Third ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

INCLUDING

THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1937



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NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

James W. Carmalt, *Chairman* (term expires Feb. 1, 1939). Otto S. Beyer (term expires Feb. 1, 1938). William M. Leiserson (term expires Feb. 1, 1940). George A. Cook, *Secretary*

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

National Mediation Board, Office of the Chairman, Washington, D. C., November 1, 1937.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4, second, of Public, No. 442, approved June 21, 1934, I have the honor to submit the Third Annual Report of the National Mediation Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, together with the annual report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, as required by section 3, first (v), of the same act.

James W. Carmalt, Chairman, year 1937-38.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FROM THE RECORD OF THE YEAR

The Railway Labor Act lays down the labor policy which Congress has prescribed for the railways and air lines of the country. The intent of this policy is to insure that the service rendered by these forms of transportation be not menaced or disturbed by labor difficulties. How well this purpose has been accomplished was made strikingly clear during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. In a year outstanding for serious labor disputes resulting in plant shut-downs and cessations of operations, the railways and air lines have continued to serve the public without serious interruption. The extent to which the Railway Labor Act and the agencies created by it have contributed to this result is briefly indicated in the following subdivisions of this section.

1. REPRESENTATION DISPUTES

Basic to the making and maintaining of mutually satisfactory labor agreements are representatives freely chosen by the employees. assure such free choice, the Railway Labor Act was amended in 1934 and the National Mediation Board was empowered to investigate disputes among employees over representation and to certify who may serve as representatives. On the whole since 1934 the act has operated progressively to facilitate the settlement of labor representation questions which otherwise would have seriously disturbed transportation labor relations and adversely affected the morale of the service. While the number of such disputes arising year by year since 1934 has tended to remain substantially constant, the number of employees and the number of crafts or classes of employees involved therein have The indications thus are that when such disputes are once settled on their merits under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, they tend to remain settled, particularly so if agreements with properly determined representatives are promptly negotiated.

In its annual report for 1936, the Board called attention to the increase in representation disputes between railroad labor organizations national in scope, pointing out at the same time that such disputes were regrettable when viewed from the standpoint of the welfare of the employees concerned and the good of the industry. Furthermore, the Board stated that such disputes also made demands upon its time and energy which could better be devoted to the more basic

purposes for which the Board was created.

In the face of this admonishment the Board is pleased to observe that the record of interorganization disputes over representation for the fiscal year 1937 shows an improvement over the previous year. But room for more improvement still remains, in fact, will so remain until labor organizations duly accredited as representatives under the Railway Labor Act compose their interorganization representation issues in an orderly way among themselves.

2. MEDIATION PROCEEDINGS

Cases handled by the Board in mediation are finally closed out either by signed agreements, by agreements to arbitrate, by withdrawals secured through mediation, by voluntary withdrawals prior to mediation, by dismissals by the Board, or by refusals to arbitrate after the Board has concluded its efforts at mediation.

The progressive stabilization of labor representation just noted has enabled the Board during the year to devote much more of its time to mediation proceedings with the result that the total number of mediation cases disposed of in the course of the year has practically doubled as compared with the two previous years. The number of cases disposed of by mediation agreements shows the greatest increase, while there has also been an increase in the number of cases withdrawn, either as a result of mediation or prior to mediation.

On the whole, the experience of the year warrants the conclusion that the healthy tendencies operating to maintain peace and harmony between labor and management, released when the Railway Labor Act was originally passed and subsequently amended in 1934, have

continued to manifest themselves.

3. LABOR AGREEMENTS

As has frequently been pointed out the fundamental purpose of the Railway Labor Act is to facilitate the establishment of labor standards governing employment on the railroads and air lines through collective bargaining. The best test of the soundness of the act is therefore the extent to which labor agreements defining such standards have been entered into between the various types of carriers subject to the act and the different crafts and classes of their employees.

The record for the year as determined by this test shows further substantial progress in the accomplishment of this basic objective of the act. Not only have the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of many more railroad employees not heretofore covered by labor agreements been established by such agreements, but the air carriers and their employees have also begun to take advantage of the provisions of the act and have negotiated appropriate labor agreements. In addition, new labor agreements have also been entered into between various types of joint transportation agencies and companies controlled by the railroads and the employees of such agencies or companies, all of which is indicative of the growing acceptance of the policies underlying the Railway Labor Act. In the negotiation of some of these particular agreements, the Board has been helpful through mediation.

The foregoing remarks apply primarily to agreements between individual carriers and classes or crafts of their employees. In addition to the extension of such individual labor agreements, the practice of holding joint conferences between representatives of most of the class I railroads of the country and representatives of one or more classes or crafts of railroad employees and making agreements of one kind or another having nation-wide application has assumed growing proportions, particularly in the year just closed. During the past year there has been added to the national wage deduction and restoration agreements of prior years and the national agreement protecting employees against unemployment resulting

from coordination and consolidation of railroad facilities four more agreements covering matters of mutual interest to railroads and their employees. These agreements cover such matters as retirement insurance; the employment of firemen (helpers) on Diesel electric, oil electric, gas electric, and similar types of newer motive power as used on streamlined trains and in yard service; the determination of safe operating and fair and reasonable physical working conditions as they apply to train dispatchers, as well as a similar program of joint conferences applying to railroad maintenance-of-way workers.

The faculty of the railroads collectively and the representatives of their employees to hold joint conferences and enter into understandings constructively disposing of problems affecting the industry and its employees as a whole is indicative of the steady basic improvement which has been taking place in recent years in the attitude of railroad managements and railroad labor organizations toward one another. The consummation of such nation-wide understandings is, in the opinion of the National Mediation Board, deserving of all possible encouragement and commendation. Insofar as other problems may arise common to all the railroads, regionally or nationally, and their employees, it is the hope of the Board that they may likewise be considered in joint conference and disposed of through understandings regional or nation-wide in scope.

4. THREATENED EMERGENCIES

In the event a dispute is not amicably disposed of by the orderly methods prescribed in the Railway Labor Act and a situation arises which, in the judgment of the Mediation Board, threatens to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service, the Board notifies the President who may, in his discretion, create a special board to make an investigation and report to him within 30 days on the circumstances attendant upon the threatened interruption of service. For 30 days after such a special board has made its report no change, except by agreement, may be made by either party to the dispute in the conditions out of which the dispute arose. Boards of this kind are usually referred to as emergency boards.

During the year covered by this report the President appointed three emergency boards under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. These made careful and enlightened investigations and in each case recommended solutions which were adopted by the parties concerned and resulted finally in the amicable adjustment of the difficulties at the bottom of the disputes, thus avoiding the threatened interruption to interstate commerce.

Aside from the helpfulness of these emergency boards in composing particular difficulties, their reports constitute valuable contributions to the literature on the solution of labor problems as they may arise from time to time on our railroads. Interestingly enough, two of the disputes investigated had their origin primarily in sharp differences among well established and recognized national labor organizations over matters of representation in which the carriers had, through action on their part, also become involved.

When disputes of this kind develop sufficient heat to threaten strikes, it is because issues are involved in respect of which compromises appear exceedingly difficult to the labor organizations concerned. In the light of this fact it is gratifying to note that the processes of the Railway Labor Act which were primarily provided to facilitate the amicable adjustment of disputes between carriers and their employees over rates of pay, rules, and working conditions also proved helpful in finding solutions to labor disputes having their origin primarily in differences between labor organizations.

5. STRIKES

Despite the substantial progress in improved railroad labor relations just noted, two railroad strikes did take place in the course of the year. In addition, there were two minor stoppages which were called off upon request of the Board. In another case a few employees on a small electric railway left the service, and the railroad abandoned

operation.

One of the strikes was due to the inability of the Board to send a mediator to Alaska where it occurred. It involved the employees of the Copper River and Northwestern R. R., operated by the Kennecott Copper Co. in connection with its ore mines. The employees postponed their strike action for several weeks pending the arrival of a mediator, but when it appeared that the Board would not have a mediator available for another month the employees left the service. The Board is confident that if it had had sufficient staff to send a man immediately to handle the dispute in Alaska this strike would not have occurred:

This same railroad was also involved in one of the short stoppages. About nine months after the strike referred to above had been settled by agreement of the parties another dispute occurred. The employees fearing again that the Board would be unable to send a mediator to Alaska left the service. When they were advised, however, that a mediator would be sent within a week but that he could not mediate if they were on strike, they promptly went back to work. The other short stoppage was precipitated by hasty action of the unlicensed deck, engine room, and kitchen personnel on the car ferries of the Wabash, Ann Arbor, Pere Marquette, and Grand Trunk Railroads operating on Lake Michigan. When these employees were advised that they could not secure the benefits of the Railway Labor Act while engaged in premature stoppages, they returned to work and relied upon mediation under the Railway Labor Act to help compose their difficulties. In this case the employees involved were not identified with any of the typical national railway labor organizations which represent the great majority of the employees on the railroads.

The most serious strike occurred among the train and engine service employees, both white and colored, on the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway System as represented by such national railroad unions. It grew out of the failure of the management of this system to give sympathetic consideration to the recommendations of emergency boards set up by the President in prior crises; to apply awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; and to confer jointly with the duly accredited representatives of the employees as contemplated by the Railway Labor Act. All the peaceful processes provided by the act for the adjustment of labor disputes had been exhausted before the employees finally decided to withdraw from the service. The strike, which continued for nine weeks, was eventually composed through the good offices

of the Governor of Louisiana who intervened on his own initiative and was assisted by a representative of the Mediation Board. employees all returned to work after the company agreed to abide by the recommendations of the emergency boards, the awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and otherwise manifest proper regard for the intent and spirit of the Railway Labor Act.

6. COURT CASES

While actions of the National Mediation Board have been subject to consideration by the courts, such consideration, with two exceptions, has been confined to matters of procedure and administrative judgment. The two excepted cases involved issues which were basic to the future effectiveness of the act and the usefulness of the National Mediation Board. The first such case consisted of a challenge of the amendments to the act adopted in 1934—the constitutionality of the act without its amendments having been previously sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Co. et al. vs. the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks et al. After the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals each in turn sustained the amended law, the issues involved were reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the opinions of the lower courts unanimously upheld in The Virginian Railway Co. vs. System Federation No. 40, Railway Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor.² The case of The Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts of America, Rock Island System, Grand Lodge No. 3, et al., vs. Lowden et al., Trustees,³ was the second court case having fundamental significance and centered around the constitutionality of the provision prohibiting carriers subject to the act from deducting dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions from the wages of employees, i. e., the so-called check-off. The validity of this feature of the law was sustained by both the District Court and the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court of the United States in due time denied certiorari,4 thus, in effect, sustaining the position of the Court of Appeals.

7. NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD $\frac{\partial A(1,0)}{\partial A(1,0)} = \frac{\partial A(1,0)}{\partial$

The National Railroad Adjustment Board was established by the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act for the purpose of providing a tribunal to which railroads and their employees could refer for final adjudication disputes growing out of specific claims or grievances, or out of the interpretation and application of the terms of established labor agreements.

The membership of the Board is composed of an equal number of representatives of railroad employees and railroad companies. In the event of the inability through deadlock of the bipartisan members of the Board to agree upon an award, they are required, if possible, to agree among themselves upon a referee or, if unable to so agree, to ask the National Mediation Board to appoint one.

The Adjustment Board does not participate in any way in the process of establishing the labor standards on the railroads. This is left entirely to direct negotiations, mediation, and arbitration. The

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¹ 281 U. S. 548. ² 300 U. S. 515. ³ 86 F. (2d) 458 (C. C. A. 10th), ⁴ 300 U. S. 659.

Adjustment Board, as its name implies, confines its activities strictly to the adjustment of differences that may arise from time to time over how such labor standards are or should be applied in accordance with

the provisions of existing agreements.

The National Railroad Adjustment Board has proved itself to be indispensable to the effective maintenance of labor agreements on the railroads. The fact that the carriers and their employees have a tribunal to which they may go for a final and binding determination of disputes growing out of differences over the meaning of the rules and regulations controlling employment on the railroads has definitely operated over the three years of the Board's existence to accomplish two First, it has aroused a better respect on the part of all concerned for the provision of negotiated railroad labor agreements. Second, and because of this, it has caused both railroad managements and labor organizations in many cases to reexamine on the ground their day-by-day relations with one another, particularly in the light of established railroad labor agreements, and to take steps to avoid misunderstandings or, if misunderstandings do arise, attempt to adjust them more in keeping with the broad intent underlying such labor agreements.

While the total number of such cases referred to the Adjustment Board from all of the railroads of the United States has not measurably declined in the course of the past three years owing in part to the fact that there were many cases pending and unadjusted referable to the Board when it was originally established, the fact remains that the Board has quite definitely contributed its share to the general improvement in railroad labor relations which has become apparent in the last year. Greater realization on the part of all concerned of the basic value of the Adjustment Board should therefore gradually result

in the lessening of cases referred to it.

8. LABOR RELATIONS IN THE AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

The commercial air lines and their employees were made subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act in 1936 by amendments in the form of title II of the act. The year just closed was the first full fiscal year during which title II was operative. The year witnessed a response to the provisions of the act in that voluntary organization, particularly among the maintenance and radio employees of the air lines, came into being and initiated collective-bargaining conferences which culminated in the making of several agreements establishing rates of pay, hours, and working conditions of air line mechanics and radio operators. Despite their relatively extensive organization, the pilots of the air lines have not yet seen fit to enter into agreements with the air carriers further defining their standards of employment. No disputes over representation arose in the course of the year among the air line employees.

Such developments in labor relations as have taken place in the air transport industry thus far have proceeded in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Railway Labor Act. Given a relatively new industry, not heretofore seriously troubled by misunderstandings between employees and managements, and subjecting it and its employees to a labor policy such as is at the bottom of the Railway Labor Act apparently makes for the amicable and constructive

development of labor relations in such an industry.

II. RECORD OF CASES

1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BOARD

On July 1, 1936, there were on the Board's docket 185 pending and unsettled cases.¹ During the year 222 new cases were filed, making a total of 407 cases in which the services of the Board were required. By the end of the fiscal year the Board had finally disposed of 259 cases,

leaving 148 cases open and pending on June 30, 1937.

The 259 cases disposed of represented an increase of 59 over the preceding year when the number was 200. The new cases received increased by 19, from 203 during the preceding year to 222 in the year covered by this report. With the aid of an additional mediator authorized by Congress, the Board disposed of slightly more than the number of new cases filed during the year, and thus was able to reduce the backlog of pending cases from 185 in 1936 to 148 in 1937, which the Board still considers too large to enable disputes to be handled as

promptly as would be desirable.

Cases subject to the jurisdiction of the National Mediation Board are of two general kinds: (1) Disputes between carriers and their employees growing out of the making of new agreements or changing existing agreements requiring mediation by the Board. (2) Disputes among employees as to who shall be their duly designated and authorized representatives requiring investigation and certification by the Board. Those in the first category are designated as mediation cases and those in the second category as representation cases. The Board is sometimes required to interpret mediation agreements reached as a result of the efforts of the Board to settle disputes between carriers and employees. Such disputes have been designated as interpretation cases, but none was filed during the fiscal year 1936–37.

Table I is a summary of the cases received and disposed of by the

Board during the year, classified by kinds of disputes:

Table I.—Number of cases received and disposed of, 1936-37

Mediation	Media- tion	Represen- tation	Total
Open cases: On hand June 30, 1936 Received July 1, 1936–June 30, 1937	138	47	185
	115	107	222
Total	253	154	407
	158	101	259
On hand June 30, 1937.	95	53	148

2. DISPOSITION OF CASES

Of the 259 cases disposed of by the Board during the year, 101 were representation disputes among the employees, and 158 were disputes between carriers and employees requiring mediation of

changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

The representation disputes were settled by elections and certifications of representatives in 55 cases. In 20 cases no elections were held, but checks of employees' authorizations against the pay-roll records of the carrier were made and certifications issued accordingly. The total number of cases in which certifications were issued was 75.

¹ Second annual report, p. 5.

In eight additional cases the representatives were recognized by the management without formal certification. Of the remaining representation cases nine were withdrawn as a result of investigation by the Board, and four were withdrawn before investigation was begun. Five cases were dismissed when investigation showed insufficient evidence that a dispute existed.

Of the 158 mediation cases 62 were settled by written mediation agreements. In two cases agreements were signed submitting the controversy to arbitration as provided in section 7 of the act. One cases was settled partly by a mediation agreement and partly by agreement to arbitrate those issues not settled by mediation. In 34 cases the mediation proceedings resulted in the cases being withdrawn, and 34 were withdrawn before mediation began. The Board closed the files in 21 cases after arbitration was refused, and 4 cases were dismissed or adjusted.

Table II analyzes the disposition of the cases through the efforts of

the Board.

Table II.—Disposition of cases by the Board

Representation cases: Election and certification of representatives Check of authorizations Representatives recognized without formal certification Withdrawn as result of investigation Withdrawn prior to investigation Dismissed (no dispute)	9
Total	101
Mediation cases: Mediation agreements signed	
Arbitration agreements signed	2
Mediation and arbitration agreements signed Withdrawn through mediation	
Withdrawn before mediation beganClosed by Board (adjusted, 2; dismissed, 2; refusal to arbitrate, 21)_	34 25
	158
Grand total	259

3. CARRIERS INVOLVED IN DISPUTES

Cases disposed of by the Board during the year involved 183 different railroads. Practically all branches of railroad service were affected by these disputes, and 63 carriers were involved in more than one case.

Table III shows the classes of employees and the number of carriers involved in the disputes.

TABLE III.—Classes of employees and number of carriers involved in disputes July 1, 1936, to and including June 30, 1937

			entation	Mediat	ion cases	Total	
•.,	Classes of employees	Num- ber of cases	Num- ber of carriers	Num- ber of cases	Num- ber of carriers	Num- ber of cases	Num- ber of carriers
Maintens Clerks, o Maintens Telegrap	train and yard service ance of equipment employees flice, express, and station employees ance of way and signal employees hers and dispatchers ar stewards, cooks and waiters, pullman	29 27 17 8 6	29 26 16 8 6	55 6^ 17, 21 36	47 7 21 23 35	84 33 34 29 42	76 33 37 31 41
porters Marine e	maids, pullman conductors	11 · 3	10 3 0	18 18	10 10 4	12 21 4	· 11 13 4
To Carriers	talduplicated	101	98 15	. 158	· 148 48	259	246 63
T_0		101	83	158	100	.: 259	183

III. REPRESENTATION DISPUTES—ELECTIONS

1. ELECTIONS AND CERTIFICATION OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Board received during the year 107 representation cases which together with 47 remaining on the docket at the end of the preceding year made a total of 154 requiring investigation. Of these, 101 were disposed of, leaving 53 open and pending on June 30, 1937.

The 107 new cases received show an increase of 8 cases from the

preceding year when the number received was 99. The cases disposed

of decreased in number from 117 to 101.

Many more than 101 disputes were involved in the representation cases disposed of. In most of them several different crafts or classes of employees were in disagreement as to their representation, and the Board is required by the act to ascertain the choice of representatives for each craft or class separately. The total number of crafts or classes of employees whose representation was in dispute in the 101 cases was 168. The number of employees involved was 57,923. Corresponding to the decrease in the number of cases disposed of, the number of crafts and the number of employees involved were smaller than in the preceding year.

Of the 168 crafts involved in the 101 cases disposed of, 78 were certified after elections and 43 were certified on the basis of checks of employees' authorizations. Elections in two crafts or classes resulted in no majority for any organization, and no certifications were made for these. Certifications were thus issued to representatives of a

total of 121 crafts.

In 17 additional crafts disputes were settled by securing recognition of representatives without formal certification. Disputes in another 17 crafts were withdrawn as a result of investigation by the Board, and in 4 crafts the disputes were withdrawn before investigation began. In seven crafts investigation revealed that no dispute existed, and the Board therefore dismissed the cases.

Table IV shows the representation cases disposed of, by number of crafts and employees involved in the disputes.

Table IV.—Number of crafts or classes and employees involved in representation cases disposed of, 1936-37

Mahad at disposition		Number	Number of employees		
Method of disposition	of cases	of crafts or classes	Eligible	Partici- pating	
Elections. Check of authorizations. Representatives recognized without certification Withdrawn as result of investigation Withdrawn prior to investigation Dismissed.	55 20 8 9 4	80 43 17 17 17 4 7	25, 255 2, 225 1 22, 633 4, 970 297 2, 543	22, 240 1, 438	
Total	101	168	57, 923	23, 678	

^{1 18,366} of this number were eligible to participate in selection of representatives for clerical and station employee class or craft on Pennsylvania R. R., which dispute was adjusted by the contending organizations and new representative recognized by the carrier after investigation by the National Mediation Board had been in continuous progress for more than 2 months; 2,241 of this number were eligible to participate in selection of representative for clerical and station employee class or craft on Lehigh Valley Ry., which dispute was adjusted by the contending organizations and new representative recognized by the carrier after investigation by the National Mediation Board had been in continuous progress for more than 1 month.

In every one of the representation cases the representative chosen was an organization of employees; in none of them was an individual or group of individuals selected as representative. As explained in previous reports, the employees' organizations are of two general kinds: (1) Labor organizations, national in scope, often referred to as standard unions, and (2) system associations, or organizations of employees confined to one railroad system, commonly referred to as company unions. In a few cases unions primarily local in nature (hereinafter referred to as local unions) were involved.

Of the 168 crafts or classes of employees whose representation was in dispute, 52 were contests between national labor organizations and system associations and 78 between national labor organizations and unorganized employees. Local unions contested with system associations in two crafts and with unorganized employees in two crafts. A total of 134 crafts, or nearly 80 percent of the 168 crafts, was involved in disputes between national or local unions versus system associations and unorganized employees. The total number of employees involved in these disputes was 52,066, or nearly 90 percent of the 57,923 employees involved in all representation disputes.

In 30 of the crafts the disputes were between 2 or more national labor organizations, while in 4 crafts local unions were in opposition to national labor organizations. Thus 34 crafts or slightly more than 20 percent of the crafts involved in the disputes were interunion contests. The number of employees involved in these disputes was 5,857, or approximately 10 percent of the total employees concerned with representation disputes.

The representation disputes between different types of organizations are shown in table V by cases, crafts, and employees involved.

Table V.—Types of labor organizations contending to represent employees by cases, crafts or classes, and employees involved

Parties to disputes	Cases	Crafts or classes	Em- ployees in- volved
National organizations versus system associations. National organizations versus unorganized employees. Local unions versus system associations. Local unions versus unorganized employees.	40	52 78 2 2	44, 581 6, 034 1, 117 334
Total national or local unions versus system associations and unorganized employees.	70	134	52, 066
National organizations versus national organizations	27 4	30	4, 928 929
Total interunion disputes	31	34	5,857
Grand total	101	168	57, 923

2. DISPUTES BETWEEN UNIONS AND SYSTEM ASSOCIATIONS

Of the 92 crafts or classes certified by the Board in settlement of disputes between unions and system associations, 76 were won by national labor organizations, 12 were won by system associations, and 4 by local unions. Elections in two crafts or classes resulted in no majority for any organizations, and no certifications were issued for these.

¹ Second annual report, p. 8; First annual report, p. 16.

In these disputes, 20,693 employees participated in elections or otherwise designated their choice of representatives as follows: National labor organizations, 13,310; system associations, 6,453; local unions, 930. As demonstrated by percentages, although less than two-thirds of the employees preferred national labor organizations, the representation of more than four-fifths of the crafts was won by them. Table VI shows the results of the contests between different types of employees' organizations.

Table VI.—Type of organizations chosen to represent employees in cases involving disputes between national labor organizations and system associations or unorganized employees

				Certification issued to—						
Method of choice	Cases	Crafts or classes			al labor zations	System associa- tions		cia-	Local unions	
			es	Crafts or classes	Percent	Crafts or classes	Per	cent	Crafts or classes	Percent
ElectionsProved authorizations	32 20	1 5	55 39	39 37	70. 91 94. 87	12		. 82 . 00	2 2	
Total	52	1 9	94	76	80. 85	12	12	. 77	4	4. 26
	Ī	Е	mp	loyees v	oting for	or othe	wise	choo	sing—	
Method of choice	National la organization						ions	Local unions		
	Num	ber	Pe	ercent	Number	r Per	cent	Νι	ımber	Percent
ElectionsProved authorizations		2,031 ,279		62. 53 87. 96	6, 4 4	11	33. 48 . 83		767 163	3. 99 11. 21
Total	. 13	310		64. 32	6, 45	33	31, 19		930	4. 49

¹ Elections in 2 crafts or classes resulted in no majority for any organization and no certifications were made for these. The votes of the employees in these 2 crafts or classes are included in the number of employees voting.

As compared with the preceding year,² the number of cases involving disputes between unions (national and local) and system associations or unorganized employees decreased from 70 to 52. The number of crafts whose representation was in dispute dropped from 146 to 94. The number of employees involved in such disputes decreased from approximately 49,000 to approximately 20,500. The decline in disputes between labor unions and system associations coincides with a marked trend toward representation by national organizations and elimination of system associations.

3. DISPUTES AMONG NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Twenty-seven cases involving 30 crafts and 4,828 employees were disputes among the national labor organizations. Four more cases involving less than 1,000 employees were contests between national and local unions, making a total of 31 interunion disputes requiring the services of the Board. A year ago the Board reported an increase

² Second annual report, p. 9.

in disputes among the national organizations, but during the year covered by this report the number of such cases decreased from 42 to 27. Fifty-nine crafts were involved in these cases last year as compared with 30 this year.

Elections were held in 23 of the 31 cases involving interunion disputes. The number of crafts involved was 24, including 2,960 employees. Five interunion disputes were dismissed by the Board,

and three were withdrawn by the parties.

The total of 4,828 employees involved in these interunion contests this year is less than half the total of employees involved in such contests during the preceding year. This year's total of 4,828 is slightly more than 8 percent of the employees involved in all the representation cases handled by the Board during the year. Last year about 15 percent were in these interorganization contests.

4 EXTENT AND NATURE OF LABOR REPRESENTATION

The foregoing sections have been concerned with contests and changes in representation that have taken place during the year. To get a picture of the general extent and nature of labor representation in the railroad industry it is necessary to refer to the agreements that have been negotiated by the representatives of the various classes of employees and filed with the Board as required by the Railway Labor Act. In section VI of this report the extent to which national labor organizations, system associations, and local trade-unions have negotiated agreements is given in detail. Reference to the tables in that section show that an overwhelming majority of the railroad employees are represented by labor organizations which are definitely national in scope. Out of a total of 3,761 agreements on all classes of carriers 3,112 or nearly 82 percent were held by national organizations.

Table VII has been prepared to indicate more specifically the extent to which the railroad employees have identified themselves for representation purposes with the three types of labor organizations mentioned. It shows briefly the number and mileage of class I railroads on which the various labor organizations found among the employees of the industry represent the different classes, crafts, and certain

groups of these employees.

Table VII.—Extent of representation by various labor organizations by classes or crafts on 153 railroads, with a total mileage of 246,830

Name of organization	Craft or class of employees	Number of class I railroads	Mileage
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Locomotive engineers Locomotive firemen, hostlers, helpers	138	241, 699 1, 157
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and	do	134	241, 513
Enginemen.	Locomotive engineers	. 3	1, 296
Order of Railway Conductors	Conductors (road) Brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen (road)	141	244, 264 132
	Foremen, helpers, car retarder operators (yard).	4	1 8, 982
	Yardmasters	4	10, 500
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen (road)		245, 211
	Foremen, helpers, car retarder operators (vard).	134	1, 588 231, 228
	Switch tenders	99	213, 932
	Yardmasters	5	15.015
	Stewards (dining cars)	20	122, 338

Table VII.—Extent of representation by various labor organizations by classes or crafts on 153 railroads, with a total mileage of 246,830—Continued

·			
Name of organization	Craft or class of employees	Number of class I railroads	Mileage
Switchmen's Union of North America	Foremen, helpers, car retarder operators	13	23, 826
	(yard) Switch tenders	11	23, 550
Railroad Yardmasters of America	Yardmasters	17 6	69, 584 9, 089
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. I Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Clerical, office and station employees	104	232, 072
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	Telegraphers, towermen, agents Train dispatchers	132 5	243, 180 4, 645
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of	Telegraph and telephone linemen Signal department employees	3 85	4, 241 214, 325
America. American Train Dispatchers Association Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way	Train dispatchers	80 115	163, 287 219, 555
Employees.	Shop laborers Machinists	3 100	5, 518 172, 135
International Association of Machinists 4 International Brotherhood of Boller- makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. 4	Boilermakers	100	165, 952
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.	Blacksmiths	96	161, 366
Sheet Metal Workers International Asso- ciation.4	Sheet-metal workers	98	165, 968
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Electrical workers Telegraph and telephone linemen	91 1	156, 339 226
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America. 4. International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Shop Laborers. 4	Carmen. Powerhouse employees and shop laborers.	.101 69	171, 460 134, 620
Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.	Station and freight-house employees (other than clerks).	1	1,046
	Crossing watchmen, pumpmen, and lampmen.	1	1,046
Brotherhood of Railroad Bridge and Building Mechanics and Helpers.	Tenders, pumpmen, and shop laborers Mechanics and helpers (B. & B. dept.)	1	1, 989 1, 989
American Federation of Railroad Workers.	Maintenance-of-way employees Machinists Boilermakers	1 1	24 1, 457
•	Blacksmiths	1 1	1, 457 1, 457
	Sheet-metal workers	1	1, 457
	Electrical workers	1 2	1, 457 1, 691
Date half of Date of Charles	Powerhouse employees and shop laborers. Machinists	1 3	1, 457 12, 084
Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts of America.	Hollermakers	2	11, 687
	Blacksmiths Sheet-metal workers Electrical workers	4 3	14, 531
	Electrical workers.	3	12, 733 19, 891
	Powerhouse employees and shop laborers.	4 3	13, 352 12, 084
National Federation of Railroad Workers_ International Association of Railroad	Shop laborers and coach cleaners Supervisory foremen	1 7	1, 950 15, 223
Supervisors of Mechanics. American Railway Supervisors' Association.	Yardmasters	1	8, 355
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.	Stationary engineers	6	22, 048
Independent Brotherhood of Steam and Electrical Engineers and Assistants.	do	1	1, 989
International Molders Union. International Association of Porters-	Molders Train porters	1 1	6, 486 7, 175
Brakemen. Protective Order of Railroad Trainmen in America.	do	1	1, 950
National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.	Masters, mates, pilots, other unlicensed deck personnel.	27	
National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association 5.	Marine engineers, other unlicensed engine-room personnel.		
Unlicensed Officers' Association 5 International Seamen's Union 5	Unlicensed engine room personnel Marine firemen	1 5	
	Sailors	4	
•	Ferry boatmen Marine cooks, stewards, and culinary	4	
	l workers.	_	
	Deck hands	انت	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII .- Extent of representation by various labor organizations by classes or crafts on 153 railroads, with a total mileage of 246,830—Continued

Name of organization	Craft or class of employees	Number of class I railroads	
International Longshoremen's Associa-	Lighter captains	9	
tion.	Longshoremen	3	
VIOL.	Longshoremen Deck personnel (marine)	2	
•	Engine-room personnel (marine)	2	
	Dock workers (marine)	1	
	Wharf freight handlers	2	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter-	Chefs, cooks		58, 251
national Association.	Waiters, pantrymen	10	42, 087
Haviolai iissoolavioli	Stewards (dining cars)	1	956
Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors	do	1	2,039
Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees	Chefs, cooks		16, 151
Divincinood of Dining out Employcon-11	Waiters, pantrymen	6	24, 506
Brotherhood of Dining Car and Sleeping	Chefs, cooks		4, 847
Car Employees' Union.	Waiters, pantrymen	2	4, 847
Protective Order of Dining Car Waiters	do	1	16, 164
System associations, committees, etc.	Locomotive engineers		3,500
(various).	Locomotive firemen	9	3, 400
(various).	Conductors (road) Brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen (road)	4	1, 162
	Brokemen flagmen haggagemen (road)	Į Ž	2, 631
	Yardmasters.	16	39, 882
	Foremen, helpers (yard)		2,962
	Switch tenders	1	226
	Clerical and station employees 3	17	15, 048
	Telegraphers, towermen, agents		948
	Signalmen	3	7,007
+	Train dispatchers		43, 434
	Maintenance-of-way employees	. 19	27, 629
	Machinists 4	28	58, 610
	Machinists 4	27	64, 437
	Blacksmiths 4	20	- 66, 068
	Sheet-metal workers 4	26	55, 690
	Electrical workers	38	81, 617
		29	65, 236
	Carmen 4 Powerhouse employees and shop laborers 4		63, 555
	Masters, mates, pilots 5	4	00,000
	Marine engineers 5	7	
	Grain-boat employees and marine ship	i	
•	engineers. ⁵ Float watchmen, bridgemen, bridge en-	, ,	
•	gineers.		
	Dock workers 5	1 1	~
	Marine firemen 5	4	
	Deck hands 5		
İ	Sailors 5	l īl	
	Chefs, cooks (dining cars)		60, 984
	Waiters, pantrymen (dining cars)	20	52,629
	Stewards (dining cars)	4	19, 418
	Train porters	11	34, 087
.	Supervisors of mechanical foremen	9	49, 646
•	Sleeping-car porters	2	319
į.	Foundry employees	1	6,641
	roundry employees		0,041

1 Only foremen on 3 roads and foremen and car retarder operators on 1 road.
2 Excluding foremen on 3 roads and car retarder operators on 11 roads.
3 The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees has been certified on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., but the case is in litigation and mileage of this road is included with that of clerical associations.

ment associations.

Marine service employees are found on only a limited number of railroads and mileage figures are not given, as it is felt they are not a proper index of the extent of marine service representation.

The trend of changes of representation in the various branches of the railroad industry may be studied by comparing the foregoing table with table VII of last year's report.

d Organizations operating through the railway employee's department, American Federation of Labor, have been certified on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. with the exception of carmen and shop watchmen, and on the Virginian Ry. with the exception of power-house employees and shop laborers, but these cases have been in litigation and mileage of these roads is included with that of mechanical depart-

IV. DISPUTES MEDIATED—SETTLEMENTS

There were 138 mediation cases on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 1936-37. During the year 115 additional cases were received making a total of 253 disputes requiring the mediation services of the Board. During the year the Board disposed of 158 mediation cases, leaving 95 cases pending June 30, 1937.

Compared with the preceding year new mediation cases received rose from 102 to 115, and the cases disposed of increased from 81 to

158.

1. AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Sixty-two of the 158 cases disposed of were settled by mediation agreements signed by representatives of the carriers and of the employees, and witnessed by the Board's mediators. During the preceding year 36 cases were settled by such written agreements, and the year before that only 24 were so settled. Since the amended Railway Labor Act went into effect in the fall of 1934, there has thus been a gratifying increase in the number of settlements made by mediation agreements.

Two disputes were settled by written agreements to arbitrate in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, and one case was settled partly by a mediation agreement and

partly by an arbitration agreement.

The subject matter of the disputes settled by the mediation agreements included the following:

New agreements, wages, rules, and working conditions	
Changes in rates of pay Working conditions	5
Total	

2. OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

Sixty-eight cases were withdrawn, 34 of them as a result of mediation proceedings and 34 before mediation began. Practically all the cases withdrawn during mediation were settled in conferences or by correspondence between the parties. The necessity for signing mediation agreements had been eliminated, either because the conditions which had been grounds for complaint were removed, or because some compromise was arranged, or because it was found there was no just ground for complaint. Many of the cases withdrawn before mediation were similarly settled. Several of these resulted in the signing of collective agreements covering rates of pay, hours, and working conditions.

3. CASES CLOSED AND DISMISSED

The Board closed its files in 25 cases during the year, in 21 of them after the parties had refused to arbitrate. Two cases were dismissed,

one because the Board lacked jurisdiction and another because the labor organization which invoked the Board's services was found not to be the employees' authorized representative. Two other cases

were closed after a special adjustment was made.

While it may appear that 21 cases is an unusually large number of disputes in which mediation was unsuccessful, it must be considered that a majority of the cases were almost identical with cases which the employees withdrew during mediation. Two cases involved complaints which had been filed with the old United States Board of Mediation in 1932, and the cause for invocation of the Board's services had been removed.

V. ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

1. ARBITRATION BOARDS

Three agreements to arbitrate disputes in accordance with sections 7 and 8 of the Railway Labor Act were signed during the year. Two of them disposed of all matters in dispute in the mediation cases in which they were secured, and the third disposed of questions remaining after a mediation agreement had been signed in partial settlement of the case.

One board consisting of three members was agreed upon to decide the issues in all three cases. The parties each appointed a member of the board, and the National Mediation Board appointed Judge Frank P. Douglass of Oklahoma City to serve as the neutral when the parties could not themselves agree upon the neutral.

The parties who submitted their disputes to the board of arbitration

were:

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS

v.

Western Pacific Railroad Co., Sacramento Northern Railway, Tidewater Southern Railway Co.

Members of the board were: Mr. Frank P. Douglass, Oklahoma City, Okla. (chairman); Mr. P. O. Peterson, general chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Mr. R. F. Ray, assistant general manager, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.

Arbitration hearings began December 17, 1936. The awards were dated January 6 and 7, 1937.

The matters in dispute involved changes in rules and working conditions and the fixing of an effective date for increases in rates of pay for engine, train, and yard service employees. The awards set May 21, 1936, as the effective date for the wage increases, granted some of the employees' requests for changes in the working agreements, modified others, and dismissed the rest.

2. EMERGENCY BOARDS

Three emergency boards were appointed by the President during the year in accordance with section 10 of the Railway Labor Act. The reports of these boards were made to the President and were printed for distribution. Following is a brief summary of the cases referred to the emergency boards:

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA,

v.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. (PATRICK H. JOYCE AND LUTHER M. WALTER, TRUSTEES)

Members of the board created by proclamation of February 8, 1937: Hon. John P. Devaney, chief justice, Supreme Court of Minnesota (chairman); Mr. Walter C. Clephane, attorney, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Harry A. Millis, professor, University of Chicago.

Public hearings began on February 15 and concluded on February 16, 1937. The Board also held numerous conferences with the repre-

sentatives of employees and carrier from February 16 to March 5, 1937. The report was transmitted to the President under date of

March 7, 1937.

The single issue involved was the nonpayment by the carrier of penalties and of lost wages as required by three decisions rendered by the First Division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, these penalties and lost wages aggregating approximately \$40,000. After reviewing the facts involved and the contentions of both parties, the Board brought representatives of the parties into joint meetings, and a settlement mutually acceptable was reached.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN, ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

v.

Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific Lines), Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co.

Members of the board created by proclamation of April 14, 1937: Mr. G. Stanleigh Arnold, San Francisco, Calif. (chairman); Mr. Charles Kerr, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Dexter M. Keezer, Portland, Oreg.

Public hearings began on April 20, 1937, and concluded on May 6, 1937. The report was transmitted to the President under date of

May 10, 1937.

The emergency requiring creation of the board arose when firemen,. enginemen, and trainmen of the carriers voted by a large majority Their strike ballot listed 41 causes of grievances, which arose largely as the result of differences among the labor organizations. Principal issue in the controversy concerned the right of the two junior organizations, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to present the grievances of their members who were serving in capacities covered by agreements between the carriers and the two senior organizations. the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors. Of the 41 items cited in the strike ballot, all but 11 were amicably settled by agreement between the parties as the result of emergency board suggestions during the hearings that they make a determined effort to eliminate as many of the items as possible. remaining items were referred back to the parties with a recommendation that they be settled in conferences. Later they were all settled by mutual agreement.

In concluding its report, the emergency board stated: "The controversies * * * arise primarily from failure to observe carefully the explicit provisions and the spirit of the Railway Labor Act * * Toward the close of our hearings a national officer of one of the four local organizations involved in these disputes asserted, without challenge, 'this is not a strike against the Southern Pacific Railroad, it is a fight between these organizations.' Though we feel that the management of the Southern Pacific Co., Pacific Lines, by greater certainty and centralization in its handling of claims for the adjustment of grievances, would have mitigated the conflict, we found that there is much truth in the statement quoted above. We feel that these four great railroad employee organizations owe it to their members, to their admirable history, and to the public to settle their

interorganization disputes without any such threatened interruption of interstate commerce as that which caused you to create this board."

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees

v.

International Longshoremen's Association

v.

PENNSYLVANIA, LONG ISLAND, BALTIMORE & OHIO, READING, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, LEHIGH VALLEY, NEW YORK CENTRAL, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD, DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN, AND ERIE RAILROADS

Members of the board created by proclamation of April 26, 1937: Mr. Frank M. Swacker, New York, N. Y. (chairman); Mr. William H. Davis, New York, N. Y.; Mr. I. L. Sharfman, Washington, D. C.

Public hearings began on May 3, 1937, and concluded on May 14, 1937. The report was transmitted to the President under date of May 25, 1937.

Questions to be decided were (1) which of the two organizations should have the right to represent employees who handle freight from railroad piers (freight stations and lighterage piers) to floating equipment (car floats, barges, lighters, and scows) and from such floating

equipment to railroad piers; (2) wage rates.

The board found that the roots of the jurisdictional dispute extended back for a period of about two decades and has long been a problem within the American Federation of Labor, with which both organizations are affiliated. The board reported the emergency arose as a result of departures on the part of both unions from their own established procedures and from the orderly processes of the Railway Labor Act. Settlement of the questions regarding wage rates was contingent upon settlement of the jurisdictional issues. On the basis of facts developed in the hearings regarding classification of employees, the board arranged a series of agreements which were formally approved by the carriers and the two labor organizations.

VI. WAGE AND RULE AGREEMENTS

Railroads and their employees are obligated by the Railway Labor Act to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements. In order that this duty may be properly discharged, the act requires that all matters at issue in the making of these agreements shall be adjusted in conference between representatives designated so to confer by the railroads and by their employees respectively. Two aspects of the present status of the relationship between labor and the managements of the railroads thus suggest themselves.

The first aspect concerns the extent to which the employees of the various railroads have exercised their right to be represented by labor organizations, together with the nature of the organizations chosen.

This is described in section III of this report.

The second aspect concerns the extent to which these organizations have been recognized by the railroad managements to speak for the employees, and the number and nature of the agreements negotiated by such organizations with the railroads.

1. AGREEMENTS COVERING RATES OF PAY, RULES, AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Negotiating an agreement with a carrier is the most important task confronting a labor organization after establishing its right to represent a given class or craft of employees. The number of agreements negotiated by the various types of labor organizations found among the employees of the two branches of the transportation industry covered by the Railway Labor Act is therefore an index of the development of labor organization under the amended law. In making this appraisal of the situation, however, it should be borne in mind that the significance of the number of agreements so negotiated by each one of the three kinds of employee organizations found is greatly affected by the number of employees covered by the agreements concerned as well as by the mileage of the railroads on which these agreements are in effect.

In its first annual report the Board reported 3,021 agreements between carriers and employees covering rates of pay, rules, and working conditions which had been filed in accordance with section 5, third (e) of the Railway Labor Act. A year later the number was 3,485. At the end of the year covered by the present report the agreements on file were 3,761, an increase of 276 over last year.

Not all the additional 276 agreements were new ones entered into during the year. Forty-four of them were old ones made prior to the

present year but not filed until this year.

Of the 276 additional agreements 190 are with class I carriers, 20 with class II carriers, 37 with switching and terminal companies, 28 with electric lines and 1 with an express company.

¹ First annual report, p. 32.

Table VIII shows how the total of 3,761 agreements filed up to June 30, 1937, are divided among the classes of carriers and types of labor organizations.

Table VIII.—Agreements covering rates of pay, rules, and working conditions on file with Board, July 1, 1935, 1936, 1937, by classes of carriers and types of labor organizations

. •				N	umber	of agr	eement	s with	_			
Class of carrier		nal lal nizatio		Syste	em ass tions	socia-	Loc	cal Uni	ons		Total	
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Class I (147 carriers) Class II (214 carriers) Class III (280 carriers)	1, 652 265 6	1, 864 370 83	2, 184 389 83	602 64 12	487 81 14	418 81 14	81 0 0	97	96	2, 335 329 18	2, 448 451 98	2, 638 471 98
Switching and terminal companies (213 carriers). Electric	294 0	384 15	414 36	40 0	65	74 10	0	15 0	13 1	334	464 19	501 47
Express and Pullman companies (3 carriers)	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	(
Total	2, 222	2, 721	3, 112	718	651	597	81	113	112	3, 012	3, 485	3, 76

Class I carriers, which employ more than 90 percent of all those engaged in railroad transportation, had 2,638 of these agreements, or 70 percent of the total. Class II carriers had 471, and class III had 98. Switching and terminal companies had 501 of the agreements.

National organizations gained 391 agreements during the year, while system associations lost 54 and local unions lost 1. National organizations on July 1, 1937, had nearly 82 percent of the total agreements.

National and other unions together hold 3,224 agreements, or more than 85 percent of the total. System associations had a total of 597 agreements, 418 of which were with class I carriers, 81 with class II carriers, and 74 with switching and terminal companies.

In addition to the agreements listed in table VIII the Board has on file 11 agreements between national labor organizations and demurrage bureaus, refrigerator transit companies, or other miscellaneous carriers coming under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act but not ordinarily classified as railroads. Seven of these agreements cover shop employees, and four cover the clerical and station forces.

Air carriers have also begun filing agreements in accordance with title II of the Railway Labor Act, approved by Congress as an amendment on April 10, 1936. Up to June 30, 1937, four agreements were filed. They cover air-line mechanics and radio operators on two air-line companies.

2. CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY AGREEMENTS

The extent to which the various crafts or classes of employees of the class I railroads are covered by agreements and the type of organizations holding the agreements are shown in table IX. There is frequently a lag in time between the establishment of the right of a labor organization to represent employees, the unqualified recognition of this right and its subsequent fulfillment by a labor agreement. In some cases growing out of the certification by the Board of certain labor organizations as the duly designated representatives of the employees, acceptance of such organizations as the representatives of the employees has been challenged in the courts. This has operated to delay the making of agreements in some instances.

From the data in the table it may be seen that very few system associations have agreements in the engine, train, and yard service, and that practically all agreements in the engine, train, and yard service have been negotiated by national labor organizations. system associations are most numerous among the shop crafts.

Table IX.—Agreements between class I carriers and their employees, by craft or class of employees and types of labor organizations, July 1, 1937

•	Number	of carriers with	having a h—	greements
. Craft or class of employees	National labor or- ganiza- tion	System associ- ation	Local	No or- ganiza- tion
Engine, train and yard service: Engineers	Number 141 1 138	Number 8	Number 0 0	Number 4
Conductors.	145	4	ŏ	1 1
Brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen	145	3 7	Ŏ	4
Yard service employees.	4 142	₹ 23	66	8
Clerical, station, freight house, store	110	7 18	*i	30
Telegraphers	132	4	0	17
Signalmen	85	8 3	0	66
Dispatchers	85	14	0	54
Maintenance-of-way employees	119	9 19	10 4	17
Shop crafts:				
Machinists	104	31	1	17
Boilermakers	104	29	1	19
BlacksmithsSheet-metal workers	100	32	1	20
Electrical workers	102	29	1	21
	11 97	12 42 7 33	1	23
Powerhouse employees, shop laborers	11 73	18 23	14 9	16
Marine service:	/3	10 23		59
Masters, mates, pilots	26	4	0	123
Marine engineers	19	11 7	i	128
Other marine employees	13 22	16.8	ô	129
Dining-car service:	~~	0	١	123
Chefs, cooks	0	21	22	110
Waiters, pantrymen.	ŏ	20	23	120
Stewards	26	4	2	121
Miscellaneous employees	0	17 30	18 9	124
Total	2,020	423	84	

¹ Excludes 1 separate agreement—firemen's agreement held by 1 national organization and hostlers' agreement held by another national organization.

² Includes 2 separate agreements for colored employees. 3 Includes 3 separate agreements for colored employees

Excludes 34 separate agreements with national organizations on carriers counted.

⁵ Includes 20 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.

⁶ Includes 6 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.

⁷ Includes 3 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.

Includes 1 separate agreement on carrier having other agreement same craft class.

Includes 2 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.

Includes 4 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.
 Excludes 2 separate agreements with national organizations on carriers counted.

¹² Includes 10 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.

Includes 7 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.
 Includes 8 separate agreements on carriers having other agreement same craft class.

¹⁸ Excludes 18 separate agreements with national organizations on carriers counted.
16 Includes 5 separate agreements with carriers having other agreements same craft class.
17 Includes 7 separate agreements with carriers having other agreements same craft class.

¹⁸ Includes 3 separate agreements with carriers having other agreements same craft class.

3. AGREEMENTS ON CLASS I CARRIERS

A summary of the agreements between class I carriers and the organizations of their employees is presented in table X. Opposite the name of each of the railroads is given the organization that holds the agreement for each class of employees in the service of that railroad. System associations are indicated by the abbreviation SA, and abbreviations are used for the names of the various national labor organizations. This table lists all the agreements filed with the Board up to July 1, 1937. So far as the Board knows these are all the agreements that are in effect on class I roads.

Table X of this report may be compared with table X of the 1936 report and table VIII of the 1935 report to determine the gains or losses of the several national organizations, system associations, and local unions that have occurred during the year. By such analysis the extent to which the desire of the employees for representation by standard organizations as compared with system associations has manifested itself under the amended Railway Labor Act may be

definitely ascertained.

VII. INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF AGREEMENTS

The Board was not called upon during the year to interpret any of the mediation agreements that had been entered into in settlement of disputes and witnessed by a mediator of the Board. The few differences regarding the meaning of mediation agreements were all settled in conference by the parties without intervention by the Board.

Responsibility for the interpretation of wage and rule agreements is assigned to the National Railroad Adjustment Board by the Railway Labor Act. The discharge of that responsibility is described in detail in the reports of the decisions of the four divisions of the Adjustment Board, which is contained in the appendix of this report.

Table XI is a tabulation of the cases handled by each of the divisions.

Table XI.—Cases docketed and disposed of by the National Railroad Adjustment Board, 1936-37

Cases	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	All divisions
Docketed. Heard. Decided without referee. Decided with referee. Withdrawn Deadlocked. Total cases disposed of.	287 403	105 74 97 ·5 18 5	197 150 72 120 29 88 192	8 7 0 0 2 0 2	1, 960- 1, 169 626 412 452: 322 1, 443-
Open cases on July 1, 1937 (heard) Open cases on July 1, 1937 (not heard)	318 2, 028	15 7	51 31	6 0	390 2,066
Total	2, 346	22	82	6	2, 456

The nature of the disputes adjudicated by the Adjustment Board may be gathered from the detailed tables in the reports of the divisions.

Seven men were appointed by the National Mediation Board during the fiscal year 1937 to serve as referees for the National Railroad Adjustment Board in cases that were deadlocked. Two other men who had previously served by Mediation Board appointment were selected by the Adjustment Board during the year to decide additional cases. All but one of those appointed this year by the Mediation Board also had served previously as Adjustment Board referees and were listed in last year's report. The new appointee was Mr. Arthur M. Millard, of Chicago, Ill.

¹ Second annual report, p. 34.

													Shop a	and powerhor	use employees				Marine	employees	Dinir	ig-car em	iployees	Miscellaneous em- ployees
Railroads	Engi- neers	Firemen and hostlers	Conduc- tors	Brakemen, flagmen, and bag- gagemen	Yard service em- ployees	Clerical, station, freight- house, and store em-	Teleg- raph- ers	Signalmen	Dispatch- ers	Maintenance- of-way em- ployees	Machin-	Boilermak-	Black-	Sheet-	Electrical	Carmen	Stationary engineers, fire- men, oilers,	Masters,	Marine		Chefs	Waiters and	1 1	All others who are
				gagomoa	_	ployees			and a received style of the design of the de		ists	ers	smiths	metal workers	workers	and coach cleaners	powérhousé, and shop laborers	and pilots	engi- neers	Others	and cooks	pantry- men	Stewards	not reported war- der other head- ings
Akron, Canton & Youngstown Ry. Co	BLE	BLF&E	ORC	BRT	SUNA	6	7 SA	8	9	10	IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA_	IBEW	BRCA	17 IBF0	18	19	20	21	22	23	(AC&Y).
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. Alton R. R. Co. Ann Arbor R. R. Co. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC	BRT BRT BRT	RRT	BRC BRC BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA ATDA ATDA SA	BMW BMW BMW SA	IAOM SA	SA	IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SA	IBEW.SA.	BRCA BRCA BRCA SA		MND	3412	ISU (2, 3, 13, 17) ISU (4)	LU	LU	LU	(AGS). SA (1) (Alton). (AnnArbor).
Atlanta & West Point R. R. Co. Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast R. R. Co. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. Saltimora & Ohio R. R. Co.	SA BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	SA ORC	SA BRT BRT	SABRTBRT.RYA	BRC	ORT.	SA	ATDA	SA BMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	SA SA IBBISB	IBBDF	SASMWIA	SAIBEW	SA, BRCA	IBFO	MMPL.	ME	ILA (10, 11), SA (7)]	SA	(A&WP). (AB&C). (ACL). LU (5, 6) (B&O).
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Ry. Co. Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R. Co.	. SA	BLF&E			BRT' BRT, SA BRT, SUNA, RYA BRT BRT, RYA BRT	BRC BRC SA BRC	ORT.	BRSA BRSA		BMW	SA	IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SA.	SA IBEW SA, IBEW IBEW	BRCA SA BRCA	IBFO. BMW IBFO,ISOE,BMW	SA			SA	SA		(B&Aroos), (BSL&W), LU (5) (B&LE), (B&Albany).
Boston & Maine R. R. Burlington-Rock Island R. R. Co Cambria & Indiana R. R. Canadian National lines in New England.	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	DRC	BRT BRT	BRT.		ORT.		ORT	BMW	TAOM		IBBDF IBBDF	SWMIA	IBEW IBEW	BRCA	BFO, LU			ILA (8)			SA	(Bos&M). (Burl-RI). (Cam&Ind). (C.N).
Canadian Pacific lines in Maine and Vermont Central of Georgia Ey Central R. Co. of New Jersey Central R. Co. of New Jersey	BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT BRT, RYNA BRT BRT BRT, RYA	BRC BRC	TONT-	BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA.	BMW	IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA	IBEW IBEW IBEW	BRCA	IBFO	MMP	ME	ILA (10)	S.A.	5A		SA (I, 9) (OP), (CofGa), (CRRofNJ), (CofVt),
Charleston & Western Carolina Ry. Co	BLE	BLF&E	DRC	ਪਾਸਤ	1	BRC	1	BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA	BMW	IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA	IBEW	BRCA	IBFO, BMW	i	ME	17) IST (9)	LU	LU		(C&WCRY). (C&O). (C&EI). (C&E).
#Chleago & Erie R. R. Co. Chieago & Illinois Midland Ry. Co. Chieago & North Western Ry. Co. Chieago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT	BRT, ORC, SA BRT, RYA	BRC	ORT ORT	BRSA BRSA	ATDA	BMWBMW.	IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB SA IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA	IBEW IBEW SA IBEW	BRCA	IBFO, ISOEIBFO	1			SA	LU	BRT	(C&IM). SA (5) (C&NW). (CB&Q).
Chicago Great Western R. R. Co. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co. Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co.	BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT BRT	BRT, BRT, ORC, SABRT, RYASUNABRT, ORCBRT SUNABRT, ORCBRT SUNA, SABRT	BRC BRC BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA	BMWBMW.BMW.	IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEW IBEW SA, SA SA, SA	BRCA BRCA BRCA	IBFO, SA.	1				LU LU	LU BRT	(CI&L), (CI&L), (CMStP&P), SA (5) (CRI&G), SA (5) (CRI&P),
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT, SUNA, SA	BRC	ORT.	BRSA	ATDA	BMWBMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SWWIA	IBEW	BRCA	IBFO							LU (5) (CStPM& O). (CNO&TP).
Clinchfield R. R. Co. Colorado & Southern Ry. Co. Columbus & Greenville Ry. Co. Copper River & Northwestern Ry. Co. Debugger & Hudeon Composition	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E SA BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT BRT SA	_ BRU	ORT.		ATDA	BMW SA.	IAOM SA	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF	SWMIA_ SMWIA_	SA	BRCA BRCA SA				ILA (11)				(C&S). (C&G). (CR&NW). (D&H).
Delaware & Hudson Corporation Delaware, Lackswanna & Western R. R. Co. Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. Co. Denver & Salt Lake Ry. Co.	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT BRT	BRT	. SA	ORT	BRSA	ATDA.	BMW, SA BMW BMW	IAOM IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEWIBEW	BRCA BRCA	IBFO IBFO IBFO	MMP	1	ILA (10)	SA	SA	SA	(D&H). (DL&W). (D&RGW). (D&SL). (D&M).
Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. Detroit & Toledo Shore Line R. R. Co. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co.	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	ORC	BRTBRTBRT	BRTBRTBRTBRTBRT	SABRC	ORT.		ATDA	SABMW	IAOM SAIAOM	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA	IBEWSA	BRCA BRCA SA. BRCA	IBFO				LU_	LŪ.		(D&TSL). (DT&I). (DM&N). (DSS&A).
Duluth, Solum Shade & Adama 25 Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Ry. Co. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co. Erie R. R. Co. Florida East Coast Ry. Co.	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT	BRT. BRT. BRT, ORC.		ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA BRSA		BMW BMW BMW BMW BMW BMW		IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEWIBEWIBEWIBEWIBEW	BRCA	IBFO	MMP -		TLA (10)				(DW&P). (EJ&E). (Erie). (FEC).
Fort Smith & Western Ry. Co Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. Co Georgia & Florida R. R. Georgia D. P. Joseph	LBUNC	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E, BLI	HORC	1 BRT	BRT, RYABRT.		ORT. ORT. ORT.			BMW BMW BMW SA					SA	BRUA								(FtS&W). (FtW&DC). (G&F). (GaRR).
Georgia, Southern & Florida R. R. Co Grand Trunk Western R. R. Co Green Northern Ry. Co Green Bay & Western R. R. Co	BLE	BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT BRT BRT	BRT, SA BRT BRT, ORC BRT.	BRC BRC BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA	ATDA	BMW BMW BMW BMW	IAOM IAOM SA IAOM	IBBISB SA IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF SA	SMWIA SMWIA SA	IBEW IBEW SA, SA	BRCA BRCA SA. BRCA	IBFO SA IBFO	MMP	ME	ISU (2, 3, 13, 17)	SA	SA	BRT	(GS&F). (GTW). SA (1, 5) (GN). (GB&W).
Gulf & Ship Island R. R. Co. #Gulf Coast Lines and subsidiaries Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co. Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Co.	BLE	BLE BLF&E, SA BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT, SA BRT, SA BRT BRT BRT, SA	BRC BRC BRC	ORT ORT ORT	BRSA BRSA BRSA	SA ATDA. SA ATDA.	BMW BMW SA BMW	IAOM IAOM SA IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF SA IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SA	IBEW	BRCA BRCA BRCA	IBFOSA	SA	SA		SA	SA	BRT	(G&SI). (GCLine). (GC&SF). (GM&N).
Illinois Central R. R. Co Illinois Terminal Co International Great Northern R. R. Co International Ry, Co, of Maine	BLE	- BLF&E	ORC BRT ORC	BRT BRT BRT	BRT, SA	BRC, SA BRC BRC	ORT. ORT.	BRSA	ATDA.	BMWBMWBMW	IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEW IBEW IBEW	BRCA BRCA BRCA	IBFO				SA	SA	L	(IC), (IT), (IGN), 84 (1 %) (TRCof
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. Co. Lake Superior & Ishpeming R. R. Co.	BLE BLE	1	ORC	BRT BRT	BRTBRT	BRC	ORT.			SA BMW	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA SA,BRCA_ SA	SA							M), SA (1, 5) (KCS). (KO&G). (LS&I).
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co Lehigh & New England R. R. Co Lehigh Valley R. R. Co	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT	_ BRT	BRC	. ORT	BRSA, SA BRSA	SA	BMW SA SA BMW	SASA	IBBISB SA IBBISB	IBBDF SA SA	SMWIA_ SA SA SMWIA_	IBEW SA IBEW	BRCA SA BRCA	SASA	MMP.	ME	ILA (10). SA (14). ILA (2, 7)	LU	LU	BRT	(L&HR). (L&NE). (LV). (L I).
Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Co		BLF&E BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT, RYA	BRC BRC, LU.	_ ORT_	BRSA	ATDA.	BMW BMW, LU	SA SA IAOM	SA IBBISB	SASA.	SASA	SA SA IBEW	SASA.	SASA						BRT	(L&A). (L&AT). (L&N). (MeC).
Midland Valley R. R. Co. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. Mississippi Central R. R. Co.	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT	BRT, RYA	BRC BRC	ORT. ORT.	BRSA	ATDA. ATDA.	BMWBMWBMWBMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEW IBEW IBEW	BRCA BRCA BRCA BRCA	IBFOIBFO			SA (15)	LU	LU		(MV). LU (5) (M&StL). (MStP&SSM). (MisCen).
Missouri & Arkansas Ry. Co	BLE	BLF&E	BRT ORC	BRT	BRT	BRC	ORT. ORT.	1	ATDA	BMW BMW BMW	IAOM	IBBISB	l	SMWIA_ SMWIA_ SMWIA_	IBEW,ORT	BRCA BRCA BRCA	IBFO	*			\$A	SA		(M&A). (MI). SA (1), LU (5) (MKT).
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Ry. of Texas	BLE	BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT, SA BRT	_ BRC	ORT.	BRSA	ATDA.	BMWBMW	IAOM IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA	IBEW,ORT	BRCA BRCA	IBFO, ISOE				SA	SA	BRT	SA (1), LU (5) (MKTTex.). LU (1) (MoP). (M&O).
Monongahela Ry. Co	SA	BLF&E	ORC ORC SA	BRT	BRT BRT SA	SA	ORT.	BRSA	ATDA	BMW	SA	IBBISB	SA	SA	IBEW	BRCA	SA							(Mononga). (Moutour). (NC&StL). (NEv Nor).
New Jersey & New York R. R. Co	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E SA BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT, SA BRT	_ BRT.SUNA.RYNA	BRC BRC BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA. ATDA. ATDA.	BMW BMW BMW BMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA_ SMWIA_ SMWIA_	IBEW IBEW	BRCA BRCA	IBFO :	SA	SA	ILA (10), SA (2)	SA LU	SA	BRT*	(NJ&NY), (NO&NE), (NOT&M), (NYC).
@ Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicage & St. Louis Ry. Co	BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT	BRT, SA BRT, SUNA, RYN BRT	BRC, SA.	ORT	BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA.	BMW, SA BMW BMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEW	BRCA BRCA	IBFO				ra	LU		(CCC&StL), (MICH, Ct.), (NYC&StL), (NYConn.),
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co	BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT	BRT. SA	BRO BRC	ORT.	SA BRSA	ATDA	BMW BMW BMW	IAOM_	IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA	IBEW	BRCA	IBFO	MMP	ME, SA.	ILA (10, 15)	LU	LU	LU	LU (5) (NYNH& H). (NYO&W). (NYS&W),
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co Norfolk Southern R. R. Co Northern Alaoama Ry. Co Northern Pacific Ry. Co	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT BRT BRT	BRT BRT BRT BRT, RYA	BRC BRC	ORT ORT	BRSA BRSA	ATDA.	BMW BMW BMW BMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEW, SA.	BRCA,SA BRCA BRCA	IBFO	MMP	ME		SA	SA	BRT	(N&W). (NS). (Nor Ala). SA (1, 5) (NP).
Northwestern Pacific R. R. Co_ Oklahoma City, Ada & Atoka Ry. Co_ Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry. Co_ Pennsylvania R. R	BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT	BRTBRT.	BRC BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA	SA	BMW BMW SA BMW	SA	SASA	IBBDF	SA	SASA	BRCA BRCA SA SA	SA SA	MMP	ME,SA	ILA (10), ISU (17)	LU	LU	BRT	(NWP). (OCA&A). (PH&SF). (Penna).
Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines Pere Marquette Ry. Co		BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT BRT BRT	BRT BRT, SUNA BRT, ORC, RYNA BRT	BRCBRC	ORT.	BRSA BRSA	ATDA.	BMW BMW BMW SA	IAOM_ IAOM_	IBBISB		SASMWIA	IBEW	BRCA_ AFRW_	BFO	MMP.	ME	ISU (2, 3, 13, 17)				(PRSSL). (P M). (P&LE). (P&S).
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co. Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R. Co. Reading Co. Richmond, Fredericksburg & Pctomac R. R. Co.	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E	ORC ORC ORC	BRT BRT	BRT BRT BRT, RYA	BRC SA BRC.	SA. ORT. ORT.	BRSA	ATDA.	BMW BMW	AFRW.	AFRW	AFRW	AFRW	AFRW	AFRW	AFRW.	MMP.	ME	SA (2, 17)	SA	SA		(P&WV). (PS&N). (Reading). (RF&P).
Rutland K. R. St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry, Co. St. Louis-San Francisco Ry, Co. St. Louis-San Francisco & Texas Ry, Co.	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E	ORC	BRT BRT	BRT. BRT. BRT.	BRC BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA BRSA	ATDA. ATDA. ATDA.	BMW BMW BMW	IAOM SASA	SA	SASASA	SA SA SA	SA, SA	SASASA	IBFO ISOE, SA ISOE, SA				SA	SA		(Rutland). (StLB&M). SA (1, 5) StLSF). (StLSForT).
St. Louis-Southwestern Ry. Co. St. Louis-Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas. ¢ San Diego & Arizona Eastern Ry. Co. San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf R. R. Co.	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E	ORC	BRT BRT BRT BRT BRT	BRT	BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA	ATDA.	BMW BMW BMW	IAOM.	IBBISB IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SA SMWIA SMWIA	IBEWIBEWIBEW	BRCA BRCA	IBFOIBFO		3.50		SA	SA SA		(StLSW), (StLSWof), (SD&AE), (SAU&G),
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co	BLE	BLF&E	ORC	BRT	BRT, SA	BRC	ORT.	BRSA	ATDA.	BMW	IAOM_	IBBISB IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA		BRCA		MMP_	ME ME ULO	ISU (4, 13)			BRT	(Seaboard), SA (1, 16) (Sou, Ry), SA (5) (SP),
Spokane International Ry. Co. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co. Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. Co. Tennessee Central Ry. Co.	BLE BLE	BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT	BRT, RYABRT	SA	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA	ATDA.	BMW AFRW, BMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA		BRCA	IBFO IBFO IBFO	MMP						SA (5) (SP&S). (SIRT). (TC).
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. Texas Mexican Ry. Co. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R.	BLE	BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT	BRT, RYA	BRC	ORT.	BRSA	SA	BMW BMW BMW *	IAOM	IBBISB.	-	SM WIA_		BRCA,LU	LU		SA		SA	I S A	I RRT	\$A (1) T&NO). LU (1) (T&P). (TM). (TP&W). SA (5)* (UP).
Union Pacific R. R. @ Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co. @ Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. @ Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	BLE BLE BLE	BLF&E BLF&E BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT	BRT, RYABRT, RYA	*OHU*	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA BRSA BRSA	SA								IBFO*							(DSL). (OSL). (OWRR&N).
@ St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co Utah R.y. Co Virginian R.y. Co Webnet P.n. Co	BLE SA	BLF&E SA BLF&E	ORC	BRT BRT	BRT. BRT. RYA	SA SA BRC	ORT. ORT.	BRSA	SA	SABMW	SA SA IAOM	SAIBBISB.	SASA.	SASMWIA.	SA SA IBEW	SA	IBFO		ME	ISU (2, 3)	1			(StJ—GI). (Utah). (Va). (Wabash).
Western Maryland Ry, Co. Western Ry, of Alabama. Whosling & Luke Frie Ry, Co.	BLE BLE	BLF&E BLE BLF&E	ORC ORC	BRT BRT BRT BRT	SUNA, RYA BRT BRT, RYNA	BRC	ORT. ORT. ORT.	BRSA		. BMW	IAOM IAOM IAOM	IBBISB	IBBDF	SMWIA_ SMWIA_	IBEW	BRCA BRCA	IBFOIBFO		ME	ISU (4)			BRT	(WM), SA(5) (WP), (W RyofA), (W&LE)
razoo & Mississippi vaney R. R. Co	BLE	BLF&E	1 01101111		BRT, SA	BRC	ORT.	BRSA	SA	BMW	IAOM.	<u>'</u>	•	-	·	'	IBFO	1 773		l				(WF&S). (Y&MV).
EXPRESS AND PULLMAN COMPANIES				MBOLS C ain porters.	F CRAFTS OR CL.	льяны №Т	LISTE	LU IN CAP	TIUNS	В	L.E	SYM: Brotherhood			GANIZATIO: L	INS		SMWIA IBEW BRCA	Intern	Metal Workers Inte ational Brotherhood whood Railway Cari	of Electr	ical Wor	non. kers.	

Carrier	Clerical and others	Machin- ists	Black- smiths	Teamsters	Conduc- tors
Railway Express Agency, Inc Southeastern Express Co The Pullman Co	BRC	IAOM	IBBDF	IBTCS&H.	oscc.

	BIMBULB OF CHAPIB OR CLASSES NO.
	Train porters.
(2)	Marine firemen.
	Sailors.
(4)	Ferry boatmen.
	Supervisors of mechanics.
(6)	Molders.
-(7)	Float watchmen, bridgemen, bridge operators.
(8)	Wharf freight handlers,
(9)	Sleeping car porters.
(10)	Lighter captains.
	Longshoremen.
(12)	Steamshovel and dredge men.
(13)	Marine cooks, stewards, and culinary workers.
(14)	Grain hoat employees and marine ship employees.
(15)	Dock workers.
(16)	Foundry employees.
(17)	Deck hands.

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		SYMBOLS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
	BLE	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
	BLF&E	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
	ORC	Order of Railway Conductors.
	BRT	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
	SUNA	Switchmen's Union of North America.
	RYA	Railroad Yardmasters of America.
	RYNA	Railroad Yardmasters of North America.
	BRC	Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express
		and Station Employees.
	ORT	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,
	BRSA	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.
	ATDA	American Train Dispatchers Association.
	BMW	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.
	IAOM	International Association of Machinists.
	IBBISB	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers
	1001010	of America.
	IBBDF	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers.
	10401	Antended the formation of the properties of the

SMWIA
IBEW
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
BRCA
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.
IBFO
International Brotherhood of Fleetrical Workers.
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.
International Brotherhood of Fleetrical Workers.
International Brotherhood of Fleetrical Workers.
International Brotherhood of Fleetrical Workers.
National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America.

ME
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.
ISU
International Seamen's Union.
ULO
United Licensed Officers' Association.
ISOE
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.
ILA
International Union of Railroad Workers.
IBTCS&H
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and
Helpers of America.
OSCC
Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.
SA
System Associations (associations and committees confined to a single railway system).
Lu
Local Union.

[#] Carrier included in table X for first time.

* System agreement.

@ Ceased to be an operating carrier when Interstate Commerce Commission authorized consolidation of several carriers into single operating carrier.

c Class II carrier at present. Included herein for comparative purposes.

VIII. ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES OF NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1. ORGANIZATION

The members of the National Mediation Board, three in number, are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of office (except in case of vacancy occurring) are for 3 years, one Board member being appointed each year. The Board annually designates one of its members to act as chairman.

Administration of the affairs of the Board, and subject to its direction, is in charge of the secretary. In addition to the secretaries to the members of the Board and the office staff of the secretary, there is a technical and statistical division with a chief, who also assists in the investigation of representation disputes and in the taking of secret ballots of employees. The regular staff of mediators consists of eight men, who together with the members of the Board mediate disputes and also investigate representation cases and conduct elections.

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The unexpended balance of \$4,355 in the operating account of the National Mediation Board is subject to outstanding bills incurred

prior to July 1, 1937, but not yet paid.

The unexpended balances of funds for both arbitration and emergency boards have been reappropriated from year to year. In the current fiscal year there was reappropriated and made available the 1936 balances of \$57,260 for arbitration boards, and \$45,149 for emergency boards.

The expenditures for arbitration and emergency boards cannot be definitely estimated in advance, as a year may go by without the need of any such board, and another year may require many boards. Also the expenses of the boards vary greatly depending on the nature of the emergencies and the kind of questions to be arbitrated. But it is necessary to have funds available for meeting these contingencies.

Table XII.—Financial statement, fiscal year 1936-37

Regular appropriations: Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board Printing and binding, National Mediation Board	\$136, 904 2, 500
Total operatingSalaries and expenses, arbitration boards Emergency boards, Railway Labor Act	60.560
Grand total	265, 096

Table XII.—Financial statement, fiscal year 1936-37—Continued

Expenditures: Salaries, National Mediation Board Expenses incident to travel Printing and binding Other operating expenses	22, 100 2, 500
Total operating expensesExpenses, arbitration boardsExpenses, emergency boards	3, 300
Grand total	158, 332
Unexpended balances: Operating expenses of National Mediation Board Expenses of arbitration boards Expenses of emergency boards	57, 260
Total returns to Treasury	106, 764

APPENDIX

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUST-MENT BOARD, CHICAGO, ILL., FISCAL YEAR 1937

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

MEMBERS

GEO. H. DUGAN, Chairman WM. BISHOP, Vice Chairman

Allison, R. H. Anderson J. A. Barney, Irvin Bremerman, D. H.¹ Brown, William S.¹ Carr, H. J. Carter, Paul M. Cook, C. C. Corrigan, Arthur. Cowley, F. F. Deal, C. W. Edrington, R. E. Faherty, T. K. Fowler, E. W. Hamner, E. J. Hancock, A. J. Hassett, M. W. Helt, D. W. Hemenway, Harry.

Hogan, S. J. Hudson, W. C.
Jones, A. H.
Knoff, R. A.
Lewis, Fred.
MacGowan, Chas. J.
McDonald, L. L. McGlogan, C. J.² Murdock, L. O. Neill, Chas. P Oram, G. H. Peck, C. E. Potts, W. J. Rolfe, M. F.² Sylvester, J. H. Torian, J. G. Walther, A. G. Walton, R. A. Wright, George.

STATEMENT

On June 21, 1934, by the passage of Public, No. 442, Seventy-third Congress, there was created the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

CLASSES OF DISPUTES TO BE HANDLED

The disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier or carriers growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules or working conditions, including cases pending and unadjusted on the date of approval of this act, shall be handled in the usual manner up to and including the chief operating officer of the carrier designated to handle such disputes; but, failing to reach an adjustment in this manner, the disputes may be referred by petition of the parties or by either party to the appropriate divisions of the Adjustment Board with a full statement of the facts and all supporting data bearing upon the disputes.

Accounting of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1937, pursuant to the authority conferred by "An act to amend the Railway Labor Act, approved May 20, 1926" [approved June 21, 1934]

Regular appropriation: Printing and binding 35, 000. 00 Deficiency appropriations: First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, salaries 25, 000, 00 ity to transfer \$8,000 of the amount made available only for services of referees to the appropriation for printing and binding)

¹ Deceased:

² Resigned.

Accounting of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1937, pursuant to the authority conferred by "An act to amend the Railway Labor Act, approved May 20, 1926" [approved June 21, 1934]—Continued

Expenditures:		
Salaries of employees	\$103, 059. 12	
Salaries of referees	30, 768. 75	
Supplies		
Telegraph service	157. 10	
Telephone service	1, 805, 70	
Postage	17. 78	
Travel and subsistence	2, 265, 20	
Transportation of things	61. 92	
Printing and binding	29, 783, 76	
Printing and binding (field)	9, 420, 90	•
Light	800. 44	
Rent	33, 500, 00	
Repairs and alterations	145. 82	
Special and miscellaneous	857. 04	
Equipment	11, 521, 92	
	<u>-</u>	
Total expenditures		\$225, 993. 04
Unexpended balance		24, 006. 96

Organization, National Railroad Adjustment Board, Government employees, salaries and duties

ADMINISTRATIVI

	ADM	INIST	RATIVE	•
Name	Name Title I		Amount paid	Duties
Howard, Leland More, Lala K House, Beatrice E Drabek, David J	ficer. Clerk-stenographer Telephone operator Messenger	2,000 1,440 1,080	\$3, 999. 84 1, 999. 92 1, 440. 00 1, 059. 00	Under direction of Board, administers its governmental affairs. Secretarial, stenographic and clerical. Operates switchboard and serves as in- formation clerk. Usual duties of messenger.
	,FIE	tst di	VISION	
McFarland, Thomas S	tary.	\$4, 200	\$4, 200. 00	Administration of affairs of Division and subject to its direction.
Young, Herbert W Frohning, Wm. C	secretary.	3, 200 2, 300	3, 199, 92 2, 299, 92	Assists executive secretary. Digests and briefs cases and awards, takes hearings, etc.
Bishop, Willetta. Carmody, Lenore M Carter, Alice M Cressey, C. B Fostof, Evelyn F Israel, Bertha	Clerk-stenographer	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	1, 999. 92 1, 999. 92 1, 999. 92 1, 999. 92 1, 999. 92	Secretarial, stenographic and clerical. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Israel, Bertha McFarland, Isabelle Mayberry Margaret E. Miller, Velma. O'Connor, John M. Schofield, Amelia. Smith, Margaret J. Smith, Rose H. Sachs, Saloman	do do do	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	1. 855. 48 111. 10 1, 999. 92 499. 98 1, 999. 92	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Schofield, Amelia Smith, Margaret J Smith, Rose H Sachs, Solomon Sachs, Solomon	do do do Messenger File clerk	2,000 2,000 2,000 1,440 1,440	1, 499. 94 1, 999. 92 1, 999. 92 840. 00 600. 00	Do. Do. Do. Usual duties of messenger. Maintaining files, etc.
REFEREES				
Douglass, Frank P., 60 days at \$75 per day.	} 		4, 500. 00	Sat with Division as member to make awards. upon failure of Division to
Garrison, Lloyd K., 31 days at \$75 per day.		[agree or secure majority vote. Do.
Shariman, Isaiah L., 3814 days at \$75 per day. Spencer, William H., 48 days at \$75 per day.			2, 868. 75 3, 600. 00	Do
	!	I	I	

Organization, National Railroad Adjustment Board, Government employees, salaries and duties—Continued

SECOND DIVISION

-	SECOND DIVISION									
Name	Title	Salary per an- num		Duties						
Mindling, John L	Executive secretary.	\$4, 200	\$4, 200. 00	Administration of affairs of Division						
Anderson, Ellie D	Clerk-stenographer.	2,000	1, 999. 92	and subject to its direction. Secretarial, stenographic and clerical.						
Anderson, Ellie D Bassett, Rose Burke, M. Grace Corrigan, Edna C Dixon, Thomas L Fitzgerald, John L Glenn, Allise N Groble, Agatha E Lindberg, Robert L McGianis, Helen C Purcell, Thomas F Spellman, Genevieve Williams, Dorothy M	do	2,000	1,999.92	Do.						
Corrigen Edna C	do	2,000 2,000	1,999.92 1,999.92	Do. Do.						
Dixon, Thomas L	do	2,000	1, 638. 82	Do.						
Fitzgerald, John L	do	2,000	361.09	Do						
Glenn, Allise N	do	2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 000	438.87	Do.						
Lindberg Robert I.	do	2,000	1, 999, 92 1, 999, 92	Do. Do.						
McGinnis. Helen C	do	2,000	1, 999. 92	Do.						
Purcell, Thomas F	do	2,000	1, 522. 16	Do.						
Spellman, Genevieve	do	2,000	1, 999. 92	Do.						
Williams, Dorothy M	do	2,000	1, 999. 92	Do.						
REFEREES										
Devaney, John, P., 13½ days at \$75 per day.	·	 	1, 012. 50	Sat with Division as member to make awards, upon failure of Division to agree or secure majority vote.						
 		,	<u>'</u>	·						
	TH	IRD D	IVISION							
Johnson, Howard A	Executive secretary.	\$4, 200	\$4, 200. 00	Administration of affairs of Division and subject to its direction.						
Coad, Mary E	Clerk-stenographer	2,000	1, 638. 82	Secretarial, stenographic and clerical.						
DeRossett, Roy A	do	2,000	1,999.92	Do.						
Klenzendorf Frances	do	2,000	361.10 1,999.92	Do. Do.						
Latourelle, Ruth M	do	2,000	1, 999. 92	Do.						
Lightner, Hazel I	do	2,000	1, 999, 92	Do.						
Miller, Velma	do	2,000	1,499.94	Do.						
Schofield Amelia	do	2,000	1, 999. 92 499. 98	Do. Do.						
Talbott, Alcaeus H	do	2,000	1, 999. 92	Do.						
Toczyl, Josephine T	do	2,000	1,999.92	Do.						
Tummon, A. Ivan	do	2,000	1, 999. 92	Do						
Gillespie Vincent	Massangar	2,000	1, 999. 92 90. 00	Do. Usual duties of messenger.						
Coad, Mary E DeRossett, Roy A Dixon, Thomas L Klenzendorf, Frances Latourelle, Ruth M Lightner, Hazel I Miller, Velma. Morse, Frances. Schofield, Amelia. Talbott, Alcaeus H Toczyl, Josephine T Tummon, A. Ivan Zienter, Russell J Gillespie, Vincent. Gillespie, Vincent	do	1, 200	1, 100, 00	Do.						
REFEREES			,							
Corwin, Robert G., 33 days at \$75 per day.			2, 475. 00	Sat with Division as Member to make awards, upon failure of Division to						
Devaney, John P., 321/2		.	2, 437. 50	agree or secure majority vote. Do.						
Devaney, John P., 32½ days at \$75 per day. Hotchkiss, Willard E.,			5, 025. 00	Do.						
67 days at \$75 per day. Millard, Arthur M., 41			3, 075. 00	D ₀ .						
days at \$75 per day. Samuell, Paul, 1 day at \$75 per day.			75. 00	Do.						
Sharfman, Isaiah L., 45 days at \$75 per day.			3, 375. 00	Do.						
	FOIT	RTH T	OIVISION	N. Acceptance of the Control of the						
	100.	1								
Parkhurst, Raymond B.	Executive secretary.	·	\$4, 200. 00	Administration of affairs of Division and subject to its direction.						
Dirie, Elizabeth AZimmerman, R. Hazel.	Clerk-stenographer.	2, 000 2, 000	1, 705. 48 1, 999. 92	Secretarial, stenographic and clerical. Do.						

JURISDICTION-FIRST DIVISION

The First Division has jurisdiction over disputes involving train- and yard-service employees of carriers; that is, engineers, firemen, hostlers, and outside hostler helpers, conductors, trainmen, and yard-service employees.

Cases handled to a conclusion by the First Division

	For fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1937, only	Total number of cases handled to June 30,
Docketed	1,650 938	4, 534 2, 336
Decided	744 403	2, 000 570
Deadlocked	229 287	646 646

Table I .- Number cases docketed by First Division classified as to carriers

Railroad:	Docketed
Alabama Great Southern	1
A 7 /	$\overset{1}{2}$
Alton	115
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (coast) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (proper)	
Atemson, Topeka & Santa Fe (proper)	70
Atlantic Coast Line	.4
Baltimore & Ohio	57
Baltimore & Ohio (Buffalo division)	68
Baltimore & Ohio (Toledo division)	1
Bessemer & Lake Erie	20
Boston & Maine	87
Camas Prairie	2
Central of Georgia	7
Central of New Jersey	1
Central of New Jersey Charleston & Western Carolina	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	21
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$\overline{12}$
Chicago & Northwestern	17
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	4
Chicago Great Western	$\overline{7}$
Chicago Great Western Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (West) Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (East)	14
Chiago Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (Vest)	12
Chicago, St. Paul Minnespolis & Omaha	14
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas & Pacific	1
Colombal, New Orleans & Texas & Facility	5
Colorado & Southern	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (Gulf)	23
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	17
Delaware & Hudson	87
Denver & Rio Grande Western	74
Denver & Salt Lake	1
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	20
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	39
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	16
Erie	66
ErieFort Worth & Denver City	2
Grand Trunk Western	4
Great Northern	1
Gulf Coast Lines	2
Illinois Central	· 4
Illinois Midland	6
International-Great Northern	14
Jacksonville Terminal	ĩ
Labigh & Now England	
Lehigh & New England Lehigh Valley	ž
Louisiana & Arkansas	2
Louisville & Machville	6 3 2 32
Louisville & Nashville	$\overset{32}{2}$
Michigan Control	1
Michigan CentralMidland Valley'	10
Midland vaney'	92
Missouri Pacific	94

Table I.—Number cases docketed by First Division classified as to carriers—Con.

ů .	
Railroad—Continued.	Docketed
itanioaa Constituca.	
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	4
Mobile & Ohio	2
Monongahela	1
Montour RailroadNashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 1	1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 1	22
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	3
New York Central (lines East)	$\frac{3}{4}$
New York Central (lines West)	7
New Tork Central (thes west)	5
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt	1
Norfolk & Western	23
Norfolk Southern	22
Norfolk Southern (electric division)	1
Northern Pacific	63
Northwestern Pacific	$\tilde{2}$
Oregon Electric	ĩ
Dacifa Floria	Ď
Pacific Electric	8
Pennsylvania System (West)	4
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac	7
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac	8
Rio Grande Southern	1
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf	2
San Diego & Arizona Eastern	$\bar{7}$
St. Louis-San Francisco	i
St. Louis Southwestern	$1\overline{2}$
St. Louis Southwestern	12
South Omaha Terminal	1,
Southern Pacific (Atlantic System)	96
Southern Pacific (Pacific System)	107
Southern-Railway	8
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	9
Staten Island Rapid Transit	ĭ
Tennessee Central	
Terminal Railroad Assn. of St. Louis	10
Terminal Rairoad Assn. of St. Louis	16
Texas & Pacific	53
Toledo, Peoria & Western	. 1
United Railways Co.	. 1
Union Pacific (Central district)	. 1
Union Pacific (Southwest district)	. 1
Wabash	22
Washington Terminal	1
Western Pacific	13
Wishits Valley	10
Wichita Valley	. 1
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	. 2
Total	1,650
¹ The annual report for last year showed 8 New York, Chicago & St. Louis cases docketed, th	nie chould
have read, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.	ng gnoura
Trees II Northwest was derived by First Division designed as to some	
Table II.—Number of cases docketed by First Division classified as to organize	ızaııons
Fusingers Piraman Conductors Trainman Switchman's Union	9
Engineers-Firemen-Conductors-Trainmen-Switchmen's Union	. 3
Engineers-Firemen-Conductors-Trainmen	. 58
Engineers-Firemen-Trainmen	. 25
Engineers-Firemen	. 135
Engineers-Conductors	
Engineers-Trainmen	
Engineers	
Firemen-Conductors-Trainmen	
Firemen-Trainmen	
Firemen	. 200
Conductors-Trainmen	. 326
Conductors	. 121
Trainmen Switchmen's Union of North America	. 587
Switchmen's Union of North America	_ 24
Total	1 650

JURISDICTION—SECOND DIVISION

The Second Division has jurisdiction over disputes involving machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, the helpers and apprentices of all the foregoing, coach cleaners, powerhouse employees, and railroad-shop laborers. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 5 by the national labor organizations of the employees.

employees.	
Nw	mber of
Docketed	105
Heard	
Decided	
Withdrawn	. 18
Deadlocked Decided by referee	. 5 . 5
Decided by referee	. 3
CARRIERS PARTY TO CASES DOCKETED	
Boston & Maine R. R.	
Central of Georgia Ry	. 1
Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey	. 1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry	. 3
Chicago River & Indiana R. R. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. CoChicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co.	13
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co.	. 2
Colorado & Southern Rv. Co	ī
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co	. 7
Denver & Salt Lake Ry. Co.	. 4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co	. 1
Florida East Coast Ry	. 1 . 3
Illinois Central System International-Great Northern R. R. Co	. 8
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	. 2 . 40
New York Central R. R. Co	. 40
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co	. 1
Northern Pacific Rv. Co	i
Northern Pacific Ry. Co. St. Louis-Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas.	. 1
Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry Co	. 1
Tennessee Central Ry. Co Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	. 2 . 2 . 5
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	. 2
Texas and Pacific Ry. Co	. 3
Union Facine R. R. Co	
Total	. 105
	===
ORGANIZATIONS PARTY TO CASES DOCKETED	
International Association of Machinists	. 32
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers	,
of AmericaInternational Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers	. 10
Sheet Metal Workers International Association.	5
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	47
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Roundhouse and Shop)
Laborers	. 3
Federated Trades	. 6
	105
Total	. 100

JURISDICTION-THIRD DIVISION

The Third Division has jurisdiction over disputes involving station, tower, and telegraph employees, train dispatchers, maintenance-of-way men, clerical employees, freight handlers, express, station, and store employees, signalmen, sleeping-car conductors, sleeping-car porters and maids, and dining-car employees. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 5 by the national labor organizations of employees (pars. (h) and (c), sec. 3, first, Railway Labor Act, 1934).

Report of cases handled by the Third Division	Number of cases
Docketed	197
Heard	150
Decided	192
Withdrawn	29
DeadlockedDecided by referee	190
Decided by referee	120
CARRIERS PARTY TO CASES DOCKETED	-
Alton	l
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	11
Atlanta Joint Terminals	
Bangor & Aroostook	
Boston & Maine	
Central of Georgia	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1
Chicago Great Western	4
Chicago & North Western	î
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	22
Chicago, South Shore & South Bend	4
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	2
Cincinnati Union Terminal	2
Cincinnati Union Terminal Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1
Colorado & Southern Denver & Rio Grande Western	3 8
Denver & Rio Grande Western	8
Erie	
Florida_East Coast	1
Grand Trunk Western	2
Great Northern	3
Gulf Coast	
Illinois Central	2
International-Great Northern	
Kansas City Terminal	
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Louisville & Nashville	2 2
Midland Valley	4
Minneapolis, St. Louis & Sault Ste. Marie	1
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	5
Missouri Pacific	4
Missouri Pacific in Texas and Louisiana	2
New York Central	3
New York CentralNew York, New Haven & Hartford	1
Norfolk Southern	6
Northern Pacific	10
Northwestern Pacific	
Pacific Electric	1
Pere Marquette Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	1
Pullman Company	13
Rooding	1
ReadingSt. Johns River Terminal	î î
St. Louis-San Francisco	4
St. Paul Union Depot	2
Southeastern Express	1
${f Southern}_{}$	13
Southern Pacific (Pacific lines)	16
Southern Pacific (Texas and Louisiana)	3
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	3
Union PacificUnion Pacific (Northwestern district)	4
Union Pacine (Northwestern district)	1
Western Pacific	1
	105

None.

	aber of
American Train Dispatchers Association	4
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes	27
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America	
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express	
and Station Employes	92
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters' Industrial Association	2
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	48
Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.	8
Protective Order of Dining Car Waiters	• 4
•	
Total	197

JURISDICTION—FOURTH DIVISION

The Fourth Division has jurisdiction over disputes involving employees of carriers directly or indirectly engaged in transportation of passengers or property by water, and all other employees of carriers over which jurisdiction is not given to the First, Second, and Third Divisions. This Division shall consist of six members, three of whom shall be selected by the carriers and three by the national labor organizations of the employees (par. (h) sec. 3, first, Railway Labor Act. 1934).

Awards made

Award	Dock- et	Description of claim	Railway	Organization— employees	Disposition
7	8	Changing agreement without notification or hearing on same.	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	National Organiza- tion, Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America (Local No. 15).	Withdrawn.
8	7	Does the existing agreement between the Marine Culin- ary Workers' Association and the Southern Pacific Co. apply to the lunch counters now operating on the ferryboats of the com- pany?	Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific lines).	Marine Culinary Workers' Associa- tion (represented by the Ferryhoat- men's Union of the Pacific).	Do.

Cases deadlocked and awards rendered with aid of referee

Deadlocked on the question of divisional jurisdiction

Docket	Parties involved			
	The American Railway Supervisors Association, Inc. (Yard-master Bishop). The American Railway Supervisors Association, Inc. (Yard-master Holland).	Chicago & Ry. Co. Do.	North	Western

Cases heard and not decided

Docket	Parties involved	
9 10 11 12 13	J. C. Davis. H. B. Baker. J. C. Terrell. John Kane. Frank L. Young. W. A. Hutson.	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. Do. Illinois Central R. R. Co. New York Central R. R. Co. Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co. Seaboard Air Line Ry.

Above dockets were cleared by awards made on July 12, 1937.