

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1946-48

1948

(In three volumes)

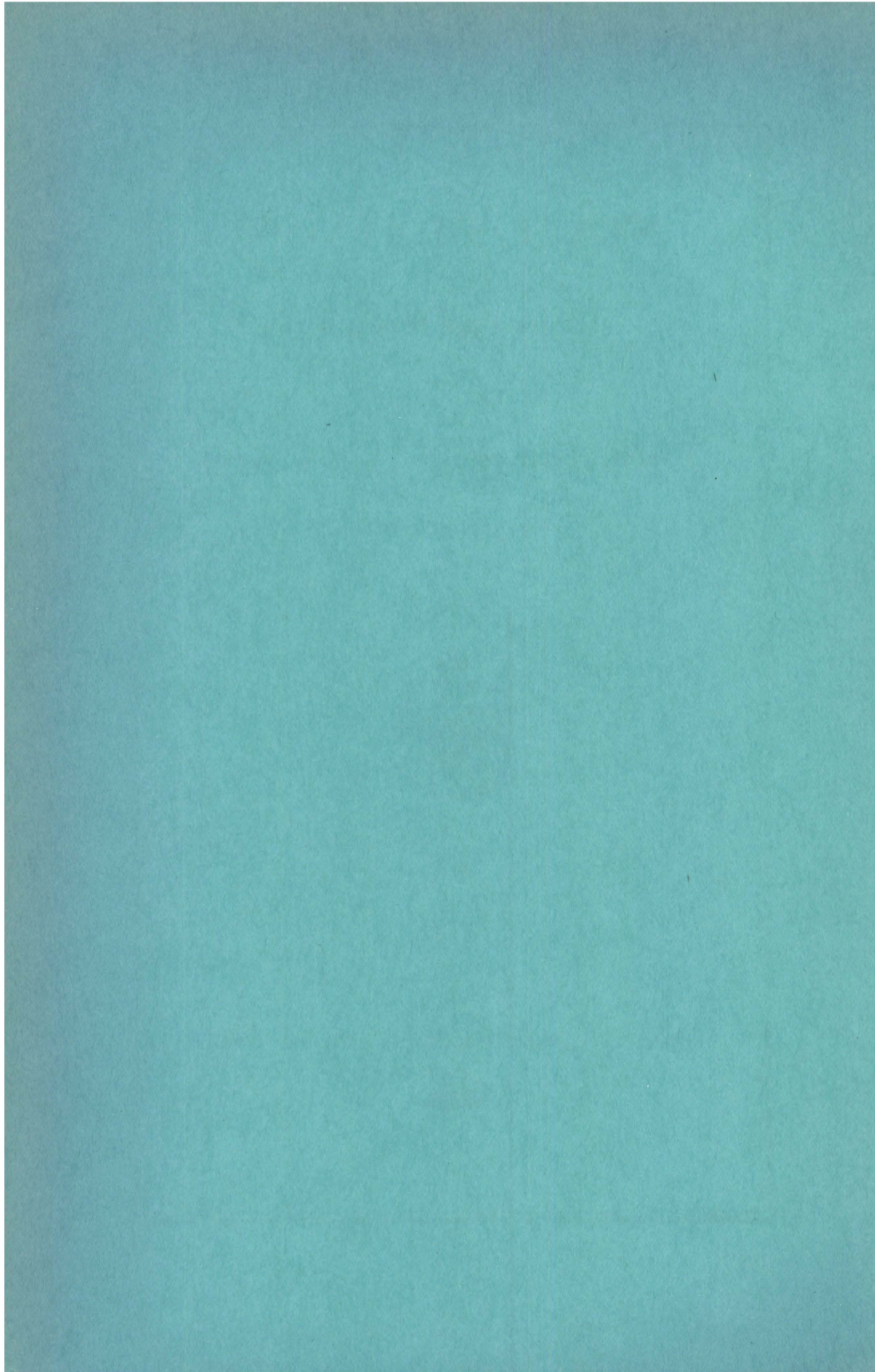
VOLUME II.

STATE OF MAINE
Biennial Report
of the
Department of Labor and
Industry



For Biennium Ending June 30, 1948





STATE OF MAINE

Biennial Report
of the
Department of Labor and
Industry



For Biennium Ending June 30, 1948



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STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Augusta, Maine
July 1, 1948

To His Excellency, the Governor of Maine:

My dear Governor Hildreth:

Pursuant to the law creating the Department of Labor and Industry, and setting forth its duties, Chapter 25, Section 2, Revised Statutes of 1944, I have the honor to submit herewith the report for the biennial term ending June 30, 1948.

Respectfully yours,

MARION E. MARTIN
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The work of the Department of Labor and Industry follows certain definite lines:

- (1) Collection of statistics.
- (2) Inspection of the plants and recommendations of safeguards for the machinery and safe plant operation
- (3) Enforcement of laws affecting employment of women and minors
- (4) Inspection of boilers
- (5) Enforcement of the weekly payment of wage law
- (6) Other varied duties

The Department's personnel consists of:

Commissioner	Miss Marion E. Martin
Deputy Commissioner	Mr. Carl T. Russell
Industrial Safety Division	
Head	Mr. Arthur F. Minchin
Woman Factory Inspector	Miss Cathaleen M. Sargent
Chief Boiler Inspector	Mr. Edward K. Sawyer
Boiler Inspector	Mr. Elwood E. Edgecomb.
Chief Clerk	Mrs. Lena I. Robertson
Clerk-Secretary	Mrs. Josephine M. Kearney
Junior Clerk	Mrs. Jacqueline Henry
Junior Clerk	Miss Maxine Andrews

We have gathered statistics biennially on our industrial production, the number of plants, the number of employees, and the value of the payroll and the value of the products; and annually, we have taken statistics on the four major industries—boot and shoe, pulp and paper, cotton textiles

and woolen textiles. We have collected information about the number of trade unions, the number of minors employed and have made a cost of living survey for certain employed single men and single women. (This study, *Cost of Living Survey*—DLI 10, is published as a separate booklet, and may be had by writing to the Department.) A tabulation of the number of lost-time accidents has also been made for the biennium.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

During the biennium July 1, 1946—June 30, 1948, covered by this report, Maine industry has completed its reconversion from a war-time to a peace-time operation. The biennial reports would indicate that at the present time, Maine's industry is in a very healthy condition. We have the highest number of plants, hiring the greatest number of employees, with the highest payroll and producing products of the greatest value in Maine's history. The following table gives this detailed picture.

1947

Industry	No.	Value of Product	Payroll	Male	Female	Total
Boot and Shoe	67	\$96,157,615.98	\$25,081,471.90	7,833	7,891	15,724
Cotton	13	129,368,253.74	32,029,868.20	8,162	7,754	15,916
Pulp and Paper	30	211,119,630.80	47,174,934.30	15,143	1,833	16,976
Woolen	55	105,472,684.41	26,812,160.92	8,486	4,454	12,940
Canners— Fruit and Vegetable	58	20,371,157.82	3,287,875.14	4,654	4,105	8,759
Canners—Sardine	32	26,239,638.07	4,024,748.59	1,803	3,048	4,851
Clothing	28	13,448,657.40	3,149,547.04	219	1,902	2,121
Bakeries	22	16,290,338.02	3,022,499.76	824	534	1,358
Beverages	59	7,071,048.80	1,321,553.12	477	41	518
Dairies	26	11,037,265.02	1,458,482.90	444	105	549
Fish	30	5,286,817.77	1,097,328.13	500	624	1,124
Meat	11	9,734,091.79	583,984.28	244	64	308
Misc.—Food Prod.	17	1,414,724.51	284,219.38	105	119	224
Lumber	170	26,476,685.15	7,858,827.67	4,554	153	4,707
Metals and Machinery	7	64,963,117.08	22,866,733.37	7,902	1,005	8,907
Railroads (Repair shops)	3		2,498,172.47	801	7	808
Misc. Industries	147	52,004,166.36	6,704,144.23	2,866	801	3,667
Printing and Publ.	69	7,084,869.74	3,704,585.59	1,219	387	1,606
Quarry Products	42	5,403,058.79	1,576,786.73	1,005	18	1,023
Shipbuilding—Iron	2	18,168,177.83	22,656,009.81	7,372	264	7,636
Ship and boat build- ing—Wood	29	3,714,999.91	1,832,846.17	824	42	866
Shoe Findings	25	6,460,285.63	1,995,335.52	816	394	1,210
Wood Products	155	43,481,701.82	15,031,012.65	5,738	2,249	7,987
TOTAL	1,160	\$880,768,986.44	\$236,053,127.87	81,991	37,794	119,785

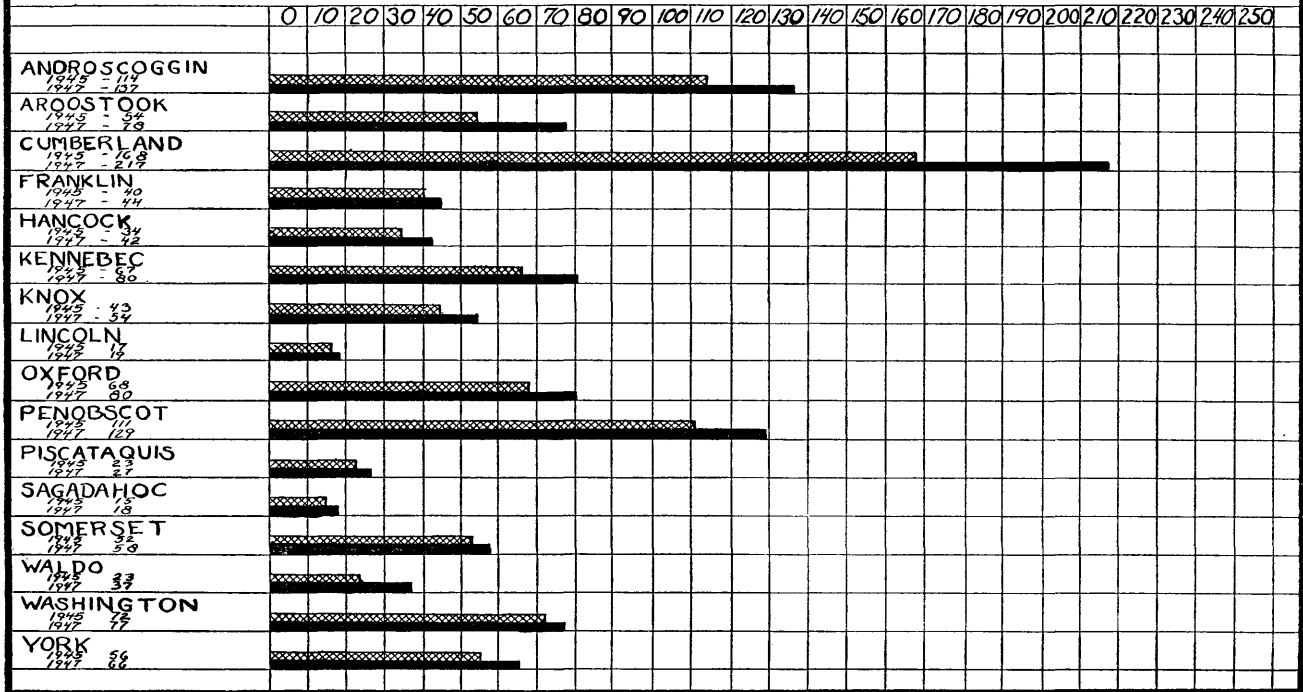
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

The four following graphs depict the picture at the county level. From this picture, it is evident that nearly every county has a substantial increase in the number of plants operating.

Table No. 2 indicates the sharp decrease in the number of employees in the shipyards, Cumberland County being the only county where shipyards are located which does not show a marked decrease in the number of employees in the county in 1947. The decrease in employment in Sagadahoc and York Counties from 1945 to 1947 reflects the shipbuilding picture.

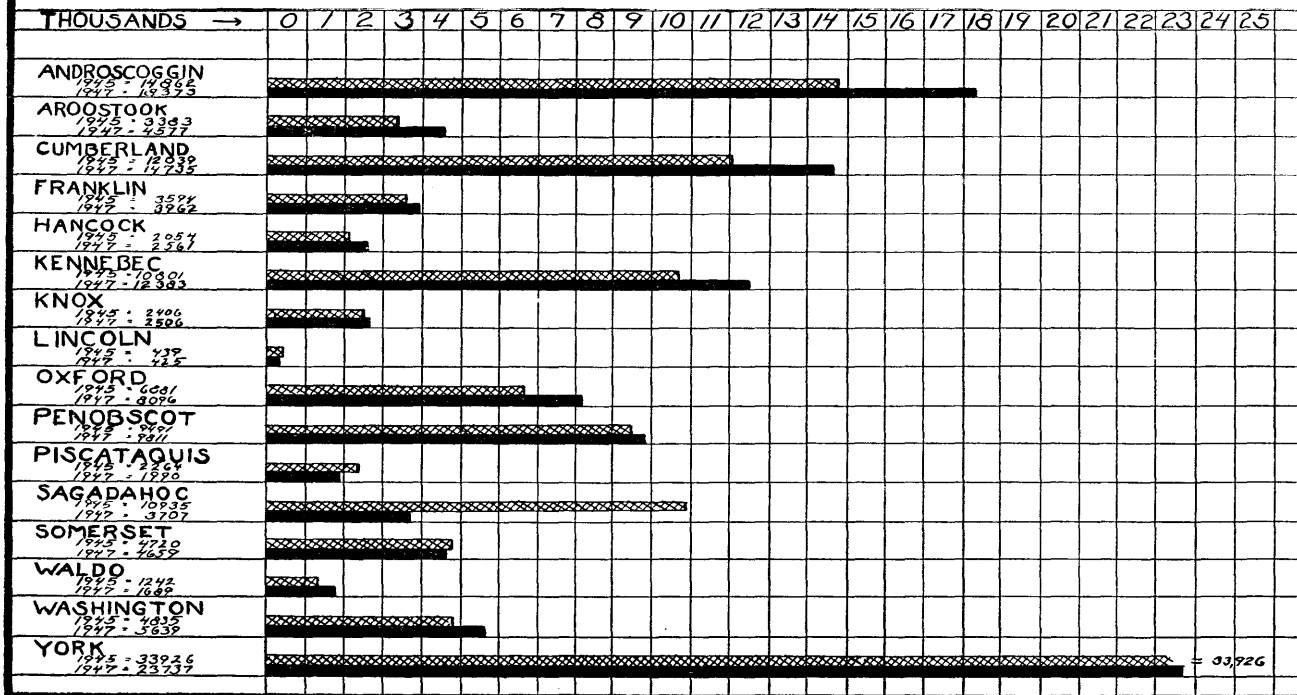
NUMBER of PLANTS by COUNTIES

CROSSHATCH COLUMN... 1945
 SOLID COLUMN..... 1947



NUMBER of EMPLOYEES by COUNTIES

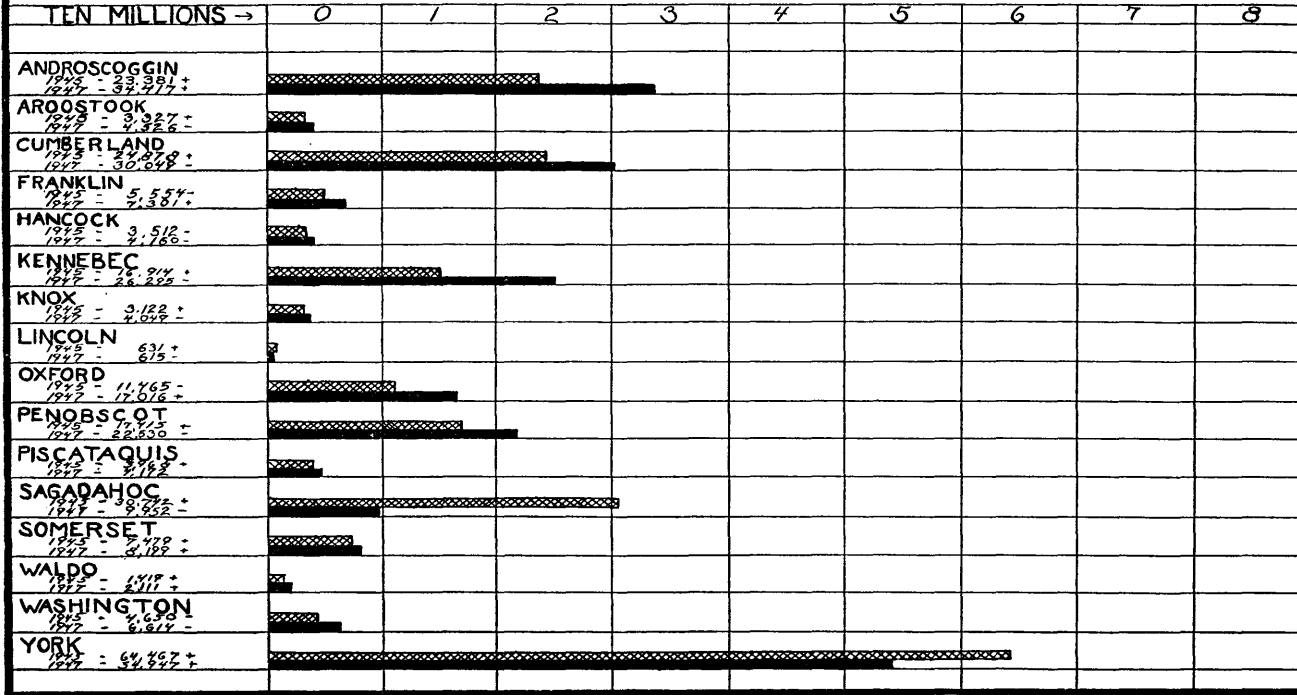
CROSSHATCH COLUMN... 1945
SOLID COLUMN... 1947



PAYROLL by COUNTIES

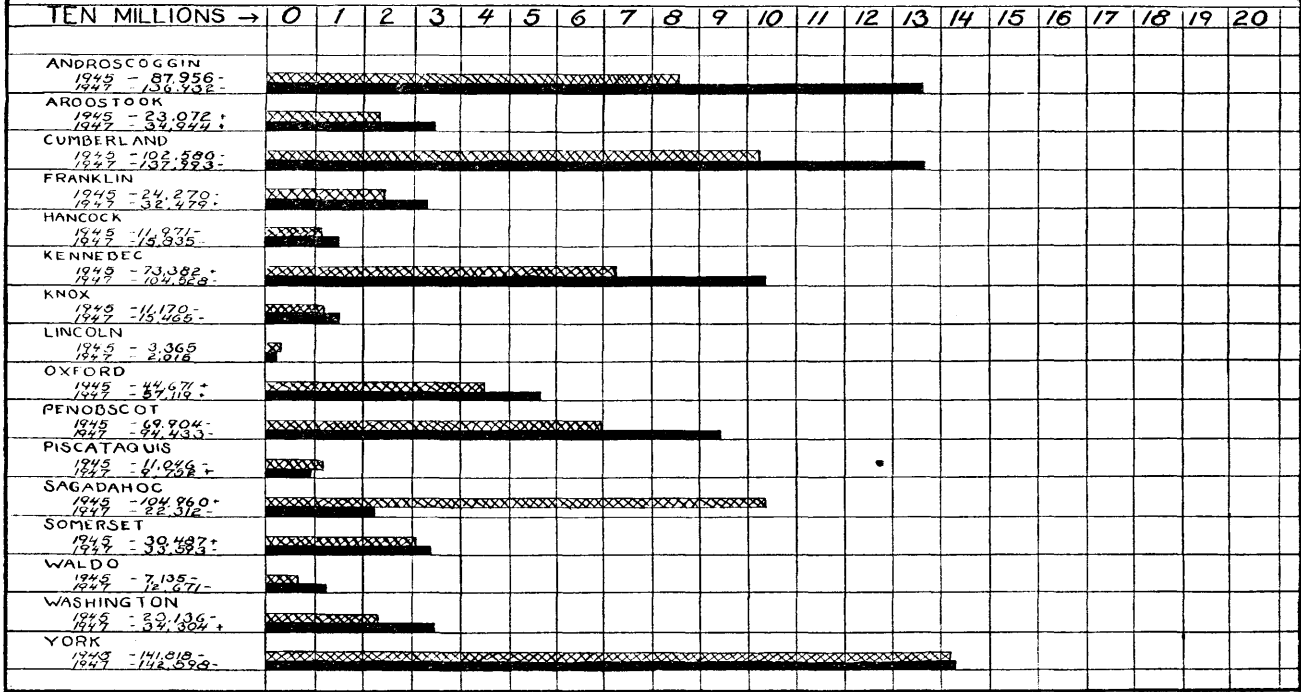
CROSSHATCH COLUMN..... 1945

SOLID COLUMN..... 1947



VALUE of PRODUCT by COUNTIES

CROSSHATCH COLUMN..... = 1945
 SOLID COLUMN..... = 1947



LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Maine's industries appear reasonably free of strife and controversy. Of the 1160 industries in the State, 163 have union contracts or agreements.

The Commissioner, by agreement of the parties, has served as mediator in a few instances. The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation has been active in 4 cases.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has taken jurisdiction in 118 cases during the biennium. They assigned mediators to 41 cases from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947; and 77 cases from July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948.

FACTORY INSPECTIONS

The Department's inspectors have made 1,913 factory inspections over the two-year period, which inspections include not only manufacturing plants but also hotels, restaurants, laundries, bowling alleys and mercantile establishments.

In addition to the above inspections, there have been 648 boiler inspections, internal and external, made by the State Boiler Inspector.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION REPORT

The Industrial Safety Division has made 783 inspections. All recommendations for additional safeguards have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Department.

This Division collects data on the accidents as reported on the first report of injury to the Industrial Accident Commission. Tables follow, indicating not only the number of accidents, but also the type and cause of accident and the number injured according to age. Care should be noted in studying the records of accident by age because these represent the specific numbers of accidents, not the number of accidents in relation to the total number of people of that age group in the labor force. These figures do not indicate the rate of accident and do not indicate whether one age group is more accident-prone than another. Instead, they represent only the actual number of that particular age group injured in accidents covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law.

On January 1, 1948, the Department began the collection of statistics which would give the rate of accident, which information will be included in the next biennial report. At the present time, it is too inconclusive to be included in this report.

This Division has charge of the Industrial Safety Conference, ably assisted by competent committees of volunteers from industry. At the 1946 State Safety Conference, there were 677 in attendance and 35 exhibitors of safety equipment; in 1947, there were 644 attending and 35 exhibitors of safety equipment.

**Report of Industrial Safety Division Field Activities
July 1, 1946 - July 1, 1947**

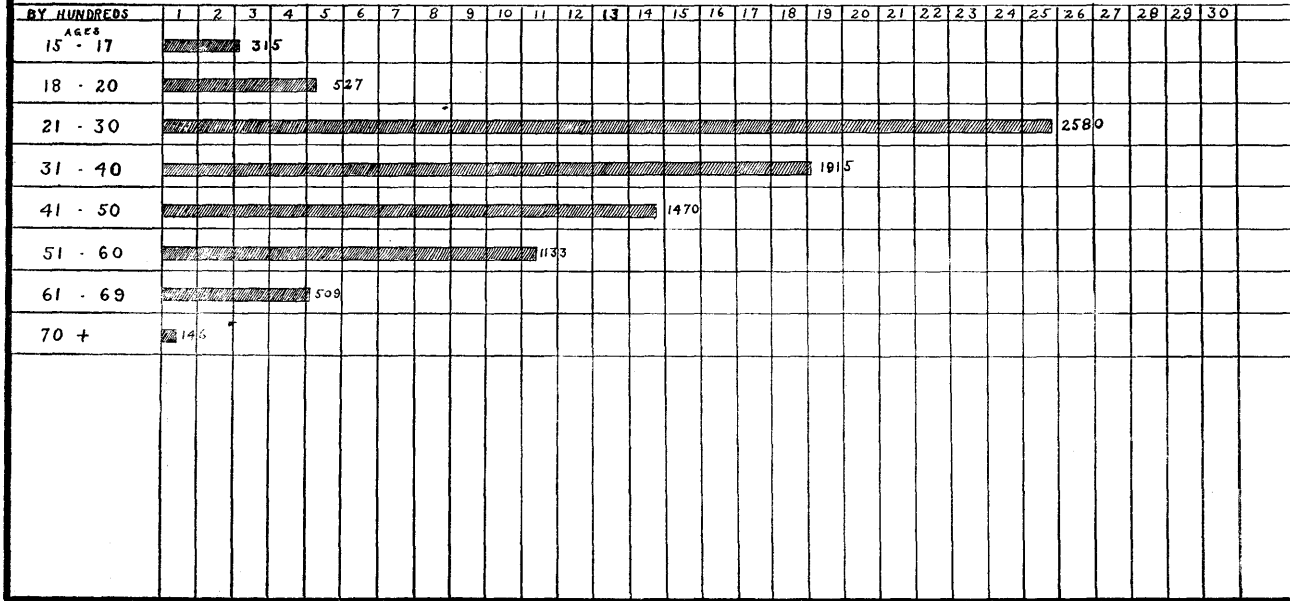
	Fatal- ity Investi- gations	Accident Investi- gations	Safety Inspec- tions & Surveys	Confer- ence Matters	Labor Matters	Safety Meetings Rallies, Movies, Etc.	Totals
July	1	0	8	7	3	0	19
August	1	0	4	10	1	0	16
September	0	0	7	5	0	0	12
October	0	2	28	10	5	0	45
November	0	3	19	1	6	0	29
December	1	1	23	0	1	0	26
January	1	3	38	0	1	0	43
February	0	2	51	0	0	0	53
March	0	0	43	2	3	0	48
April	2	0	7	6	6	0	21
May	0	0	22	6	7	0	35
June	0	1	12	3	4	0	20
Total	6	12	262	50	37	0	367

**Report of Industrial Safety Division Field Activities
July 1, 1947 - July 1, 1948**

	Fatal- ity Investi- gations	Accident Investi- gations	Safety Inspec- tions & Surveys	Confer- ence Matters	Labor Matters	Safety Meetings Rallies, Movies, Etc.	Totals
July	1	0	65	6	11	0	83
August	0	0	14	3	3	0	20
September	0	1	7	11	0	0	19
October	0	1	45	0	3	0	49
November	0	3	13	0	1	0	17
December	0	0	16	0	1	1	18
January	1	3	39	0	11	0	54
February	0	0	33	0	2	0	35
March	0	3	31	0	5	1	40
April	0	1	12	4	0	0	17
May	0	0	54	3	0	0	57
June	0	1	3	3	0	0	7
Total	2	13	332	30	37	2	416

LOST TIME ACCIDENTS

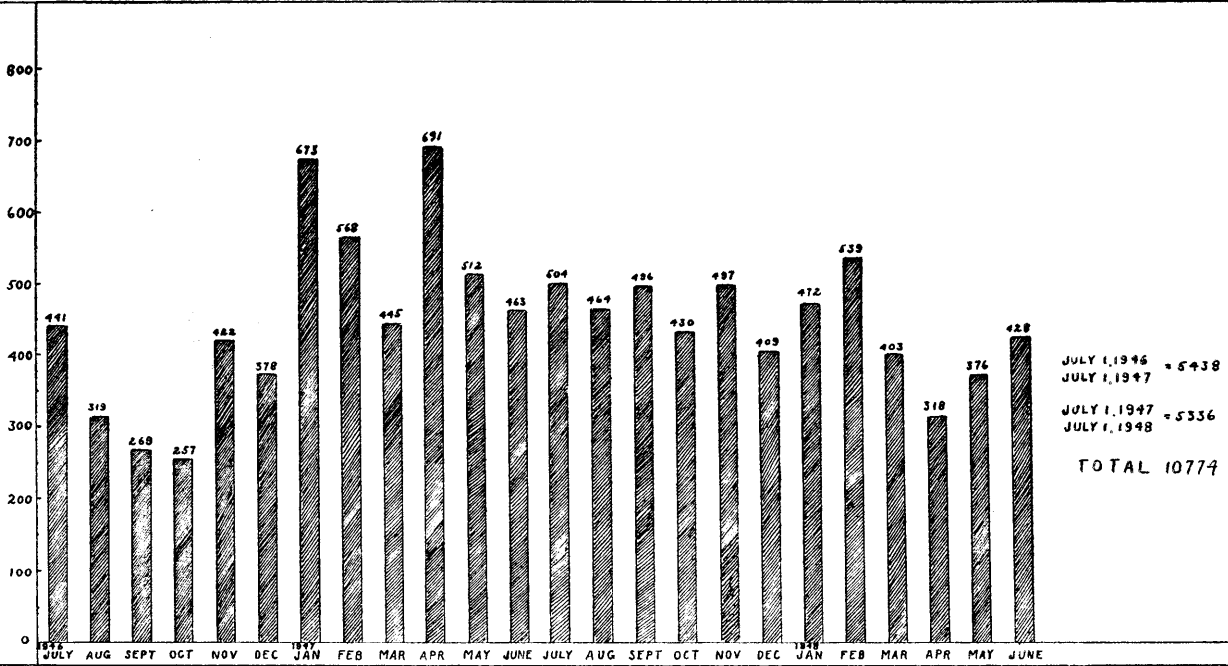
ONE DAY OR MORE, BY AGE GROUPS. JULY 1, 1947 TO JULY 1, 1948
 INCLUDES ALL ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION NOT CONFINED TO INDUSTRIES



**Summary of all lost time accidents (one day or more)
by industries. Compiled from first report of injury
as submitted to Industrial Safety Division by the
Industrial Accident Commission.**

Industry	July 1, 1946 July 1, 1947	July 1, 1947 July 1, 1948	Total No. Lost Time Accidents
Canning	229	361	590
Clothing	40	58	98
Cotton & Rayon	230	287	517
Lumber (Mill)	309	375	684
Lumber (Woods)	101	91	192
Metals & Machinery	386	389	775
Miscellaneous	550	427	977
Pulp & Paper (Mill)	990	1,008	1,998
Pulp & Paper (Woods)	520	490	1,010
Shoe & Mocassin	357	385	742
Shipbuilding (Metal)	55	90	145
Shipbuilding (Wood)	77	51	128
Utilities	130	157	287
Wood Products	950	797	1,747
Woolen	514	370	884
Total	5,438	5,336	10,774

SUMMARY OF ALL LOST TIME ACCIDENTS (ONE DAY OR MORE) FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1946 TO JULY 1, 1948 CONFINED TO THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIES CANNING CLOTHING
 COTTON AND RAYON, LUMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, METALS AND MACHINERY, SHOES, MOGASSINS, PULP AND PAPER, SHIPBUILDING, UTILITIES, WOOLEN, MISCELLANEOUS
 COMPILED FROM FIRST REPORT OF INQUIRY AS SUBMITTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION



SOURCE OF INJURIES

**Compiled from First Report of Injury submitted to the
Industrial Safety Division by the Industrial Accident
Commission**

July 1, 1946 - July 1, 1948

Source of Injury	Number of Cases	Per Cent of Accidents
Belts or Shafting	108	1.0
Electricity	37	0.4
Elevators	58	0.5
Falling	910	8.5
Falling or Flying Objects	2,004	18.6
Hand Tools	925	8.6
Handling Objects	2,316	21.5
Hot Substances	211	1.9
Lifting	713	6.6
Machinery	1,549	14.4
Poisonous Substances	68	0.6
Stepping	822	7.6
Unknown	146	1.4
Vehicles	236	2.2
Miscellaneous	671	6.2
Total	10,774	100.0

WOMAN FACTORY INSPECTOR'S ACTIVITIES

One of the major activities of the Department of Labor and Industry is the enforcement of the laws regulating the employment of females and minors. In charge of this work is our woman factory inspector, Miss Cathaleen M. Sargent. On January 26, 1948, she succeeded Miss Minnie Hanley, who had held the position of woman factory inspector for 33 years.

The woman factory inspector's work is divided into two major fields of activity. The first is field inspections and the second is office work. During the biennium, 1270 inspections were made and 10,834 age certificates and work permits were issued. This does not mean that there are 10,834 minors under eighteen employed in restricted occupations in the State, because a work permit is not transferable, and whenever an employee leaves his place of work and accepts other employment, a new work permit must be issued. It does mean, however, that that number of work permits were issued during the last biennium, and it is indicative of the amount of office work carried on by the woman factory inspector.

Limitation of Number of Hours that Women and Minors May Work

There is a general misapprehension in the State that we have a wage and hour law. The State has a limitation on the number of hours that women and minors may work, but no provision that if an employee works more than 40 hours per week, that he must be paid overtime. That is a federal law, and applies only to people engaged in interstate commerce.

FACTORY INSPECTIONS**MADE OVER TWO-YEAR PERIOD**

Number of Inspections—July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947	598
Number of Inspections—July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948	672
	<hr/>
Total number of inspections	1270

MINORS IN INDUSTRY

Number of Certificates of Age issued to minors over 16 years of age according to Sections 18 and 19, Chapter 25, Revised Statutes of 1944: July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948	10,528
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**Work permits issued during biennium to employ minors
14 to 16 years of age
July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948**

	1946			1947			1948		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
July	29	31	60	20	5	25	...	.....	....
August	15	20	35	8	20	28	...	.....	....
September	6	8	14	9	3	12	...	.....	....
October	7	7	14	0	1	1	...	.....	....
November	5	6	11	3	2	5	...	.....	....
December	6	0	6	5	3	8	...	.....	....
January	...	.....	....	3	3	6	5	2	7
February	...	.....	....	4	2	6	0	4	4
March	...	.....	....	1	3	4	0	0	0
April	...	.....	....	0	2	2	4	2	6
May	...	.....	....	1	4	5	4	2	6
June	...	.....	....	5	8	13	18	10	28
Total	68	72	140	59	56	115	31	20	51

Grand Total July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948

306

**CERTIFICATES OF AGE
ISSUED BY CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT**

July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>No. Issued</i>
Shoes	4,184
Textiles	2,598
Canning	1,398
Wood Products	1,188
Pulp and Paper	302
Laundries	297
Miscellaneous	274
Bakeries	101
Restaurants	89
Bowling Alleys	49
Metals and Machinery	48
TOTAL	<hr/> 10,528

**Certificates of age
issued for minors 16 years of age and over
July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948**

	1946			1947			1948		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
July	455	439	894	401	358	759	...	.....	.....
August	308	330	638	311	285	596	...	.....	.....
September	287	258	545	304	206	510	...	.....	.....
October	229	165	394	157	147	304	...	.....	.....
November	201	112	313	117	110	227	...	.....	.....
December	179	113	292	123	102	225	...	.....	.....
January	...	.....	.....	165	151	316	205	140	345
February	...	.....	.....	155	186	341	99	106	205
March	...	.....	.....	205	149	354	135	123	258
April	...	.....	.....	158	91	249	125	85	210
May	...	.....	.....	153	113	266	126	122	248
June	...	.....	.....	509	487	996	492	551	1,043
Total	1,659	1,417	3,076	2,758	2,385	5,143	1,182	1,127	2,309

Grand Total July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948

10,528

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS DECLARATION

In 1945, an amendment to the law charged the Commissioner with the authority to make a declaration of hazardous occupations and operations in which minors under 18 could not be employed. In 1947, the Commissioner made such a declaration, thereby carrying out the intent of the legislature.

(This Declaration, which is published as a separate pamphlet, DLI No. 1, may be obtained by writing to the Department.)

DIVISION OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

Our Maine Boiler Law has been in effect since July 1935. Since the effective date of this law, all steam boilers carrying a pressure of 15 pounds per square inch and over have been inspected internally at least 4 times in every 37-month period. In addition, each boiler has an equal number of external inspections, on the basis of which certificates of inspection are issued. Only when such certificate is posted in the boiler room may the boilers be operated legally. During the biennium, 30 boilers have been condemned. This made a total of 450 which have been found unfit for further use and have been condemned since the law became operative in 1935.

Due to the competency of the boiler inspectors, both those employed by the State and those insurance inspectors licensed by the State, there has not been a boiler explosion since the Boiler Law became effective. We can, therefore, point with pride to the fact that the legislation has achieved the purpose for which it was enacted, namely, the protection of life and property.

The Boiler Division has the following responsibilities :

(A) Granting of certificates of inspection of all boilers, without which no boiler carrying over 15 pounds pressure per square inch may be operated

(B) The inspection of all uninsured boilers

(C) The examining and licensing of all boiler insurance inspectors

(D) Keeping the records of all boilers, insured and uninsured

(E) Doing shop inspections during the construction of boilers

(F) On request, inspection of low-pressure heating units in state institutions, school houses and apartment houses.

The accompanying tables give the data on the number of boilers inspected.

The Department has received for boiler inspections, shop inspections, certificates of inspection and certificates of competency the amount of \$3,440.95 for the fiscal year of 1946-47, and \$4,298.98 for the fiscal year of 1947-48. The increased figure in the latter fiscal year reflects the increase in fees adopted by the 93rd Legislature, effective as of July 13, 1947.

Two recent developments have been the increase in the number of so-called "package type" boilers, used largely by dairymen and other small users; and the use of the forced circulation boilers which are automatic and highly efficient with proper care. The package type and the forced circulation type of boiler require increased care of, and inspection of appliances because of the automatic nature of the boilers.

In 1947-1948, there were 2,205 power boilers in operation. This number has not varied greatly during the last few years, although an interesting development is that many of the larger manufacturers replaced several smaller boilers by one or more larger ones carrying higher pressures and higher temperatures.

The boiler with the highest pressure in the State carries 750 pounds of pressure and a high steam temperature. There is one test boiler in the State which carries 1600 pounds of pressure and 1000° temperature.

The Board of Boiler Rules has formulated rules covering a new type of boiler appearing on the market, one of which is operating in the State, namely, the Dowtherm boiler. Instead of using water, this boiler is filled with a non-evaporating chemical fluid, manufactured by the Dow Chemical Company and given the trade name of Dow-

therm. This chemical gives very high temperature at very low pressure and is used primarily in molds and machinery requiring high temperatures for curing or drying. The high temperature feature of this system requires additional safeguards in the construction of the boilers, appliances and appurtenances. Valves and other appurtenances must be constructed of steel rather than the ordinary material used for steam. Since Dowtherm material is flammable, it also requires additional safeguards against leakage.

These new problems have required four meetings of the Board of Boiler Rules during the last biennium. The Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Maine is indebted to the public-spirited citizens who voluntarily serve in this capacity. Without their services, Maine's record would not be one that other states envy and try to emulate.

Another matter of great pride is that Maine is honored by the recognition given her Chief Inspector, Mr. Edward K. Sawyer, by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors, which elected him their Chairman. This distinction, even though a personal one, does bring dignity and prestige to the State of Maine.

BOILER INSPECTIONS
July 1, 1946 - July 1, 1947

	No. of Visits	Boilers Inspected	Power Boilers		Miniature Boilers	Explosions	Prosecutions
			Int.	Ext.			
July	73	34	24	4	6	0	1
August	60	30	16	6	8	0	0
September	78	36	22	9	5	0	0
October	83	38	16	16	6	0	0
November	52	14	10	2	2	0	0
December	85	45	18	14	13	0	0
January	79	31	14	11	6	0	0
February	46	9	5	3	1	0	0
March	63	18	7	9	2	0	0
April	82	44	31	4	9	0	0
May	140	35	9	11	15	0	0
June	94	23	15	5	3	0	0
Total	935	357	187	94	67	0	1

BOILER INSPECTIONS
July 1, 1947 - July 1, 1948

	No. of Visits	Boilers Inspected	Power Boilers		Miniature Boilers	Explosions	Prosecutions
			Int.	Ext.			
July	206	36	19	8	9	0	0
August	92	28	20	3	5	0	0
September	42	9	8	1	0	0	0
October	62	36	20	11	5	0	0
November	98	16	8	4	4	0	0
December	104	20	11	7	2	0	1
January	121	29	8	7	14	0	0
February	170	13	9	1	3	0	0
March	89	14	4	5	5	0	0
April	72	34	24	4	6	0	0
May	79	26	9	13	4	0	0
June	118	25	12	3	10	0	0
Total	1,253	286	152	67	67	0	1

**FEDERAL WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION,
REGIONAL OFFICE**

We have had excellent cooperation on the part of the Federal Wage and Hour Division in meeting some of the problems which we are ill-equipped to handle, namely the non-payment for work done in the home, i. e., industrial homework. The problem that we were faced with was that some out-of-State firms distributed goods to the homes, guaranteeing to buy the finished product at a stated amount. When the goods were delivered, the payment was not forthcoming. Without the assistance of the Wage and Hour Division, the women might never have received any payment. It did, moreover, point up the fact that our laws are inadequate when it comes to controlling such a situation, and such legislation is needed.

CONCLUSION

In concluding the report, I wish to express the Department's appreciation for the advice and counsel of Governor Hildreth and the cooperation of the Chief Executive's office and other Departments of State. We wish, also, to thank the Executive Secretary of the Associated Industries, Mr. Morton Havey; the Presidents of the organized labor groups; the plant managers and the individual workers for their courtesy, cooperation and assistance. We have received splendid cooperation from the Federal Department of Labor, particularly the Regional Offices in Boston and Portland. We wish to give especial thanks to Mr. Wendall Macdonald of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to Professor H. B. Kirshen and Mr. Sutton Munro of the University of Maine, for their invaluable assistance in the first Cost of Living Study conducted under the auspices of the Maine State Department of Labor and Industry.

MARION E. MARTIN

Commissioner.