

tion or controversy has arisen as to whether or not a requirement in the present regulations were really in the best interest or not, to give as a matter of right an individual an opportunity to go into a hearing room and discuss and present his side of the case. Do you—to what extent would that afford and how often do you feel it might occur? How often do you have requests for such hearings at the present time.

Mrs. NEWMAN. From time to time we get requests for hearings and when we think there is justification for a hearing we arrange for it and we have the appropriate interested parties present. We recently held a hearing with respect to a regulation that the industry people wanted to consult us about and we called in representatives both from the industry and the workers concerned as well as the public. And with respect to regulations there always is this kind of a set up. The industry people are called in, the workers are also called in, and the public is called in before new regulations are promulgated or recommended to the Commissioners.

Mr. SISK. That would be held in the changing of regulations or the adoption of new regulations?

Mrs. NEWMAN. And if this member of the industry feels that the regulation needs to be changed he can ask that the regulations be amended in which case we would set up the same kind of a hearing at which the three parties; that is, the employer, the employee, and the public, would come in and consider the proposed amendment.

Mr. SISK. That leads me really to the last question. Then at the time that a regulation was promulgated, as I assume it was, requiring guards on the belts of belt driven machines whether it be Linotype machines or others, I would like to know was such a hearing held?

Mrs. NEWMAN. Well, I would guess it was, but I was not a member of the board at that time.

Mr. SISK. Well, all right, Mr. Greene.

Mr. GREENE. In our archives in 1945 since the hearing was held that deals with the specific code that is enforced in fixed establishments and that code was promulgated in 1945 and a public hearing was held and all representatives of most of the labor organizations and most of the management organizations, including the printing industry, were present at that public hearing and had a chance to make statements. That same code applies to the American Standards Association code, safety codes, which are the codes that the Labor Department is the main sponsor of and advises municipalities to adopt as good bases for safety codes, that organization now is now the United States of America Standards Institute. It took over all their former codes, but still is in being, they have just changed the name under a new congressional charter.

Now, this was in our codes at that time. They have every right at that time at public hearings. If any labor organization or person felt that there was some regulation that need amending at the time they could request to the Board that they feel certain regulations should be amended and at that time the Board could proceed to make investigations and then recommend a public hearing for amending if they were so voted to do and allow everyone, public and the workers and management to get in on a public hearing.

Mr. Gude asked about the composition of the Board. The Board has had or has been composed ever since its formation of a labor member,