Modelling Discrimination, Job Competition and Race: Locomotive Firemen, and the Railroad Industry 1880–1950 and Technological Advance

### William E. Spriggs Department of Economics, Howard University And Chief Economist, AFL-CIO

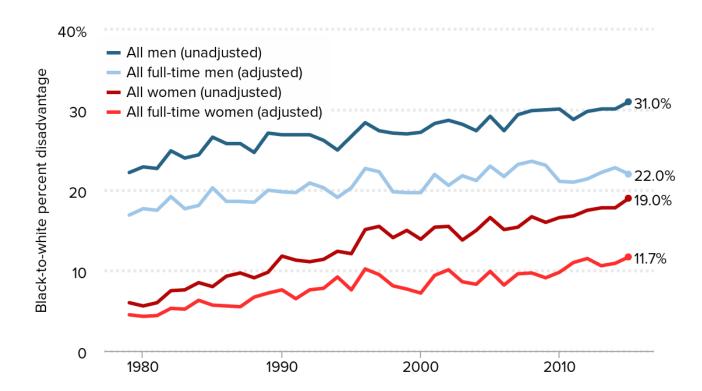








### Average hourly black-white wage gaps, by gender, 1979–2015 (adjusted and unadjusted)



**Note:** The adjusted wage gaps are for full-time workers and control for racial difference in education, potential experience, region of residence, and metro status.

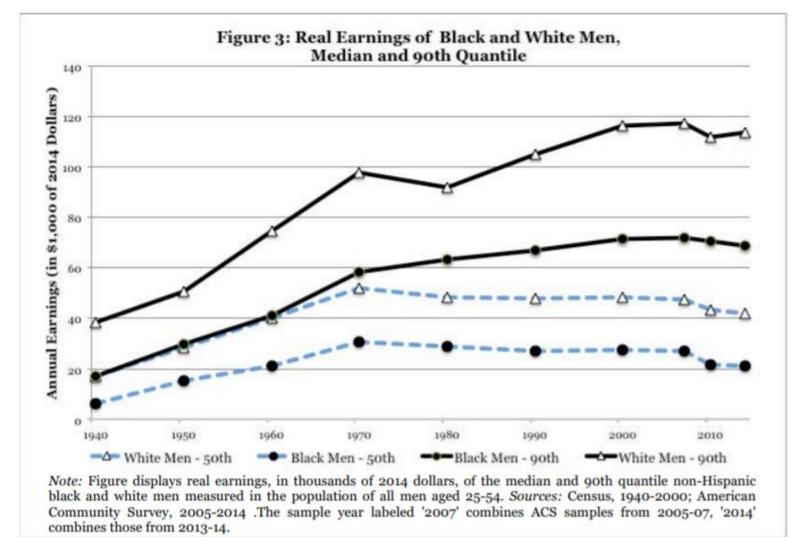
Source: EPI analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

Economic Policy Institute







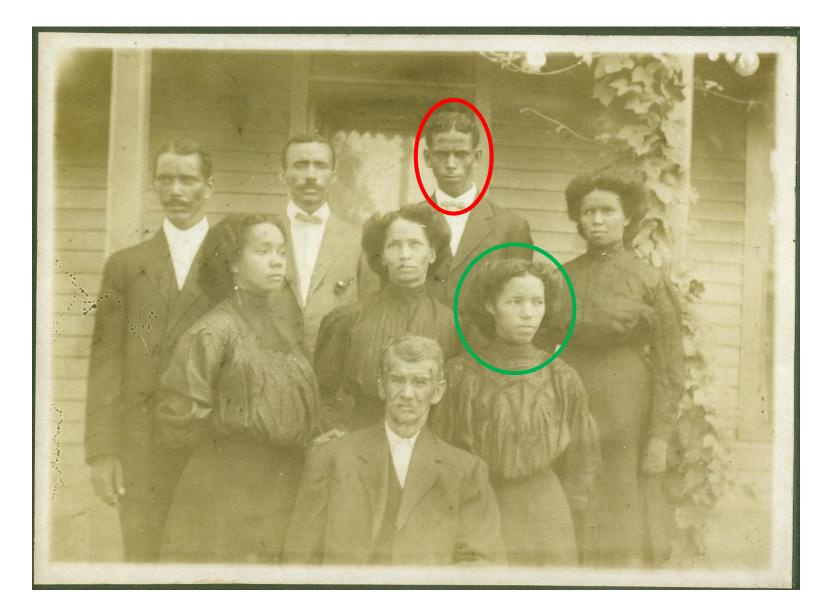


Source: Patrick Bayer and Kerwin Kofi Charles, "Divergent Paths: A New Perspective on Earnings Differences Between black and White Men Since 1940, The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 133 (August 2018) 1459-1501







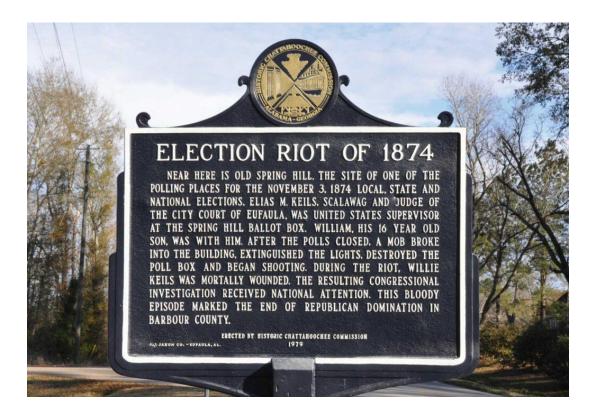








# The stolen election of 1874 in Barbour County, Alabama through violence



#### ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

599

a shot v as fired, but that was all. Just about that time a United States deputy marshal called on me and wanted to know in what way I could assist him. I showed him General Order Ne. 75, and asked him if he had any writs. He showed me his warrant, saying that he hold to writs. He said he did not know but what he might want me as he was afraid that there might be a riot. He then went away. I had instructions from Colonel Daggett to assist sheriffs or their deputies as a posse comitatus. The sheriff or his deputy called on me and I informed him in what way I could assist him. He then went off. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I received a telegram from Colonel Daggett instructing me to keep away from the polls. It read as follows :

"EUFAULA, 3d day, 1874. Keep your troops away from crowd, and have nothing whatever to do with the sheriff or any other State officers.

A. S. DAGGETT, "Cuptain Second Infantry.

" Lieut. WILLIAM J. TURNER, " United States Army, Spring Hill, Ala."

It seems that Spring Hill is about six miles from Old Spring Hill, the precinct, and there was a new telegraph station just established there. This telegram was among the first probably sent over the wires. It was sent in the condition that I now exhibit it, without envelope at all, written in lead pencil, and was sent in the hands of any person who happened to be coming up this way. Very probably the telegram on its way to me had been seen by a large number of people, for seon after its reception I noticed a considerable change in the tone of the crowd about the polls. Between 4 and 5 o'clock young Kiels came to me and told me that a man had leveled a double-barreled gun at his father's head : that he thought it was cocked, and he wanted me to come there to assist him. I had received this telegram at that time, and I explained to him how impossible it was for me to assist him. I told him how much I regretted it, and that I sympathized very much with him and begged that he would induce his father to come down and stay with my troops where I would protect him, but I could not go near the polls or interfere with the election in any way. He told me that his father of my views. I told him that I thought it was an unsafe place for him to be : that I failer try much for him, and wanted him to be protected. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a riot took place, and I heard a great deal of noise, and probably thirty shots were fired. A short time afterward young Kiels was brought into my quarters. He had four wounds, three in his legan done in his abdomen, and I believe a grazing shot wound in his side. Mr. Wallace Comer was also brought in shot through the legs about that time. It was said that Mr. Comer was also brought in shot through the legs about that time. It was said that Mr. Comer was also brought in shot through the legs about that time. It was said that Mr. Comer was also brought in shot through the legs about that time. It was said that Mr. Comer was also brought in shot through the legs about that time. It was said th

Q. Did you hear any expressions of the people in relation to this transaction ?- A. No,







# Some of the newspaper accounts of the April 1902 Will Reynolds lynching in Tuscumbia



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Some of the scholarship on the history of Race and Unions in American Railroads

- Kelly, Joseph (2013) "Showing Agency on the Margins: African American Railway Workers in the South and Their Unions, 1917-1930," *Labour* (Spring) *71*: 123-148.
- Hill, Herbert (1995) "The Importance of Race in American Labor History," International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society (Winter) 9: 317-343.
- Arnesen, Eric (1994) "'Like Banquo's Ghost, It Will Not Down': The Race Question and the American Railroad Brotherhoods, 1880-1920," *The American Historical Review* (December) *99*: 1601-1633.
- Matthews, John Michael (1974) "The Georgia 'Race Strike' of 1909," The Journal of Southern History (November, Number 4) 40: 613-630







### Georgia Railroad Strike 1909



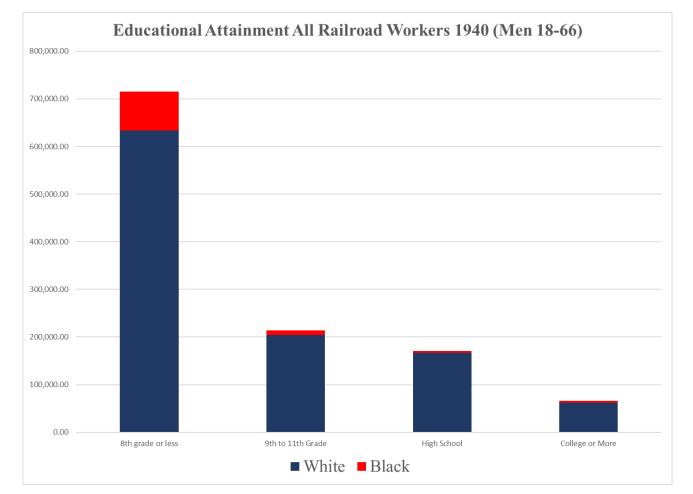
 "Mr. Scott says that this part of a plan to drive the negro from the railroads. The truth is our movement is only defensive...Mr. Scott's action is forcing negro supremacy on the Georgia railroad...They already have in Augusta negroes who occupy the positions of yard foreman of engines...and the white engineer is is subject to his orders and control."— Eugene Ball, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President, **Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen** and Enginemen







## Railroad workers as of 1940 Census

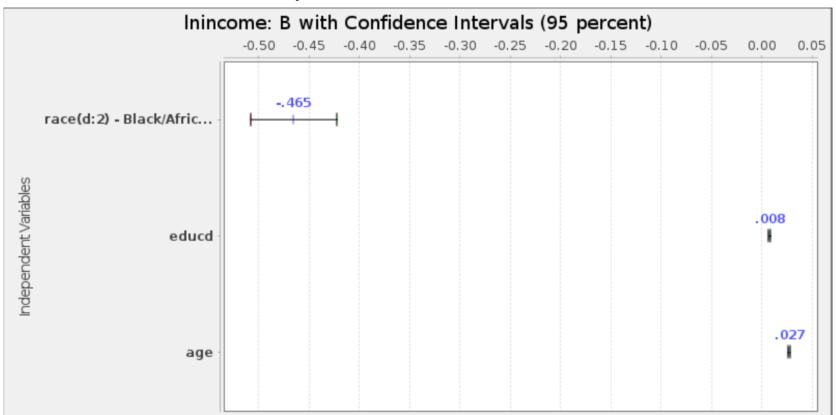








### Typical regression of log wage earnings on race, education and age for Men 18-60 in the Railroad Industry in the 1940 Census



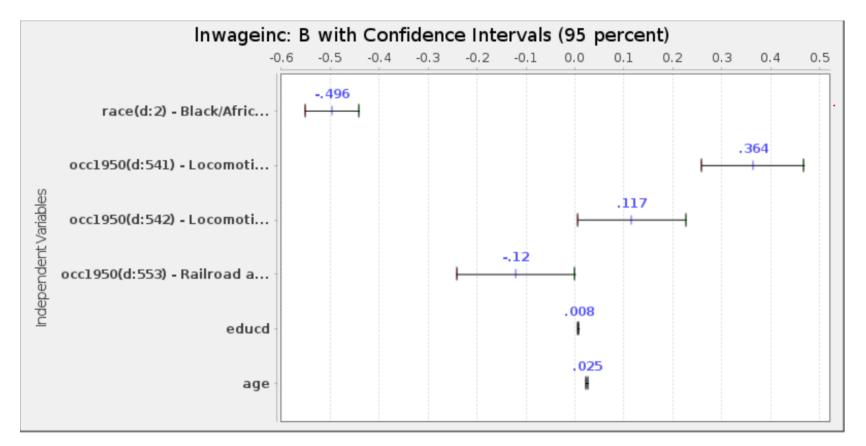




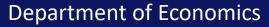




# Income of male railroad workers(18-60 years old), 1940 in states with segregated schools









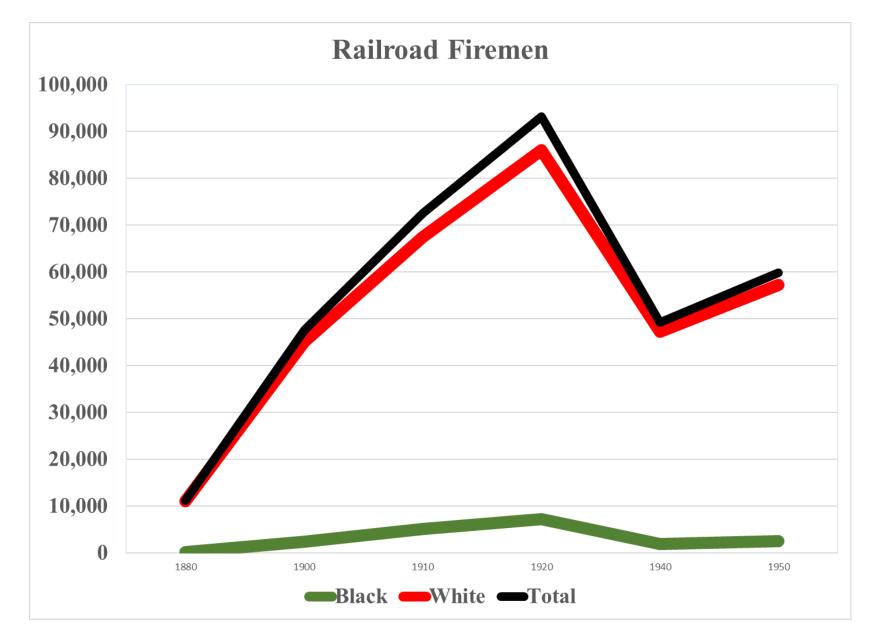
# Railroad earnings (highlighting firemen) by race for Men 18-60 in 1940

Cells contain: - <b>Mean</b> -Weighted N		occ1950		
		0 *_*	1 Locomotive firemen	ROW TOTAL
race	1: White	<b>1,525.10</b> 947,015.0	<b>1,549.07</b> 42,900.0	<b>1,526.14</b> 989,915.0
	2: Black/African American/Negro	<b>782.33</b> 92,106.0	<b>1,249.53</b> 1,988.0	<b>792.20</b> 94,094.0
	COL TOTAL	<b>1,459.26</b> 1,039,121.0	<b>1,535.80</b> 44,888.0	<b>1,462.43</b> 1,084,009.0





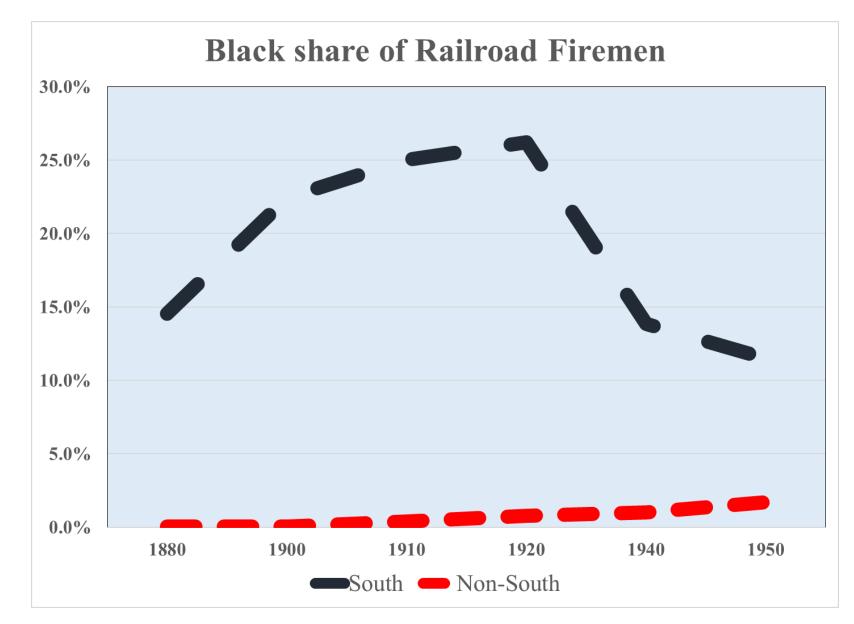


















## Technology and Violence











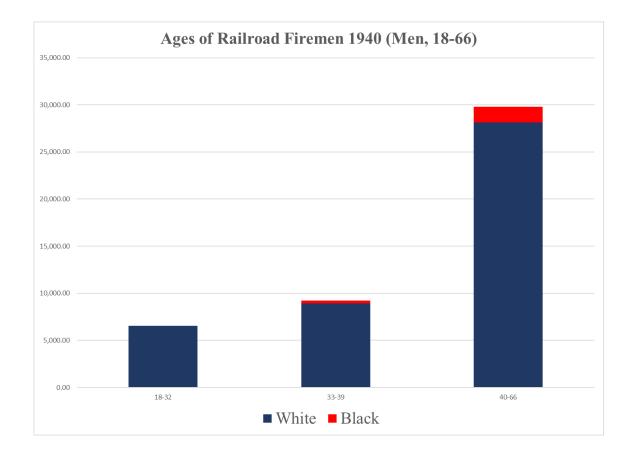
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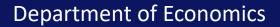




# Railroad Firemen by Race and Age 1940



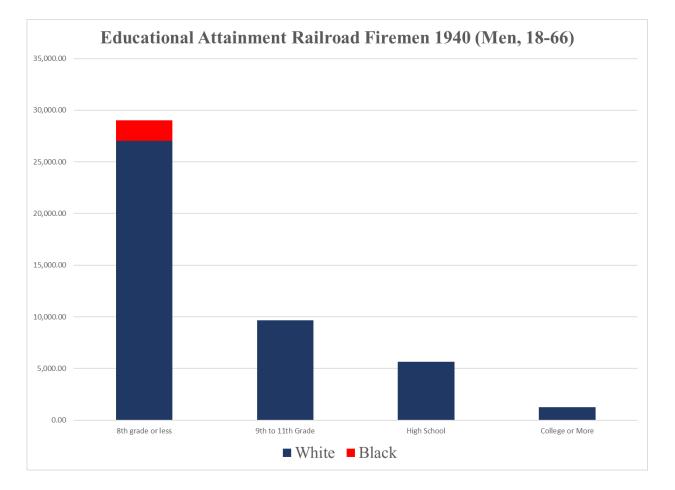








## Railroad Firemen 1940

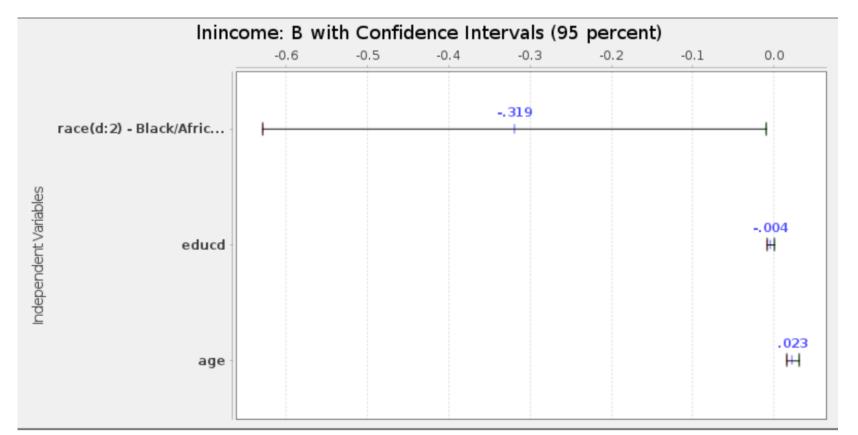








### Typical regression of log wage earnings on race, education and age for Men 18-60, Firemen in the Railroad Industry in the 1940 Census









#### 148 F.2d 403 (1945)

#### TUNSTALL v. BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN et al.

#### No. 5125.

#### Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.

April 9, 1945.

Charles H. Houston, of Washington, D. C. (Joseph C. Waddy, of Washington, D. C., on the brief), for appellant.

William G. Maupin and James G. Martin, both of Norfolk, Va. (Harold C. Heiss and Russell B. Day, both of Cleveland, Ohio, on the brief), for appellees.

\*404 Before PARKER, SOPER, and DOBIE, Circuit Judges.

PARKER, Circuit Judge.

This is a suit by a Negro fireman employed by the Norfolk-Southern Railway Company, who brings the suit in behalf of himself and other Negro firemen employed by that company. The defendants are the railway company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, certain subordinate lodges of that brotherhood and one of the officers of a local lodge. The gravamen of the complaint is that the brotherhood has been selected as bargaining agent of the firemen of the defendant railway company; that it excludes Negro firemen from membership; that it has negotiated a trade agreement with the company discriminating against Negro firemen; and that as a result of this agreement plaintiff has suffered discrimination with respect to seniority rights and has been damaged thereby. The relief asked is a declaratory judgment to the effect that the brotherhood as bargaining representative is bound to represent fairly and without discrimination all members of the craft, an injunction restraining the defendants from giving effect to the trade agreement in so far as it discriminates against Negro firemen and restraining the brotherhood from acting as bargaining representative of Negro firemen so long as it refuses to represent them fairly and impartially, an award against the brotherhood for damages sustained by plaintiff, and an order that plaintiff be restored to the position to which he would be entitled by seniority in absence of the contract.







## Education and Race of Railroad Porters

