Prize-Winning Beauties of Local 52

Local 52 of Shffield, Ala., walked away with two first prizes in the Labor Day parade sponsored by the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union. Shown above is the local's float, which won the gold cup as the best in the parade and below, a closeup of Miss Patricia Potts, the local's entry in the beauty contest who was named "Miss Labor Day of 1955" by the judges. Miss Potts is the daughter of Cecil Potts, a member of Local 52. Her court on the float is composed of Local 52 members and members' daughters.

Wage Increase Highlights Complete Victory at ALCOA

MASSENA, N. Y.—A wage increase of 18 cents an hour highlights a complete victory won by Local 180 in contract negotiations with Aluminum Company of America, aided by an overwhelming vote for a strike by the employees involved.

In a reopening of the contract for wages, Local 180 proposed the integration of some 165 hourly paid factory clerical with 300 office clericals who have been on a salary basis for years. This would do away with two sets of qualifications for such things as holidays, vacations and sick leave, and was strenuously opposed by management.

After the strike vote was taken, further talks with management were arranged by Federal Conciliator John Rooney and a settlement was reached. "The attendant publicity throughout the country, in conjunction with the announced intention of the AFL production union to respect our picket lines as well as the stout hearts of the Local 180 committee, broke down the company's resistance and we were able to register a complete victory," J. F. Manning, North-eastern Organizational Conference organizer, reported.

In addition to the wage increase, these improvements were won: two weeks vacation after one year and three weeks after 15 years; six paid holidays; pension plan; life insurance and sickness, accident and hospital insurance. The check-off and maintenance of membership are included.

OEIU Victorious In Strike At Midland Steel Company

Detroit, September 28—Robert Corrigan, president of Local 42, announced the settlement of the seven-day strike at Midland Steel Company. This short strike resulted in the culmination of one of the best contracts in the auto industry.

The newly signed contract provides for the pension, insurance plan and cost-of-living formula received by the auto workers plus 3 weeks vacation after 10 years, an improved seniority clause, promotions guaranteed from within and improvements in the sick-leave clause. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned improvements, the membership will receive an $11 per hour general increase retroactive to May 29, 1955, plus 6c per hour general increase next year and an additional 6c per hour the final year of the 2-year contract. In order to correct the inequities that exist at the present time, the company has agreed to allow $2.50 per week per employee to be effective September 28. This amount of money will be distributed among the jobs where inequities exist and retroactively to September 28 will be based on the adjustments made in each individual job. These inequity adjustments will affect approximately 70 per cent of the employees involved.

Although the economic issues outlined above played a major part in the breakdowns of negotiations between the union and the company, another very important factor was the problem of right of transfer of current employees to the new plant—the company is building in Ortonville, Mich. Part of the settlement of the strike provided for the right of transfer, the maintenance of accrued seniority and protection of conditions in the new plant.

This short-lived strike is an example of what determined office workers can accomplish for themselves. The members of Local 42 employed at the Midland Steel Company maintained a 24-hour a day picket line from 6:30 a.m. Wednesday, September 21 through the entire strike. Robert Corrigan praised very highly the employees of the company for their complete cooperation in picketing and their unfailing morale which assured the victory.

Conference Meetings

The Eastern Organizational Conference will meet on October 15 at 11 a.m. at the Sheraton-Selvedge Hotel in Baltimore.

The Erie Organizational Conference will meet in Buffalo at the Tournais Hotel on October 15 at 11 a.m.

The Pacific Northwestern Conference will meet on October 20 at 11 a.m. at the Columbia Athletic Club, Portland, Ore.

All local unions in the respective conferences are urged to have delegates at these meetings.

Local 42 members, after a seven-day strike at the Midland Steel Company, Detroit, won many improvements in contract. See story above.
Activities of Conferences and Local Unions

Recognition Won At Yale & Towne

Philadelphia—Recognition as collective bargaining representative of timekeepers and dispatchers at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. was secured by OEIU Local 14 as a result of a strike that shut down the plant for 10 days.

The strike was an impressive demonstration of trade union solidarity. Production workers, members of the International Association of Machinists, practically to a man refused to cross the OEIU picket line, thus halting operations of the company.

After Local 14 won an NLRB election among the plant clericals, management refused to bargain with the local for the appropriate unit as determined by the Board. Following this refusal, an unfair labor practice charge was filed with the NLRB by the local because the company unilaterally shifted the employees paid on a salary basis to an hourly basis. In order to protect the interests of these employees, Local 14 called the strike.

International Vice President Edward B. Springman and Thomas E. Maloney, Eastern Organizational Conference organizer, pointed out that the company's position was based on a technicality and that with all its legal resources it could have dragged the matter out for months and even years. So the strike action was authorized to bring about a speedy settlement.

Under the settlement, management agreed to recognize Local 14 as the bargaining representative of the 41 timekeepers and dispatchers involved. This dispossession of the issue in the unfair labor practice charge so it be withdrawn by the union.

Oakland, Calif.—A three-year contract settlement between Local 29 and Pacific Intermountain Express provides for an average wage increase of 8 cents an hour, retroactive to June 1, 1955, and a special savings fund into which the employer will pay an additional 5 cents an hour, effective Sept. 1, 1955. 8 cents an hour, effective July 1, 1956, and 7 cents an hour, effective July 1, 1957. The savings fund will be paid in full on Dec. 1 of each year.

A new agreement between Local 29 and Central Scientific Co. calls for a wage increase of 6.5 cents an hour, effective Aug. 1, 1955.

Business Representative Harold Stewarts of Local 29 reports an organizing drive under way in the bakery industry.

Utica, N. Y.—International Representative Leo J. Wallace reports the completion of negotiations between Local 281 and Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. resulting in a general increase of 6.5 cents an hour, a second shift increase of 7 to 10 cents an hour, non-contributory disability insurance, $500 additional life and accident insurance, company-paid hospital insurance for employees and dependents.

Annual Outing Held by Local 137

A fine time was had by all at the annual outing of Elmhurst, N. Y., Local 137 as evident from this group including President Lee Cowles, center, and Harold Van Doorn, past president, extreme left. About 250 members, families and friends enjoyed the affair at Eldridge Park.

Quick Settlement Won in Strike

Oakland, Calif. — A quick and satisfactory settlement of a contract dispute with Kaiser Foundation Hospital resulted from a strike by OEIU Local 29.

The settlement provides an increase in pay, which was the chief issue, ranging from $5 to 5.75 cents an hour for a one-year contract.

The strike, lasting six days, was the first by members of Local 29 since 1948. The position taken by management made it unavoidable.

Mulberry, Fla.—A wage increase of 8.4 cents an hour, retroactive to May 15, 1955, and an additional 4 cents an hour, effective May 15, 1956, highlight a contract settlement between Local 237 and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Vice President O. Bloodsworth reports. Employees of the Uranium Recovery Plant, a new company, were brought under the contract.

Dinner Kicks Off Drive For OEIU Local 277

New York Local 153 Forces Wage Increases In Banks

Following the beginning of an organizational campaign of OEIU Local 153 into the Chase Manhattan Bank and Bankers Trust Company, an attempt to stop organization of its employees has been made by the banks through the medium of a wage increase.

Chase Manhattan has increased salaries for clerical employees earning less than $7,500 per year. This general increase will provide an 8 per cent pay boost on the first $3,500 and 5 per cent on the remainder of earnings.

Bankers Trust increased pay rates for all employees earning up to $145 weekly. The raise will amount to 8 per cent on the first $50 and 4 per cent on the balance.

Officials of both banks deny the wage increases are an attempt to stop unionization of their employees. This is another example of the OEIU improving conditions and practices for white collar workers throughout the country. It seems rather obvious that the management of these banks was not at all concerned about granting the pay increase to these underpaid workers until they recognized the possibility that the extreme low wages paid in the financial institutions had clearly pointed out to these employees that their only salvation is through organization.

We sincerely hope that these employees will not be led astray by this tactic. With normal reasoning, these employees should be able to recognize the strength of a union and its advantages to white collar workers when they have seen the resultant effects of an organizing campaign. Through unionization these employees can not only guarantee the stabilization of these wage increases, but can establish fair and equitable working conditions in a written contract guaranteeing their employees' rights.

Local 153 has announced that the organizing campaign will continue until a successful conclusion has been reached.

NLRB Upholds Unfair Practice Charges

Atlanta, Ga.—Unfair labor practice charges filed against Wilson & Co., meat packers, by the Office Employees International Union have been completely upheld by NLRB Trial Examiner Arthur Lefl.

The examiner found the company guilty of the charges and recommended that the company cease and desist and post notice for 60 days and that the company offer to Frederick B. Danzer full reinstatement with all rights and privileges, plus all lost wages back to February 29.

Danzer, a salesman, was discharged on that date by the company in its futile effort to prevent organization of the office and clerical employees at the Atlanta, Ga. plant by OEIU.

Recently Local 21 and the company signed an agreement providing a wage increase and other improvements for the employees.

Lester Graham, left, Regional Director of the A. F. of L. and Frank Morton, right, International Representative of the OEIU, were principal speakers at a campaign dinner for extended membership in OEIU Local 277.

President of the local, R. E. Norman, center, is director of the drive.

Dallas—September 7—The modern machine age has created a serious problem for the office workers. Lester Graham told a group of organized labor leaders Wednesday that at a kickoff campaign dinner of Office Employees International Union, Local 277, at the New York Restaurant.

Graham, who is a regional director of the American Federation of Labor with offices in Fort Worth, said this problem and others concerning office workers could best be met through organization. He called attention to countries living under

(Continued on page 4)
**Canadian Corner**

By Harold Ogden
President, Canadian Organizational Conference

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**Survey of Working Wives Undertaken**

Ottawa—Milton F. Gregg, Min-
ister of Labor, announces that
the Department of Labor through its
recently-organized Women's Bu-
reau is planning to undertake a sur-
vey of married women who are
working for pay. The questions for
the survey were drawn up after
careful testing in which the Bu-
reau was assisted by a number of
voluntary women's organizations.
The field work for the survey and
the compilation of results are ex-
pected to take several months to
complete.

The survey is being conducted
with three general aims in mind:
the first is to find out the types of
jobs performed by married women
in the labor force and their atti-
dudes and plans in relation to their
jobs. They will be asked about their
training and experience to find out
if they have occupational qualifica-
tions which are not being utilized
in the jobs they are doing. The sec-
ond general aim is to relate the
patterns of work to family and
household responsibilities in regard
to such things as the provisions be-
ing made for the care of children
while mothers are working and the
effect of the mother's employment
on home and family life. The third
general aim is to find out as much
as possible about their reasons for
working and whether or not they
plan to continue working.

**Merger Convention Slated in Canada**

Ottawa—Canadian labor will
merge into one million member
organization, known as the Cana-
dian Congress, at a conven-
tion scheduled to be held April 23-
27, next year in Toronto.

The unity committee of the Trades
and Labour Congress, which has
close ties with the AFL and
the Canadian Congress of Labor,
which maintains connections with
the CIO, announced plans for the
joint convention to bring the an-
alogue into being. Because more
than 1,500 delegates are expected
from the entire dominion; meet-
gings will be held in the Coliseum of
the Canadian National Exhibition
grounds on the Toronto waterfront.

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**Unemployment Declines**

Ottawa—Employment in Cana-
da during August continued to ex-
 pand more rapidly than did the la-
 bor force; consequently, unemploy-
ment again declined. During the
month ended August 20, the num-
ber of persons with jobs increased
by about 5,000 to an estimated
5,641,000, some 165,000 above the
previous record for the month, that
occurred in 1953. In contrast to the
increase this August, however,
employment had shown little change
during the month in 1953 and 1954.

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**Federal Cartridge Strike**

Minneapolis—OEU Local 12
won a distinct victory in a strike
against the Federal Cartridge Cor-
poration, operator of Twin Cities
Arsenal, International Vice Presi-
dent A. J. Fritz reports.

The settlement, which ended the
strike after four days, provides a
wage adjustment of 7 cents an hour
across the board, plus a contract
date of May 5, 1955, making the
adjustment permanent from that
date. Seniority was not disturbed and
all employees were returned to their
jobs.

"Every effort to avoid the strike
was made by the local, but the
company's action left no other
choice. When negotiations, which began
in March, were broken off in July,
the company went to the National
Labor Relations Board and de-
manded an election, questioning the
fact that Local 12 represented the
office and clerical employees. The
union immediately entered into a
concerted election which was held on
August 18 and completely dis-
proved the company's charge.

The vote was 238 for continu-
ance of representation by the union and
only 70 against.

Upon winning the election, the
union immediately asked for assist-
ance of the Federal Mediation
Service, but it became apparent that
the company was not going to change its
position on the issues

and in addition would insist that
the retroactive pay date would be
the date of the most recent cer-
tification, instead of the contract
date, May 9.

Local 12 called the strike at the
same time 35 oilers took similar
action in their dispute with the
company.

Business Representative Donald
R. Hilliker had charge of the strike
which was watched with great in-
terest by employers and employees
throughout the Twin Cities. It
demonstrated anew that while col-
lar workers will strike when neces-
sary to obtain justice.

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**I.A.M. Appeals to the President**

The International Association of Machinists presented a peti-
tion to President Eisenhower, which contains a complaint
against Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. This com-
plaint was in connection with anti-union activities in the opera-
tion of the Chevrolet-Cadillac franchise in Salem, Oregon.

The McKay Agency demanded that I. A. M. Local 1506,
which has represented the workers of the Agency, give up
seniority rights, the union shop, overtime rules, 40-hour week
guarantee, company-paid overcall service, and three paid holi-
days. The petition also stated that a strike was waged against
the company as a result of these anti-union demands.

McKay's Agency advertised for workers during the strike.
Its advertisement read: "Union membership is not necessary.
Strike now in progress. Permanent employment." The Secre-
tary of the Interior was also charged with sending the Depart-
ment of the Interior's vehicles through the picket lines to be
serviced at the strike-bound agency.

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**Okays Jobless Pay Program**

One of the obstacles to supplementary unemployment pay
in the automobile and canning industries has been removed.
The Department of Labor ruled that the Ford Motor Co. need
not consider as wages the contributions it makes to its model
Supplementary Unemployment Pay Fund. The Department
stated that the same answer would be given to companies with
similar layoff pay provisions.

One of the conditions of the Ford Agreement was that
the company's contributions should not be considered as wages.
If the Labor Department had ruled otherwise the company
would have had to compute its payments as overtime. If the
various states affected allow supplementary unemployment in-
urance payments to be dovetailed with state unemployment
programs, another bulwark against a major depression will
have been created.

This agreement, which provided additional unemployment
payments, will have a tendency to pressure the various states
to increase the size of their unemployment insurance payments.

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**Corporation Dividends up 10%**

Dividend payments from January through July totaled $5.3
billion in the U. S. as compared to $4.8 billion for the same
period in 1954. Nearly all industries have chalked up gains so
far this year on a substantial advance made in metals, chemi-
cals, machinery, finance, communications, gas utility and trans-
portation equipment. It becomes incumbent upon labor to ex-
ert its pressure to obtain its earned share of these greater prof-
its.
**Dispute With Teamsters**

Recently, a dispute which exists between segments of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Office Employes International Union, Local No. 11 of Portland, Oregon, has received public attention through the medium of the country's newspapers. While we are loath to publicize intra-American Federation of Labor difficulties, we think it wise to explain this dispute to our membership because of the implications involved.

For a number of years the office employees working for the Oregon Teamsters Security Plan Office, the Teamsters Security Administration Fund, Warehousemen's Local No. 206, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Joint Council of Drivers No. 37, and Grocery, Meat Motorcycle and Miscellaneous Drivers, Local No. 223, have been members of our Portland Local No. 11. For years, therefore, representatives of OEU Portland Local No. 11 have negotiated with these various Teamster groups on behalf of our office employ members working for these organizations.

During the past two years we, along with other International Unions of the American Federation of Labor, have been subjected to raids on our jurisdiction by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who have consistently refused to sign the Internal Disputes Pact, which covers raids within the American Federation of Labor. We have been particularly beset with raids on our jurisdiction in the Portland area. In raiding our jurisdiction in the Portland area, the above-mentioned divisions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were instructed to transfer their own office employees from OEU Local No. 11 to Grocery, Meat Motorcycle and Miscellaneous Drivers' Union No. 223. When our union protested the action of the Teamsters, it was completely disregarded. They were finally forced to picket the various offices of the Teamster unions, and at the same time prefer charges at the National Labor Relations Board.

**OEIU Members Threatened**

OEIU members who refused to join Teamsters Local No. 223 were discharged, others were threatened. In one instance a Teamster representative told an employee to take a trip rather than testify before the Trial Examiner of the National Labor Relations Board. In this case the Teamster representative offered to pay for the OEU member's trip so as to avoid damaging testimony before the Hearing Officer.

Mr. Martin Bennett was designated by the Board as the Trial Examiner and heard all testimony pertinent to the discharges. During the hearing the Teamsters took the position that the NLRB lacked jurisdiction over a labor organization in a dispute of this kind. After a long, drawnout hearing, the Trial Examiner forwarded his report to the Washington office of the Board. In his report he found that the Teamsters came under the jurisdiction of the Board. He also found the Teamsters guilty on all counts, in fact it is believed to be the first time in NLRB history that an employer was found guilty of violations of all sections of the unfair labor practices contained in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

**Examiner Upholds OEU**

The recommendations of the Trial Examiner included reinstatement of the discharged workers and payment for all (one lost). He further recommended that the Teamsters cease and desist from interfering in the rights of its employees to organize within OEU Portland Local No. 11. He directed that the Teamsters encourage membership in the Grocery, Meat Motorcycle and Miscellaneous Drivers' Local No. 223. He also directed that the Teamsters post notices in all of the offices concerned that it would not interfere with the rights of the employees involved.

Instead of complying with the recommendations of the Trial Examiner, the Teamsters then directed an appeal to the NLRB and asked for oral argument before that body on the ground that the Board lacked jurisdiction over a labor organization.