A look at Article 1 of our *Constitution*

ike the U.S. Constitution, the

National Association of Letter

Carriers has its own constitu-

tion. It dictates the general content

of the local branch and state association bylaws and essentially con-

tains the rules and regulations to

run the national union, its branches

I again want to highlight main portions of the NALC Constitution, a

document which in many ways con-

tains the history of our organizing.

And while it's changed with the

times and demands of our member-

ship, it provides the same security

and assurance to our members as

originally determined by our found-

Over the next couple of months,

and its state associations.



Judy Willoughby

ers in 1889.

Below is the table of contents for the *Constitution*:

Constitution of the National Association of Letter Carriers.....page 3 Constitution for the Government of Subordinate and Federal Branches.....page 66

Constitution for the Government of State Associations....page 87 Form of Ceremonial for Initiation of Candidates into Branches of the National Association of Letter Carriers.....page 102 Form of Installation Ceremony for use of Branches, State Associations, and the National Association....page 105

Constitution and General Laws of the United States Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association....page 110

Constitution of the National Association of Letter Carriers Health Benefit Plan....page 131

Charter of Incorporation of the United States Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association [as amended].....page 142

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The Constitution is broken down into three levels of coverage: the first covers the national union; the second, the local branches; and the third, state associations.

Article 1: Name, Powers and Objectives

This month we will look at Article 1, which governs the national union. We'll take a look at the article's five sections and highlight provisions that affect our members.

Section 1 establishes our name as the National Association of Letter Carriers of the United States of America; it further authorizes the use of the acronym "NALC" to identify our organization.

Section 2 establishes the Constitution and its application for state organizations and local branches. It establishes constitutional authority over the Mutual Benefit Association (MBA) and the Health Benefit Plan (HBP).

Section 3 states, "The Union shall have jurisdiction to make its own Constitution, Rules of Discipline and General Laws of the United States Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association and Health Benefits Plan."

Section 4 states, "The National Convention shall be the supreme body to which final appeal shall be made on all matters emanating from Members, Branches and State Associations. There shall be no geographical limitations on the jurisdiction of the Union."

Note that the delegates at each national convention are the "supreme body." The membership elects delegates to the convention, giving that person the right and the responsibility to attend and vote on issues that affect members of NALC. The *Constitution* is amended through the body of convention delegates. During our most recent convention in Detroit, delegates voted on four amendments, of which three were approved.

Section 5 establishes the objective of our organization to "unite fraternally all letter carriers and other employees of the Postal Career Service for their mutual benefit...." It empowers the union to run the building in Washington, DC; to establish the Life Insurance Department and Health Benefit Department, and to sponsor a nonprofit retirement housing facility in East Lake Wales, FL, to be owned and operated by NALC. This is Nalcrest, which stands for NALC Retirement-Education-Security-Training. It further gives the national union the right to collect voluntary contributions from the membership "for the purpose of assisting candidates without regard to party affiliation for election to federal office who favor legislation in the interest of labor, said funds to be separate and apart from all other moneys and funds of the Union." This fund is known today as the Letter Carrier Political Fund (LCPF).

October labor facts

On Oct. 24, 1940, the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect, limiting the workweek to 40 hours.

On Oct. 6, 1993, President Bill Clinton signed a reform of the Hatch Act called the Federal Employees Political Activities Act. It granted postal and federal workers the right to participate in partisan politics for the first time in more than 50 years.