

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD
Second Division

PARTIES TO DISPUTE:

**SYSTEM FEDERATION NO. 10, RAILWAY EMPLOYEES'
DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L. (CARMEN)
DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**

DISPUTE: CLAIM OF EMPLOYEES.—That seniority of J. A. Hudgins be changed from 8-30-29 to 11-28-22, the original date of his employment as a carman.

EMPLOYEES' STATEMENT OF FACTS.—J. A. Hudgins was employed 11-28-22 as a carman at 63¢, the minimum first class rate. He got a 1¢ raise the same as all first class men; then on April 1, 1929, he was reclassified and given a 3¢ raise when he was found working on rip track and classed as second class man and still compelled to take a helper and complete any car assigned to repair. He claims the company had no right to reclassify him and he should be given his seniority date from the day he commenced work 11-29-22.

POSITION OF EMPLOYEES.—J. A. Hudgins, having established his seniority as a carman 11-28-22, should retain that seniority as he did all classes of repairs. There was no rule in the agreement existing at that time that provided for loss of seniority when working on a lower class.

During the period in question there was an overlapping of rates among first and second class mechanics, as shown by the following classification, Rule 51, Freight Carmen's Work, Special Rules—Classification and Rates:

"First Class: Building, rebuilding, and heavy repairs of freight, work, and caboose cars, either all steel, or steel underframe and steel superstructure frame, or all wooden equipment, doing the necessary laying out, with or without drawings, including air piping, cleaning, oiling, stencilling and testing air brakes (including passenger cars); all car inspecting, both passenger and freight, and all work that may be connected therewith. (Men to do inspecting must be able to speak and write the English language and have a fair knowledge of A. R. A. Rules and Safety Appliance Laws.) Operating wood-working machines, located in repair tracks; shop carpenter doing all miscellaneous carpenter work, and any other work of same or lower rates which employe is capable of doing.

"Rate: 63 to 75 cents per hour, according to character of work produced by workmen, both with respect to quality and quantity of output.

"Second Class: Running repairs, both heavy and light, freight, work and caboose cars; making grain doors, standard or L. C. L. bracing; removing and applying journal bearings and wedges; applying journal box lids; brake beams, hangers and brake shoes, and all similar work; oiling and packing journal boxes, and, in addition to work outlined, all car work not included in a higher rate, and any work of same or lower rates which employe is capable of doing.

"Rate: 54 to 65 cents per hour, according to character of work produced by workmen, both with respect to quality and quantity of output.

"NOTE: Freight carmen, steel and wood car workers, to be on separate seniority list."

As shown by the above classification of work and rates, it was difficult for management and men to determine what class an employe belonged in for the reason that they were performing similar work. This fact is further substantiated by Exhibit B, which is a copy of a letter from the general mechanical superintendent.

On April 1, 1929, an increase of 4¢ was given first class men and 3¢ to second class men. All employes found working on repair track at that time, except air brake men, were reclassified as second class men and given the maximum second class rate of 67¢, and the air brake men and inspectors were given 4¢, or 68¢, minimum first class rate.

The attention of the Board is directed to Exhibit A, particularly the joint letter of January 5, 1935, in which it is agreed that the seniority date of Mr. Hudgins, viz, August 20, 1929, is O.K., or correct.

The carrier contends the history of this case indicates that Mr. Hudgins was not made a first class carman until August 20, 1929, and further contends that the joint letter of January 5, 1935, constitutes an agreement disposing of this case, and which your Board has no authority to set aside.

FINDINGS.—The Second Division of the Adjustment Board, upon the whole record and all the evidence, finds that:

The carrier or carriers and the employe or employes involved in this dispute are respectively carrier and employe within the meaning of the Railway Labor Act, as approved June 21, 1934.

This Division of the Adjustment Board has jurisdiction over the dispute involved herein.

The parties to said dispute waived right of appearance at hearing thereon.

The Railway Labor Act (as approved June 21, 1934), among its many provisions, prescribes:

“GENERAL PURPOSES

“SEC. 2 * * * (4) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; (5) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.”

Also:

“GENERAL DUTIES

“SECOND. All disputes between a carrier or carriers and its or their employes shall be considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition, in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carrier or carriers and by the employes thereof interested in the dispute.”

This dispute was handled in accordance with the above provisions of the amended Railway Labor Act and properly settled between the duly authorized representatives of the employes and the carrier.

AWARD

Claim denied.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD
By Order of Second Division

Attest: J. L. MINDLING
Secretary

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 15th day of December, 1936.