

THE OFFICE WORKER

Official Organ of the Office Employees International Union of the A. F. of L.

No. 73

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1951

17

WAGE EQUITY URGED BY OEIU

\$25 INCREASE WON AT GALE PRODUCTS

Galesburg, Ill.—Neither snow nor ice nor zero temperatures prevented the members of OEIU Local 221 employed by Gale Products of this city from successfully prosecuting their strike against this firm last month.

Improvements made in the agreement, reached after two weeks of picketing, included a \$25 per month across the board increase to all employees, a union shop dependent on the outcome of an NLRB election, arbitration rights in the filling of vacancies, improved vacation and sick leave clauses with the latter extended to permit absences with pay for personal emergencies and death or serious illness in the immediate family, elimination of super seniority for employees advanced to supervisory positions but who return to the bargaining unit, a contract expiration date approximately the same as that of the plant workers, etc.

The local union committee negotiating these improvements consisted of Robert S. Burgoyne, president; Louise O'Donnell, secretary-treasurer; and members Dan Finn, Lloyd Foster and Ralph Martin. The local was very ably assisted by AFL Regional Director L. J. Wadsworth and the local's attorney, Marjorie L. Schneider.

Cost of Living Pinches Harder

Washington.—Having a hard time making ends meet?

No wonder. The cost of living is now at an all-time high—and it's still on the way up.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported November 29 living costs October 15 rose six-tenths of 1 per cent above September 15. That is two-tenths of 1 per cent above the previous record high of August and September, 1948.

The BLS bases its figures on the Consumers' Price Index. The Index measures the cost of an average family's goods and services. The BLS said all principal commodities cost more in October.

A day after the BLS made its report, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics disclosed prices of farm products jumped 3 per cent between October 15—the date of the BLS report—and November 15.

First Written Agreement With TVA Obtained By OEIU



Knoxville, Tenn.—Shown signing the first written agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and unions representing its office and professional employees is Harry L. Case, TVA Director of Personnel (seated in center), and to his right, A. R. Carson, OEIU Vice President and President of the Tennessee Valley Council of Office, Technical and Service Employees Unions which represents the four AFL unions on the project. Others in the picture are TVA representatives and officials of the four AFL unions and two independent associations involved.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The first written agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Office Employees International Union and five other organizations representing the 5,000 TVA salaried policy employees has been completed. This is believed to be the first agreement ever signed between an agency of this type and organizations representing its office and salaried personnel.

The six organizations acting jointly as the TVA Salary Policy Employees Panel include in addition to the Office Employees International Union the Public Safety Service Employees Unions, the Building Service Employees International Union, the International Chemical Workers Union, all A. F. of L., and two independent associations of professional employees. The four A. F. of L. unions work together through the TVA Council of Office, Technical and Service Employees Unions. Over 2,000 TVA office employees are covered by the recent agreement and represented by OEIU.

The signed agreement covers collective bargaining relationships; selection for appointment, promotion, and retention; work schedules, classification plan and pay rates; handling of grievances, and other policies generally affecting these employees.

The OEIU has played a dominant part in the development of relationships with the TVA to the point where the unions representing its white collar employees could obtain

full recognition as reflected in the recently signed articles of agreement. The initial organization work and cooperative effort was begun by the American Federation of Labor before the OEIU was chartered. When the OEIU was chartered in 1945 its International officers quickly recognized the significance of the pioneering work

(Continued on page 2)

BOARD NAMES KRUG AS VICE PRESIDENT

Washington—The Office Employees International Union Executive Board, at its December meeting, by unanimous action elected Max J. Krug, Business Representative of OEIU Local 174 at Hollywood, as a Vice President of the OEIU for Region IV, to fill the vacancy resulting from the death of Lauren P. Amell.

Brother Krug has served continuously as business representative of Local 174 since that local was chartered in 1946, and had worked closely with Brother Amell, who was president of that local union during the same period.

In accepting the office of International vice president, Brother Krug stated: "I am happy to accept and can only hope that I can bring to this office some of the wisdom and experience and serve with the distinction that Lauren did."

U. S. CAUTIONED ON SALARY CONTROLS

Washington—Taking the lead to protect the interests of office employees, the Office Employees International Union has called upon the U. S. National Wage Stabilization Board to give the nation's white collar workers a better deal under the new U. S. Wage Stabilization Program than they received during World War II.

In a letter to Chairman Cyrus S. Ching, of the National Wage Stabilization Board, OEIU President Paul R. Hutchings, speaking on behalf of the entire International Union Executive Board, urged that the U. S. Wage Stabilization Board give adequate consideration to the millions of the nation's office employees in drafting its wage stabilization rules so that such rules can have equitable application to office workers.

Needlessly Harsh

"Based on our experience with the wage stabilization rules applied in World War II," President Hutchings said, "it is our strong conviction that they were extraordinarily restrictive and unnecessarily harsh when applied to office workers. We believe this resulted primarily from the fact that office workers were, for the most part, unorganized and therefore their interests and problems were not fully presented to the War Labor Board. In addition, the tendency to apply wage stabilization rules designed primarily for production workers to the requests of office workers frequently resulted in serious inequities."

Nerve Center

Chairman Ching's attention was directed to the fact that the office is the nerve center of today's industrial operations. "The men and women of diversified skills who perform the essential jobs of integrated record keeping, computation, payroll, reports, control and communication are vital to the production effort of the industry they serve," Hutchings pointed out. "We believe that any wage stabilization program must recognize the essentiality of such office operations and not establish stabilization rules which would in effect make it necessary for skilled workers to leave industrial offices for production jobs."

"It is regrettable, but true, that while most American workers held their own, or even improved their position somewhat during World War II the wartime and post-war

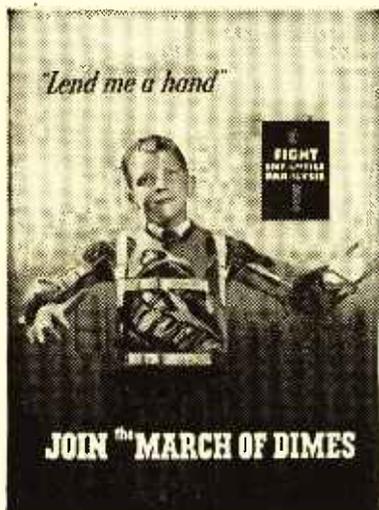
(Continued on page 3)



Editorial COMMENTS

Through the years of war, crisis and uncertain peace, the A. F. of L. unions have been called upon to support many heroic causes, many humanitarian appeals. They have borne their share of the burden—and more.

In January, the membership of the AFL once again is asked to support the March of Dimes—the nation's main armor in the war against polio. That our wholehearted support will freely be given is assured. What we must bear in mind today is the fact that the needs created by three years of record-breaking polio epidemics have forced unprecedented financial demands upon the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. As President Green has pointed out, the March of Dimes must raise \$50,000,000 in 1951 to meet the staggering costs of patient-care and to continue its scientific warfare against the disease itself—a campaign being waged by the most competent scientists in the most modern laboratories of the nation.



In the last three years, polio has stricken more than 100,000 children and adults in the United States. Four out of five of these Americans needed and received help from the March of Dimes. This is why the National Foundation's caseload is now the heaviest in history and why its financial need is the greatest. Adding enormously to this urgency is the order in which the last epidemics have struck. The heavy toll of 1950—second highest in history—followed immediately upon the record polio disaster of 1949, while the outbreak of 1948 stands in third place. The National Foundation had no time to "rearm" between nationwide epidemics.

In pledging support to the 1951 March of Dimes, President Green has informed the National Foundation that "our members and their families stricken with polio are the chief beneficiaries of your program."

Once more, the American Federation of Labor supports the March of Dimes.

Resolved:

THAT I will attend my local union meetings.

THAT I will take an active part in union affairs.

THAT I will sign up all the new members I can.

THAT I will support to the full all efforts of organized labor to improve living standards and to bring peace to the world.

THAT I will be a full-time citizen and be active in the affairs of my community and keep myself informed about my country and the world.

These things I resolve to do in 1951 because I am a trade unionist and firmly believe in the world-wide program of the Free Trade Unions to bring FREEDOM, PEACE and PROSPERITY to all mankind.

—From *Public Employee*, monthly publication of A. F. of S. C. & M. E.



First Written Agreement With TVA

(Continued from page 1)

being done within the TVA and gave it their wholehearted support and assistance.

OEU Vice President A. R. Carson, who is also president of the Tennessee Valley Council of Office, Technical and Service Employees Unions, stated: "The signing of the Articles of Agreement marks the culmination of ten years of hard and tedious work on the part of OEU members and others during which they have grown and developed to such a degree of stamanship in Labor-Management re-

lationships that the TVA with apparent pride can safely enter into such a formal relationship. The signing also marks the commencement of what we confidently believe will be a long and mutually satisfactory arrangement by which the TVA and its salaried employees will demonstrate that the principles of democracy can be applied to the relationships between an employer and its 'white collar' employees with benefits accruing to both parties as a result of it."

George F. Gant, TVA General

In Memory of Lauren P. Amell

Washington—Recognizing fully its great loss, the International Union Executive Board at its December meeting prepared and passed unanimously the following memorial statement in respect to the memory of our late brother, Lauren Pierce Amell:

"Delegates to the second annual Convention of the OEU assembled at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, in March of 1947, elected to our International Executive Board as a Vice President from the Fourth Region, Brother Lauren P. Amell.

"Brother Amell quickly established for himself a place in the hearts and minds of his associates as one possessed of a ready wit, a willingness to serve and a good-natured tolerance of views opposed to his own.

"Now Brother Amell has been suddenly taken from us and we mourn his loss. But as we bowed our heads in silent meditation as a tribute to our departed Brother, there came to us the thought, as though it were a message bridging the infinities of time and space, that Brother Amell would not wish us to mourn for him. With that thought we were comforted.

"We realize that his contribution to the development and progress of the union did not cease with his death, that it will continue to be felt through the influence of his personality and character upon his associates.

"May his soul rest in peace."

Curbs Jobless Pay Claims by Wives

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian Minister of Labor, Honorable Milton F. Gregg, has announced that regulations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission designed to prevent a drain on the unemployment insurance fund through claims from women who, on marriage, are really withdrawing from the employment field, have been approved.

The regulations were approved on recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee, a committee representative of workers and employers.

The Minister made it clear that the new regulations do not put married women outside the field of unemployment insurance, nor make any departure from the principles of the Act.

The regulations do not apply to a married woman—

(1) Who has lost her employment because of a lay-off due to shortage of work;

(2) Who has lost her employment within two weeks prior to her marriage or at any time following her marriage solely by reason of her employer's rule against retaining married women in his employ;

(3) Whose husband has died, or has become permanently and wholly incapacitated, or has deserted her, or has been permanently separated from her.

If any of these conditions applies, she will be treated for unemployment insurance benefit purposes as a single woman.

A married woman who is not so exempted from the regulations is disqualified from receiving benefits during the two years following her marriage unless she requalifies by showing proof of further attachment to the employment market.

Manager, commented: "It is gratifying that the relationships between TVA management and TVA 'white collar' employees have become so mature in terms of mutual confidence and acceptance of responsibility that they can be reflected in signed articles of agreement."

THE OFFICE WORKER

Official organ of the
OFFICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION



PAUL R. HUTCHINGS, *President*
J. HOWARD HICKS, *Sec.-Treas.*
625 Bond Building
Washington 5, D. C.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
Entered in the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.



Reproduction by the Labor Press of any or all the material herein contained is not only permitted, but wholly desirable in the interest of workers' education.

Subscription Price \$1 a Year



Trucking—Western Truck Lines, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., 7½ cents per hour.

Bus Lines—Florida Greyhound Lines, Inc., Local 73, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 cents per hour in January, 3 cents in October, 1951, and 3 cents in October, 1952, plus cost of living escalator clause.

Electric and Gas Appliances—The Columbian Electrical Co., Local 40, Kansas City, Mo., \$6.40 per week average.

Malt Products—Miller Brewing Co., Local 9, Milwaukee, Wis., 10 per cent.

Outboard Motors—Gale Products (Div. of Outboard Marine & Mfg. Co.), Local 221, Galesburg, Ill., \$25 per month.

Brass and Copper—Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc., Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio, \$4 per week.

Oil Refining—The Texas Co., Local 66, Port Arthur, Texas, \$21 per month.

Periodicals—J. O. Stoll Co., Local 28, Chicago, Ill., \$3 per week, retroactive to October and \$1 per week in March.

Laundry Equipment—Apex Electrical Mfg. Co., Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio, \$17.30 per month.

Hotels—Winthrop Hotel and Tacoma Hotel, Local 23, Tacoma, Wash., 6¼ cents per hour.

Paints—Roberts Paint Co., Local 153, New York, \$3.75 per week.

Valves and Fittings—Jenkins Bros., Local 123, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 per cent (interim increase).

Heating Apparatus—Newark Stove Co., Local 173, Newark, Ohio, 18 cents per hour average.

Telephone Equipment—Automatic Electric Co., Local 28, Chicago, Ill., \$29 to \$35 per month.

Aluminum Refining—Aluminum Company of America & St. Lawrence River Power Co., Local 180, Massena, New York, 10 per cent.

Phosphate Mining—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Local 237, Mulberry, Fla., 8 cents per hour.

Filtration Equipment—Oliver United Filters, Inc., Local 202, Hazleton, Pa., 12 to 16 cents per hour.

Cheese Manufacture—Tuttle Cheese Co., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$22.50 per month.

Paper Mills—Gaylord Container Corp. (mill div. and container and bag div.), Local 89, Bogalusa, La., 4 per cent with minimum of \$8.50 per month.

Metal Refining—Tin Processing Corp., Local 27, Galveston, Texas, 12 cents per hour.

Steel Products—St. Louis Steel Products Co., Local 13, St. Louis, Mo., \$4 per week.

Utilities—Washington Gas Light Co., Local 2, Washington, D. C., 10 cents per hour last month plus 5 cents per hour April 1, 1951.

Public Service Electric and Gas Co., Local 91, New Brunswick, N. J.; Local 96, Camden, N. J.; Local 104, Irvington, N. J., and Local 258, Trenton, N. J., 4 per cent retroactive to May, 1950, 2 per

Seek Price Control In Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's four major bodies of organized labor have launched a joint campaign for the imposition of price controls and the retention of rent controls.

"The most pressing problem facing all Canadians today is the continuous increase in prices," they pointed out in a joint statement announcing the campaign. "Coupled with this is the danger of early removal of all remaining rent controls."

"This campaign will enlist the participation of our more than one million members and their families and we are confident that it will

also enjoy the support of the Canadian public as a whole in our efforts to protect their living standards."

Further, they emphasized that "statements to the effect that wage increases are the cause of higher prices are misleading."

Since the removal of controls, which the unions opposed, prices have been free to rise at the will of the employer. Wages, on the other hand, can only be adjusted by negotiation, conciliation or even arbitration.

U. S. Cautioned on Salary Controls

(Continued from page 1)

inflation left office workers at a serious disadvantage. Because we are sure that, in developing the new wage stabilization rules, your Board will want to be fair to all groups of workers, we wish to set forth certain matters of importance to office employees which, we believe, warrant the careful consideration of your Board."

The Wage Stabilization Board was cautioned against drafting any rule which would only permit increases on a percentage basis (similar to the Little Steel formula of the War Labor Board in World War II). The Board was reminded of the fact that office wage rates have been depressed for many years and that the wage stabilization program widened the discrepancy between office wages and other worker's rates by emphasizing percentage increases. The Wage Stabilization Board is called upon to avoid any formula for wage adjustments which contain similar "built in" inequities.

Treated As Mass

The OEIU pointed out that under the previous wage stabilization program United States office workers were treated as an undifferentiated mass. The OEIU statement went on to explain: "When inter-establishment inequities were determined under the World War II program, wage rates for production workers were generally compared with wage rates of workers in similar job classifications in the same industry. Thus, riveters in the aircraft industry were compared with other riveters in that industry but not with riveters in toy-making. But generally the rates for office workers were compared with the

cent October, 1950, and 2 per cent May, 1951.

Armored-Car Service—Wells Fargo Armored-Car Service Co., Local 153, New York, 5 cents per hour in 1950 and 5 cents in 1951.

Heating Apparatus and Plumbers' Supplies—American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., Local 177, Elyria, Ohio, 8 per cent (interim increase).

Retail Foods—Fairfax Bread Co., Hagstroms Food Stores, Lincoln Market, Lucky Stores, Piedmont Grocery, Safeway Stores, Inc., Sherwood-Swan Co., Washington Market, Andrew Williams, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$11.50 per month.

Unclassified—Cleveland Chain & Mfg. Co., Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio, \$10 per month.

rates for all other office workers regardless of their industry. This disregarded all of the reasons which brought about significant differentials between industries, which, frequently, were based on real differences in job requirements, working conditions and essentiality. Such a difference in the treatment of the two types of workers should certainly be avoided."

Equitable Principle

The third main point expressed the concern of our International Union "lest the problems of intra-establishment inequities between office and plant employees fail to be understood. The correction of intra-establishment inequities assumed a relatively minor role in the World War II stabilization program. That program did, however, encourage a rather widescale rationalization of wage structure principally through the use of job evaluation. Nevertheless, the obvious principle that beginning jobs in the plant and the office which have the same minimum education and experience requirements be evaluated and compensated similarly was never explicitly enunciated. We believe that a principle which is so obviously equitable will not again be overlooked."

Assistance Offered

The earnest consideration of the Wage Stabilization Board was directed to these problems and the resources and experience of OEIU were gladly offered to the Board in any way that would contribute to the development of an equitable U. S. Wage Stabilization Policy.

The Office Employees International Union has thus taken the lead in moving to protect the interests of office employees throughout the nation and to guard against them again being caught in an inequitable set of wage stabilization rules.

Keep Alive Spirit Of Gompers Year

New York.—AFL President William Green urged that union members everywhere keep alive the spirit of the Samuel Gompers Centennial Year, "maintain it and build upon it."

Mr. Green formally closed the 1950 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Gompers, founder and first president of the AFL, at a memorial dinner held by the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council.



Praise

A chairman of one of the large railroads complimented his women employes for their graciousness, poise and dignity. It was their viewpoints, he pointed out, that were responsible for many of the new features in today's modern trains.

Consumer Goods

Will the defense and rearmament program cut into the amount of goods you and I can buy? Where will it cut deepest and will the shortages be the same as during World War II?

As yet, no one person knows the complete answer to these questions; however, here are some facts which can help us to make up our own minds about what to expect:

Metals

Airplanes, ships and guns take a lot of metals, and metals have been none too plentiful since the other war ended. It's certain we will feel the cut in metals. Recent cuts in civilian use of aluminum will mean less aluminum products. Cuts for other metals are promised soon.

Wool and Cotton

The world consumption of wool is running ahead of the present world supply. The U. S. has no stockpile of wool now although it had a big stockpile at the beginning of World War II. This shortage may not become really serious but you are going to have to pay more for them.

Last year's cotton crop is a small one and, unlike during the last war, the government does not have large stocks of cotton stored. Despite a bigger production of rayon and a better supply of nylon, our textile position is not as good as it was before. So watch those sheets, pillowcases and towels.

Food is Different

We're in much better shape when it comes to food. The Department of Agriculture says food will be plentiful all this year but prices will be higher. On only one food does there seem to be a chance that the price might go down. The government will have no support prices under Irish potatoes this year so consumers might get a bargain here.

Houses

It will be harder to build or buy a new house. The government does not want production goals set at more than 800,000 new homes for this year. Rather than rationing houses, it has shut down on money going into housing and making payments tougher.

Money

As employment goes higher, you may have more money. Whether it will buy more is another question. It will take better managing. Also, remember the government does not want too much of it in circulation, wants more in taxes and more put in savings bonds.—Polly Edison.

LEGAL Notes

Grievances—The company fired an employe for using strong language in presenting a grievance. The employe had called a supervisor "the meanest, most unreasonable woman" in the course of making a charge that the supervisor was treating union adherents unfairly.

The NLRB says the employe was protected by the T-H Law in presenting her grievance, and a certain freedom of expression must be permitted to grievors.—(*Salant & Salant, Inc.*).

Bargaining—A union signed an agreement with a trade association representative. One of the companies stated it had only authorized this representative to talk but not to sign an agreement on its behalf, and refused to put the contract into effect.

Better make sure what authority management has given to its negotiator as later another union petitioned NLRB for an election, and the Board allows the election. The agreement, as far as this particular company was concerned, wasn't worth much as the negotiator wasn't fully authorized to sign as well as to negotiate.—(*Herrall-Owens Co. and Machinists, Ind.*)

Boycotts—A union had signed separate contracts with a number of companies in one area. Each contract had a clause stating the contract wouldn't be violated if any employe of the contracting company refused to go through an authorized or legal picket line of a union. Here a union struck one of the companies, and then, went to the other employers, advising them that their contracts allowed their workers to refuse to cross the picket line at the struck firm. These employers refused to send workers to handle the goods of the struck company.

As a result, the union was charged with promoting a secondary boycott; but the NLRB says the union did not violate the boycott provisions of the T-H Law, since it had gone to the secondary employers, not to their employes. An important point here is that the T-H Law makes it illegal for strikers to influence employes but not management of a secondary company to keep hands off of struck work.

The Board, of course, is not ruling on the status of such contracts under state anti-trust laws.—(*Teamsters, AFL and Arkansas Express.*)

Picketing—Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals has ruled unconstitutional one section of the state's stringent anti-picketing law. The invalidated section prohibited picketing by anybody who, at the time of or just before a strike, was not employed by the company or in the industry involved.

The court's decision reverses the conviction of two pickets who had paraded in front of a theater protesting "Jim Crow." They weren't, and had never been, employed by the theater, so they were arrested

NOTES from the field

Minnesota—The clerical employes of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company at International Falls will soon be voting by secret ballot to determine whether they desire to be represented by the OEIU as the NLRB has recently directed an election at this company. A substantial favorable vote is anticipated as a preponderant majority of the clerical staff of this company have signed up.

Ohio—Toledo Local 19 has been certified by the NLRB as the representative of the office and clerical employes of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Only one dissenting vote was cast in the NLRB election which was held last November.

New Jersey—Last month Jersey City Local 142 won an NLRB representation election among the circulation employes of the Jersey Observer, a newspaper operating in Hudson County.

Pennsylvania—As the result of winning a recent representation election, the NLRB has certified Pittsburgh Local 33 as the representative of the office and clerical employes of Mack International Motor Truck Corp.

Louisiana—Substantial salary increases and other improvements have been won by Lake Charles

and convicted as stranger pickets under the law.

In holding the law unconstitutional, the court refers to decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and decides that the law is too broad to stand up, that it can't be enforced in this particular case.—(*Edwards v. Commonwealth of Virginia.*)

Petition Deadlines—Union A was negotiating an agreement with the company when Union B on August 10, 1950, requested the employer to recognize it as the representative of the same employes; however, Union A and the company entered into an agreement on August 11. Union B then on August 18 mailed a representation petition to the NLRB, which was received by the Board on August 21.

The employer and Union A contend that since more than 10 calendar days elapsed between Union B's request for recognition and the filing of the petition, the contract as executed on August 11 is a bar.

The NLRB rules that the petition was timely filed as the last day of the 10-day period fell on a Sunday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Sunday nor a legal holiday. Although having no bearing on this particular case, the Board also points out that Saturdays are considered as holidays if the Board's offices are closed that day, while half holidays are not considered as holidays.—(*Standard Nut and Bolt Company & Steelworkers, CIO, 92 NLRB No. 77.*)

Local 87 in its initial agreement with Cit-Con Oil Corporation, a corporation owned jointly by Cities Service Oil Company and Continental Oil Company which manufactures lube oil and waxes.

Michigan—By an overwhelming favorable vote in an NLRB election the office and clerical employes of the Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company have authorized Kalamazoo Local 206 to bargain for a union ship. A new quirk—other facilities not being available—the election was held in the NLRB Field Examiner's automobile.

Good progress is being made in OEIU's organizational efforts among the 200 office and clerical employes of Baker-Perkins Company in Saginaw, and among the 100 clerical employes of Electric Auto-Lite Company in Port Huron.

New York—Buffalo Local 212 came out on top in a recent NLRB representation election among the 415 office and clerical employes of Worthington Pump, defeating the United Steel Workers (CIO); however, a run-off is necessary as Local 212's plurality wasn't quite large enough to constitute a majority of the valid votes cast.

Missouri—St. Louis Local 13 is conducting an organization campaign among the 400 office and clerical employes of the home office of General American Life Insurance Company.

SEEKS CROWN



Kathy Nagy

St. Louis, Mo.—Kathy Nagy, a member of OEIU Local 13, is supported by that local union as a contestant for Queen of the Annual Charity Ball for the benefit of Mary Ryder Homes for Elderly Women in St. Louis. She has also been endorsed for this honor by OEIU Local 130 of East St. Louis, Illinois.

Proceeds from the Annual Char-



"All aboard!" yelled the conductor.

"Wait until I get my clothes on!" screamed a woman. The other occupants strained their necks as she put the laundry basket inside the trolley door.

A little old lady expounded her ailments, real and imaginary, to a doctor, but seemed most concerned about a recurring dream in which she was diligently pursued by a personable young man who wanted to flirt with her. The doctor advised her how she might sleep more soundly, but in a few days she returned, still woeful.

"Don't tell me you aren't sleeping better nowadays," said the doctor.

"Oh, I'm sleeping fine," the patient replied, "but, to tell the truth, I certainly miss that young man!"

A traveling representative sent his wife a check and in the space marked amount he wrote 1,000 kisses. In a few days he received a wire which read, "Thanks. Milkman cashed check."

"Your wife displayed a marvelous knowledge of parliamentary law at the Woman's Club the other afternoon."

"Why shouldn't she? She's been speaker of our house for 15 years."

The horse is a friend of man so long as man doesn't bet on him.

Canadian Labor Laws

Ottawa, Ont.—"Labor legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1948," has just been published by the Canadian Department of Labor, it has been announced by Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Canadian Minister of Labor.

Comprising over 1,000 pages, it contains the text, in full or abridged, of all Canadian federal and provincial statutes directly affecting labor which were on the statute books at the end of 1948. Regulations made under the authority of the statutes are included in full or noted in summary form.

Free distribution of the report is made to a limited mailing list including trade unions, educational bodies, and employers' associations. The regular price is \$2 and copies may be obtained from the Canadian Department of Labor.

ity Ball being held at the Kiel Auditorium on February 24 are used to help maintain the Homes, as well as are contributions from unions and union members.

Many notable St. Louis labor leaders are members of the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries Welfare Association which sponsors the Mary Rider Homes.

Best of luck, Kathy. We don't see how you can lose.