

THE OFFICE WORKER

Official Organ of the Office Employees International Union of the A. F. of L.

No. 77

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1951

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OEU REPRESENTED AT GLOBAL SESSION

Brussels, Belgium.—The first World Congress of Professional, Administrative, Commercial and Supervisory Employes Unions, which was called by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was a demonstration of the faith and determination of white collar unions to participate fully in the world free labor movement. Approximately 200 delegates representing white collar unions from 20 different nations responded to the ICFTU Congress call for meeting at Brussels April 18-21.

The Congress recognized and reaffirmed the common bond between the interests of the manual and non-manual workers' unions and recognized that the changing social and economic conditions caused by scientific and technical progress was resulting in continued expansion in the ranks of non-manual workers. This makes it imperative that non-manual workers should be the masters of their own destiny, which can only be achieved through the exercise of freedom of association in the free trade union movement in the free countries of the world.

The Congress urged that the national trade union movements in the various countries, as well as the international trade union movements, should recognize the special problems of white collar workers, and urged that the various trade union movements provide within their national structure adequate machinery to assure maximum organizational opportunity and free expression of their problems for all categories of white collar workers.

The Congress recognized the need for close cooperation and coordination between white collar and other unions. It took note of the encouraging growth of white collar organization in recent years and called upon all white collar workers in the free world to unite in their appropriate unions and thus to provide themselves with the only effective method to advance their interests. It recommended to the ICFTU the continuation and strengthening of its Consultative Committee on white collar unions' problems, and urged that such committee consider ways and means for the white collar unions to make more effective contributions to such intergovernmental agencies as the International Labor Organization, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, etc.

Among other things, the Congress took action to urge the ILO to continue its work in the field of productivity and urged that its studies on this subject include pro-

At World White Collar Meet



Brussels, Belgium.—Shown above are the A. F. of L. delegates in attendance at the recent World Congress of Professional, Administrative, Commercial and Supervisory Unions called by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Shown seated left to right are Paul R. Hutchings, President, Office Employes International Union; Irving Brown, European Representative of the A. F. of L.; Harry Steeper, Treasurer of the American Federation of Musicians. Standing, left to right, are Irving Kuenzli, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers, and Arnold Zander, President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes.

Toronto Readies Welcome for OEU Convention Delegates

Toronto, Ont.—Under the flags of our two nations, the regular 1951 convention of OEU will convene at 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 11, in the Vanity Fair Room of the King Edward Hotel in this city. The convention will continue in session from day to day until its business has been completed. Delegates representing OEU local unions from all parts of Canada and the United States will be in attendance when the convention is opened by Miss Marjorie Whitten, president of Toronto Local 131, and chairman of the Toronto Convention Committee.

Highlighting the list of speakers who have been invited to address the gathering is A. F. of L. President William Green. Others include AFL Director of Organization Harry O'Reilly, representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Ontario Federation of Labor and the Toronto

ductivity of the so-called non-manual occupations.

At this historic meeting—the first meeting of white collar unions throughout the free world called by the recently formed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the OEU members throughout the United States and Canada were represented by OEU President Paul R. Hutchings. The OEU was one of the International Unions which was called upon to participate on behalf of A. F. of L. white collar membership.

Central Labor Union, and of the Canadian, Ontario and Toronto governments.

Unique to OEU conventions will be the appearance and speech of an employer of hundreds of OEU members, President Douglas W. Ambridge of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd.

The convention banquet, always a highlight event, will be held on Thursday evening, June 14.

An interesting pre-convention forum open to all of the delegates and guests, will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 10, on "The Problem of Developing a Satisfactory Salary Structure." The forum discussion on this vital subject will be led by OEU Research Consultant S. Herbert Unterberger.

A pre-convention meeting for all local union delegates representing local unions with membership in the paper and pulp industry is being scheduled for Saturday, June 9, to consider the particular problems facing our local unions with membership in that industry.

This is the first OEU convention to be held in Canada and in determining to accept the cordial invitation of Toronto Local 131, the OEU Executive Board recognized the substantial progress which we have made in organization in that country to date, and the present quickening of interest in organization among Canadian office staffs. (See Editorial Comments, Page 2.)

FULL PARTNERSHIP IN MOBILIZATION

Washington.—The United Labor Policy Committee voted April 30 to send labor representatives into the government's defense agencies on a full partnership basis.

Labor, which had been frozen out of the mobilization set-up by the big business representatives in charge of the many agencies, had withdrawn all of its spokesmen in these agencies on Feb. 15 in protest against the unfair discrimination against working people.

The committee said the country had benefited by its dramatization of the one-sided mobilization set-up under Administrator Charles E. Wilson. It added:

"We do not want to give the impression that the United Labor Policy Committee is now satisfied with all defense policies or programs.

"On the contrary, further fundamental improvements are imperative. The cards are still stacked against the consumer public.

"The remedy for these wrongs lies in more vigorous price regulations and even more with Congress. Labor and every other group in the nation must now undertake a new campaign for constructive action by Congress."

The immediate goals include:

1. Revision by the Wage Stabilization Board of the inflexible wage formula now freezing workers' earnings.

2. A stronger defense Production Act to tighten rent and price controls and state clearly that equality of sacrifice must be the underlying principle of home front defense policies.

3. Tax laws that eliminate spe-

(Continued on page 4)

FIRST PRICE BROS. MILL SIGNS UP

Kenogami, Quebec.—Approximately 85 percent of all eligible clerical employes of the staff at the large Price Brothers Paper Mill in this city have signed up for membership in OEU and a new OEU Local 272 is being chartered. A. F. of L. Representative Lucien Tremblay is actively assisting this group in its organizational efforts.

Staffs of other Price Brothers mills in the province are also showing quickening interest in OEU organization, according to Representative Tremblay.



Editorial COMMENTS

Border Doesn't Divide

There is a survey line 5,000 miles long separating the United States and Canada, but it doesn't divide, it only marks a boundary that has been and is unfortified by either nation. While the boundary lines of other countries of the world have bristled with hot wars and cold wars these many years, the United States and Canada have observed a sisterly friendship unique in history.

But, the close relationship does not end with friendliness. People of the United States and Canada read the same magazines and books, see the same movies, participate in the same sports and belong to the same unions. The interest and devotion of Canadian office workers and United States office workers alike to our International Union is characteristic of the joint labor movement endeavor in these two nations.



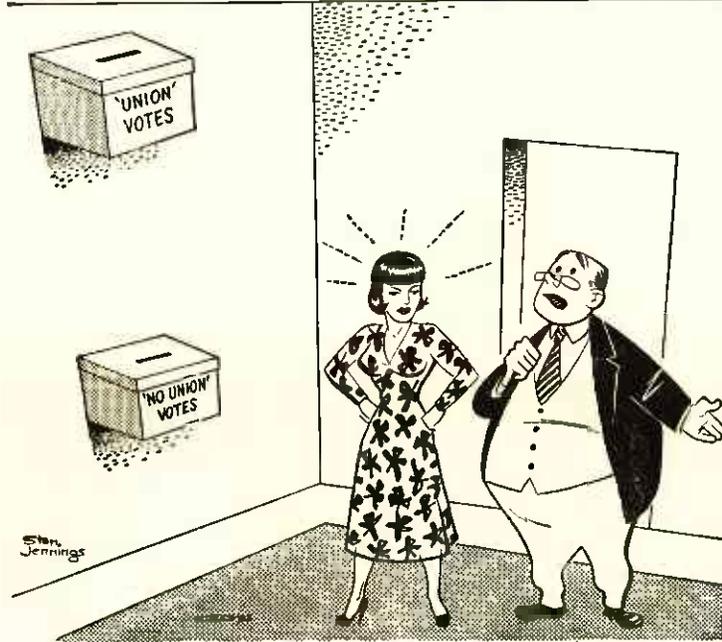
Shown above is a statue, located at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds in Toronto, commemorating more than 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States.

Canada and the United States agreed in 1817 to leave the border undefended. This agreement was called the Rush-Bagot treaty and, today there is a Rushville, Ind., and a Bagotville, Quebec, so named to commemorate that agreement.

The border is crossed by more money, more trains, more newspapers, more planes, more tourists and more traffic in general than any other boundary in the world. Every day hundreds of Canadians from Windsor, Ontario, cross a bridge to go their jobs in Detroit. Residents of Calais, Me., visit back and forth with neighbors in St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

Sometimes, visitors decide they'll stay and that's all right, because there are no immigration restrictions.

"UNION MAID"



"All right—so it'll be a fair election, we'll get a ladder!"

Hits 'Dishonesty' of Press on Labor's Mobilization 'Walk'

Union City, N. J.—An editorial assailing the nation's press as "dishonest" for "blistering labor" while "playing down others who walked out on the mobilization program," appears in the April issue of *The Sign*, leading national Catholic magazine published here.

"Labor, as usual, got a poor press when its representatives walked out from all mobilization agencies and . . . denounced Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization. . . ."

"The press has made it look as though labor alone was refusing

to play . . . and all the time the only thing being combatted was wages.

"Business as usual, politics as usual, lobbying as usual, parity as usual, favoritism as usual went merrily along.

"In the light of Washington apathy in the fight against inflation, it becomes dishonest for the press to be relatively silent on the performance of other sectors of the defense effort.

"Where were the headlines when the entire wool industry closed down following the issuance of the general price order on January 26 and refused to sell, even to the government, until prices were raised?"

"Or take cotton—following the price freeze, the whole industry came to a standstill, refusing any government bid until price ceilings should be raised. Seventeen Senators from cotton-producing states made a group visit to the White House. Price ceilings were raised.

"We don't recall any talk in the press berating those acts as 'strikes'

For \$10 Then— And Now!

Aryness Joy Wickens, deputy commissioner U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, lists the foods which \$10 bought in 1939 and now. Here 'tis:

\$10—1939	\$10—1951
10 lbs. flour	10 lbs. flour
5 lbs. sugar	5 lbs. sugar
15 lbs. potatoes	15 lbs. potatoes
2 loaves bread	2 loaves bread
7 qts. milk	7 qts. milk
6 lb. rib roast	6 lb. rib roast
2 lbs. bacon	1 lb. bacon
2 lbs. butter	
1 pkg. rolled oats	
2 doz. oranges	
1 lb. coffee	
5 lbs. cabbage	
3 lbs. green beans	
2 lbs. veal cutlet	
and pork chops	
1 can salmon	
3 lbs. onions	
1 lb. cheese	
2 doz. eggs	
3 lbs. apples	
2 cans tomatoes	
2 bunches carrots	
1 can peaches	
2 cans peas	
1 head lettuce	
1 box dried prunes	

HEART SURVEY

New York.—A comprehensive survey of the extent of heart and circulatory diseases among union members has been initiated by the labor effort of the American Heart Association with the mailing of a questionnaire to all International Unions.

The survey is part of the expanded educational service which the American Heart Association is supplying to union members and the public in general. The facts and figures gathered in the survey will also be used to further the research program of the Association and lay the basis for studies of heart disease in industry.

The cooperation of American labor in this program, as well as in other aspects of the American Heart Association's activities, is making possible further progress in bringing heart disease under control.

Union Security In Nearly All Pacts

New York.—In a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board (an employer research organization) of 247 union contracts signed since Korea (June 25, 1950), the Board finds that all but 15 of these contracts make provision for union security, check-off, or a combination of both.

A little less than one-half of the contracts (44.5%) provide for a combination of both the union security clause plus a check-off. A fifth (20.6%) contain a union security clause only, while a fourth (28.7%) provide only for a check-off. Only 15 (6.1%) contracts do not contain either a union security clause or a check-off clause.

The most frequent union security provision is the union shop. It occurs in 79 contracts, or just about one-half of those with union security provisions. Next most frequent is maintenance of membership—the union security formula of World War II.

Noticeable in recent contracts is the rise of the modified union shop. Under this type of union security, all new workers must join the union, but present workers are not required to maintain union membership nor join if they are not union members.

Of the AFL contracts analyzed, 80% provide for some form of union security and close to one-half have the union shop. The CIO has fewer union security contracts than the AFL. Only 56% provide some form of union security.

and 'punches in the nose for the public.'

"Congress is sitting on pay-as-you-go taxes. Profits are at record levels. Farmers are protected by parity. The credit problem is hardly touched. The cost of living keeps climbing. Wages alone are genuinely controlled!

"Equality of sacrifice is a fine thing. But so is equality before the blasting criticism of the press," the editorial concludes.

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**OFFICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION**



PAUL R. HUTCHINGS, *President*
J. HOWARD HICKS, *Sec.-Treas.*

625 Bond Building
Washington 5, D. C.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Entered in the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter



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Subscription Price \$1 a Year

LEGAL Notes

Bonuses—The company had paid Christmas bonuses each year from 1934 to 1947—skipped the bonus in 1948 when the union was organizing—went ahead and paid it in 1949.

The NLRB finds the non-payment of the Christmas bonus in 1948 (just because the company's employees were attempting to organize) an unfair labor practice. Other evidence that the company's bonus policy was trimmed to fit an anti-union pattern came out when NLRB learned the company had paid some employees the 1948 Christmas bonus, but early in the following spring.

The Board orders the company to pay the money to those who missed it, including a few employees who were permanently replaced when they went out on strike some time after the Christmas season.—(*Roure-Dupont Mfg., Inc., and Mitchell Peters.*)

Union Security—A union, after winning a union-shop authorization election, negotiated a contract giving the union the exclusive right to settle seniority questions. Using this authority, the union ruled that a member delinquent in his dues payments had to go to the bottom of the seniority list. The member paid up his dues, and was transferred to a different department. After a while, he was laid off—one he wouldn't have suffered with his old seniority.

The member charged the company and the union with unlawful discrimination. The NLRB agrees he was discriminated against but this discrimination is within the law, since the election authorized a union-security contract; and where the law allows an outright discharge for non-payment of dues or initiation fees, the Board reasons, the lesser penalty of the loss of seniority is legal, too. The NLRB dismisses the charges.—(*Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and Teamsters, AFL.*)

Contracts—If a labor agreement makes no statement on wages, hours, or working conditions—merely providing that differences between the union and the company will be straightened out by means of arbitration—that leaves the union wide open to an election sought by a rival organization. Another union can come along and interrupt such a contract.

The NLRB holds that where the contract covers nothing but arbitration of differences, it is not a collective bargaining contract that bars an election. Presumably this applies even where wages and hours, too, can be arbitrated.—(*Texas Telephone Co. and Communications Workers, CIO, and Electrical Workers, AFL.*)

Job Vacancies—Requiring the employer to notify the union of job vacancies and to fill such vacancies from among those job bidders who have seniority and ability, rules the NLRB, does not constitute illegal preference to union members.

Pact Signed at Atomic Plant



Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Following through on the recommendations of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel for the settlement of the issues in dispute (see complete story in the April issue of "The Office Worker"), Local 251 and the Sandia Corporation (Western Electric) arrived at and signed their initial labor agreement. Shown at the signing are: Front row, E. J. Domeier, company's labor relations manager; Robert M. Hawk, local president; and Kenneth C. Shinn, local secretary-treasurer. Back row, J. C. Hart and E. C. Peterson, company labor relations men; F. B. Smith, personnel director and treasurer; Frank E. Morton, AFL-OEIU organizer; B. O. Shaw and R. E. Ride-aur, local trustees; J. M. Stoll, Jr., local recording secretary; and J. P. Stark, local vice president.

NLRB REOPENS CASE ON REPRESENTATION

Washington.—As a result of vigorous motions filed by OEIU, the NLRB has ordered the reopening of the representation case filed by OEIU Local 32 of Newark, N. J., covering the office and clerical employes of W. S. Ponton, of New Jersey, Inc.

This order paves the way for the possible vacating of an NLRB earlier decision which had found that contracts with another union entered into by an association allegedly representing this firm were not a bar to the representation election as the petition was timely filed, but that the employer had not withdrawn from the association at an appropriate time.

At the forthcoming hearing, Local 32 will have an opportunity to present evidence concerning a contract entered into, between the association allegedly representing this employer, subsequent to the previous NLRB hearing on this matter, and the effect of such contract upon the Board's original determination that the employer was a part of the association-wide unit.

In view of its ruling, the Board rejected the contention of another union that the contract does not constitute a bar to an election because it contains an illegal union-security clause. The hiring provisions, continues the Board, does not require the employer to give preference to union members but leaves him free to fill vacancies with anyone he chooses if no qualified employe bids for the job.

Under such circumstances, observes the Board, the provision is not a union-security clause, nor does it exercise any restraint upon employes desiring to refrain from union activities within the meaning of the Act. The contract, therefore, is found to be a bar to an election.—(*Northern Indiana Public Service Co.*)

ALLIANCE MILLS STAFF ORGANIZED

Georgetown, Ontario.—The clerical staff at the Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., have overwhelmingly signed up for membership in OEIU and a new local union charter 271 is being issued to this group, according to Russell Harvey, OEIU Canadian Representative.

This is the second Alliance Mill staff to sign with OEIU in recent months. The staff of the company's mill at nearby St. Catharines has recently obtained its Ontario Labor Board certification and is about ready to commence negotiations with the company.

SPORTING GOODS FIRM ORGANIZED

Chicopee, Mass.—The office and clerical staff of the well-known sporting goods manufacturer, A. G. Spalding & Bros., has just selected OEIU Local 269 as its exclusive bargaining agency by an approximate three-fourths favorable vote in an NLRB representation election.

The advantages of organization were made clear to the 160 office and clerical employes of this firm mainly through the efforts of Reggie McNamara, organizer for the Springfield Central Labor Union, and AFL Organizer William F. Malone, with assistance from AFL-OEIU Representative Edward C. Nagel.

This is OEIU's first major victory in the athletic goods manufacturing industry.

Representative Nagel will assist the local union in the negotiations for the original agreement with this firm.

to the Ladies

Ten Years Off

It's just 10 years since most of us bought the first series of defense bonds. How far away the "maturity" date seemed then!

What should we do with these bonds? We can cash them, of course, but with the present need for saving, this wouldn't be wise. With industry converting to defense production, there'll be 15 billion dollars worth less goods and services for sale in 1951. So the less goods we purchase, the better. The best course would be to keep them for another 10 years (your interest rate graduates upward) or exchange them for a current income savings bond of Series G.

School Lunch

Last year a record number of boys and girls ate a well-balanced lunch at school. Over a billion and a quarter meals were served under the National School Lunch Program. This should be good news for those mothers going into defense plants. Incidentally (statistics again), working mothers constitute a fifth of all mothers of children under 18.

Vacations for Housewives

Housework is not something that can be put on an 8-hour daily schedule, nor held to 40 hours a week. More housewives than do, however, could take an annual vacation—if they set their minds to it—and most of them do need an occasional complete break from their chores.

Why not try it this summer? It may seem that the family could not get along without you, but families have a surprising way of rallying around when mother makes up her mind. Maybe a week or two away is just what's needed, not only to soothe your own nerves but to make the family appreciate you more!

No Wooden Nickels

We had a brief talk recently with Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint; asked her whether the talk about making money out of plastic or substituting new metals for old during the defense period had any truth behind it.

Her answer was that if she had any say-so at all, Americans would continue to have their hard money made from the same metals as always. "We tried making those white pennies once, you remember, and was that a headache. I haven't recovered from it yet," she said, "and I am strictly opposed to trying out any more new schemes. I like nickels and dimes just as they are."

Walk In

Most Senators, we find, have signs on their office doors that say "Walk In." It interested us that Senator Joe McCarthy, Wisconsin's irresponsible junior Senator, did not.

Hot and Good

The powdered coffee now given the armed services contains vitamins and carbohydrates. They've even produced a tablet which dissolved makes the coffee hot.—*Polly Edison.*

TODAY and CONGRESS



President Truman has submitted long-deferred proposals for a new Defense Production Act that would tighten federal controls over prices, rents and credit.

The present act, almost completely unsatisfactory to working people, will expire next June 30. The United Labor Policy Committee called for a new law which will really control prices and rents and provide an equitable wage stabilization program.

Mr. Truman recommended:

1. Extension of the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1953.

2. That the government be authorized "to build and operate defense plants, where necessary, to produce essential materials and equipment."

3. Permission to use "differential subsidies to obtain essential production from high-cost sources of supply without increasing price ceilings."

4. Provision for controls over credit on existing housing, "and regulation of speculative trading on commodity exchanges."

5. Freezing the parity price for each farm commodity as of the beginning of its marketing season to be used for price control purposes throughout the marketing season.

6. Stronger means to enforce price control regulations.

7. Authority for more effective control "over both residential and commercial rents wherever needed to stabilize the cost of living and the cost of doing business."

The President said that "most important of all, we must increase taxes quickly and adequately—paying for government expenditures as we go, through a fair tax program."

In addition to taxes, he listed these points as needed for "an anti-inflation program that will work."

1. "We must increase personal savings—dollars saved now are subtracted from the buying power pushing prices upwards, and will be available later when more consumer goods will be produced.

2. "We must reduce borrowing and buying on credit for nondefense purposes—by consumers and businessmen—since borrowed money adds to the pressure on prices.

3. "We must have fair ceilings on prices, including the prices of farm products, and on rents, in order to stabilize the cost of living during the defense period, to hold down the cost of the defense program to the taxpayers and to prevent profiteering.

4. "We must stabilize wages and salaries at fair levels, to restrain excessive consumer demand and to prevent rising business costs from forcing price increases."

Mr. Truman said the present rent control law, which expires June 30 "is entirely inadequate to meet the inflationary pressures which will confront us in the coming months."

NOTES from the field

Quebec—Local 265 and the Canadian International Paper Company have entered into an agreement covering its office and clerical employees at its Three Rivers mill. This agreement is the same as that entered into by other OEIU local unions and this firm at the balance of its mills. Local 265 will also participate with these other OEIU locals in negotiations for a new agreement in the very near future.

Montreal Local 57 is meeting with considerable success in its organizational campaign among the office and clerical employees of Jenkins Brothers Limited in that city.

Washington—Organization of the office and clerical employees of the Cascade Laundry by Bellingham Local 134 has been completed and an agreement is presently being negotiated.

California—The office and clerical employees of the Central Scientific Company voted almost unanimously in favor of representation by San Jose Local 94.

Los Angeles Local 30 processed a grievance at the Grinnell Company of the Pacific on vacation pay due an employee who had left to take another job. Brother Jack Smythe is \$139 richer as a result. This local has also organized and negotiated an agreement with C. A. Colbert Associates.

New York—A strike against Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co. by Rochester Local 34 has won for this firm's office and clerical employees most of the union security provisions they were seeking.

Kentucky—Substantial progress is being made by Paducah Local 172 in the organization of the office and clerical employees of the McGraw Construction Company at the huge atomic energy installation being constructed in this area.

Pennsylvania—The office and clerical employees of Wilson & Co., Inc. are voting early this month in an NLRB representation election petitioned for by Pittsburgh Local 33.



Street Cars—Milwaukee Electric Railway & Transport Co., Local 9, Milwaukee, Wis., 5.03 per cent.

Buses—Modern Coach Corp., Local 234, Albany, Ga., 6 cents per hour.

Trucking—C. & D. Motor Delivery Co., Local 67, Charleston, W. Va., 20 cents per hour.

Jewelry (Door-to-Door Sales)—Interstate Utilities Corp., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$13 per month.

Milk Products—Arden Farms Co., Local 11, Portland, Oreg., 10 per cent.

Borden's Daily Delivery, Carnation Co., Challenge Creamery, Diamond Dairy, Fenton's Creamery, Golden State Co., Oakland Central Creamery, R. A. Shuey Creamery, South Berkeley Creamery, Williams Dairy, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$13 to \$14.50 per month.

Can Machine Repair—Continental Can Co., Local 28, Chicago, Ill., 16 per cent or \$33 per month, whichever is greater (includes 5 per cent noted in March issue of THE OFFICE WORKER).

Ice and Fuel—City Fuel Co., Local 6, Boston, Mass., \$3 per week.

RATES BOOSTED

Knoxville, Tenn.—New overtime schedules negotiated with the Tennessee Valley Authority by the Office Employees International Union and five other organizations representing the 5,000 TVA salaried policy employees has broadened the application of time-and-one-half for overtime among these employees.

The new schedule will increase hourly overtime rates from 6 to 50 cents per hour for the classifications affected, according to A. R. Carson, OEIU vice president who represented the OEIU on these negotiations.

RECEIVES AWARD



Washington—The Economic Cooperation Administration recently awarded a "Certificate of Cooperation" to OEIU Local 2 for its help in furnishing technical assistance to the peoples of the Marshall Plan countries to aid them in maintaining individual liberty, free institutions and peace. The certificate, signed by ECA Administrator William C. Foster, was awarded during recent ceremonies held in conjunction with a special meeting of the Washington Board of Trade.

Shown above is Local President R. M. Greenwood receiving the certificate on behalf of Local 2 from District Commissioner John Russell Young, while OEIU President Paul R. Hutchings looks on.

OEIU WINS FIGHT FOR VOTE AT BANK

Wilkesburg, Pa.—The staff of the First National Bank in this city has overwhelmingly signed up for membership in OEIU Local 33 and a representation election has just been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRB overruled the contentions of the bank that because it is a member of the Federal Reserve System it is exempt from NLRB jurisdiction.

The Board found that the bank was an employer within the meaning of the Act and that it would effectuate the policies of the Act for the Board to assert jurisdiction and allow the employees to exercise their rights under the law to determine by secret ballot whether they desired to be represented by OEIU Local 33.

FULL PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

cial privileges for the rich and corporations which will treat low-income groups more equitably.

4. Creation of a Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The 10-week boycott of the defense set-up brought these improvements in labor's position:

1. A full partnership with management, agriculture and public on President Truman's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.

2. A reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board with authority to settle disputes, voted 12 to 4, by the National Advisory Board.

3. A new manpower set-up of labor-management committees at top policy level and in local and regional areas.

"Organized labor will support every move to strengthen our nation and protect the democratic institutions we cherish," the committee said. "By the same token, we will continue to criticize and resist unjust policies and unworkable procedures."

The United Labor Policy Committee picked representatives for top positions in the defense mobilization agencies and to serve on the reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board.

Wage Stabilization Board members are:

AFL—Vice President Harry C. Bates, president Bricklayers; Vice President W. C. Birthright, president Barbers; Elmer E. Walker, general vice president Machinists.

CIO—Vice President Emil Rieve, president Textile Workers; John Livingston, vice president United Auto Workers; Joseph E. Beirne, president Communications Workers.

Eli Oliver was designated chief of staff consultants to labor members of the WSB.

Reestablishment of the WSB and getting it into prompt operation was the most pressing industry-labor problem. More than 1,100 cases had jammed up, including industry-wide contracts in meat packing, shipyards and other lines. Many of them involve questions which will require changes in wage policy.

Dr. George W. Taylor is the new chairman of the board appointed by President Truman.