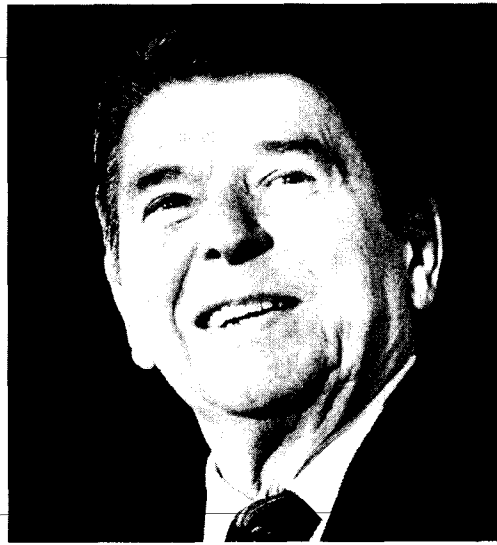
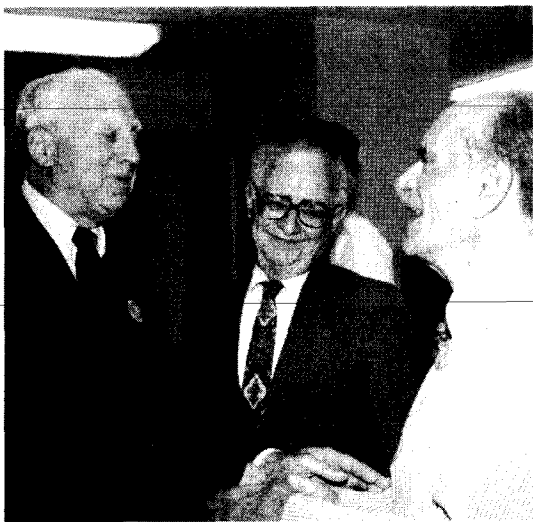


CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS



"A free labor movement is essential to the preservation and expansion of free enterprise. Since its passage in 1935, the National Labor Relations Act has been a bulwark of support for this vital American heritage. In conducting union representation elections and processing unfair labor practice charges, the NLRB has helped build a peaceful industrial relations system that is the model for the free world."

FROM THE LETTER OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN TO BOARD, 1985.



THE NLRB's 50th birthday was observed at an open house in July 1985 in Washington, D.C.

1. Former General Counsels Stuart Rothman and Arnold Ordman with Norman Somers, former ALJ. 2. Former members Wilford W. Johansen, Patricia Diaz Dennis, Robert P. Hunter; former Chairman Donald L. Dotson; Former General Counsel Rosemary M. Collyer; and former member Marshall B. Babson. 3. Former General Counsel Rosemary Collyer and former Chairman Guy Farmer. 4. John S. Irving, former General Counsel, and John E. Higgins, Jr., Solicitor.



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HEALTH CARE RULEMAKING

FOR THE first time in its history, on July 2, 1987, the Board announced its decision to engage in rulemaking on a major substantive issue by publishing in the Federal Register a "Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Collective-Bargaining Units in the Health Care Industry."

The Board's new rulemaking venture encompassed 14 days of hearings, in Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco. The Board heard from 144 witnesses and over 1800 commentators. After issuing a Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Board issued its First Rule on April 21, 1989. After lengthy litigation, the Supreme Court finally approved the Board's Rule by unanimous vote on April 23, 1991.

Since then, the long-disputed question of appropriate units in acute care hospitals has been largely put to rest. The Board has since proposed rulemaking on the *Beck* issue, and also on the much litigated question of the appropriateness of single facility units.

The New York Times
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991

**HIGH COURT EASES
RULE ON UNIONIZING
HOSPITAL WORKERS**
LABOR BOARD SUPPORTED

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991

**Supreme Court, in Victory for Unions,
Rules NLRB Can Set Bargaining Units**

By STEPHEN WERMIEL
AND ALBERT R. KARR
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court, in a ruling that will make it easier for unions to organize hospital workers, upheld the National Labor Relations Board's authority to define the bargaining units for an entire industry.

The AFL-CIO's Mr. Silberman said knows of no plans by organized labor press the NLRB for a similar approach other industries. "I don't know of other industry where there was the kind disarray that there was in the hospital industry," he said. It was that disarray that prompted NLRB to adopt the unusual approach

1. The NLRB's Rulemaking success before the Supreme Court in 1991 was front page news.

2. Representation Appeals Director Berton S. Subrin chaired the NLRB's hearings on the proposed health care rule. Heis shown above (at right) with Administrative Law Judge Bernard Ries at a hearing. A court reporter is in the background.



2

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS

THE NLRB ventured into the labor relations arena of professional sports in 1969, when it asserted jurisdiction over major league baseball. Since then the agency has played a prominent role in a number of cases involving sports that have gripped the nation's attention. Most recently, the NLRB was widely credited with bringing an end to the 1995 baseball strike by securing a 10(j) injunction requiring the owners to withdraw their unilaterally imposed changes to the negotiated system of setting wages in baseball.

In professional football, the NLRB secured a \$30 million back pay settlement in 1994, arising from the players' strike in 1987. The central charge by the National Football League Players Association was that the teams had unlawfully refused to allow the 1,300 returning striking players to participate in the games immediately following the end of the strike.

Other NLRB sports cases have involved soccer, basketball, and jai alai. In each case, the agency has attempted to level the playing field so that the collective bargaining process could proceed fairly.

Professional athletes, like other employees, are entitled to the Act's protection.



**N.L.R.B. to Seek Injunction
Against the Club Owners**

Continued From Page A1

the right result. Now I'm just hoping a judge sees it the same way."
Chuck O'Connor, the owners' chief labor lawyer, took the opposite view. He was disappointed that the board's move means the season might begin with regular players.

1. After a press conference on September 13, 1994, announcing the NLRB's \$30 million back pay settlement in the NFL case, the agency's settlement team posed with union representatives. From left, Region 5 Supervisory Attorney Eric Fine, Special Counsel Harvey Holzman, Regional Director Louis D'Amico, Staff Attorney Elizabeth Turcell, NFL Players Association President Gene Upshaw, Deputy Assistant General Counsel Howard Perlstein, NFLPA Staff Counsel Tim English, and General Counsel Fred Feinstein.

2. The NLRB was page 1 news with its pivotal role in the 1995 baseball strike. This clip is from *The New York Times* cover story of March 27, 1995.

3. On Monday, March 27, 1995, Region 2 Director Dan Silverman presented the Board's case in federal district court in New York. He is shown here walking up the courthouse steps to the oral argument.



CASEHANDLING NATIONWIDE

IN THE NLRB's biggest cases, the efforts of the regional offices are coordinated by the General Counsel with one of the offices playing the lead role. This was the situation in the agency's nationwide unfair labor practice case against Greyhound Bus Lines.

The case began in 1990 when the union and company were unable to agree on contract terms. The union struck and among other charges alleged the company had implemented its final bargaining proposals before reaching a valid impasse. It also alleged that the company had unlawfully terminated approximately 300 employees throughout the U.S. because of their activities on behalf of the union. The company alleged that the union had engaged in picket line misconduct. Those charges were consolidated and settled on a nationwide basis by Region 28 in Phoenix, Arizona.

The General Counsel launched a nationwide investigation by 30 of the 33 regional offices, which subsequently led to the issuance of a complaint. The regions investigated and processed over 175 unfair labor practice cases filed by both sides nationwide. The complaint allegations were heard by Judge Robert A. Giannasi. Region 30 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, led the three-year litigation effort. A number of Washington NLRB divisions also were involved.

The parties eventually reached agreement on new contract terms in 1993, and agreed to settle many of the charges. An important issue not resolved with different employers, however, was whether Greyhound's implementation of a new seniority system was unlawful. That matter is pending decision by the Board at presstime.



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1. Greyhound picketers at Port Authority in New York during the strike by the Amalgamated Council of Greyhound Local Unions.

2. The signing ceremony of the Greyhound settlement, April 20, 1993. Pictured are (from left) seated: Greyhound President Frank Schneider, NLRB General Counsel Jerry M. Hunter, Amalgamated Transit Union President James La Sala; standing: Federal Mediation and Consolation Service Director Bernard DeLury and Secretary of Labor Robert Reich.

ELECTION STATISTICS

THE WORK of the NLRB over six decades of course cannot be reduced to numbers. The base-line indicators on this page, however, show the magnitude of the agency's efforts in enforcing the statute. Behind the numbers are the NLRB employees who made it happen and the people they helped.

CASES, ELECTION, BACK PAY GRAND TOTALS, 1936-1994	
ELECTIONS	382,270
ELIGIBLE VOTERS	37,715,381
VALID VOTES CAST	32,761,513
CASE INTAKE	
<i>Unfair Labor Practice Cases</i>	1,123,966
<i>Representation Cases</i>	551,284
TOTAL	1,675,250
BACK PAY COLLECTED	\$829,788,307