



# WHITE COLLAR

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

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17 CENTS



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER • CABINET OU PREMIER MINISTRE

One of the most significant characteristics of the industrial relations milieu in the seventies, is the emergence of a rising desire among our work forces of whatever endeavour for a greater degree of job enrichment and improved work environment.

With the great advances our societies have made over the past few decades, both technologically and socially, individuals are becoming more and more dissatisfied with institutionalized structures in the world of work, and are feeling an increasing need for more human values and consideration in their day to day associations. This, I believe--the goal of humanizing the work environment to the greatest extent possible--is a challenge for the next decade that must be accepted by us all: unions, management and government. Success will produce clearly predictable results: greater job satisfaction, a sense of personal achievement, security and well-being, greater productivity with its tangible rewards, and a higher standard and quality of life for everyone.

I would hope that this sentiment will rank high in your deliberations during the Thirteenth Triennial Convention of the Office and Professional Employees International Union, and in your future discussions with management bodies.

May your meetings be successful and profitable to each of you personally, and to your organization as a whole.

*Pierre Elliott Trudeau*  
Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Ottawa,  
1974.

## OPEIU 13th CONVENTION OPENS IN MIAMI BEACH

Between 400 and 450 elected delegates, representing hundreds of OPEIU Locals across the U.S. and Canada, are attending the week-long 13th Triennial Convention being held June 10 through 14 at the Deauville Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla.

The Convention is the supreme governing body of the Office & Professional Employees International Union. Its deliberations, expressed through resolutions, formulate policies that will guide the Union over the next three years. International President Howard Coughlin is presiding.

While the Convention officially opens on Monday morning, June 10, many delegates began arriving during the previous week to attend special meetings to finalize reports for submission to the delegates, to sort out resolutions to be assigned to the various committees, and to iron out last-minute details.

These delegates include mem-



Convention Site

bers of the Executive Board who are holding their semi-annual meeting starting on Tuesday, June 4, and continuing through the remainder of the week. Additional pre-Convention meetings are scheduled for Sunday, June 9, the day before the formal opening, as follows:

1. Delegates from all Locals covered by OPEIU's Master

Agreement with Sea-Land Service, Inc., in various ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, meet at 11 a.m., on Sunday, June 9.

2. At 2 p.m. on Sunday, delegates from Canada hold their All-Canadian Conference to discuss matters concerning the white-collar union movement in Canada.

3. At 2:30 p.m. (Sunday), a joint Educational Conference of delegates usually attending the OPEIU Educational Conferences held annually each fall.

Speakers at the joint conference include Fred Hoehler, head of the AFL-CIO Labor College in Washington, D.C., who will explain the courses available to trade unionists at the college; OPEIU General Counsel Joe Finley, who will review and analyze latest National Labor Relations Board and various Court rulings as they affect the labor movement in general and the OPEIU, particularly; and Dick Moore, OPEIU consultant on Public Relations.

He will outline for delegates how Locals can utilize the mass media in their own communities

(Continued on page 4)

### Local 367 Stars at Union Label Show in Memphis

## O.P.E.I.U. LOCAL 367



The Union Label Show in Memphis, Tenn., where Local 367 had an educational booth, was a tremendous success in making new contacts with unorganized office employees in that city. Members were on hand at all times to answer questions about the white-collar union movement. The show featured in addition to the OPEIU booth, another sponsored by American Income Life whose employees are all union members. The backdrop included blown up pictures and messages from President Howard Coughlin and Bernard Rapoport, American Income Life President. From left, picture shows Mrs. William A. Lowe, Local 367 Vice President Frankie Sowell, OPEIU Sec.-Treas. Bill Lowe, Local 367 President Jennie Lee Murphy, Local 367 Sec.-Treas. Laverne Hill, and Local 367 Chairperson Connie Taylor, Union Label Show.

## New Organizing Drives Add 450 to OPEIU Ranks

Some 450 new members were added to OPEIU ranks in the past month as a result of numerous successful campaigns in the U.S. and Canada, the largest group being 100 library assistants of the University of Southern California Central Library System.

Local 30 Business Manager Gwen Newton reports that Organizer Gloria Busman led the successful Los Angeles drive culminating in a National Labor Relations Board election in which the librarians voted for OPEIU representation by a two-to-one margin.

Despite a relatively hard-hitting anti-union campaign conducted by the University, the librarians withstood the pressure and voted overwhelmingly for collective bargaining as a vehicle to achieve their goals of salary parity with UCLA, an equitable and enforceable classification system, and as an effective means to improve the quality of library service for students and faculty.

The new bargaining unit includes the Medical, Law, Gerontology and Hancock Libraries of USC.

Twin Cities Local 12 Business Manager H. R. Markusen reports that Business Representative Jerry Schmit organized an 81-member unit of secretaries and clericals employed by School District No. 833 in South Washington County, Minn. In an election conducted by the State Mediation Service the group voted 75-to-5 for OPEIU representation.

Midwest Council Representative Leroy Brasted reports winning a 21-member unit at the Joint School Board District No. 3 at Middleton, Wisc. In a representation election, the group chose Madison Local 39 as their bargaining agent by a 3-to-1 margin. He expects the unit to grow to 40 in the near future.

In Canada, Vice President Romeo Corbeil reports that Local 57 has been certified by the Quebec Labour Relations Board as bargaining agent for 60 clericals employed by the Montreal City District Trustees, Ltd., and in Western Canada International Representative Brian Fahlman reports that Local 15 has been certified to represent a unit

(Continued on page 3)

## WHITE COLLAR

Official Organ of  
OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION  
affiliated with the AFL-CIO, CLC

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President

WILLIAM A. LOWE  
Secretary-Treasurer

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## Welcome, OPEIU Delegates!

We extend a warm welcome to all the delegates attending the Thirteenth Convention of the Office & Professional Employees International Union in Miami Beach, Fla.

Some are attending for the first time. For others it's an occasion to renew old friendships and to make new ones. Although delegates work hard during busy business sessions for five days—and nights, too, they also have opportunities to relax, to swim, to sun themselves, and to enjoy social activities.

Since our 1971 Convention, many events unforeseen at the time have had a profound effect on the labor movement. Among them was the wage-price freeze seriously hampering collective bargaining. Happily, this injustice to organized labor was allowed to lapse on April 30 last but the serious problem of soaring inflation is still with us.

Despite many obstacles, the OPEIU has continued its healthy growth. It is now stronger in numbers and prestige than ever, and the climate for new organizing of white-collar employees is more encouraging than at any time in the past.

Responsible in part is the continuing inflationary pressure which is forcing unorganized white-collar employees to seek collective bargaining as the only means to solve their economic problems. We cannot afford to ignore this growing trend.

Moreover, enactment of the new minimum wage law, is having side effects. Many wives, working in offices to supplement family incomes, are now quitting because they discover they can no longer afford to hire household help. This indicates a need to upgrade all office salaries and wages.

Undoubtedly, these new developments will bring about a greater sense of solidarity among all white-collar employees—underlining the fact that collective bargaining for them is a more urgent need than ever before. As union members, these developments should also stimulate us to take a more active and energetic part in organizing the unorganized.

Altogether, our Thirteenth Convention should prove to be one of the most fruitful and constructive in the history of the white-collar union movement.

## 9% Raise Won in Baton Rouge Reopener



In a wage reopener only, members of Local 428 at Baton Rouge Waterworks, in Louisiana, gained a 9% across-the-board raise. Office classifications won \$30 per month. Shown at the negotiations (from left) are OPEIU Vice President Frank E. Morton, Ed Harris, Wilson Smith and Nathaniel Davis, Local 428 Sec.-Treas., members of the negotiating team, with Doyle J. Suarez, Jr., company senior vice president and secretary, back to camera. Local 428 President Lionel Lee sits at left end of table, not within camera range. Unit has 160 members.

## Flexitime Ends Punch Clock

### Pay Hikes, COL Sweeten New Milwaukee Pact

Members of Milwaukee Local 500 can now vary their own starting times under the existing flexitime program in a new two-year contract renegotiated for the 1,400 unit at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, International Representative Jay Porcaro reports.

He says that under the old contract, employees were forced to pick their starting times but were not allowed to change them. Under the flexitime plan, individuals work 7½ hours each day as long as all are on the job between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The new pact calls for across-the-board wage boosts in each year, plus a revised cost-of-living escalator adjusted quarterly for each 0.3 increase in the Consumer Price Index 1967 base.

The company agreed to add more money to the merit increase program and to extend the maximum classification rates for each labor grade,

speeding up increases for those at their maximums.

The contract also changes promotional increases from fixed dollar amounts to a formula guaranteeing either 3% of pay or the minimum increases necessary to reach the next higher classification.

More liberal fringe benefits include an 11th paid holiday, the day before Christmas, and a personal holiday for each employee for each six months of perfect attendance. The company also agreed to abolish punch time-clocks for all employees other than probationary, and to reduce the probationary period.

Other contract gains include dues checkoff and inclusion of union members for the first time on the in-house fact finding committee of management as the last step in grievance procedure. Details of improvements in the health-welfare and pension programs have not yet been formalized. The new pact runs to April 30, 1976.

## Big Gains Made at Canadian Car

Across-the-board wage boosts totaling nearly \$1,100 for each unit member, plus a cost-of-living allowance in addition to many other fringe benefit improvements were won in a new two-year contract renegotiated by Local 81 for its 160-member office unit at Hawker Siddeley Canada, Ltd., a Canadian Car Division, in Thunder Bay, Ont.

Mid Canada Council Representative E. M. Stencer says that in the final year the new pact sets a starting minimum rate of \$115 per week rising by \$4 increments to a \$127 weekly standard rate. In the top classification, it sets a starting minimum of \$263, rising to a \$295 weekly maximum. The shift premium was raised to \$2 from \$1.15.

Employees will enjoy five floating paid holidays during the Christmas shutdown, bringing the annual total to 14. Vaca-



**SIGNING CEREMONY:** Seated from left are Geoff Lodge, Hawker Siddeley's manager of Industrial Relations and Personnel, General Manager C. M. (Mac) Parrish, affixing his signature, and Pat Hobbs, Chairman of Unit Bargaining Committee. Standing from left are Personnel Supervisor Walter Bohonos, Ray Wideman, Olie Olynyk and Dan Saj, members of the Bargaining Committee, and Mid Canada Council Representative Emil Stencer.

tions were liberalized to provide five weeks (was 4) after 25 years; four after 15 years (was 18), and three after five years (was 8). Those with less than five years seniority get two weeks.

Effective December 1, 1974, the company agreed to pay 100% of the premiums for

Group Life Insurance coverage in addition to those for pension and health-welfare coverage.

All job classifications were rewritten and regraded in addition to clauses covering seniority, hours of work, overtime, and leaves of absence with pay. The new pact expires November 30, 1975.

## British Bank Union on Target

The National Union of Bank Employees in Britain in an open letter to the Committee of London Clearing Bankers says that on the basis of 1972 profits it figures the profits per bank employee were greater than his average salary so the "banks could have doubled salaries and still made a profit."

It notes that 1973 profits accentuate this trend so "it would appear that the banks could afford to almost treble salaries and still make profits!" The union points out that skilled bank employees now earn more than electricians. Despite the British wage-price freeze, NUBE's latest settlement won skilled bank employees annual wage increases of 8.2%, semi-skilled 8%, and unskilled 9.1%, plus additional cost-of-living allowances based on the retail price index.

British wage scales are about one-half those in the U.S. But it's interesting to observe that unionized British bank employees earn more than electricians, also highly unionized. Electricians in the U.S. earn as high as \$7 to \$9 an hour. Thus, unionized American bank employees could also accomplish what their British counterparts have demonstrated.

Is it any wonder profit-swollen American banks are horrified at the idea of unionism? As long as bank employees in this country and Canada listen to the siren songs about the "blessings of paternalism," banks can get away with paying them poverty wages as profits soar still higher. Thus, collective bargaining is the only way out of poverty for their American counterparts.

## OPEIU Saves Beer Salesmen 100 Jobs in Brewery Takeover

When the 119-year old Rheingold Brewery in Brooklyn, N.Y., was due to be shut down recently by Pepsico, efforts by city officials and the unions involved worked out a takeover deal to save some 2,500 jobs, including those of more than 100 salesmen who are Local 153 members.

In negotiations that ended in an agreement between the unions and Chock Full O'Nuts, which wholesales coffee and runs restaurants, to acquire the brewery and keep it in operation, concessions were made by the unions and the new management. However, a hitch arose when the *New York Times* revealed that Chock Full O'Nuts planned to hand over the Rheingold sales operation to its own sales force, quoting the company as having this perspective:

"Beer is sold in the supermarkets just as often as coffee is. We will have the same sales force for selling beer that we use for selling coffee."

Local 153 Sec.-Treas. John Kelly met with company officials, explained some basic facts of brewery salesmanship, persuasively pointing out that beer selling is not a quickly acquired skill but requires a background of knowledge and experience. He also stressed that close ties of loyalty and confidence develop between beer salesmen and their customers.

In the end, Chock Full O'Nuts officials saw the light and agreed to retain the Rheingold sales force. With this issue resolved, another arose about the banked vacation benefit the salesmen enjoyed under their Rheingold contract involving an annual extra payment. The new owner was adamant on ending this, and the parties appeared deadlocked.

Finally, after further drawn-out talks, the company reconsidered and the banked vaca-

tion problem was solved. Local 153 was the last union to settle with Chock Full O'Nuts. The terms it obtained were approved by unit membership acclamation.

In addition to the Brooklyn salesmen, Local 153 also represents those in Bridgeport, Conn., and Orange, N.J. These units kept working but it was obvious that they had no future until the settlement was reached that kept the brewery functioning.

### New Organizing

(Continued from page 1)

of 50 clericals at Utah Mines, Vancouver, B.C.

Local 15 Sec.-Treas. Opal Skilling reports that an additional 50 members have been organized in smaller units, including 20 at Kimberley Credit Union, and the remainder at Western Library Services, Hampton Lumber Mill, O.N.C. Freight Systems, Advance Cabs Ltd., Sunshine Transport and Squamish Freightways.

Vice President Frank E. Morton reports winning a 37-member office unit at the Texarkana Mill of the International Paper Company, in Texas, where the vote was 2-to-1 for OPEIU representation. The new bargaining unit will be given a separate OPEIU charter.

International Representative Gary T. Kirkland reports that Portland Local 11 has been recognized as bargaining agent for a 35-member unit of municipal employees in Camas, Washington, comprising police, librarians and employees at City Hall.

International Representative Gene Dwyer reports that, following a card check, Jersey City Local 142 has been recognized as bargaining agent for a unit of 18 clericals at the Board of Health in Englewood, N.J.

N.J. Business Representative Mike Goodwin, who led the negotiations, said the initial pact sets a minimum hiring rate of \$3.15 an hour on July 1. When the company claimed it could give

## Houston Unit Hits Jackpot \$3,200 Pay Hike, Other Gains Won at American Can

Across-the-board wage boosts totaling more than \$3,200 per individual, supplemented by an improved cost-of-living formula, together with a new dental plan and more liberal fringe benefits, were gained in a new three-year agreement renegotiated by Local 382 for its office unit at the American Can Company's plant in Houston, Texas.

Vice President Frank E. Morton, who assisted in the negotiations, says that the new pact calls for an \$11.20 general increase effective last May 1, with a previous \$18.00 weekly COL allowance rolled into base pay on June 1.

An improved COL allowance of one cent an hour for each 0.3 rise in the CPI (was 0.4) also will be added to the base pay in each succeeding year. The pact calls for three additional pay raises: \$2.50 per week on next Nov. 1; \$6.40 on May 1, 1975, and \$6.80 on May 1, 1976.

Vacations were improved to four weeks after 17 years (was 20) in 1976, and a new clause calls for five weeks in 1977 for those with 23 years of service. Another new clause calls for a lump sum payment of \$200 per month for each year of service in the event the plant should close.

The non-contributory pension plan was greatly improved, providing vesting after 10 years (was 15), and setting maximum benefits of \$15 per month (was \$8.50) for each year of service. It also guarantees surviving spouses \$100 per month for life with no restrictions. Previously, surviving spouses receive payments only to age 62, with restrictions.

The OPEIU negotiating team included Local 382 President Odie Stratton, Vice President Al Fraser, and committee members Leon Rogers and Robert Gaston. The new pact runs to April 30, 1977.

## Women Head 3 TVA Locals



Women now head three of the four Locals comprising the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Council. From left are Joyce Angel, President of Local 52, Sheffield, Ala.; Jerry Jackson, President of Local 273, Knoxville, Tenn.; Kathryn Nelson, President of Local 268, Knoxville, and Jeanne Farmer, President of Local 119, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Local 15 Honors Union Label Aide

An honorary life-time OPEIU membership has been given by Vancouver Local 15 to Sister Josephine Hallock, secretary of the Union Label Trades Council, who has dedicated her working life to that organization.

She has provided booths at the Pacific National Exhibition and at seminars and conventions with little or no salary. She was accepted into Local 15 some years ago as a voluntary member. In recognition of her valuable contribution to the Canadian Labour Movement, the OPEIU Local voted to pay her per capita dues in awarding her the honorary membership.



Local 15 President Bill Swanson (left) looks on as Sec.-Treas. Opal Skilling pins OPEIU emblem on Sister Josephine Hallock.

## OPEIU Copper Locals list goals for joint negotiators

The OPEIU and 25 other unions that make up the National Nonferrous Industry Conference have laid down their program of proposals to be presented in coordinated bargain-

ing with companies in the copper and related industries whose contracts expire June 30.

They call for establishment of service bonus plans and work transfer for their office and technical bargaining units. The proposals for the white-collar employees are part of a larger statement of goals adopted at a Conference meeting in Tucson, Arizona, recently.

If approved, the service bonus plan would provide office and technical employees in the industry benefits similar to those negotiated in 1971 for their counterparts in basic steel. The steel agreement apportions 10¢ an hour per employee to be distributed in the form of annual bonuses to those with five or more years of service, based on hours worked, total number of employees in each seniority grouping, and length of service.

Other proposals would provide training for office and technical employees affected by automation; salary continuance in event of sickness for at least one year; educational training, and tuition programs.

The Conference notes that most proposals adopted for production workers "are equally applicable to office and technical" employees, and include:

- A "very substantial wage and salary increase" and improvement in the cost-of-living clause.
- Application of cost-of-living to all hours paid for, including vacations, holidays and overtime.
- Master agreements with common termination dates with all multiplant companies.
- A common job classification system and wage and salary rates throughout the industry.
- Single agreements with each company covering pensions, insurance, and job income security.

Other Conference goals include improved pensions and cost-of-living adjustments for pensioners, a shorter workweek, and improved vacations, holidays, insurance and shift differentials.

## First Grant Pact Wins \$3.15 Hourly

Wage boosts averaging \$20.50 per week were gained by Local 153 in an initial 17-month contract negotiated for its new bargaining unit at the W. T. Grant Company's warehouse complex in Jersey City,



FIRST CONTRACT: Office employees at the W. T. Grant Company's warehouse in Jersey City, N.J., raise hands to ratify initial agreement negotiated for new unit by New York Local 153.

no raises before next September, the union broke off negotiations and called for the assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service which quickly broke the deadlock.

The contract contains all standard OPEIU grievance and job security provisions. It bars subcontracting of union work and spells out the right of employees to respect legitimate picket lines of other unions.

Other gains are eight sick leave days for employees with less than five years' service and 12 days for those with more than five years seniority. Provision also was made for two five-minute wash-up times, one before the lunch hour and one at quitting time.

The unit team assisting Goodwin included Dorothy Durso and Carolyn Kizlinski, both of whom were active in the organizing campaign last October. The new pact runs to September 7, 1975.



from the desk  
of the  
**PRESIDENT**

## Why Price Controls Failed

The first experiment in the United States with peacetime regulation of prices and wages expired April 30, 1974. Some union leaders, business leaders and the majority of the community opposed renewal of the Economic Stabilization Act which allowed the Nixon Administration to set up controls over wages, prices, rents and dividends.

While we can well understand the feelings of leaders of labor and the business community on the need to end controls, we feel that controls may have been successful if they were imposed equitably by the Nixon Administration. Today we are faced with an inflationary spiral which is racing at an annual rate of almost 11 percent and neither the Congress nor the Nixon Administration has a plan for arresting the price trend.

According to John T. Dunlop, Director of the Cost of Living Council, the agency that has administered price-wage controls, we are going to be faced with this problem of inflation for the rest of the century.

We, therefore, feel that we cannot fight inflation by letting it grow unrestrictedly. The Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, Walter W. Heller, sees intervention as inevitable. Like many economists, Mr. Heller is afraid that soaring prices for farm products, industrial commodities and oil could touch off a 1974-75 round of leapfrog wage settlements and another wage-price spiral.

On August 15, 1971, President Nixon told a surprised nation that he was using the Economic Stabilization Act, which he reluctantly signed in June 1970, to impose a 90-day price-wage freeze. Then came Phases II and III, and a second freeze in June 1973, and finally Phase IV.

Unfortunately, after the initial 90-day price freeze, President Nixon exempted raw agricultural products, in addition to export and import prices. For the first year, the program was successful and the inflation rate was arrested at approximately three percent per annum. The exemption of raw agricultural products finally took its toll. By the summer of 1973, farm prices soared.

### Prices Were Not Policed

Even before this happened, because of lack of policing, prices in the supermarkets began to rise, including items that were supposedly controlled. To make it worse, President Nixon announced that rents were decontrolled in January of 1973, with the arrival of Phase III. Dividends and interest rates were also exempted from controls. Thereafter at each succeeding Phase, more and more controlled items were decontrolled. In the meantime, however, workers' wages were rigidly controlled by a Pay Board standard which allowed only 5.5 percent in wage increases each year.

If the President had controlled all segments of the economy equitably without exemptions, run-away inflation may well have been avoided. It is difficult, if not impossible, to control anything by exhortation and voluntary guidelines.

Despite the widespread feeling that controls do not work and are inequitable, some Senate Democrats, notably J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Edmund Muskie of Maine, and a few Republicans including Jacob Javits of New York and Clifford Case of New Jersey, continued to support some extension of narrowed, conditional standby authority for reimposition of controls, but the Senate rejected a move to continue price-wage curbs by a vote of 57 to 31.

Some union leaders privately are concerned with the elimination of controls in the construction industry. John Dunlop, Cost of Living Council Director, is not only concerned with run-away prices in the construction field, but also fears that health care fees will get out of hand. Even with controls, health care and hospital fees have soared primarily because Medicare and Medicaid have intensified the demand for health services. A broad federal program of health care, which may be enacted this year, would be expected to add to the demand and cost pressures.

It is unfortunate that President Nixon saw fit to grant exemptions under the control program. A good program, firmly administered with adequate policing, may have prevented the inflationary pressures which have hurt wage earners and numerous businesses alike.

# Seminar Finds Flaws in News Coverage of Union Bargaining

Failure of the daily press to cover collective bargaining and the labor movement through trained labor specialist reporters was blamed for poor reporting in these fields by participants at the second seminar on collective bargaining and the news media held in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Speaker after speaker, including many of the newsmen themselves, expressed regret that too often reporters with inadequate background in the labor movement were assigned to stories frequently of national importance.

A number of reporters at the seminar, sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining, read papers on various aspects of the collective bargaining process and what can be done to have it reported more efficiently.

Edward Kelly, veteran labor reporter of the *Buffalo Evening News*, spoke on how trade unions can help to improve media covering of collective bargaining. His sharpest point was the inability of reporters in cities other than union headquarters to get news of what was going on in union negotiations.

"Bargaining coverage—at the local not the national level," he said, "ranges from compre-

hensive and expert in a few communities, notably the large urban centers, to inadequate, inaccurate, uninformed, and even non-existent in others."

Labor participants in the panel included AFL-CIO Director of Public Relations Albert J. Zack, and other union leaders. They declared that newspapers in general were interested only in dramatic labor news such as strikes, while ignoring many other labor activities especially in the area of community services.

They particularly stressed the failure of newspapers, except for a relative few, to cover labor news including collective bargaining through reporters expert in the labor-management field.

In summation, Zack said: "The people we are not reaching are the editors and publishers to convince them to give labor news the play it deserves, not in terms of strikes, but in terms of the over-all picture."

Damon Stetson, labor specialist of the *New York Times*, spoke on how "neutrals" can help improve coverage of collective bargaining. He called on mediators to help in the process of informing the public on what goes on during the collective bargaining process.

Participants in this panel included three widely noted mediators: David L. Cole, chairman of the National Commission for Industrial Peace; Sam Kagel, veteran mediator in the San Francisco area, and James McPherson, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Stetson's plea for mediators to play a more active role "in insuring accurate and informative coverage of labor negotiations" largely fell on deaf ears. The three mediators said that they could provide preliminary information on the issues involved and interpretations when the negotiations were over, but not during the course of actual negotiations.

James B. Strong, labor reporter for the *Chicago Tribune*, in a paper on how management could help to improve coverage of collective bargaining said that both labor and management "had obligations to provide equal candor in an effort to give accurate and vital information in a concerned economy."

Theodore W. Kheel, administrative director of the Institute of Collective Bargaining and himself a noted mediator, made a final summation on the need for better media coverage of collective bargaining, notably through more skilled reporting by knowledgeable specialists in the field.

## Hypnotists local promotes medical role for members

OPEIU-affiliated Hypnotists Local 472, in Panorama City, Calif., has launched its own newsletter and begun publicity, advertising and educational programs to interest more medical doctors and psychiatrists in using qualified hypnotists to aid them in therapy treatment of patients.

### Convention Meets

(Continued from page 1)

to publicize OPEIU activities and so bring about a greater awareness among the unorganized that there is a union for white-collar employees, and the benefits that can be derived from unionism and collective bargaining.

The following committees and chairmen are announced:

#### Constitution & Laws

J. Oscar Bloodworth and Walter A. Engelbert, co-Chairmen

#### Legislative

John Kelly

#### Rules

Gwen Newton

#### Organization

John P. Cahill

#### Resolutions

John B. Kinnick

#### Official Publications

H. R. Markusen

#### Office Reports

Carolyn Combs

#### Publicity

Edward P. Springman

President John Kappas announced at a Local 472 membership meeting that classes in hypotism are now being conducted at the University College of Los Angeles, Valley State, and the University of Southern California.

Guest speakers Drs. William Brauman and Scheinbaum, psychiatrists, and Henry Prokop, hypnotist, who teams up with Dr. Bauman, agreed that fear of malpractice lawsuits over the use of nonprofessionals has probably been a deterrent to more widespread cooperation by physicians and psychiatrists with hypnotists.

They expressed gratification when President Kappas explained that the union, which has 46 members, was created especially to solve such problems.

## U.S. Price Index

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
New Base 1967=100

1973	
March	129.8
April	130.7
May	131.5
June	132.4
July	132.7
August	135.1
September	135.5
October	136.6
November	137.6
December	138.5
1974	
January	139.7
February	141.5
March	143.1
April	144.0

## Canadian Price Index

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1973	
March	145.7
April	147.3
May	148.4
June	149.7
July	151.0
August	153.0
September	153.9
October	154.3
November	155.5
December	156.4
1974	
January	157.6
February	159.2
March	160.8
April	161.9

If you move, send your old and new address, including zip code to:

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