

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
Washington

GRAY IRON JOBBING FOUNDRY INDUSTRY COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED

Appointment of a committee to investigate and recommend a minimum wage in the gray iron jobbing foundry industry was announced today by General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor. The first meeting of the committee will be held at the Department of Labor Building, Room 3229 in Washington, March 31, at 2 p.m.

The members of the committee are:

For the Public:

Sidney E. Sweet, Dean, Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Missouri, chairman.

W. H. McPherson, Professor of Economics, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

John B. Andrews, Executive Secretary, American Association of Labor

Legislation, 131 East 23rd Street, New York, New York

Malcolm Sharp, Professor of Law, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Hardy C. Dillard, Assistant Dean, School of Law, University of Virginia,

Charlottesville, Virginia, also Director Institute of Public Affairs.

For the Employers:

R. E. Kueher, Vice President, Olympic Foundry Company, Seattle, Washington.

M. A. Fisher, Treasurer, Standard Buffalo Foundry Company, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Charles J. Miller, President, Fremont Foundry Company, Fremont, Ohio.

Franklin Farrell, 3rd, Farrell Birmingham Company, Inc., Ansonia, Connecticut.

George M. Morrow, Goslin Birmingham Foundry Company, Birmingham, Alabama.

For the Employees:

Harry Stevenson, President, International Molders and Foundry Workers Union,  
of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chester A. Sample, Vice President, International Molders and Foundry Workers  
Union of North America, Chicago, Illinois.

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Dennis Keefe, Vice President, International Molders and Foundry Workers  
Union of North America, Norwalk, Connecticut.

Shelly Walden, Vice President, International Molders and Foundry Workers  
Union of North America, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Harold J. Ruttenger, Research Director, Steel Workers Organizing Committee,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The gray iron jobbing foundry industry is defined as the "manufacture of ferrous or ferrous base castings, rough and finished, except malleable iron castings, steel castings, pipe and pipe fittings, for sale by the producer but not the manufacture of the same for use by the producer in the fabrication of other products or parts thereof."

The foundries which are operated by manufacturers solely for the purpose of making castings which are used by the same concern in the production of other products, are eliminated from the definition of the gray iron jobbing foundry industry. The distinction is drawn between such concerns which are termed "captive foundries" and those which make castings for sale. These foundries are widely scattered over the entire United States and employ between 150,000 and 200,000 workers. It is estimated that approximately 8 percent of the total workers employed are now paid a wage below 40 cents per hour.

The committee is charged with the task of investigating the industry and recommending a minimum wage higher than the statutory minimum of 30 cents an hour and not in excess of 40 cents an hour, which will not materially curtail employment. The minimum wage recommendations will apply to all occupations necessary to the production of the articles specified in the definition, including clerical, maintenance, shipping and selling occupations, but does not include employees of a manufacturer who are engaged exclusively in marketing and distributing products of the industry which have been purchased for resale.

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