



WHITE COLLAR

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

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Organizing score

Expanding bank drive scores again

Local 2 in Washington, D.C., has won representation of 250 clerical employees of the Group Health Association. It gained a 3-to-2 majority in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The OPEIU scored its third victory in a row in its nationwide campaign—backed by the AFL-CIO—to organize the banking industry when 54 employees of the First Northwest Bank in St. Ann, Mo., a St. Louis suburb, voted for Local 13 to represent them, President Delores Lysakowski reports.

The union gained a 3 to 2 majority; the National Labor Relations Board conducted the election.

It was Local 13's second victory among Missouri banks within a month. On Sept. 3, it won an NLRB election for an 81-member unit at North County Bank & Trust Co., in Jennings, Mo., the first bank ever organized in the state.

The current series of bank victories was started by Local 11, Portland, Ore., which won a 43-member unit in an NLRB election at Northwest Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Vancouver, Washington.

Meanwhile, New York's Local 153 broke the anti-union ice on Wall Street when it gained management recognition, after a card check, for a unit of brokerage employees at Dewey, Johnson & George, a Wall Street over-the-counter investment securities house.

Secretary-Treasurer John Kelly has assigned Business Representative Matthew Thompson, the organizer, to negotiate a first contract. Kelly said that, to his knowledge, this will be the "first contract covering brokerage employees ever negotiated anywhere in North America."

The OPEIU message calling on bank employees to join the growing white-collar union movement was brought to Las Vegas, Nev., with fanfare during the Northwest, Western and Southwest Education Conference.

Handbill Las Vegas banks

Personally led by President Howard Coughlin and Director of Organization Art Lewandowski, conference delegates and volunteers from Local 445, Las Vegas, took to the streets to handbill employees of all banks in the city.

Lewandowski said that the mass handbilling technique is making more and more bank employees conscious of white-collar unionism and their need for collective bargaining and that reports from the field indicate that it is especially effective among employees of smaller banks.

"Once the smaller banks unionize," he declared, "we will lay the groundwork to organize the big ones in the larger cities. This technique is illustrated by the fact that the two Missouri banks just organized are affiliated with a third through common stock ownership.

"All three have the same chairman, Joe Simpkins, who also is president of Tiffany Industries of St. Louis.



President Howard Coughlin and Director of Organization Arthur Lewandowski get the union message to a receptive employee as they lead a large-scale handbilling of the banks in Las Vegas, Nevada. To right is Charlene Meek, Local 8—one of large team of volunteer leaflet distributors from delegates to Educational Conference and Las Vegas Local 445.

Informally, they are known as the 'First Family of Banks' and have applied to the Federal Reserve Board to form a multibank holding company—State Bancorp. of St. Louis.

"The biggest is State Bank & Trust Co., of Wellston, Mo., which Local 13 hopes to bring into the OPEIU fold in the not too distant future."

Local 411 in drive

In Springhill, La., Local 411 petitioned successfully for an election among 22 employees of the Springhill Bank & Trust Co.

Management contended that NLRB lacked jurisdiction because the bank was not involved in interstate commerce, but at a hearing held in Shreveport, NLRB Regional Director Charles M. Paschal, Jr., brushed aside management's claims and ordered an election held.

It is believed that there is no unionized bank now in Louisiana. Local 411 President Formby Carroll is heading the Springhill drive.

Local 411 now represents approximately 100 members in three contracts with International Paper Company's Container Division and its employee Credit Union.

Lewandowski said that added impetus will be given to the nationwide bank organizing campaign in the

coming months, with mass handbillings scheduled in Galesburg, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Lafayette, Ind.; New York City, and Atlanta, Ga. Active campaigns in many states are now under way. International Representatives Justin Manning and John Fitzmaurice have expanded the campaign to New Haven, Bridgeport, and other Connecticut cities.

First contract brings hike, many benefits

Medical technologists at the Blood Bank of Alameda-Contra Costa Medical Assn. won individual wage gains averaging more than \$1,000 a year in addition to major fringe benefits in their first contract negotiated by Oakland's Local 29, Sr. Business Representative Joe Nedham reports.

The new California unit's contract took effect July 15 and runs to Jan. 31, 1972. It sets a minimum hiring rate of \$790 per month for a Technologist, rising to \$865 (a \$95 gain); \$900 for Sr. Technologist rising to \$970 (a \$105 gain); and \$1,015 for a Supervisory Technologist, rising to \$1,095 a month (a \$140 gain).

The agreement calls for a 43¢ an hour differential for shifts commencing at or after 2 p.m. Other gains are two weeks' vacation after one year; three after three, and four after five; 8 paid holidays (an increase of one); three days per year education leave, and 12 sick leave days per year (was 8), cumulative to 45 days (was 20).

The contract also includes Health & Welfare; insurance benefits and a retirement plan. Business Representative Richard Delaney assisted in the negotiations.

'Downright immoral' bank wages

Stanley Knowles, New Democrat M.P. for Winnipeg North Centre, told the House of Commons that the substandard wages paid by Canadian chartered banks—whose dollar profits are in the millions—were "downright immoral." He was speaking on a bill to increase the federal minimum wage to \$1.65 an hour.

Referring to a June, 1969, report by the federal labour department, he noted that of the 20,747 people earning at the time less than \$1.65 an hour, 8,000 were employees of chartered banks.

Knowles proposed an amendment to raise the federal minimum wage to \$2. It was defeated 148 to 33.

White-collar unionism can solve this economic problem for all Canadian bank employees, OPEIU leaders point out. For example, the latest OPEIU contract signed with the Montreal City & District Savings Bank won a new 16% increase in wages and fringe benefits, making these unionized bank employees the highest paid in Canada.

This pact sets a minimum wage of \$3,375 annually for a Junior Clerk, and a maximum of \$11,575 for a Senior Head Office Clerk.

Votes can save jobs—Page 2

Same work, less pay—new facts on discrimination against women

In the U.S.

A U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey shows that in seven equivalent office classifications in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area men averaged \$20.71 per week more than women doing the same work.

In the Birmingham, Ala., area, the survey found that in four similar office jobs men's earnings averaged \$17.25 more than their female counterparts.

In the Newark-New Jersey area men earned an average of \$15.50 per week more than women in six equivalent office jobs.

In Canada

The discrimination against women in Canada is reflected in these facts:

- Their average income in 1967 was \$2,303, against \$5,331 for men.

- Over half the female labour force is in clerical work or low-level service jobs.

- In the professional and technical category, three-fourths are in teaching or nursing.

- The Canadian government gives a male employee a holiday with pay when his child is born, but a woman must give birth on her own time. The male civil service employee enjoys a full day-off with pay when he becomes a father, but the female civil service employee gets no such benefit when she becomes a mother.

- The trend for women to work after their families are raised is increasing at a rate that indicates the average female employee can be expected to work for 25 to 35 years.

The working woman is more likely to be married than single. Some 40% of the female labour force is composed of single, self-supporting women or sole-support mothers.

From the desk of the President

Our votes can save jobs

By Howard Coughlin

Unemployment in the United States has reached a high point of 5 percent and the forecast is for a further increase. The tight money policy of the national administration is the direct cause. The Republican administration's economists may call this a recession, rolling readjustment, stabilization or any other fancy term. But, when Americans are faced with loss of jobs—the true word is crisis.

While the national unemployment rate is slightly in excess of five percent, there are many cities in which the percentage is higher. An unemployed American worker is not satisfied to hear administration spokesmen state that an increase in unemployment is a necessity if inflation is to be successfully curtailed. People out of work cannot pay their rent and buy food with such reasoning.

The political leaders of our nation agreed on a tight money policy as a solution to our economic problems, knowing full well that an increase in unemployment would result. In effect, therefore, this was a political de-

cision, not just an economic one. Political leaders created these policies and political leaders can undo them.

Power of the ballot

The November 3 elections are fast approaching. Our members and other workers can voice their rejection of policies that threaten their jobs by voting for candidates who will reverse the swift decline towards economic catastrophe.

Workers can use their vote to help preserve their jobs by casting ballots for candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate who are endorsed by each state's AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. The records and programs of each candidate have been

carefully studied. The candidates endorsed by COPE have earned the support of working men and women through their established records. A vote for these candidates is a vote to preserve jobs and the creation of full employment in a peacetime economy.

Recently President Nixon addressed letters to labor leaders in which he stated that, due to a shift from a wartime to a peacetime economy, we are regrettably faced with increasing unemployment. He said that the "aim of my administration is to achieve price stability and full employment in a peacetime economy — and we believe we are now on the way to that goal." His letter closed thus: "I want to assure you that the Nixon administration is doing everything it can to wage an effective fight against unemployment—and we fully expect that our efforts will be successful."

Jobs down the drain

The facts, indicate however, that 75,000 additional jobs have been lost each month since January 1969. We see nothing in the policies of the national administration which will successfully combat unemployment. If anything, with the Indo-China war being phased out, we will be faced with a decrease in jobs and an increase in workers available for employment.

Obviously, there are other issues which will determine the votes of workers on November 3. In our opinion, however, jobs are the number one issue. No working person can afford to think otherwise. We urge that all OPEIU members cast their votes for COPE-endorsed candidates.

next June. The \$80 bonus was paid July 1 to all on the office payroll since April 3.

The physical examination allowances was increased to \$60 from \$50, while military reservists and National Guardsmen will enjoy 15 working days' pay allowance instead of the previous 10. Retirees also share in the benefits, their pensions being increased 3% per year since retirement to a 15% maximum.

Chairman James Whelan headed the OPEIU negotiating team comprising Joe Slivinski, James Nowicki, Robert Czarinski and Dee Ruffman, assisted by Don Hill.

17% boost gained at Toledo Edison

A package of wage gains and fringe benefits valued at 17% over two years was negotiated in a contract reopener for the 300-member Local 19 unit at Toledo Edison Company, Business Representative Don Hill reports. Included is a special \$80 bonus, plus wage gains averaging about \$1,200 per individual.

The contract calls for an 8% increase retroactive to June 3 and another 7% boost in June, 1971, setting a new minimum wage of \$109.20 per week and a maximum of \$233.20. These will rise the next year to \$117.20 and \$248.80, respectively.

Highlighting fringe benefit extras is a 20% increase in the discount allowed to the employees on their light bills. Employees become eligible for four weeks' vacation after 15 years' service in 1971. Shift premiums will be increased 2¢ an hour

Why women are exploited

As the facts reported in the article at left prove conclusively, women in office jobs are being discriminated against in pay, because of their sex, by employers in both Canada and the United States.

Canadian government figures show that women there earn less than half of what men are paid. Moreover, more than half of Canada's female work force is relegated to low-level clerical or service jobs.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics finds that women in various cities earn anywhere from \$15 to \$20 a week less than men doing the same work in identical office classifications.

The basic reason for this discrimination based on sex is that very few women working in offices are unionized. If female office employees unionized these pay disparities would vanish almost overnight.

Union members know that unionism pays. But millions of non-union office employees are unfamiliar with what they can gain from union membership. As members, we all can help to educate them by bringing them the OPEIU message.

We have urged you repeatedly to pass along your *White Collar* to a non-union friend or acquaintance when you have read it. By doing this you can help our educational program along. The gains made in OPEIU contracts, reported in each issue, are compelling arguments for non-union office employees.

In a very real sense, we should accept this little chore as a great responsibility. It should be obvious to every OPEIU member that one way we can protect the contract gains we have achieved is to organize the unorganized offices in all our Local jurisdictions.

Unorganized offices represent a danger to the standards which the OPEIU has established. Lower standards, which characterize non-union offices, also represent an unfair competitive advantage for the non-union employer. Thus, we have a double obligation as well as a responsibility.

Union pension funds offer real security

Too many retirees have found illusory the promise that private pension plans offer more security than they could ever enjoy under public retirement systems, Senator Eagleton (D-Mo.) told the American Bar Association's Section of Labor Relations Law at its annual meeting.

He prefaced his remarks with testimony before a Senate Committee by Thomas R. Donahue, Assistant Secretary of Labor under President Johnson:

"In all too many cases the pensions shrink to this: 'If you remain in good health and stay with the same company until you are 65 years old, and if the company is still in business, and if your department has not been abolished, and if you haven't been laid off for too long a period, and if there is enough money in the fund, and if that money has been prudently managed, you will get a pension.'

"It is utterly indefensible in a society as affluent as ours that an individual's economic security in his later years should rest on such a flimsy foundation and be so endangered by such an incredible list of 'ifs' and 'maybes.'"

The Senate Labor Subcommittee, of which Eagleton is a member, is now considering general pension reform. This includes proposed legislation to fix minimum vesting and funding requirements, to establish the fiduciary responsibility of fund administrators and directors, and to provide a system of reinsurance to avoid loss of benefits in cases of plan termination.

On the other hand, real security is offered by union pension systems such as OPEIU's Western States Pension Plan and that of New York's Local 153. These are operated by joint union-management trustees without the 'ifs,' 'ands' or 'buts' of private pension plans. They provide for retirees that real pension security which legislators now seek to guarantee.

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

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Subscription Price \$1 a Year

550 move ahead \$1,800 under master paper pact

Wage gains totaling about \$1,800 per member together with greatly improved fringe benefits, highlight a new three-year OPEIU master contract covering some 550 office and plant clerical employees concluded at the 10 Southern Kraft Division mills of International Paper Company.

The new agreement, reported by Vice-President J. Oscar Bloodworth, provides an initial 25¢ an hour increase (retroactive to June 1) with an extra 2¢ an hour for employees in the fifth and last step of each classification. Additional 6½% wage boosts (estimated at 30¢ an hour each) are due in June, 1971 and 1972.

The starting rate for new employees goes to \$535 per month with the first increase. Top-classified accountants now re-

ceive \$1,148 per month.

The pact adds a ninth paid holiday (employee's birthday), and substitutes Labor Day Sunday for Easter Sunday (the mills operate seven days a week). The company's contribution toward Blue Cross/Blue Shield coverage for dependents will go from \$4 per month to \$5 on June 1, 1971, and to \$6 in 1972. The jointly-administered Pension Plan is switched from contributory to non-contributory.

A similar contract was negotiated by Local 411 for office employees at the company's Container Division in Springhill, La.

Local 437 wins raises and promotion dispute

Wage increases totaling 11% in the first two years, with a reopener clause to determine the amount for the third year, were gained by Local 437 in Ponca City, Okla., for 125 computer operators employed by the Continental Oil Company.

The agreement calls for a 6% increase across-the-board in the first year, and a 5% increase in the second year. The negotiating committee was headed by Local 437 President J. E. Baldwin and included Elva L. Gardner, Charles C. McKinzie and Tom J. Atchison. They were assisted by International Representative Jack Langford.

An arbitrator has upheld Local 437's complaint that the company violated its OPEIU contract when it promoted a computer operator with less sen-

iority than two other bidders with equal qualifications to the job of Sr. Computer Operator.

"The promotion in this case is a promotion within the bargaining unit, from one production job to another; not a promotion from bargaining unit to supervision," Ralph C. Barnhart ruled.

He said that the computer operator with most seniority was entitled to the job and should receive back pay differential from the time the other operator was promoted.

White-collar job growth

More than 2.5-million new clerical jobs were added during the 1960-67 period, the largest expansion experienced by a broad occupational group, says the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. With the exception of agriculture, all major industry divisions recorded gains in clerical employment during the 7-year period.

By far the largest and most rapid increases were centered in the service industry division where clerical employment jumped by one million, up 60% over the 1960 level.

The employment of stenographers, typists, and secretaries rose by 807,000 between 1960 and 1967, a 33% increase. More than 50% of the rise was concentrated in the service industries, but strong gains were also experienced in most other industry divisions.

Bank tellers recorded the sharpest employment growth rate among clerical workers, increasing 49%. Cashier employment rose sharply by 44%, reflecting the trend toward larger self-service stores.



Delegates to the busy Northwest-Western-Southwest Educational Conference in Las Vegas. In addition to taking part in regular proceedings, delegates handed out join-the-union leaflets to the city's bank employees.

Local 331 adds Easter Monday

A two-year contract negotiated by Local 331 for office employees at National Biscuit Company's carton factory in Marseilles, Ill., won \$936 in wage gains per individual, plus an additional paid holiday and other improvements, International Representative Bill Adams reports.

The pact calls for a \$9 per week across-the-board wage boost in the first year and a similar increase in the second. Easter Monday was added as another paid holiday. The Health & Welfare Plan was completely revised and improved. A 12½¢ premium was added for second and third shifts.

The union negotiating team included Roger Combs, chairman; Pat Barnhardt, Laura Provan and Ward Stebbings. They were assisted by Adams.

Falls top cause of job injuries

A five-year study finds that falls are the greatest single cause of disabling injuries among office workers, with those under 20 the most prone to accidents, says the Institute of Life Insurance.

41% jump in first year won at Frisco Transport

An average first-year 41% wage gain, ranging from 35¢ an hour to a maximum 49¢, was achieved for office employees of Frisco Transportation Co. by Local 185 in Springfield, Mo., in a new 39-month contract that runs until Oct. 1, 1973.

Additional raises, totaling 63¢ an hour, will follow in the next two years; 10¢ on Oct. 1; 8¢ on Jan. 1, 1971; 20¢ on Oct. 1, 1971, and 25¢ on Oct. 1, 1972.

Other gains are an extra paid holiday (employee's birthday) bringing the total to 9 and an improved vacation schedule: one week after one year; two after two; three after 10, and four after 15. Employees get an extra four hours' pay as a bonus for each vacation week in addition to regular vacation pay.

In the final two years, the

contract calls for a cost-of-living allowance with an 8¢ per hour annual ceiling.

The employer agreed to pay 20¢ an hour into Local 153's Pension Plan (was 10¢), and \$17.50 per month for each employee for Health-Welfare. The union is to select the carrier and benefits.

An additional three jobs were added to the bargaining unit at the company's terminal in West Plains, Mo. Local 277 President-Business Manager J. B. Moss came from Fort Worth, Texas, as OPEIU Representative to assist in the negotiations.

Ruling for Local 9 brings \$300 Checks

Office employees of UAW Local 72, represented by Milwaukee's Local 9, won an arbitrator's award in a grievance dispute with the auto union over interpretation of the cost-of-living clause in their contract, Business Representative Edward J. Kubicki reports. He says back salary payments will be about \$300 for each employee.

The dispute arose when the auto union negotiated its last contract with American Motors Corp. and changed the manner in which the cost-of-living was applied. The auto union's practice had been to pay its office employees in the same way Local 72 members are paid, so it changed its method of computing the cost-of-living for its own office employees.

Local 9 contended that since its contract doesn't run concurrently with the AMC pact, no change should be made in the manner in which the cost-of-living was computed from the time the first contract was negotiated in 1959.

Arbitrator Philip G. Marshall, of Milwaukee, upheld Local 9's argument.



Rita Byrnes, 17, daughter of Local 5 Executive Board member Louise Byrnes, Denver, has won the George A. Cavender Scholarship Award, presented annually by the Colorado Labor Council. Rita will attend Northeastern Junior College in Sterling, Col.



Newly elected officers of Local 225, Ottawa, Ontario, at their inauguration: From left, Shareen Bowditch, corresponding secretary; Carole Rose, first vice-president; Roxann Reid, president; Jennifer Jackson, second vice-president; Anne MacLean, treasurer, and Louise Laporte, recording secretary. Local 225 represents 170 office employees of unions located in every Canadian province.

\$2,808 parcel wrapped by Cincinnati local

Wage boosts averaging \$2,808 per person, plus a new cost-of-living clause with a 10¢ an hour ceiling and improved fringe benefits, were won in a new 30-month contract negotiated by Local 388 for its 47-member unit at United Parcel Service in Cincinnati, Ohio, according to Business Representative Robert A. Pierce.

The settlement calls for a 60¢ hourly increase in the first year, 35¢ in the second, and 30¢ in the third. Fringe gains include one more paid holiday, bringing the total to seven; liberalized bereavement leave; reduction in vacation eligibility requirements, and improved scheduling with a bonus of five hours extra pay for each week's vacation pay.

New clauses provide holiday pay for part-time workers; lateral bidding for job vacancies, and leaves of absence without pay or loss of seniority.

The union negotiating team comprised Pete Toerner, Lou Bunton and Charles Laile, assisted by Pierce.

Utility yields 13% increase

A one-year contract bringing a 13% wage gain, ranging from 27¢ to 39¢ an hour, has been negotiated by Local 167, Lincoln, Ill., for its unit of office employees at Commonwealth Edison Co. The new rates are retroactive to April 1.

Other improvements are two additional paid holidays and Health & Welfare gains amounting to 23¢ an hour.

The union negotiating team included Bernard Hoinacki, chairman; Forrest Hanslow, Leona Brock and Eileen Ey. They were assisted by International Representative Bill Adams.

Staff of new tax service forms new OPEIU local



President Howard Coughlin signs charter of new Local 1040 and felicitates Clay Potter, right, chosen its first president. Company Director John Roosevelt is at left and Secretary-Treasurer William J. Reinhart and President Julius Frank of firm in rear.

Local 1040 has been granted an OPEIU charter by President Howard Coughlin to represent some 40 income tax professionals and office employees of Systematic Tax, Inc., a recently organized company providing a computerized service in the preparation of Form 1040 or other income tax re-

turns for trade union members and their families. Membership is expected to grow rapidly.

The company has commenced operations in New York City and Chicago and is expanding to other metropolitan areas. Each office will be managed by an ex-Internal Revenue Service agent or equally qualified person and will be staffed by experts in all city, state and federal income tax laws.

Tax-preparer personnel predominantly will be advanced accounting students from colleges and universities, specially

trained to gather a maximum amount of data from the individual so that the tax return can be prepared properly and the tax payment held to the correct minimum.

After the tax data is gathered, it is transmitted to a computer which figures the tax and prints out the tax returns. It is anticipated that this process will reduce the 8% margin of error, attributable to manual operation, to less than 1%.

petitive with those of major non-union tax service companies, whether computer equipped or manually prepared. The service also guarantees against penalty or interest resulting from error by its tax-preparer personnel.

Arbiter gives Local 95 new job classification

NLRB Regional Director George Squillacote ruled for Local 95, as intervenor, and the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis., when he declined to include in United Papermakers and Paperworkers Local 59 the newly-created classification of production control and order clerk. He decided the petitioning unit had no historical claim to the position.

Squillacote found that placement of the new job was determined on the basis of the "work and working conditions of the employees involved, and the scope of the units of the respective labor organizations."

He ruled that the job is definitely plant clerical in nature,

requiring no direct work with the employer's product, and that the OPEIU is the acknowledged representative of plant clerical employees.

He rejected the paper union's contention that it too represents plant clericals, finding that the job titles it cited have merely "clerical sounding" names. He also noted that each of the jobs cited by the Papermakers principally handled either completed products or raw materials.



Work never done for 4 million

Multiple jobholders, or "moonlighters," totaled four million in May, 1969, according to the latest U.S. Department of Labor survey. This was 5.2% of all employed workers, a rate somewhat higher than that in 1966—the time of the last survey. The net increase was 400,000.

Married men in the 25-54 age bracket had the highest rate, 8.5%. They worked an average of 13 hours weekly in their secondary jobs. Among men, the

rate for teachers was more than double that for all men. State and local government employees and postal workers had the highest multiple jobholding rates, 11% and 10%, respectively. The women's rate, at 2.3%, was about the same as the 1966 rate.

Four of every ten moonlighters said their main reason for holding two jobs was to meet regular expenses; one in ten was paying off debts. The remainder gave various reasons, saving

for the future, getting experience in a different occupation, building up a business, liking the work, needing money for extras, or helping friends and relatives with their work.

Industries in which the greatest number found secondary jobs were in service and finance, agriculture and retail trade. Together, these provided 64% of the secondary jobs. Only about 43% of all moonlighters held a primary job in these industries.

Canada OPEIU asks CLC to get into bank drive

The Canadian Labour Congress in the 1970s should give top priority to unionizing banks, OPEIU Regional Director Romeo Corbeil told a meeting of the National Committee on White Collar Organization in Ottawa.

He cited the proposed OPEIU organizing drive at La Banque Provinciale in Quebec as exemplifying the huge task involved. This bank has more than 2,500 employees in 230 branches in four provinces. He pointed out that six other Canadian banks, employing 85,000, are even bigger.

Declaring that existing labour legislation is inadequate and favors Canada's bank managements in preventing employees from unionizing, Corbeil made the following recommendations:

- Since more than 50% of Canada's work force is now white-collar, if the CLC is to "organize the unorganized," it should give top priority to unionizing banks, trusts and insurance companies.

- It should also provide manpower and financial aid to the OPEIU, which has jurisdiction in this field, with the organizing fund controlled and administered by CLC.

"The organization of bank employees in Canada should be the major challenge to the Canadian labour movement in the coming decade," he emphasized. "The OPEIU firmly believes in this but, being realistic and knowing that it cannot do the job alone, it seeks the unstinted support of the entire labour movement."

U.S. Price Index

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1969	
August	128.7
September	129.3
October	129.8
November	130.5
December	131.3
1970	
January	131.8
February	132.5
March	133.2
April	134.0
May	134.6
June	135.2
July	135.7
August	136.0

Canadian Price Index

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1969	
August	126.9
September	126.6
October	126.8
November	127.4
December	127.9
1970	
January	128.2
February	128.7
March	128.9
April	129.7
May	129.6
June	129.9
July	130.5
August	130.6

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