

# THE OFFICE WORKER

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

No. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1945

7

## Big Brown & Sharpe Election Is Won By Great Majority

Providence, R. I.—A smashing victory was won by the Office Employees International Union in the election conducted on June 20 by the National Labor Relations Board among the office and clerical workers of the Brown & Sharpe Co., one of the world's largest and oldest manufacturers of machine tools.

The workers voted by better than a two to one majority for the union as their collective bargaining agent, the exact tally being 717 to 328.

It was one of the biggest elections in which the OEIU has participated to date and demonstrates conclusively the great desire of the Brown & Sharpe office workers for improvements which can be attained only through organized effort.

The voting was conducted as the June issue of *The Office Worker* went to press and followed by only a few days the NLRB election triumphs at Remington Rand, Inc., in Elmira, N. Y., and at George A. Fuller Co., and Merritt, Chapman Scott Corp., contracting firms' offices at Quonsett Point, R. I.

### Negotiations

President Ray Jamieson of the local announced that a contract committee has been selected by the membership to work with the officers of the local in preparing proposals. The committee embraces office and clerical workers from various departments and classifications in the century-old establishment.

Negotiations on the proposed working agreement have gotten under way. Conferences with company representatives commenced on July 9. The committee is being assisted at these meetings by President Paul R. Hutchings of the International Union, Raymond J. Jamieson, President and Business Representative of the local, and by its Vice President, Angello Aiello and its Secretary-Treasurer, James MacMillian.

The balloting was conducted in three divisions and substantial majorities were given the union by the office and clerical workers in each of the administration, engineering and production units.

It was done under a consent election agreement negotiated with the management by President Jamieson, Vice President Aiello and Secretary-Treasurer MacMillian, with the assistance of President Hutchings.

### All Union

The overwhelming expression from the office staffs spreads the benefits of collective bargaining further throughout the establishment, the production and maintenance workers being represented by the International Association of Machinists.

## GULF REFINERY

Port Arthur, Texas.—The Office Employees International Union has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the exclusive bargaining agent for the office and clerical workers at the Gulf Oil Co. refinery. The union was chosen by a substantial majority in the recent NLRB election.

## CONTRACT SIGNED WITH POWER FIRM

Meridian, Miss.—A new agreement with the Mississippi Power Co. has been negotiated and signed by Local 54 for the office and clerical staff of the Meridian division.

A. R. Carson, vice president of the International Union, worked with officers of the local on the negotiations, which resulted in wage adjustments, subject to approval of the War Labor Board and retroactive to May 16, and other improvements.

The new wage schedules increase minimum rates of various classifications from \$1 to \$16 a month and the increases in maxima range up to \$11 per month. Also provided are step increases of \$5 per month each six months until the maximum of the classification is obtained.

Some of the other highlights of the new pact are two-week vacations, pay while performing jury duty, and the requirement that employees called on to perform work of a higher classification shall receive the higher rate and shall receive their regular rate if required to perform work of a lower classification.

Provision is made for opening the wage schedule on 30-day notice if any change is made in the present wage stabilization regulations.

Assisting in the negotiations were R. K. Simmons, president of Local 54, Mae Carol Eastwood, secretary-treasurer, AFL Organizer Lewis G. Hines and U. S. Conciliator W. G. Byars.

## Wage Boost

Portland, Oreg.—Local 11 has obtained WLB approval of an increase in wages for its members employed in the retail grocery industry. The improvements include a 5-cent increase in the maximum rates, retroactive to October 15, 1944, and two-week vacations with pay after 5 years of service. Irving Enna, secretary-treasurer of the local, also announced approval of wage adjustments for the members of the local employed at Roberts Brothers Department Store.

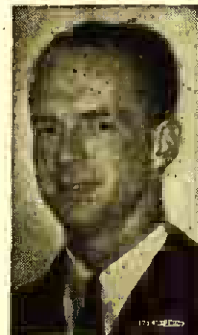
## More Organizers At Work for OEIU



George P. Firth



C. A. Stafford



Frank F. Randall

Washington, D. C.—President Paul R. Hutchings and J. Howard Hicks, secretary-treasurer, announced the appointment of three more full-time organizers—George P. Firth, C. A. Stafford and Frank F. Randall, all vice presidents of the International Union.

Firth is a member of Local 33 at Pittsburgh and has been serving as an AFL organizer for the last year, working exclusively on OEIU matters. He has long experience in the organization of office and clerical workers, having formed the Tacoma, Wash., local 9 years ago and served it in various capacities, including executive secretary, until, at the request of our organization, he accepted the AFL appointment to work on matters of our trade out of Pittsburgh. He was a vice president of the International Council for the entire period of its existence.

Stafford was active in the formation of the Port Arthur, Texas, local and served as one of its officers. He has been conducting organizing campaigns at Gulf Oil and in the shipyards at Orange. He has been employed in the office of the Texas Company for many years and is well acquainted with the problems of office workers in the area and particularly in the refining industry.

Randall has served as president and business representative of Oakland, Calif., Local 29 and also served as a vice president of the International Council. He has also served as a special organizer for office and clerical workers in the shipbuilding and repair industry of the San Francisco Bay area on a full time basis under the program sponsored by the AFL, the state federation, San Francisco Central Labor Council, Bay Cities Metal Trades and the San Francisco Building Trades.

## AMERICAN ICE CO. PACT IS APPROVED

Washington, D. C.—Wage adjustments included in the new contract negotiated by Local 2 with the American Ice Co. here have been approved by the War Labor Board, retroactive to March 15.

The minimum is raised \$5 a week for junior clerks, stenographers and telephone operators, \$8 a week for bookkeepers, \$3 a week for senior clerks. Increases in the maximum wages are \$2.50 a week for junior clerks, \$5 a week for senior clerks and bookkeepers, \$10 a week on stenographers and \$6.50 a week on telephone operators.

The board also approved automatic 6-month increase provisions which assure all workers a raise of

\$1 per week each six months until they reach the maximum of their classification.

The contract was negotiated by W. R. Probey, president and business representative of Local 2, and Ernest H. Hinkins, vice president of the local and shop steward of the office. President Paul R. Hutchings of the International Union assisted them.

## 2 Locals Join In Campaign

New Haven, Conn.—An intensive joint organizing campaign of New Haven Local 123 and Stamford Local 90 is getting under way.

The two locals have designated James B. Rice to serve as organizer and business representative in the campaign, in which the International Union is cooperating, which will continue for three months.

A joint committee has been established to direct the activities, which it is anticipated will bring the benefits of organization to many office and clerical workers in Connecticut.

Recently the state adopted a "baby" Wagner act which assures protection for the rights of workers in intrastate establishments.

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OFFICE EMPLOYEES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION



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## "Labor Relations" Bill Condemned

Washington, D. C.—The Office Employees International Union joined with other AFL organizations in condemning the "labor relations" bill introduced in Congress by Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch.

Recognizing the dangers inherent in the bill and the injury it would work on the organized office and clerical workers and the organization of this trade, President Paul R. Hutchings and Secretary-Treasurer J. Howard Hicks urged all local unions to oppose the measure in writing to their senators and to insist that there be no tampering with the National Labor Relations Act and the rights which the workers have thereunder.

AFL President William Green denounced the bill as a legislative "straitjacket" for the nation's workers.

The measure would require compulsory arbitration of certain disputes, permit court injunctions against unions, curtail the closed shop and put organized labor under the thumb of government regimentation.

Senator Wayne B. Morse, of Oregon, in an impartial appraisal of the bill, declared it was "slanted" according to the employers' point of view. Reactionary newspapers and columnists hailed the proposed legislation but labor and liberal leaders united in condemning it. Mr. Green said the AFL would fight it with all its strength. The text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

### Green's Statement

"Three Senators, without practical experience in the field of labor relations, have hit upon a design for the future, tailored a strait-jacket for labor and are now seeking to compel the nation's workers by law to wear their creation.

"In introducing their new labor relations bill, Senators Hatch, Ball



## EDUCATIONAL NOTES

### What Is a Minimum Adequate Budget?

Office workers who want an answer to this question may find it in the yearly budget studies of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California. The work of this committee has won national recognition; its studies are considered authoritative and are widely used to represent minimum adequate living standards.

The Committee's answer to our question is: In round numbers, \$67.50 a week or \$3,515 a year, is the minimum "health and decency" budget for a white collar worker's family of four—in war time. (Note that the Committee's figure is for San Francisco. The figure here quoted is adjusted for U. S. average prices as of May 1945.)

This budget provides for adequate nutrition as determined by experts and for the standard of clothing, housing and other items necessary for the family and its salary-earner "to maintain a place

and Burton declared that it has been 18 months in preparation. Yet in all that time labor was never even consulted about the provisions and, in fact, never saw a copy of the measure before it was introduced.

"These circumstances indicate an anti-democratic and hostile attitude on the part of the bill's sponsors toward the workers of America. Surely, those principally affected by a radically new legislative proposal should be given an opportunity to present their viewpoint, if the sponsors were acting fairly, impartially and in good faith.

### Objectionable Features

"Preliminary analysis discloses basically objectionable features. Among these are:

"1—The bill proposes compulsory arbitration. This is a restriction upon their freedom that the wage earners of America will never accept. Organized labor has fought compulsory arbitration since its earliest days as the first step toward involuntary servitude. We will not give up that fight now.

"2—Under the guise of revising the National Labor Relations Act, the bill would so thoroughly transform that law as to make it an instrument of labor oppression, rather than emancipation.

"3—The right of contract is seriously impaired by the bill, which would prohibit labor and management from entering into voluntary closed shop agreements except on an unworkable percentage basis.

"4—The scope of the Wagner Act also would be seriously limited by the new bill, which proposes to

in the social life of the community or even a job". The Committee confers with mothers of white-collar families every year to make sure the items included in the budget actually represent what they buy and show changes in customs. But it is a minimum budget.

Also, it is a wartime budget. About \$500 worth of normal peacetime expenses have been cut from the budget because (a) goods are off the market or rationed—foods, automobile, gasoline, etc.—or (b) the family is expected voluntarily to reduce its living to bare essentials in wartime. These voluntary cuts include: No guests entertained at home; no laundry sent out; telephone calls, amusements, magazines cut by half; vacations reduced to one week; no servant girl to help with the cleaning. And the Committee warns that the budget, with these cuts, "under no circumstances is to be interpreted as a possible basis for peacetime standards". The \$500 of purchases thus cut from the budget is replaced by war bond purchases (10 per cent of income) and taxes, which together add up to more than \$500 and are included in the \$3,515 yearly total or \$67.50 a week. So the amount of a peacetime budget would be close to this figure, when families would spend their \$500 for goods instead of taxes and bonds.

### What Does This Budget Give Your Family?

Because the Heller Committee is so widely recognized as an authority, it is important to know what they consider a minimum adequate living for a white collar worker's family. Certainly it is minimum—no one could call it extravagant. But if an employer argues that the worker's family should live on less, here is the answer. The budget provides: Food: 7 pounds of meat a week (including fish and poultry) for all four members—father, mother, boy 13 and girl 8 years old; 3 loaves of bread per week; 3 quarts of milk per day; 2½ lbs. of fresh fruit and 2 lbs. of fresh vegetables per day; these are the more important food items.

Clothing: A few important items. The father of the family may have one overcoat in six years, costing \$35, two business suits every three years, each costing \$35; he may have only six shirts a year, at \$2.24

exempt small employers from obligations required of larger enterprises.

"5—In sum, this measure seeks to establish government regimentation of labor and industry in normal times to a degree that would gravely undermine free collective bargaining.

"The workers of America who have served their country so faithfully and so well throughout the war will resent this attempt to infringe upon their fundamental freedoms as their reward for victory. In their behalf, the American Federation of Labor will oppose the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill with all its strength."

## NEW RADIO PROGRAM

Washington, D. C.—At last labor will have its own news program on the air! Beginning July 7, and continuing each Saturday at 6:45 P.M., EWT, for the rest of the year, the American Federation of Labor will present over the Blue Network of the American Broadcasting Company "The American Federationist of the Air," a weekly news-magazine. The program will be listed in the radio columns of the newspapers as "Labor-USA."

Each program will feature special reports by AFL staff experts on matters of outstanding interest to labor, as well as covering news highlights.

each; a pair of gloves at \$4.00 must last him four years. His wife must make one rayon dinner dress last four years—it may cost \$14.45; she may buy two house dresses at \$3.26 and two other dresses for street or party wear per year—the party dresses may cost \$14.52, the others less; her winter coat costing \$55.65 must last four years, and a summer coat at \$23.50 must last three years; she may have a new summer hat once in two years, costing \$4.80, and one new winter hat each year at the same price. Since she has to do all her own housework, she may be put to it sometimes to look smart.

The boy 13 may have a suit every two years (price \$17.25), and five sport shirts a year (at \$1.28) plus one dress shirt yearly; three pairs of corduroy trousers a year (at \$4.25) are quite a help, but his hat, raincoat and jacket must last two years (price from \$3.55 to \$5.10). His shoes may be repaired 6 times yearly at \$2.05 each time.

His sister, 8 years old, may have three cotton dresses (\$2.50) and one new blouse (\$1.44) each year, but her hat (\$1.65), coat (\$14.10), raincoat (\$5.25), sweater (\$3.05) and wool skirt (\$3.65) must each last two years. She may have two party dresses (\$3.75) in three years. Her shoes may be repaired 4 times a year at \$1.50 each.

Other items: These include operating an automobile on an A ration card, costing not over \$63.25 per year for operating costs and repairs plus \$24 for insurance. Medical care also is included at \$179 per year for all care for the entire family. This provides for care through a group practice plan, and the Committee states clearly that if no such plan is available, minimum cost would be \$250 a year. No allowance is made for prenatal care, tuberculosis or care of any condition which began before the group practice contract was signed. This is minimum care. For amusements, the family may go to a movie once a month! They may have one week's vacation if it does not cost them more than \$29! For life insurance \$178 is allowed.

This description touches the high spots of the Heller Budget for white collar workers.

Space does not allow more detail, but this will show that the budget is by no means extravagant.

## GENERAL MACHINERY DRIVE PROGRESSING

Charleston, W. Va.—Organization of the office and clerical workers employed in the local operation of the General Machinery Ordnance Corporation is hitting a fast pace and an early break in the picture is anticipated by Virginia Lee Woods, secretary-treasurer, and Frieda Peterson, corresponding secretary, of Local 67, who are heading the drive for the local union.

This undertaking has been marked by a substantial display of interest and enthusiasm on the part of the workers involved and every effort is being put forth to conclude the campaign and to begin negotiations on an agreement at an early date.

Officers of the union have reported substantial progress in the drive to unionize the office force employed in the local operations of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. This undertaking is meeting with the whole-hearted support and cooperation of other AFL unions and their members employed by the company.

## Improvements Are Still Needed, Says Employes' Council

Washington, D. C.—Presidential approval of the bills to grant certain salary increases in the government service is only the first of a long series of improvements needed in federal employ. This is the view of the Government Employes Council of the American Federation of Labor, which includes the leaders of 19 national and international unions having membership in government service.

The Council thanked the President for supporting the Congress in providing salary reforms, particularly the recognition of time-and-a-half in payment for overtime, to a limited extent in the administrative classes and for the entire postal field service.

All members of the Council have stood squarely behind the overtime rate provision. A hard fight in the House committee was resisted to make the change from time-and-

## Third Region Rates Increased

Philadelphia—The Third Regional War Labor Board has revised for the fourth time the minimum sound and stabilized rates for office employes in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, resulting in substantial increases for some classifications and an over-all average increase of about \$3.56 per week.

A number of new classifications were set up and others regraded upward by the following amounts: senior bookkeeper, \$5 a week; senior calculating machine operator, \$2 a week; senior cashier, \$5 a

## Pay Boost for U. S. Workers

Washington, D. C.—By affixing his signature to the Jackson-Downey bill, President Truman made substantial pay increases immediately available to more than a million classified federal employes who had received no boost in basic pay for 20 years.

The act provides an average 15.9 per cent increase in basic pay and gives government workers, many of whom are AFL union members, time and a half for overtime instead of the time and a twelfth which they formerly received.

The wage boosts are staggered in accordance with the following formula—20 per cent on the first \$1,200 of salary; 10 per cent additional on everything between \$1,200 and \$4,600, and 5 per cent on that part of salary above \$4,600.

True overtime will be paid for work beyond 40 hours to employes whose salaries are under \$2,980. The amount and rate of overtime will be lower for employes in the higher brackets.

The law also provides a 10 per cent differential for work between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., except where a higher rate already has been established.

Holiday pay at time and a half is authorized by the new law for employes who are ordered to work on any holiday that is declared a non-work day by the President.

In addition, the act reduces the waiting period between the in-grade promotions and directs that salaries must be paid every other week, instead of twice a month.

In a memorandum to the Civil Service Commission, the President said the administrative workweek of federal employes should be 40 hours to be worked in five 8-hour days.

"Wherever possible," he wrote the commission, "the practice should be followed of scheduling the first 40 hours on Monday through Friday with any overtime hours to be scheduled on Saturday."

This definitely means that Saturday will be the overtime day for the vast majority of federal workers.

## Canadian Workers Continue Trend

St. Catharines, Ont.—The successful launching of a campaign directed toward the unionization of office workers employed in local pulp and paper mills has been announced by AFL Organizer Russell Harvey, who is spearheading the drive in this city. It is anticipated that organization of this group will advance rapidly and that application for a local union charter will be made in the near future.

Organizer Harvey is receiving wholehearted support from members and local unions of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and it is anticipated that further rapid strides will be made toward complete unionization of all office workers in this industry in eastern Canada.

one-twelfth to true overtime. The Senate had passed the Downey bill on the basis of the former overtime rate. This was entirely unacceptable to the Council.

week; senior dictating machine operator, \$5 a week; senior file clerk, \$5 a week; senior order clerk, \$5 a week; senior pay roll clerk, \$1.50 a week; senior secretary, \$6.50 a week; statistical typist, \$4 a week; senior stenographer, \$5 a week; senior tabulating machine operator, \$2 a week, and senior typist, \$4 a week.

This also means a boost in the District of Columbia rates as they are figured at 113 per cent of the Third Region schedule.

## Summer Holidays

Washington, D. C.—The War Labor Board announced on June 21 that employers may grant office and clerical workers a 5-day week during the period from June 1 until September 15 without any reductions in their earnings from the 5½ or 6 day week which had been in effect.

No approval of the War Labor Board or its regional boards is required in connection with the granting of such weekly summer holiday.

## UNION CERTIFIED FOR FERRY LINE

Seattle, Wash.—Office Employes International Union has been certified as the exclusive bargaining agent for office and clerical employes of the Puget Sound Navigation Co. at offices in the Canadian National dock building and the Colman dock terminal.

The workers voted for representation by the union by a large majority in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, according to Mrs. Mildred Erickson, business representative of Seattle Local 8, and a vice president of the International Union.

## UNION CERTIFIED AT WATCH CONCERN

Ludington, Mich.—Local 113 has been certified as collective bargaining agent for the office and clerical employes of the Star Watch Case Co., which is now engaged in the manufacture of precision instruments for the Navy. An overwhelm-

## RETROACTIVE RAISES WON FOR MEMBERS

Boston, Mass.—After many setbacks and delays Local No. 6 has won retroactive wage increases for its members employed in the office of the Liquid Carbonic Co., according to Ida Smith Velleman, recording secretary of the union. An 8 per cent wage increase retroactive to January 19, 1944, was recently awarded by the First Regional War Labor Board, thus marking with success the tireless efforts of local union officers and representatives.

Under somewhat similar circumstances RWLB has awarded salary increases ranging up to \$6 per week and retroactive to July of last year to members of the local employed by the Star Brush Co., the report of Recording Secretary Velleman indicated.

During the past 10 months Local No. 6 has been successful in obtaining wage increases ranging up to \$10 per week for a large number of its members.

## Anti-Union Law Is Held Invalid

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court invalidated as an interference with the National Labor Relations Act a Florida law requiring the licensing of union business agents and providing also for the registration of unions.

The majority opinion was regarded as supplementing and strengthening a recent decision invalidating the licensing provisions required of business agents by the state of Texas.

Justice Black held that the purpose of the Wagner Act was to encourage collective bargaining and to protect the "full freedom" of workers to choose their own bargaining agents.

Citing further the provisions for a license fee and for scrutiny of an application by a state board, the majority ruled that to the extent that the section "limits a union's choice of such an 'agent' or bargaining representative, it substitutes Florida's judgment for the workers' judgment."

Although Section 6 of the Florida act, setting a \$1 license fee and requiring certain information, was found in itself not a conflict with the Wagner Act, the majority pointed out that for failure to comply with it the union had been enjoined from acting as a union.

In conclusion, the majority declared that the Wagner Act and Sections 4 and 6 of the Florida law could not "move freely within the orbit of their respective purposes without infringing upon one another."

ing majority of the workers voted for representation by the union in the election conducted by the NLRB last month.

## NEW SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT SOUGHT

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary steps directed toward the inclusion of the International Union in a new Pacific Coast master shipbuilding and ship repair agreement are being taken by local unions in the area having members employed in these industries.

An informal meeting at Portland, Ore., was attended by International Union Vice Presidents Mildred Erickson, Seattle, and C. C. Newell, Vancouver, Wash.; C. H. Atteberry, secretary-treasurer, Local 23, Tacoma, and Irving Enna, secretary-treasurer, Local 11, Portland.

The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the possible steps to be pursued in achieving the desired result with the decision that the International Union and other local unions on the Pacific Coast interested in the program would participate fully in the future moves on the matter.

## Relaxation of Wage Controls In Vinson Plan

Washington, D. C.—Announcing that wage controls will be relaxed to make up for loss of wartime pay advantages, War Mobilization Director Vinson disclosed reconversion plans calling for positive government action to "prevent depression from coming to us as the guest of peace."

High wages, lower taxes, unemployment compensation and public works form the backbone of the program in which Mr. Vinson outlined a heavy role for government rather than a policy of "letting things go" as necessary to assure smooth national transition to a peacetime life.

Mr. Vinson, making public his quarterly report to Congress and the President, stated "we must be prepared to make some upward adjustments to compensate for severe declines in take-home pay." He explained in a news conference he meant increases in wage rates above Little Steel formula limits.

### Boost Minimum

Making clear the official government position on substandard pay issues, Mr. Vinson asked Congress to raise the statutory minimum wage from 40 cents to "at least 50 cents an hour, with provision for further permissive increase to a higher level by the industry committees" provided for in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

## NEW NLRB HEAD

Washington, D. C.—An era of decreasing labor representation controversies was foreseen as the result of the appointment by President Truman of Paul M. Herzog to be chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Herzog succeeds H. A. Millis, who resigned. While he has served with the U. S.

## WLB Studies Postwar Wage Plans; May Modify Formula

Washington, D. C.—The National War Labor Board now has under consideration a new national wage policy designed to meet reconversion and postwar emergencies.

Four types of action are being weighed by the board. They are:

1—Legislation by Congress to raise the statutory minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to 50 or 55 cents. This would simplify the NWLB's efforts to raise substandard pay rates.

2—Development of a new formula to supplement the Little Steel formula to grant wage increases to workers whose straight time average hourly earnings may fall as a result of reconversion developments. Many wartime types of indirect wage increases designed to retain manpower and increase production are expected to fall by the wayside during reconversion with a consequent loss in "take home" earnings. Many workers stand to be downgraded to lower-paying jobs. Millions will lose overtime pay. An industry-by-industry approach may be used.

3—Revision of the so-called wage bracket system to take account of industry wage factors. The bracket system imposes area-wide ceilings on most wages, banning increases above the minimum bracket of "sound and tested going rates" in each community. With reconversion restoring competition between areas, the board plans to permit some adjustment in wages in accordance with industry-wide factors.

4—Development of a plan to strip away unnecessary controls. General regulations of the board may be changed to grant employers greater flexibility in making individual wage adjustments, looking toward eventual removal of all controls on wage adjustments which do not involve compensating price increases. Here, the main consideration is not to get ahead of the manpower situation and permit employers to bid up the labor market while manpower remains scarce.

Board consideration of these four phases of wage policy is expected to take several weeks. Conclusions will be transmitted to Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis for study preliminary to submission to the White House. Some of the changes under consideration could be made by mere administrative action. Others would require changes in outstanding executive orders, while the attack on substandard wages would require legislation.

Organized labor's demand that 48 hours' pay be provided for 40 hours work after hours are reduced will be debated by the board.

Navy for the past two years, Mr. Herzog formerly was a member of the New York State Labor Relations Board.

## AGREEMENT SPEEDED

Dalhousie, N. B.—Locals 110, at Gatineau, Quebec, and 114, of this city, are energetically preparing for joint negotiations with representatives of the International Paper Company on an agreement which will bring the benefits of unionization to the members of each local union, according to J. B. Dastous, president, Pulp and Sulphite Workers Union 146, who has been actively assisting the local group.

President Dastous is working closely with AFL Organizer Russell Harvey, who has been assisting Local 110, on plans for the negotiations to occur in Montreal, the home office of the company. It is anticipated that the representatives from the two local unions, together with Dastous and Harvey, will confer in Montreal in advance of entering into negotiations with company representatives.

## REINSTATEMENT

San Francisco—Local 36, with the assistance of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, has brought about the reinstatement of its shop steward in the timekeeping department of the General Engineering Co., according to Eleanor D. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the local.

## LAUNCH DRIVE

San Francisco—An organizing campaign has been started among the office and clerical workers of the Moore-McCormick Steamship Co. by Local 36, Secretary-Treasurer Eleanor D. Murphy announced. Assisting in the campaign is Frank F. Randall, a vice president and organizer of the International Union.

## BARGAINING RIGHTS

Stamford, Conn.—Local 90 has been certified as the exclusive bargaining agency at the Phillips Chemical Co., according to Business Representative James B. Rice. This office force is now fully enrolled in Local 90 and is commencing negotiations with regard to a working agreement.

## ELECTION ORDERED

Santa Rita, N. M.—Local 62 has obtained sufficient representation among the workers of the Santa Rita Store Company, which is owned by Kennecott Copper Corporation, to invoke the services of the National Labor Relations Board. That agency has ordered an election to determine whether the majority of the employees desire to be represented by the union.

## MACHINERY GROUP SHOWS INTEREST

Dansville, N. Y.—Interest in unionization has been evidenced by office and clerical workers employed in the general machinery manufacturing plant of the Foster Wheeler Corp. in this city, according to J. Howard Hicks, secretary-treasurer of the International Union, who recently met with representatives of the group.

Tentative plans for the launching of an aggressive organizing campaign were worked out and it is hoped that circumstances will permit these plans to be crystalized into action in the near future. Lodge No. 1665 of the International Association of Machinists represents the production workers of the company and officers of this union have pledged their support to the undertaking.

## Broader Program For Youngsters Is Urged By Perkins

Washington, D. C.—A comprehensive plan for immediate expansion of health, welfare, education, and other protective services offered to children was presented to President Truman by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins before she left office the first of this month. Incidentally, all walks of life paid tribute to her at a banquet on the eve of her departure from the cabinet office.

The proposals represent the result of a year's intensive study of the National Commission on Children in Wartime. Members of this commission include authorities in the professional fields concerned with child health, welfare, and education, leaders of the national organizations which work directly with and for children, and representatives of government and labor.

"Our greatest chance for a lasting peace lies not with us but with our children," Secretary Perkins said. "If they are to have a fair chance to mold that peace into something enriching and rewarding every one of our boys and girls must be helped, through their families and through public services, to face that future with confidence.

### Practical Setup

"That help must come in very practical forms: Adequate medical care and health services; family insurance against loss of income from unemployment, disability, old age, and death; and the widest kind of educational opportunities.

"We cannot and must not let another generation of youngsters grow to adulthood and find again that four out of every 10 of our men have physical and mental handicaps, as Selective Service found among the men drafted for service in this war."