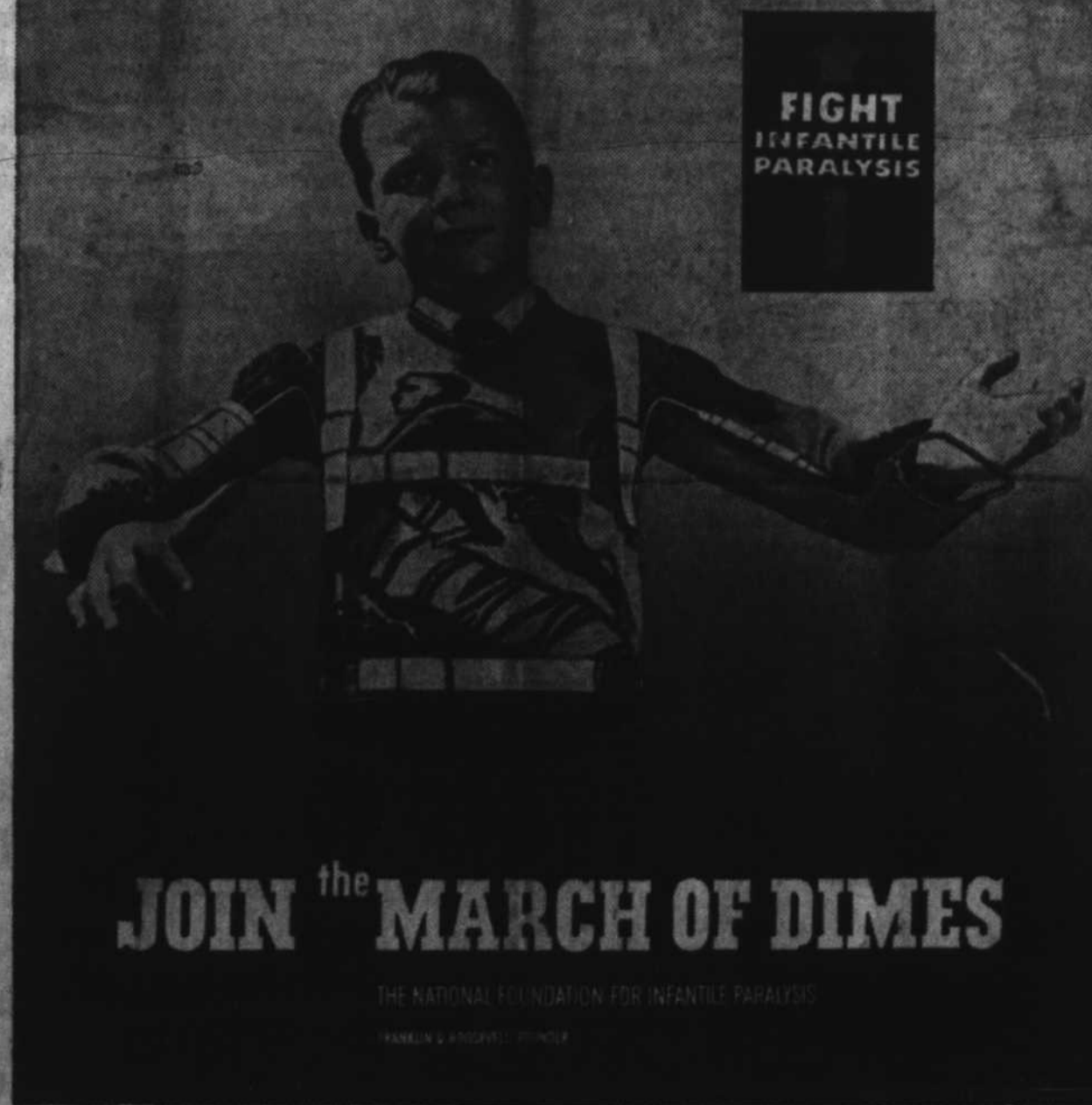
8. Defeat the motor vehicle inspection measures. The "folks back home" still recall too vividly the long waits in line, plus the complicated checkup system and arbitrary rulings on cracked window-glasses. Recent editorial comment is interesting—the big city editors are clamoring for a motor vehicle inspection law; the weekly and small town editors generally are against it. The latter have an ear closer to the ground.

9. Refuse to enact any "new" taxes, or increase or restore any old ones. There very likely will be some juggling that will allow some of the big corporations slight cuts.

10. Probably refuse to set up a commission to study state government with a view to consolidating and saving where possible. This has been studied before, with no action being taken on recommendations. Any such study obviously would recommend elimination of some agencies and taking away some of the powers of others, and the jobholders will fight this tooth and toenail. This one could go either way, however.

That about sums it up, except for this. Chances for the legislature finishing up before the end of March are practically non-existent. It will be mid-March before an accurate estimate of income tax returns—one of the biggest sources of revenue—can be made. And this could cause an upward revision of income estimates that would take some of the heat off the economy forces.

"Lend me a hand"



JOIN the MARCH OF DIMES

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS