



WHITE COLLAR

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

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Michael Goodwin, Local 153 Secretary-Treasurer, presents proposed contract to Fairleigh Dickinson University employees.

NY/NJ Colleges Win Over 30% in Wages

New York City's Local 153 has won contracts at two area colleges—New York's Seton Hall (see story on page 3) and New Jersey's Fairleigh Dickinson University. Both agreements provide more than 30 percent in wage increases over the lives of the three-year agreements. Details of both negotiations and contracts appear in this issue.

Fairleigh Dickinson

After a hard battle which lasted three and one-half years, the more than 700 office and food service employees at Fairleigh Dickinson University (FDU) in New Jersey ratified their first OPEIU Local 153 contract. Their efforts in obtaining representation were finally rewarded with a contract which sets new standards in university contracts, including as much as 30 percent in wage increases over the contract's three years, and which has provided the Local with many new university organizing leads, reports Local 153 Secretary-Treasurer and International Vice President Michael Goodwin.

An Uphill Battle

The employees, who will now reap the benefits of OPEIU membership, fought for their collective bargaining rights against an administration that challenged the Union's validity all the way up the bureaucratic ladder. An organizing drive which was begun by Local Organizer Pat Hoffman more than three years ago resulted in two 1979 election victories—the office employees, followed closely by the food service employees.

The University administration, however, refused to negotiate with the democratically elected Local 153 and, instead, challenged the elections at the National Labor Relations Board. After the Board ruled in favor of OPEIU, the University appealed the decision to the courts. Only after it became painfully

(Continued on page 3)

Mesa Vista Hospital Employees Vote 77 Percent For Local 30

The nearly 260 employees at Mesa Vista Hospital have voted overwhelmingly to be represented by OPEIU Local 30. International Representative Lee Brasted reports a three-to-one landslide vote for Local 30 among the nurses and non-professional staff.

Classifications covered in the two units include RNs, licensed vocational nurses, therapists, mental health workers, occupational therapy aides, business office and medical records employees, unit clerks, dietary employees, and housekeeping and maintenance workers at one of the largest acute mental health care facilities in San Diego County.

Brasted reported a whirlwind campaign, which indicated the need of the workers for representation and their support for Local 30. A campaign which really only began in April of 1981 finished August 5 with 77 percent of the employees voting "yes" for OPEIU.

In April Brasted had an established and strong organizing committee. He reports that weekly meetings were held by "word of mouth" with employees who eagerly signed authorization cards in spite of their fear of employer retaliation. A "snowball effect," said Brasted, resulted in 66 percent of the employees committing themselves to the Union, without ever handbilling. "Hospital Administration during this time, therefore, heard rumors of 'Union,' but were unaware of what Union or the amount of interest." On June 26, 1981, Local 30 petitioned for the two units, and an election was set for August 5, 1981.

Just prior to petitioning, the organizing committee decided to go public and began to wear "Local 30 Union Organizing Committee" badges. The hospital immediately instituted a "new policy" restricting the wearing of any badges or buttons. When the committee refused to remove the badges they were sent home without pay. The Local filed unfair labor practice charges and the National Labor Relations Board issued two citations against the hospital. The "new policy" and discriminatory, unjust treatment of the committee only angered the hospital workers, who rallied even stronger to the OPEIU organizing effort.

Brasted states that the overwhelming victory was the result of a well-informed, dedicated committee, working very closely with him throughout the entire campaign. "In addition," he said, "employees were consistently warned of employer tactics, so that in almost every instance the hospital's heavy-handed, anti-union campaign tactics were anticipated."

United Way Employees Vote OPEIU 2-to-1

The approximately 100 employees at United Way in Los Angeles voted by a two-to-one margin for representation by OPEIU Local 30, reports International Representative Richard Holober. The victory was attributed by Holober to the wide discrepancy between OPEIU and nonunion wages and benefits.

Local 30 had represented the employees at another nonprofit organization—Associated Ingroup Donors—which merged into United Way. Even after the merger the OPEIU members retained their union wages and benefits. According to Holober the wages were as much as 30 percent more than the United Way employees earned. They also kept their employer-paid health coverage, while United Way employees were paying \$100 per month to cover two dependents under their plan.

Since the majority of the United Way employees were heads of households and single parents, OPEIU representation was not only appealing but a necessity. And, the fact that union members at United Way in San Francisco earned 30 to 40 percent more



Pictured is the Mesa Vista Hospital Organizing Committee. Back row (left to right) are International Organizer Lee Brasted, Pam Holly, Scott Johnson, Wally Kearns, Henry Dodd, Irene Brugman, Joanne Fox, Ethel Lizarras, Linda Moritz, and "Pepe" Trillas. On the front row, seated, are Gerri Kalencik, Gil Bisjak, Michelle Baranek, Richard Quintero, and Cindy Morgan. Ella Lacey and Jill Gorczynski were not available for the photograph.

in wages and benefits tipped the scales even further toward OPEIU.

The election was actually the second held at United Way. The first held last year was also an OPEIU victory, although Local 30 did not obtain a majority of the votes cast. But, OPEIU placed first, "No Union" second, and the Communications Workers of America (CWA) third. The election proved once again that white collar workers realize it pays to be represented by the union which has always been committed to their needs. It also proves that OPEIU is committed to improving the wages and benefits for employees at nonprofit institutions, as resolved at the 1980 Convention.

Watch for
Solidarity Day
Issue
of **White Collar**

WHITE COLLAR

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

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Tracking Down Corporate Finances

The following article will appear in the next issue of the *OPEIU Research News*. That newsletter, for those who do not know, is mailed bimonthly to all International Officers, Staff, and Local Unions. We, however, think it is important that all OPEIU members are aware of the availability of our new research service; and, therefore, are reprinting the article here.

The OPEIU Research Department has recently purchased *Moody's Investors Service*, one of the most comprehensive sources of corporate financial information. This service will enable us to provide you—the Locals and Representatives—with up-to-date information for collective bargaining and organizing.

We needn't tell you the importance of economic data in bargaining. Obviously negotiators need every tool at their disposal during bargaining, and economic arguments based on wages and working conditions are of primary importance. If a company raises any question on its ability to pay requested wage increases, an understanding of a company's financial statement is a necessity.

Considering the current trend in corporate acquisitions and mergers, it is also important to be aware of any takeover attempts at your company. It is well known that a number of corporate giants have an arrogant determination to destroy unions. Knowing a corporate outlaw before he strikes is the first step in preserving your collective bargaining agreements and employee rights. By investigating the financial foundation and unearthing the subsidiary companies, you can anticipate the character of collective bargaining.

Because of the increasing importance of understanding a company's financial position, all of you are encouraged to make use of these materials. There is certainly no point, for example, in organizing a company on the verge of bankruptcy. It would be as important to know that a company had a 100% increase in profits, paid stockholders a hefty dividend, but gave no wage increases for the last two years.

The tools are here. We hope it will make your job of serving the members much easier and more effective.

Specifically, we have for your use the following:

Moody's Bank & Finance Manual

containing histories, directors, financial statements, subsidiaries, plants and locations, number of employees, and future trends of stocks and bonds for banks, trust companies, savings & loan companies, real estate, insurance, and investment companies.

Moody's Industrial & OTC Manuals

contain the same data on all companies (private industry) listed on the American and New York Stock Exchanges (e.g., manufacturing, mining and retail).

Moody's Public Utility Manual

contains the same data on all public utility companies.

All of the manuals will be updated with weekly supplements. In addition, the Research Department has dividend records, individual fact sheets on companies, and industry review fact sheets. This last compares companies within each industry (such as aerospace) and predicts market trends for the industry as a whole.

Molloy Joins OPEIU

Lawrence G. Molloy, Sr., a veteran public relations counselor, and head of his own firm National Public Relations in Paramus, New Jersey, has been retained by OPEIU in an announcement made by International President John Kelly. Kelly stated that Molloy will work on special projects and programs as developed by OPEIU.

San Diego Kaiser Permanente Hospital Employees Applaud New Pact

Local 30 members at Kaiser Permanente Hospital in San Diego ratified a new three-year contract by a standing ovation, reports Local 30 Secretary-Treasurer/Business Manager and OPEIU International Vice President Gwen Newton. Newton said the new contract "is acclaimed by the members of Local 30, its eleven-member negotiating team, and Local Representative Vilma Upchurch as the best agreement ever."

The major issue throughout the bargaining process was parity between San Diego wage rates and benefits and those in Los Angeles. The parity issue, reports Newton, was achieved on a job-for-job basis and represented substantial increases for Local 30's Kaiser members.

After adjustment to Los Angeles rates the first year, members gained an 8 percent increase or the Los Angeles rates (whichever is higher) in the second year and a 7 percent increase or the Los Angeles rates (whichever is higher) in the third.

Pension improvements—another high priority item for the members—accounted for "the single most costly item" in the contract. But, thanks to their Union the employees at Kaiser will enjoy a secure retirement. With this contract, according to Newton, their pensions will "more than double."

Additionally, the new agreement provides:

- increased overtime pay to two times the hourly rate for work on scheduled days off;

- increased shift differential pay to 50 cents per hour for the evening shift and 60 cents per hour for the night shift;
- increased on-call differential to 30 cents per hour;
- one-half pay for any unused sick leave annually;
- \$45 per month bilingual pay;
- longevity pay of 30 cents per hour after 10 years and 40 cents per hour after 15;
- improvements in life insurance, educational leave, compassionate leave, and standby pay.

Working to achieve this impressive agreement and assisting Newton and Upchurch in negotiations were Local 30 members Mary Backer, Florence Bee, Dan Brown, Rudy Bydevier, Libby McDuffie, Paulita Mergens, Peggy Morales, Barbara Payne, Dianne Pollett, Velma Towner, and Ron Wing.

Congratulations to this negotiating committee and to all Local 30 members at Kaiser.

OPEIU Mourns Helen Flynn



Helen Flynn

Helen T. (Foley) Flynn, long-time OPEIU Local 6 member and executive secretary of Boston Typographical Union Local 13 since 1953, died in Massachusetts General Hospital following a brief illness.

A pioneer woman in the trade union movement in Greater Boston, Flynn began her career as a court stenographer, became in-

involved in social work and then started her activities as a trade unionist. She was a charter member at the age of 17 of the Federal Labor Union for office employees, and was a delegate to many Massachusetts state labor conventions.

Flynn was secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union and worked for several Teamster union locals. In her various posts as president, secretary, and treasurer of OPEIU Local 6, she organized and negotiated contracts on behalf of employees at various firms throughout New England, as well as playing a founding role in the establishment of the International. She also was a long-time member and active participant in the Women's Trade Union League and other women's labor groups, and was regarded as one of the most knowledgeable women in the American labor movement.

Flynn leaves her husband Thomas Flynn of Arlington, a senior trial attorney with the National Labor Relations Board.

Local 277 Opens Contract Early to Protect Members Against Inflation

Because of the continual rise in the inflation rate, Local 277 convinced American Income Life Insurance Company in Waco, Texas to open negotiations on their contract one year early. As a result of these efforts, the approximately 200 OPEIU members at that company will receive \$.50 to \$1.40 per hour in wage increases, reports International Vice President and Local 277 President/Business Manager J. B. Moss.

Additional improvements in the new contract reported by Moss include the following:

- a 20 percent increase in the cap on the cost-of-living adjustment over the three years;
- an increase in employer contributions to the pension plan from \$10.00 to \$12.00 monthly;
- a bonus day off for employees with perfect attendance during each 12-week period;
- improvements in bereavement leave and vacation leave (which can now be taken in hourly increments);
- a doubling of promotional increases; and
- a new bonus system for educational bene-

fits, whereby employees who successfully complete job-related courses receive an additional \$.10 per hour for each course, up to \$.90 per hour.

Other benefits received by these OPEIU members include three weeks vacation after five years and four weeks after 12; 37½ hour workweek; 11 paid holidays; 12 days of sick leave annually; supplemental child care allowance during overtime work; protection against subcontracting and technological change; and one day off to get married.

In addition to Moss, the negotiations committee that led the way to this successful contract included Local 277 Business Representative Don Wright and seven stewards from the American Income home office.

Fairleigh Dickinson (cont'd. from p. 1)

clear that OPEIU and the employees would again win did the University sit down to negotiate. This first agreement reached on August 13 is the culmination of that difficult struggle.

Goodwin credited Local 153's successes in organizing and negotiating the FDU contract to their excellent contracts, long-term experience, and good representation of members at other area colleges. These include Fordham, Hofstra, Seton Hall (see related story), Long Island University, Pratt Institute, and Wesleyan University, among others.

The FDU Contract

The FDU agreement provides all the employees and members with tremendous improvements in wages, hours and working conditions. Those improvements are much too lengthy to detail, but a brief summary of the new contract follows:

- the previously reported 30 percent in wage increases, with the first year's increase retroactive to July 1, 1980;
- 11 paid holidays annually;
- a 35-hour workweek during school months; a committee to study the establishment of a 4-day, 32-hour week during summer months;
- union security;
- a grievance/arbitration procedure to settle workplace disputes in a fair and nondiscriminatory manner;
- bereavement leave;
- 100% employer-paid insurance (hospital and major medical) for employees;
- fully employer-paid life insurance equal to two times base annual salary;
- 3-month personal leave; in cases of illness (including maternity) or disablement of either the employee or his/her family members, one-year leave with continuation of employer-paid fringe benefits during such leave;
- vacations of up to 5 weeks annually;
- paid time off for processing grievances;
- seniority and layoff/recall protections;
- full tuition remission for undergraduate and graduate study for employees and their families;
- job posting and improved promotional opportunities;
- protection from layoff or hours reduction in the event of technological change;
- protection of the contract in the event of successorship; and
- guaranteed continuation of all past benefits and practices.

This remarkable first agreement deserves our applause, as do those who assisted Goodwin in the negotiations. In addition to Hoffman, the FDU negotiations committee included Rose Astrella, Lloyd Blazier, Gloria Brower, Corynn Ganley, Eileen Kerrigan, Burrell Pruner, May Schwarz, Lenore Scudder, Jackie Stovall, and Jean Thomas.

Seton Hall

In spite of a threatened lockout and ridiculously low contract demands by management, Local 153 and Seton Hall University's employees were able to obtain an excellent new OPEIU agreement, reports Local 153 Business Representative John Dunn. Dunn said, "The negotiating committee worked round-the-clock to ensure a superb settlement for the members without a strike or a management lockout. I think they acted as responsible, dedicated trade unionists." Those efforts paid off in a 32.6 percent wage increase over the life of the three-year agreement, significant improvements in benefits and working conditions; and representation by OPEIU who will ensure them fair and equitable treatment on the job.



Seton Hall University employees overwhelmingly vote "YES" on Local 153 contract.

According to Dunn, the Seton Hall negotiations committee diligently worked on the proposed agreement and met with management many times, even beyond the appointed expiration date. Bearing in mind the declining living standards as a result of the escalating inflation rate, the committee refused to accept management's ultimatum of a one-year contract with only 7.5 percent in wage hikes or a lockout (i.e., "accept or don't come back to work"). Although the committee was fully supported by the members on that refusal, the Union was able to move management off its unreasonable demands. On August 19 after bargaining from 10:30 a.m. until 2:30 a.m. the following day, the final settlement was eventually reached without either a strike or a lockout.

That agreement, said Dunn, was overwhelmingly ratified by the OPEIU members and contained the already reported 32.6% in additional wages, plus the following:

- guaranteed reduced summer hours, in spite of a management demand for givebacks;
- 16 fully paid holidays;
- employer-paid life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance;
- employer contribution of 8 percent of payroll to pensions;
- employer-paid total disability program;
- protection for long-term employees, which includes yearly longevity payments of \$125 to \$275 depending on service credits (such payment rewards the more senior employees for their hard work and long-time service to the university);
- union protection of benefit coverage for employees on Social Security.

Assisting John Dunn in these successful negotiations were Chief Steward Patricia Shannon; Jennie Cuzzo; Peggy Davis; Patricia Hoatson; Karen Keubler; Brenda Knight; Marge Marren; Betty Murphy; Rose Ritorto; Norma Schilling; Doris Sura; and Rita Vitello. In addition to preparatory work on the new contract, Dunn reports that they all worked hard during the 13 negotiations sessions, which began May 7, 1981. We commend them and all employees at Seton Hall for these additional gains made through their OPEIU membership.

OTEU Organizing

(Continued from page 4)

OTEU 378, she said, argued that while the foremen were supervisory employees with heavy responsibilities for overseeing the plant, they did not hire or fire or make management policy. In addition, they were definitely not paid as managers.

The Labour Relations Board accepted the union arguments and rejected the management argument of a conflict of interest. It said that as the foremen were in a separate unit from the employees they supervise, there was no conflict.

Harvey reports that bargaining for the foremen's first contract following their victory would begin by late summer.

LOCAL BRIEFS

The Members of Local 5 and employees at Yellow Cab in Denver, Colorado have achieved a settlement well in excess of contracts negotiated nationally, reports International organizer Lee Brasted. Specifically, Brasted said the agreement provides approximately 14½ percent in wage hikes in the first year. "This is in addition to quarterly increases which result from the cost-of-living adjustment," he said, "and full economic reopeners in the second and third years."

The agreement also provided an additional paid holiday—the employee's hiring anniversary—and improved vacation benefits. Members will now be eligible for 3 weeks of vacation after 5 years (formerly 3 weeks after 10 years) and 4 weeks after 15 years (formerly 4 weeks after 20).

Finally, the employer agreed to contribute an additional \$.20 per hour for each employee to the OPEIU Western States Pension plan.

* * * * *

Lana M. Katz, an OPEIU Local 2 shop steward in Washington, D.C., has earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Labor Studies from Antioch University. Katz has been studying since January 1979 in the external degree program offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

The program permits participants to study independently at home while continuing their regular jobs. Some college credits are allowed for competencies gained through experience in the labor movement.

Katz, who already had one degree—a Bachelor of Science in Education from the University of Pittsburgh—earned credits in collective bargaining, economics, labor and American politics, American government, and labor (past and present).

In the picture below, Katz proudly displays her degree to Local 2 Secretary-Treasurer Emmett Etheridge.



* * * * *

"Clean Jobs, Not Gas Masks," "How Much is a Life Worth," "Brown Lung Kills," and "Save Our OSHA Standards" were a few of the sayings on signs carried by picketing unionists in Little Rock, Arkansas. The trade unionists, including members of OPEIU Local 105, demonstrated while wearing gas masks to protest the Reagan Administration attack on worker health and safety standards.

Local 105 President Melba Fiser reports the Local had the largest turnout of members of any union taking part in the demonstrations at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) office in Little Rock. Following the picketing, the group met with the OSHA Areas Director to discuss the labor movement's concern about the recent attacks.

Pictured below are the Local 105 members who took part in the activities: On the front row are left to right: Recording Secretary Julia Malak and President Melba Fiser; while on the back row are Trustee Ann Linz, Arkansas State AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker, and Jeanette Krohn.





from the desk of
**PRESIDENT
JOHN KELLY**

Marching for Social Justice

Twice within a three-week span the U.S. labor movement marched. It marched on Labor Day in New York City, Detroit, San Francisco, all across the nation in record numbers. In New York City 200,000 trade unionists marched up Fifth Avenue to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the AFL-CIO and the largest Labor Day Parade in New York's history.

Again we came together on September 19 to celebrate Solidarity Day. In spite of not being able to use air transportation, nearly 500,000 trade unionists descended on Washington, D.C. to march in the first rally ever called in the history of the AFL-CIO.

Why Did We March?

Why did OPEIU and all other AFL-CIO unions join together for the demonstrations? Why did OPEIU members spend 3 days on trains from Texas, 24 hours on buses from Tennessee, or ride buses to Vancouver only to fly across Canadian air space and again jump on a bus to travel down to Washington? Why would our members go to these extremes to march for a couple of hours in the Nation's Capital on Solidarity Day? Why would our members across the country give up their Labor Day holiday to march with their brothers and sisters?

I believe because of two reasons: because of a need for solidarity arising from current attacks on the labor movement and all it has ever stood for; and because of a need to renew their commitment to that movement and their individual unions. On both Labor Day and Solidarity Day, the nation's organized banded together to express their pride in being union. They also gathered to make it clear to the Reagan Administration that they do not support its repressive economic policies.

"Can't Take No More"

I met many trade unionists from OPEIU and other unions who readily admitted to me that they had voted for Reagan, but that they had no idea of the kinds of insensitive programs that he would propose. They were outraged that the Administration could equate ketchup and hamburger relish with vegetables for the school children of America; that they could propose cutting back on beef and milk and suggest that soybean curd or cottage cheese be substituted for meat. They were especially incensed that while proposing school lunch cuts in the world's most food-rich nation, they had passed elimination of taxes on inheritances of up to \$600,000 for the rich.

They were horrified that Reagan had proposed cuts in Social Security and called this contract with America's working people "a handout." After working many years and contributing to the system, they all knew darn well that it was no handout. Reagan's proposal to eliminate the minimum benefit, to raise eligibility age to 68 from 65, and to slow down or eliminate the cost-of-living adjustments for retirees was one more example that this Administration is anti-people, anti-labor and pro-big business. And, that it has no intention of keeping its election promises to America's workers.

What was worse, the Administration—the one that made promises to reduce the number of recipients on the welfare rolls and not to reduce Social Security—now wants to put all of the retirees who will no longer qualify for Social Security "on the dole." These unionists, like their unions, have always been committed to the protection of dignity in old age. What dignity remains for those who would have to seek welfare assistance.

They were mad that after giving Big Business the largest tax reductions in the nation's history and promising the American workers a tax break, the White House could propose taxation of all health benefits over \$150, and that this was only a foreshadowing of more to come. What kind of break is that?

They weren't happy either with the Administration's recent attacks on the labor movement and American working people: the proposals to place unions under antitrust laws; to eliminate OSHA protections for the safety and health of all workers; to eliminate Davis-Bacon provisions that protect the wages of all construction employees; to eliminate affirmative action programs;

OPEIU Celebrates Labor Day



In a salute to the labor movement and its centennial, nearly 200,000 trade union members marched up Fifth Avenue in New York City's first Labor Day Parade in 13 years. Pictured here OPEIU International President John Kelly and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland applaud New York City's Labor Day marchers as they pass the reviewing stands.

OPEIU Organizes Supervisors; Faces Company Resistance

Another first was achieved by the Office and Technical Employees Union (OPEIU) Local 378 in Vancouver, British Columbia, when they organized the first foremen and supervisors to become unionized at Dominion Glass in the face of strong management resistance. The election victory was reported by OPEIU Business Representative Anne Harvey, who said the supervisory group had been impressed by the gains made by Douglas's office and technical workers under OTEU representation.

Union Busters Hit Canada

Canadian labor relations have always seemed relatively progressive to the U.S. unions, who have always been impressed by Canadian contracts and legislation. The Douglas election, however, has proven that recalcitrant management techniques, legal stalling maneuvers, and union busters have moved onto the Canadian scene.

Douglas management strongly opposed the unionization of the foremen from their first application for union status,

even after the British Columbia Labour Relations Board (BCLRB) ruling granting certification in January 1981. According to Harvey, "In February this year, the company launched an appeal and spent 6½ days at the BCLRB with a full complement of lawyers, industrial relations managers and local plant management arguing that the foremen were managers and that their unionization would lead to a conflict of interest."

(Continued on page 3)

to eliminate government employment programs for the country's young, poor and often black.

The Solidarity Day and Labor Day marchers were simply fed up and they came together to say so. They came to make it well known to Mr. Reagan that he was wrong in thinking that trade union leaders "were out of step" with their members. On Solidarity Day, almost 500,000 marched "in step" to demonstrate that they support the labor movement's philosophy of a better life (on or off the job) for all Americans, not only the rich, and of opposing Reagan's inhumane economic programs.

Commitment to the Movement

But, both marches were much more than protests. You had to have been there to really sense that strong feeling of brotherhood among the varied workers and unionists. There was a feeling of enthusiasm—enthusiasm for the labor movement and its commitment to social issues. And, there was that strength and pride that comes from being part of a movement which seeks to better the lives of all American working people.

They were all excited to return home to work toward the commitments made on September 19 and on September 7—to oppose policies that would reduce protections promised all Americans; to mobilize their trade union forces towards that end; and to organize more of America's workers who were now denied the protections of a union contract.

Labor Day and Solidarity Day were times to renew their commitment to the labor movement and its growth. They came by the tens of thousands nationwide to do just that—to demonstrate their support and to prove that there is a movement and it is again "on the move."

U.S. Price Index

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

1980	
February	236.5
March	239.9
April	242.6
May	245.1
June	247.8
July	248.0
August	249.6
September	251.9
October	254.1
November	256.4
December	258.7
1981	
January	260.7
February	263.5
March	265.2
April	266.8
May	269.1
June	271.4
July	274.6
August	276.5

Canadian Price Index

Statistics Canada
• New Base 1971 = 100

1980	
March	204.0
April	205.2
May	207.6
June	209.9
July	211.5
August	213.5
September	215.4
October	217.3
November	220.0
December	221.3
1981	
January	224.1
February	226.4
March	229.4
April	231.1
May	233.2
June	236.8
July	238.9

If you move, send your old and new address, including zip code and social security or social insurance number and Local Union number to:
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