

# Only Humphrey meets test of the record

On September 18th the General Board of the AFL-CIO, meeting in New York City, unanimously endorsed Vice-President Humphrey for the office of the Presidency of the United States. The leaders of 129 international unions, without exception, thus support Mr. Humphrey. While our



union is not a politically-oriented organization, I believe it essential that this information be brought to the attention of the membership.

The American people will have three choices when they cast their ballots on November 5. In this column I will briefly examine the three respective labor records.

George Wallace of Alabama has never been a friend of working people. During his administration as governor he preserved the so-called "right to work" law on the statute books of Alabama, which is 48th among states in per capita income and nearly \$1,000 below the national average. This state is also among the lowest in unemployment compensation. Unemployed workers receive \$30 per week,

or \$10 below the national weekly average. Alabama is one of sixteen states without an effective minimum wage law. Only two states in the nation pay less per pupil for public education. During the gubernatorial term of Mr. Wallace the membership of labor unions decreased 17.3%, whereas during the same period, for example, the membership of labor organizations increased 47.9% in Florida, 60.4% in Arkansas, and 20.6% in Kentucky.

The unemployment rate in Alabama is 4.3%, well above the national rate of 3.5%. While candidate Wallace trades on the issue of "law and order," nationally, the crime rate is higher in Alabama than the national average. The murder rate in that state is 11.4 for each 100,000 persons as compared to 5.1 for

each 100,000 persons in the nation.

It is obviously not in the interest of working people to vote for George Wallace.

The record of the candidate of the Republican Party is much better known to the voters. However, working men and women, with the passage of time, may tend to forget how Richard M. Nixon voted against their interests when he was a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate. As you know, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education keeps a running voting record of all members of the House and Senate on key issues. During the years that Mr. Nixon served in the Congress he voted "wrong" fifty-nine times and "right" ten times. During that period he voted against civil rights measures three times, against labor nine times, and against improving social security twice.

While in the Senate he not only voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, but took credit for helping to draft Section 14(b) of that measure which allows states to pass legislation outlawing union security provisions in collective bargaining contracts. As Vice-President, he cast several tie-breaking votes against the interests of working men and women. One such vote resulted in increased interest rates on GI mortgages and opposed help to the aged, the blind and the disabled. He voted against expanding the social security system to include totally disabled persons at age fifty. His most memorable tie-breaking vote resulted in the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Law in 1959 which has caused endless legal battles affecting the activity of labor unions and has been a major factor in inhibiting growth of the labor movement. In 1960

(Continued on page 4)



# WHITE COLLAR

Office and Professional Employees International Union, AFL-CIO and CLC

No. 271

October, 1968

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## Three locals report organizing gains

A new survey by the National Industrial Conference Board of the views of 143 top manufacturing executives on labor-management relations shows that some two-thirds of those responding "believe that recent gains in white-collar organizing successes will be a continuing trend."

Reflecting this trend are new organizing gains by Local 12 in Minneapolis, which won bargaining rights at the American Linen Supply Company by a two-thirds majority; a new mail-order unit at the R. L. Polk Company, won by Local 30 in Los Angeles; and a 22-member Local 15 unit in the Regional Accounts Office of McDonald's Consolidated Bakery in Vancouver, British Columbia. Local 15 already represents the main office force in the Vancouver area bakery chain.

Local 30 is expanding its organizing drive in Los Angeles and is enlisting union members as volunteers in the campaign, using the sample form below.

### VOLUNTEER TO HELP ORGANIZE

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Employer \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Work Hours \_\_\_\_\_ Hours Available \_\_\_\_\_

Area Desired For Organizing \_\_\_\_\_

Transportation: Private \_\_\_\_\_ Public \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Work Desired: House Calls \_\_\_\_\_ Hand Billing \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Calls \_\_\_\_\_ Clerical \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

Return this form to Office and Professional Employees Local No. 30, 2411 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90057.

## Local 295 wins \$900 paper pact

Local 295 in Woodland, Maine, has signed a new three-year contract with Georgia Pacific Corporation, which increases wages by an average of \$900 annually.

This Maine OPEIU unit is the only union having a contract with the huge paper company which operates 100 or more plants throughout the country. The Woodland plant was formerly the St. Croix Paper Company until it was absorbed by Georgia Pacific.

Across-the-board pay boosts of 13¢, 16¢ and 15¢ an hour take effect each year, with second and third shifts winning 1¢ extra in differentials. Other gains were a meal allowance boost to \$1.70, six weeks' vacation after 30 years, and a merit increase plan giving everyone chances for raises in six-month steps.

Medical insurance now covers the full semi-private rate in hospital. The surgical schedule is raised to a \$300 maximum, and accident and sickness bene-

fits goes up to \$60 a week. Over the three years the employer's contribution to the insurance premium will go from 60% to 70%.

"One of the best contracts we ever negotiated, thanks to the efforts of International Representative John Fitzmaurice," President Norman P. Sprague of Local 295 commented.

Paper company settlements in Wisconsin and Washington are reported on page 3. Photo of Georgia Pacific signing page 4.

## Local 29 signs milk, auto dealers

A new two-year contract covering 250 members of Local 29 employed by North California Milk Dealers' Association in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, brings \$9 weekly raises this year and next, and raises employer contributions to the pension fund from \$8 to \$12 in two stages.

This year's pay raise increases monthly salaries of file and mail clerks to \$564, going to \$603 the second year when the additional \$9 raise becomes effective. Senior comptometers, PBX operators and junior stenographers are eligible to earn \$602, and top pay of \$670 goes to

computer and senior tabulating machine operators.

An extra 50¢ brings the differential for night shift work to \$1.50 per shift.

Local 29 President John Kinnick also reports contracts which provide for \$35 a month raises in the first year for 65 clerical workers at Shephard Cadillac, Val Strough Chevrolet and Dahl Chevrolet in Oakland and Dailey Chevrolet in San Leandro. The contracts with the East Bay Automotive Dealers Association are for four years.

The \$35 raise will be followed by additional annual boosts of \$30, \$25 and \$25. New clauses provide for three

weeks' vacation after five years (was 10), and for a \$9.50 a month dental plan covering employees and dependents. New major medical coverage will pay up to \$10,000 after \$100 deductible. It will cost the employers \$2.40 a month, supplementing the basic medical coverage which now costs them \$23.50 monthly.

The pact boosts bring the beginner clerk wage to \$365 a month. Middle-salary workers, such as PBX operators, cashiers, and repair order clerks earn \$415 to start and go to \$455 after three years employment. Assistant managers' salaries start at \$635.

**WHITE COLLAR**

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**A call to brokerage workers**

**Automation is on the way; the time to organize is now**

The OPEIU is pressing ahead with its drive to bring the employees of Wall Street brokerage houses into the union, and as part of the effort, President Coughlin has addressed this appeal to them. It complements his column in the September issue of WHITE COLLAR. Local 205, United Financial Employees has been assigned immediate responsibility for the campaign. It may be reached at 114 Liberty Street, New York City, telephone 964-4163.

by Howard Coughlin

Some brokerage workers these days imagine that they are in the "affluent society"—an illusion created by pay envelopes swollen by near-compulsory overtime. But the younger workers quickly discover that Wall Street concepts of labor-management relations are of pre-1930 vintage. They soon desert Wall Street as a place to build a future career. Labor turnover is now said to have reached 40 per cent annually. This shouldn't be so.

There is no mystery whatsoever about what's wrong. Hand-in-hand with employment on the Street goes a low base pay and skimpy fringe benefits (or none at all). Some blue-collar workers are not exactly without income problems, but compared with employees of the brokerage, banking and insurance houses, they are sitting pretty. A few figures from the June, 1968 Bureau of Labor Statistics tell the story succinctly:

Industry	Weekly Wage	Hourly
Manufacturing .....	\$123.30	\$3.00
Mining .....	\$142.99	\$3.31
Contract Construction .....	\$163.97	\$4.27
Finance, insurance, banking, etc. ....	\$102.03	\$2.75

The first three labor categories have one thing in common; the workers are in highly-unionized industries. Their average weekly base pay does not include the numerous fringe benefits in the way of Health & Welfare Plans, Pension Plans, etc., paid for by their employers. Their contracts also include technological clauses providing for retraining in the event of automation and assure stable employment, not a 40% turnover. Cost-of-living escalator clauses protect the workers from inflation.

Brokerage workers erroneously believe that their annual Christmas Bonus equalizes everything. Shortly, automation in Wall Street will shatter this illusion also. Money that should go to upgrade underpaid brokerage workers will go, instead, into computer systems making thousands of them jobless.

**BLS forecast**

The impending changes in Wall Street are going to be profound in the very near future, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Growing brokerage house automation will bolster demand for some types of workers and diminish demand for other types.

On the losing side will be accountants and auditors who are not expected to fare so well because of the increased use of integrated accounting systems based on (EDP) electronic data processing. On the other hand, there will be a bigger demand for economists and security analysts in the high-salary category.

**Era of computers**

Computers will be used increasingly in every phase of banking and brokerage. For one thing, computers will speed information to stock quotation boards, eliminating many board operators. Their use will call for hiring more console and key-punch operators.

Wall Street automation already reduced the need for many telephone quotation clerks, messengers, floor reporters and pneumatic tube men. The N.Y. Stock Exchange has long had stock clearing similar to check clearing in the banks. When this is extended to include the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market, a central depository certificate service, that records each firm's securities balance, could automatically eliminate most transfer clerks' positions by 1975, the BLS predicts.

**Shares up, jobs down**

While the number of shares traded on the N.Y. Stock Exchange almost tripled between 1958 and 1967, national employment in the brokerage industry rose only about two-thirds. One reason is the greater use of labor-saving equipment. Another is the increasing trend toward large institutional orders, notably from mutual funds, requiring little if any more labor than small orders. Three employment phases may be noted in Wall Street in the last decade:

(1) In 1958-61 brokerage jobs rose 36% nationally and 38% in New York City with little change in personnel per 1,000,000 shares traded.

(2) In 1965 this industry's employment was just about at the 1961 level. (It showed a pronounced dip in one year and then recovered.) Shares traded were up considerably by 1965, but personnel per 1,000,000 shares was down from 52 in 1961 to 36 in 1965.

(3) Between 1965 and 1967, total shares traded rose greatly, soaring spectacularly in 1968. Employment rose but not proportionately so that personnel per 1,000,000 shares traded was down to 29 in 1967, indicating that worker productivity just about doubled in seven years with the same holding true for

profits. But meanwhile Wall Street wages haven't doubled!

**The time is now**

Recently, one Wall Street house fired between 10 and 20 of its 170 salesmen because of the "backroom crunch," which is also speeding up the automation timetable. The time to unionize is now. Waiting for brokers to "lower the boom" is job suicide. Brokerage workers are invited to immediately sign cards designating the Office & Professional Employees International Union as their bargaining agent.

**U.S. Consumer Price Index**

Cost-of-living statistics will be published regularly in *White Collar*. The data is compiled by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**1967**

August .....	116.9
September .....	117.1
October .....	117.5
November .....	117.8
December .....	118.2

**1968**

January .....	118.6
February .....	119.0
March .....	119.5
April .....	119.9
May .....	120.3
June .....	120.9
July .....	121.5
August .....	125.2

**Negotiating from strength**

From time to time we have argued the proposition that the more fully unionized a bargaining unit is the better will be its next contract. A case in point is the latest contract just won by Local 19's unit at Tiedtke's Department Store in Toledo, Ohio.

Before bargaining started, the negotiating committee campaigned vigorously to sign up non-members. The unit was expanded to 80% of potential. A "best ever" contract was then negotiated, and among the gains was an agency shop clause requiring the remaining 20% non-members to pay dues.

More and more locals are going after the non-members. Some are even offering monthly prizes to members recruiting the most. The plan is simple. Union members become friendly with non-members. They relate past union accomplishments and explain that even greater contract gains can be made with 100% membership. Often the non-member needs only a minimum of persuasion. Some even say they didn't join sooner because "nobody asked me."

Non-members in bargaining units are a handicap no local need put up with. The dedicated leadership of the three enterprising unit officers who negotiated the Tiedtke contract sets a standard for all of us.

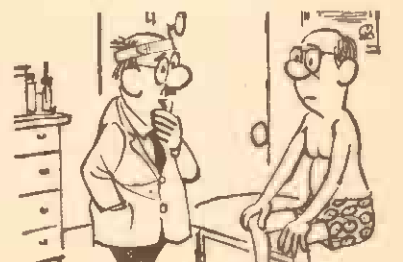
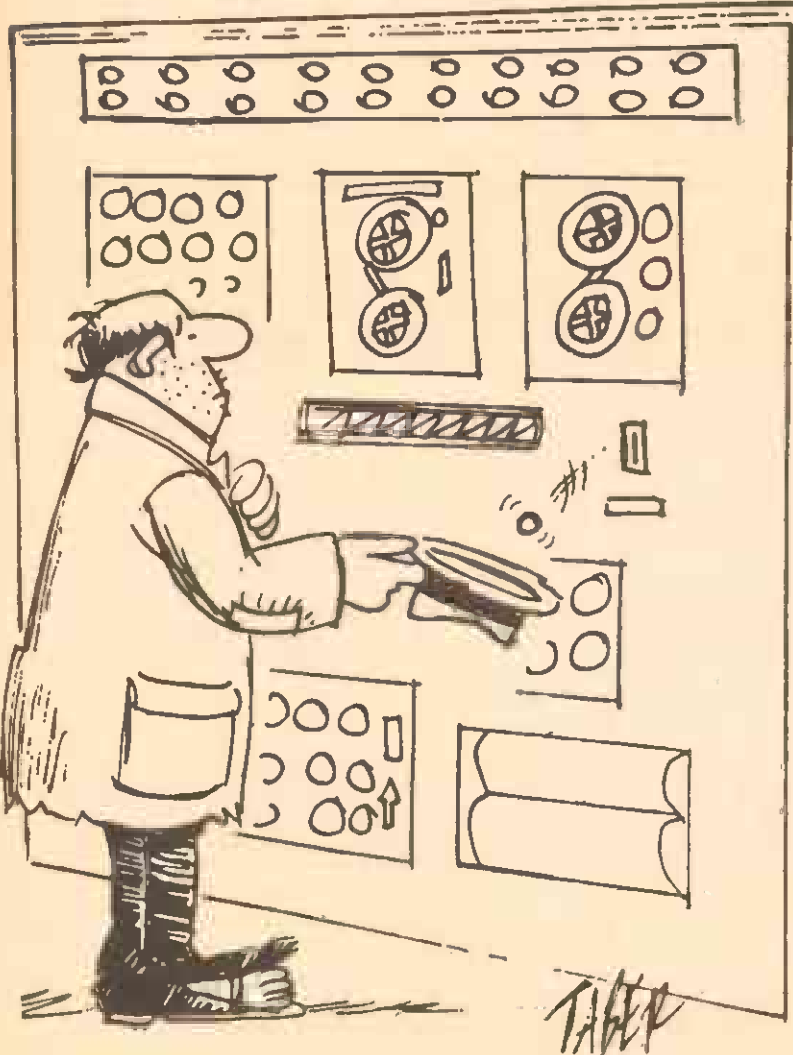
**A novel clause makes news**

Local 95 recently made news nationwide by negotiating a novel clause, benefiting working mothers, in a contract with Preway, Inc., a stove-maker in Wisconsin Rapids.

Business Manager Carl Meisnest proposed, and the employer agreed, to allow office workers time off to visit their children's teachers and take the kids to the doctor for immunization shots. They get up to 40 hours a year off without loss of pay.

Calls came to the local union from the AFL-CIO News, the Industrial Relations Bulletin, and The Wall Street Journal, which featured the story on Page 1 of its August 27 issue.

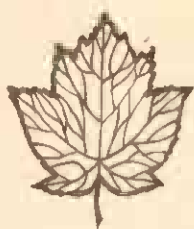
So Local 95 not only helped the Preway members but helped the entire union by publicizing its awareness of the special needs of white-collar employees.



"I wonder if you have enough life-savings to spend two or three days in the hospital?"



More than 7,000 visitors viewed Local 12's eye-catching exhibit of modern office furniture at the recent Minnesota State Fair. Sandra Riebel, OPEIU member in the office of Labor Review, Minneapolis labor newspaper, was chosen (one can see why) one of the two Princesses to attend Carol Frisell, "Miss Union Maid." Local 12 Business Representative H. R. Markusen, right, assisted by Jim Heroux, were busy passing out union pamphlets. They obtained several good organizing leads.



# CANADIAN NEWS

## New Local 15 unit scores

Clerical workers employed by Pacific Euclid Ltd., a heavy duty equipment company in Vancouver, B.C., recently elected Local 15 as their bargaining agent, and now they have won monthly salary raises ranging from \$105 in the lowest grade to \$200 in the highest.

"Our members in the unit will now enjoy one of the best settlements ever obtained by Local 15," says Business Representative Opal Skilling.

Other gains in the first contract include a 35-hour week with 15-minute coffee breaks; doubletime for statutory holidays and Sundays; three weeks' vacation after five years and four after 12 years; severance and technological clauses; modified union shop for hiring and job posting, as well as improved

sick leave, weekly indemnity and leave-of-absence clauses.

Negotiations were carried out by Mrs. Skilling and Gloria Ross, Chief Office Steward, with International Representative Brian James assisting.

## Price Index

The price index reached 156 in August, compared to 155.6 in July and 150.9 in August of last year.

Prices have risen regularly since last November and have gone up 1.8 points since June.

## Ontario local ups wages \$36 at American Can

A 5% or \$32 a month minimum across-the-board wage boost, retroactive to May 1, with another \$30 a month for Grades 1 to 5 and \$35 for Grades 6 to 9, effective May 1, 1969, highlight gains in a new two-year pact between Local 219 and American Can of Canada, Ltd., in Marathon, Ontario.

A new vacation schedule calls for three weeks after eight years; four after 18, and five after 24 years' service. Effective May 1, 1969, employees over 60 with 25 years' service will get one additional week for each year with five extra weeks at 64.

One additional floating holiday, for a total of two, becomes effective January 1, 1969. Revised group insurance coverage brings female employees level with male office workers. The Sick Leave and Emergency allowances are improved to provide a maximum accumulation of 30 days.

## Renewals in Brief

### Mississippi Power

Across-the-board raises of up to \$62 a month in addition to improved fringe benefits are included in a package negotiated by Local 54, Meridian, Mississippi, and the Mississippi Power Company, Gulfport. The contract runs until November 16, 1970.

The first \$31 a month raise for Class "A" cashiers and clerks became effective September 16. Raises for Class "B" clerks, as-

sistant cashiers and Stenographers "A" are \$52 a month, the first \$26 being effective on the same date.

The employer also agreed to pay up to a maximum of \$5.75 a month for group hospitalization, medical and surgical insurance coverage. Effective January 1, 1969, the employee will be entitled to a paid holiday on his birthday, bringing the paid holidays total to eight.

### Electric Boat

Local 106 was among 11 unions which ratified a new four-year pact with Electric Boat division of General Dynamics in Groton, Conn., winning office workers a 90.4¢ an hour package in wage boosts and fringe benefits.

Wage boosts amount to 75¢ an hour, with fringes valued at 15.4¢. These call for two more paid holidays and substantial pension and welfare improvements. For example, an administrative aide, formerly earning \$3.81 an hour, goes to

\$4.07, with a 7% first-year 26¢ an hour boost; to \$4.19 the second year; \$4.34 in the third, and to \$4.56 in the fourth.

Local 106 reports the deaths—one week apart—of Secretary-Treasurer Donald ("Danny") Walsh, who attended the Philadelphia Convention, and Jerry O'Mara, an executive board member. Both were hard-working and dedicated officers of Local 106, and familiar faces at many Northeastern Educational Conferences.

### Toledo department store

A 12½% wage boost, averaging 22.3¢ an hour retroactive to July 1, was won by Local 19 for its 53-member unit at Tiedtke's Department Store in Toledo, Ohio, with another 8¢ an hour raise takes effect the second year of the two-year agreement.

"One of the most important gains is an agency shop agreement requiring all non-union members to pay the equivalent of OPEIU dues to Local 19," notes Vice-President Donald E. Hill.

Other gains include an improved life, health and accident, and hospital and surgical plan costing 3¢ an hour; four weeks of vacation after 20 years; time and one-half plus holiday pay (was doubletime) for work performed on a holiday; one-day funeral leave on death of a grandparent; a new job promotion procedure, and maternity leave-of-absence for eight months.

The negotiating committee was headed by Chairman Charlotte Howard, and included Caroline Hertzfeld and Penny Szenderski.

## 275 gain by Local 95 pact



Where a paper gain pays off: Seated from left at signing are T. C. Dutcher, Consolidated Paper executive; Personnel Director D. W. Keach; Local 95 Business Manager Carl Meisnest; Local 95 President Richard F. Neustifter and Committee Chairman Karl Ristow. Standing from left: Louis Abler, Jim Steen, Don Waters, Tom Renne, George Emery and Bill Waldherr, committee members.

Wage gains and fringe benefits valued at more than \$860 per employee are included in a two-year packet wrapped up for 275 office workers in Local 95's unit at Consolidated Paper, Inc., paper mill in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

The wage increases average 18.1¢ an hour and 19.5¢ in each year of the two-year pact. Night shift differentials are improved from the previous 7¢ and 14¢ for the second and third shifts to 10¢ and 20¢ in the second year, rising by 1¢ and 2¢ steps.

A new vacation schedule, starting in 1969 provides three

### Kennedy replies on gun controls

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, (D. Mass) in a letter to President Howard Coughlin, thanks the OPEIU for its strong interest in federal gun controls, but says that "Congress will pass effective legislation only if there is a massive expression of public support on this vital issue."

weeks after seven years (was 10), and five weeks after 20 years (was 25), and six weeks after 25 years. This is a breakthrough in area standards, according to Carl Meisnest, Local 95 Business Manager.

Next January, the minimum retirement and disability will be raised from \$3 to \$4 per month, with interest rates on member contributions going from 3% to 4%. Check-off of union dues will also become effective on

January 1.

Other gains are jury duty pay, improved meal allowance, and extension of Employees' Benefit Association coverage to unmarried dependents in school through age 22.

The unit also signed a first agreement covering six technicians, winning a 47¢ an hour raise for Class "A" Technicians, and 51¢ for Class "B" plus all the fringes negotiated for the office workers.

### 15.5% gain ends strike

A package worth an estimated 15½% over two years was yielded to Local 11's unit at International Paper Company, Longview, Washington, following a brief strike by the 70 office workers which threatened the company's operations in the West.

Winning a 6% wage boost each year besides other improvements, the package brings the Longview rates closer to those prevailing at the company's Southern Kraft Division, covering seven other organized offices.

Pay differentials favor office workers in the South and production workers in the Northwestern mills.

The Longview mill workers were on vacation when the office workers struck, but they were pledged to honor the white-collar picket line upon their return. About 700 mill workers honored the OPEIU picket line at the Chelatchie Prairie location, and an extension of picketing was threatened at two other plants in Oregon and two in California before the settlement.

# Demo plank heeds labor needs

In sharp contrast to what the Republicans seem anxious to do, the Democratic labor-management platform plank calls for strengthening the rights of working people and their unions instead of weakening them. Some highlights are:

1. Instead of pushing for more so-called "right-to-work" laws as the Republican platform did, the Democratic Party called for repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b).

2. Instead of weakening the National Labor Relations Board as the GOP proposed, the Democratic plan called for strengthening its hand.

3. Instead of rejecting situs picketing, as did the Republicans, the Democrats called for "removal of unreasonable restrictions on the right of peaceful picketing, including situs picketing."

4. Instead of turning its back on exploited farm workers as did the Republicans, the Democratic Party called for "extension of the National Labor Relations Act's protection of farm workers, employees of private, non-profit organizations and other employees not now covered."

The Democratic plank said that the party would review and update the NLRA "to assure an effective opportunity to all workers to exercise the right to organize and to bargain collectively."

In a highly important paragraph, the Democratic platform makers declared that the government should "not do business with firms that repeatedly violate federal statutes prohibiting discrimination against employees who are union members or who refuse to bargain with duly authorized union representatives."

This plank is in response to long repeated demands by organized labor that just as the federal government denies contracts to employers who discriminate against workers on a racial basis, so should it refuse to do business with firms such as J. P. Stevens which has been repeatedly found guilty of unfair labor



**WARM WELCOME** from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) awaited Vice Pres. Humphrey as he campaigned in downtown Boston. Kennedy spoke in strong support of the Democratic presidential candidate.

practices by the NLRB. (The head of J. P. Stevens is on GOP nominee Richard Nixon's committee of economic advisors).

"By all these means," the Democratic labor plank concludes, "we will sustain the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing and will foster effective collective bargaining to provide the maximum opportunity for just and fair agreements between management and labor."

The so-called "law and order" plank avoided that phrase, which has become a key slogan for those who would impose a harsh police state on the American people. Instead, the plank was entitled "Justice and Law," combining the necessity for the fight against social injustice with the necessity for law enforcement.

The plank did two things: It pledged a "vigorous and sustained campaign against lawlessness in all its forms—organized crime, white collar crime, rioting and other violations of the rights and liberties of others."

At the same time, the plank promised to "further this campaign by attack on the root

causes of crime and disorder." This included continued financial support to cities and states to increase police forces and raise their standards, to reduce delays and congestion in the courts, to rehabilitate offenders, to use the best ways to insure public safety and to encourage local community cooperation.

"In fighting crime," the Democratic plank concluded, "we must not foster injustice. Lawlessness cannot be ended by curtailing the hard-won liberties of all Americans."

## 1968 contracts raise wages 5.2%

The first half of 1968 saw settlements concluded for almost two million workers, or about one-fifth of the 10½ million workers covered by major collective bargaining agreements, according to preliminary estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. They provided:

1. A median wage and benefit package increase of 6.5% to 6.8% a year, compared with 5.6% for the full 1967 year.

2. Considering wage rates separately from benefits, increases during the full life of the contract averaged 5.2% of straight-time average hourly earnings annually, compared with 5% for the full 1967 year.

3. A median first-year wage increase of 7.5% of straight-time average hourly earnings, compared with 5.7% for the full 1967 year.

## West German study finds EDP cuts employment

A West German study shows that the introduction of data processing equipment results not only in a drastic reduction in office employment but also curbs promotion prospects.

The study covered ten departments in different enterprises employing 292 office workers before automation. After EDP was introduced, 104 were "rationalized away." Of those remaining, only nine had better jobs; 90 others remained in much the same position; 80 were transferred to other jobs but kept their status, and nine were downgraded.

Of the 104 workers uprooted, 52 were let out, 25 being discharged and 18 pensioned off, while nine others quit. The remaining 52 were reassigned to other departments.

Another West German study shows that the number of computer installations in the Federal Republic increased from 94 in 1959 to 3,800 in early 1968. It estimated the total will grow to 11,550 by 1975.

The majority of future computer installations will be small-sized, the study notes, totaling 2,000 in early 1968 but growing to 8,450 by 1975, with medium-sized ones in the same period going from 1,665 to 2,300 in 1975. The survey suggests that "the installation of data processing equipment will affect job opportunities in medium-sized firms."

The German survey presents a strong argument for unionization of all office workers in an era of fast-growing automation on an international scale.

## from the desk of the PRESIDENT



(Continued from page 1)

he cast a tie-breaking vote against aid to education and joined the Eisenhower administration in opposing the passage of Medicare.

It is difficult to see how wage earners, whether organized or unorganized, can support the Republican candidate.

Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic candidate, has an excellent record. In COPE'S compilation of his record since he entered the Senate in 1948, Mr. Humphrey voted "right" 191 times, and never voted "wrong." He voted twenty-nine times for civil rights legislation, seven times for civil service employees, eleven times in favor of aid to education, forty-seven times for bills which directly affected the interests of wage earners, seven times for improvement of the social security system, and seven times for health measurers including Medicare.

Vice-President Humphrey consistently opposed the use of injunctions to break strikes, voted on every occasion to increase unemployment insurance benefits and the extension of such coverage, voted to increase public assistance payments to the aged, the blind and the disabled, and led the Senate fight against the anti-labor provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Law. He was most effective in obtaining the passage of Medicare.

While there were other liberal candidates in both parties prior to the conventions, and many may have preferred other candidates, it is also true that in the coming election there is only one candidate—Hubert H. Humphrey—who has a consistent record in supporting the aims and aspirations of working men and women.

While it is also true that a large number of Americans are opposed to the war in Vietnam,

it is equally true that candidates Nixon and Wallace have adopted a harder line on Vietnam than candidate Humphrey.

I think we should all remember the makeup of the National Labor Relations Board during the 1952-1960 Republican administration. During that period, the rules and regulations promulgated by that board drastically reduced the power of labor unions to protect their memberships. It also made destructive inroads on the right of workers to select collective bargaining representatives without intimidation or threat of loss of job. It was only as a result of appointments made by the Kennedy-Johnson administration that the NLRB reversed itself.

Bills already have been introduced in the House and Senate which would cripple the powers of labor unions to represent their memberships adequately. One bill, S.1353, would abolish the National Labor Relations Board and replace it with a labor court of fifteen judges serving twenty-year terms. A reactionary president could destroy labor unions through carefully selecting anti-union personnel for these judgeships. S.1744 would outlaw multi-union bargaining by a group of unions with the same employer at the same time. S.79 and S.21 would eliminate the right to strike and compel compulsory arbitration. These are only some examples.

It was not possible for the OPEIU at its recent convention to take action on political endorsements because it was held before the nominating conventions. At this time, therefore, I feel it imperative to review the records of the major candidates and to remind the membership of the need for full participation in the campaign to elect Hubert H. Humphrey.



Signing Georgia Pacific contract are Local 295 President Norman P. Sprague, left, and E. G. Wilson, company president. Raymond Kozen, director of industrial relations, is to right. Standing, from left: Majorie Bailey, committee member; International Representative John F. Fitzmaurice; Local 295 Vice President Louise White; Milton Annis, personnel manager; Marlene Seamans, committee member; and William Felske, office manager.