

THE OFFICE WORKER

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17

FUNDS NEEDED TO ELECT LIBERALS

Washington—Labor's League for Political Education needs \$2 from every AFL member if the country is to elect in November a Congress responsive to the peoples' needs.

Business interests have spent a fortune in a merciless attack to defeat liberals in primary elections.

In desperate need of funds to advertise their records and their progressive views are Sens. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, and others running for reelection, and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas seeking the senatorial nomination in California.

These friends of labor need funds now to hold billboard space and radio time when the campaign gets hot. If those contracts aren't signed now, the space and time go to their opponents who are vastly better heeled than organized labor and other liberals.

So get that \$2 on the line at the next union meeting.

The AFL Executive Council and administrative committee of Labor's League authorized an intensive campaign in June and July to raise \$2 a member to help labor's friends get elected in November. The Taft-Hartley law prohibits the use of union funds for this purpose.

The league revealed, in letters to international unions, state federations and central labor unions, that contributions have lagged "far below the minimum" necessary to do the 1950 educational and political job.

Although every member is asked for a \$2 voluntary contribution, the league budgeted its year's job on the basis of getting only \$1,500,000.

New State Council Approved By Board

Washington.—The establishment of a new OEIU area council to be known as the California State Council of Office Employees Unions, with jurisdiction limited to OEIU locals in the state of California, was approved at the recent meeting of the International Executive Board.

The Northern California Council of Office Employees Unions is being dissolved in favor of this new broader council.

The officers of the International Union extend to this new council best wishes for success in assisting the California OEIU local unions for their mutual benefit.

Minneapolis Gas Co. Signed Up



Minneapolis, Minn.—All smiles, as H. K. Wrench, president of the Minneapolis Gas Co., finishes signing a new agreement with OEIU Local 12, are, left to right: A. J. Fritz, OEIU business representative; H. H. Hite, company vice president; Wm. Popp, OEIU negotiating committee chairman; D. W. Peterson, company secretary; Edw. Anderson and Alex Disch, OEIU committee members; Pat Farnand, company attorney; James Murphy and Raymond Ramberg, OEIU committee members. Other members of the OEIU negotiating committee were Edw. Andryski and John Trulen.

The Minneapolis Gas Co. and OEIU Local 12 have recently entered into their 13th working agreement covering all office employes of the company.

The new agreement substantially increased all salary schedules and upgraded a number of classifications. The pension plan negotiated

in 1948 carried forward without change; however, the new agreement contains among the usual employe benefits a new improved life insurance program for all employes.

The company is paying for life insurance amounting to \$2,000 for employes earning less than \$250 per month and \$3,000 for those earning more under the improved plan.

Salary schedules were increased from \$4 to \$16 per month with some employes receiving greater increases as a result of classification upgrading.

Both the company and the union are to be congratulated on the excellence of labor-management relations maintained. Only once during the 13 years of relationship was it necessary to resort to the arbitration procedure to settle a difference.

JOBS REGAINED FOR WORKERS BY OEIU

Los Angeles, Calif.—Local 30 of this city has won a NLRB decision (Case No. 21-CA-220) ordering the reinstatement of two employes of Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc. (Barbara Ann Baking Co. Division) together with any loss of pay suffered by them as a result of illegal discharges made by the company on September 21, 1948.

The Board found that the company's discharge of these two employes was to discourage organizational activities among the office employes.

The company is also required to post notices of such reinstatement and reimbursement for loss of pay on its bulletin boards. The notices will also include a statement that they "will not in any manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce our employes in the exercise of their rights to self-organization . . . to join . . . Office Employees International Union, Local 30 . . . to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

NEW METHOD FOR FIGURING BACK PAY

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board recently adopted a new method for computing back pay for employes illegally discharged because of union membership. The case involved the F. W. Woolworth Company in Cincinnati.

Back pay for illegally discharged employes will hereafter be computed by quarterly periods beginning the first day of January, April, July and October.

The Board previously calculated back pay as a lump sum for the whole period from the employe's illegal discharge to his reinstatement. The loss of pay for that period was determined by deducting the total of net earnings in other employment during that period from a total sum equal to what the employe would have normally earned if he had not been illegally discharged.

Purpose of Change

The change is designed to: (1) Prevent illegally discharged employes from losing old-age pension credits under the Federal Social Security Law during the period that he is unemployed; (2) Prevent an employe's later earnings at a higher wage rate from cutting down the remedial back pay due him for periods of unemployment; and (3) Eliminate the necessity for an employe to waive reinstatement to his old job in order to preserve his back pay when he takes another job at higher pay while waiting for the Board's decision in his case.

Hereafter, loss of pay will be determined by deducting from a sum equal to that which the employe would normally have earned for each such quarter or portion thereof, his net earnings, if any, in other employment during that period. Earnings in one particular quarter shall have no effect upon the back pay liability for any other quarter.

In another case, the Board reiterated its wartime rule that, to be eligible for back pay, illegally discharged employes must register for employment with State or Federal employment offices or make some other "reasonable efforts to secure desirable new employment." —(Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co., Plainview, Tex.)

TORONTO CHOSEN

Washington — In response to a cordial invitation from Toronto, Ont., Local 131, the OEIU International Executive Board at its recent meeting here took action to designate Toronto as the site of the next regular OEIU convention in 1951.

Sessions of the convention will be held at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto starting Monday June 11, 1951.

The Board took action at this early date in order to assure proper accommodations. The convention call will be sent out early in 1951.

CANADA PRICES AT PEAK

Ottawa, Can.—The long-heralded drop in the cost of living is still to put in an appearance. The price index for April 1 remains at the all-time high of 164.



Importance of 1950

The importance to workingmen and women of voting in 1950 is reflected in past off-year elections.

Take West Virginia, for instance. Before the election in the presidential year of 1948, four out of six West Virginia Representatives and one of its Senators were anti-labor. But after the election, West Virginia sent a 100 per cent liberal delegation to Congress.

However, before the off-year election of 1946, every West Virginia Congressman was a friend of labor. After the ballots were counted, only two friends survived.

Connecticut is another example. Labor lost every good man in Connecticut in 1938—an off-year. But it elected all its friends from that state in 1940—a presidential year.

The pattern is the same the country over—Illinois, Pennsylvania, almost everywhere.

As a result, practically all anti-labor legislation is passed by members of Congress who are elected in the off-years. The Taft-Hartley Act is the prime example.

Louis Bean, the economist who predicted President Truman's reelection, points out in a booklet, "The Mid-Term Battle," to be published next month, that one fourth of the people who vote in presidential elections do not vote in mid-term elections.

So the only way labor can win this year is by getting out a record vote.

Labor has 203 friends in the House of Representatives who are up for reelection this year. Is it going to let 50 of them down as it did in 1942? Or is it going to see that they are reelected?

Remember: Labor lacked only 14 votes in the House and 5 in the Senate to repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

Remember also: Liberals of both parties are battling against heavy money and streams of smears this year. They are looking to you for help.

You can do this by contributing \$2 to Labor's League for Political Education through your local union secretary-treasurer or shop steward; by helping your local union or precinct committee; and by registering and voting.

Let's upset the applecart by voting in bigger numbers in a mid-term election than in a presidential year. That will insure passage of progressive legislation in Washington.

An Investment

You want your union to be a permanent investment. Since your union is a permanent investment, you do not make that investment lightly.

Remember that a union is what its members make it. When you join, expect to attend the meetings and to express your views. Help to make it the kind of union that will

"UNION MAID"



"Not without a contract, Mr. Barnhardt!"

Let's Up These Percentages in '50

Percentage of Eligible U. S. Voters Who Voted in 1948
National Election

Utah	74.6%	Nebraska	57.7%
Colorado	71.4%	Ohio	56.5%
Delaware	70.9%	Washington	54.9%
Montana	70.3%	Michigan	53.0%
Nevada	69.0%	Pennsylvania	52.5%
West Virginia	67.8%	United States Average	52.0%
Idaho	67.6%	Vermont	51.8%
Illinois	67.5%	Kentucky	50.1%
Massachusetts	66.8%	Oklahoma	50.0%
North Dakota	66.5%	Arizona	47.3%
Rhode Island	64.8%	Oregon	47.0%
Indiana	64.7%	Maine	46.6%
South Dakota	64.6%	Maryland	43.0%
Connecticut	64.0%	Florida	39.4%
Minnesota	63.6%	North Carolina	38.6%
New Hampshire	63.4%	Tennessee	37.0%
New Mexico	63.0%	Louisiana	27.7%
New York	62.5%	Texas	26.6%
Kansas	61.0%	Virginia	23.7%
Iowa	60.0%	Arkansas	22.0%
Missouri	60.0%	Georgia	21.8%
Wyoming	60.0%	Mississippi	16.6%
California	59.9%	South Carolina	13.9%
New Jersey	59.9%	Alabama	13.7%
Wisconsin	59.0%		

Businessmen Ignore 'Gold Mine'

Washington—American businessmen are largely ignoring the possibilities of developing their "private gold mine" of union-management cooperation, AFL President William Green declares in the current issue of Mill & Factory magazine.

In an article on "How Labor Can Help Management Improve Production," Mr. Green said business is losing enormous potential benefits and profits that could come from substituting union-management

teamwork for blind and unreasoning resistance to unions.

The AFL president cited specific case histories of union-management cooperation to show how unions can and do help business to improve production, maintain industrial peace, advertise their product, and increase sales.

Mr. Green emphasized that "it is possible for the free enterprise system to take out cheap insurance" against the spread of communism or socialism in America "by the simple process of undertaking to work with unions instead of against them."

"By offering unions a working partnership, which would not invade nor transgress upon the prerogatives of management," Mr. Green said, "private enterprise can convert its strongest potential enemy into its most potent ally."

serve your needs. Think over and understand the principles and policies you and your fellow members are establishing through your union.

Since you benefit from the gains other union members have won, work to make the union better than you found it.

OEIU BOARD ACTS ON STORE RULING

Washington.—At its recent meeting, the International Union Executive Board took cognizance of an unfavorable decision by the National Labor Relations Board which denies to the OEIU under certain conditions the right to represent office and clerical employes of a department store as a separate and distinct unit from other employes. —(OEIU 243 v. Albert's Inc. 20-RC-720).

The NLRB dismissed the petition for the following reasons: (1) Similarity of functions of department store employes; (2) Closely integrated character of a retail establishment; (3) A bargaining history on a broader basis than that of an office and clerical unit; (4) The unit sought is not a craft group; (5) nor is it similar to units which have in the past been severed; (6) No evidence that the office employes have not been adequately represented; (7) Constant interflow of communication between the selling and office employes; and (8) Both selling and non-selling employes enjoy the same benefits and have similar working conditions.

The OEIU Executive Board in a resolution addressed to the NLRB pointed out that some of these "reasons" were mere assumptions not based on fact, some were not supported by the record, and some were irrelevant and immaterial. The resolution went on to point out that the effect of such a decision, if carried to its logical conclusion, would deny to the OEIU the right to represent employes properly coming within its jurisdiction.

The Executive Board asked that NLRB reconsider its decision and permit the OEIU to present oral and written argument in support of its position.

Union wages are only half of the battle. Buy back Union Label goods and win the other half!



Official organ of the
**OFFICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION**



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Picketing—A strike for recognition against a company that's already dealing with an NLRB-certified union is illegal under the T-H law, but the U. S. District Court of Northern California rules that, while a strike may be illegal against such a plant, a picket line, telling the public that the company does not employ members of the non-certified union or have working conditions comparable to those of such union, isn't necessarily illegal. The court holds that this type of informational picketing, directed at the public, is protected as free speech.—(*Brown v. Retail Salesmen's Union, AFL*).

Elections—The NLRB has made the following decisions on claims that existing contracts bar elections:

(1) **Change in Affiliation**—An existing contract bars a decertification election, despite claim that contracting union was liquidated by change in its affiliation. The change had no effect on the structure, functions, or membership of the union.—(*Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. 5-RD-34:89 NLRB 25*).

(2) **Schism in Contracting Union**—A contract between an employer and pre-existing bargaining agent cannot bar a representation election where there is a schism in the contracting union, leaving an unresolved doubt as to which of the two unions is majority representative of the employees.—(*Int'l. Harvester Co. 13-RM-64 and 13-RC-980; Bowen Products Co. 3-RC-384, 389*).

(3) **Illegal Union Security Clause**—A contract between the employer and an intervening union may not bar an immediate representation election where the contract contains an illegal union-security clause.—(*Electric Products Co. 8-RC-616:89 NLRB 24*).

(4) **Automatic-Renewal Contract**—An automatic-renewal contract does not bar a decertification petition, although the petition was filed after the automatic renewal date, where actually the contract was not renewed. Timely notice had been given to terminate, and certain provisions of the prior contract had been discontinued after the automatic-renewal date.—(*Grunwald Plating Co. 13-RD-50:89 NLRB 34*).

Expulsion of Communists—The N. Y. Supreme Court has refused an injunction sought by some workers against a union which had expelled them from membership as being communists, under a constitutional provision allowing for such action.

According to the court, the union had a right to make such a provision, and that it didn't interfere with freedom of speech. The members had been expelled by the union after a trial. Although they refused to take part in the proceedings, they admitted membership in the Communist Party.

The court concludes that unions

New Local Launched In Jersey



White Horse, N. J.—Shown at initial meeting of the new OEIU Local 258 are left to right, seated: Local 258 Recording Secretary C. F. Richardson, Secretary-Treasurer F. S. Anderson, President J. P. McCusker, Vice President W. O. Jobs, and Sergeant at Arms W. W. Parcels. Standing (same order): Local 96 Vice President J. Eisenhardt, Local 104 President J. McWilliam, OEIU Vice President Edward P. Springman, and President J. C. Simmons of the System Council of Office Employees Unions (Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey). The new local consists of the clerical employees of the distribution division of Public Service Electric and Gas Co. in the Trenton area, for whom it has recently won bargaining rights through an NLRB election. Local 258 has taken action to affiliate with the System Council of Office Employees Unions.

Workers Are Not Machines, Cornell Professor Stresses

Ithaca, N. Y.—“Employers who ignore their employees’ social and emotional needs are likely to have their whole personnel program backfire on them.” This is stated by Dr. Temple Burling of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University in a new bulletin entitled “You Can’t Hire a Hand.” Dr. Burling is an eminent psychiatrist, well known for his work in human relations in industry.

“Workers’ social and emotional needs are not something an employer can play around with,” states Dr. Burling. “They are the very core of the job.”

have the right to protect themselves by expelling Communists after proper trial.—(*Weinstock v. Ladisky and Painters, AFL*).

Wage Data—A company supplied the union with an alphabetical list of employees and a separate list of pay scales in its various departments, but declined to match the two lists so the union could tell what individual employees were actually being paid.

The NLRB held that the employer had failed to fulfill the duty imposed by the law “to furnish this information ‘in a manner not so burdensome or time-consuming as to impede the process of bargaining.’”

The Board also determined that the union needed information on merit raises made under its contract with the company.

The Board orders the company, upon request, to furnish the union with a list of all employees in the unit identified by name, department, and pay-roll number, and showing (a) the salary of each employee before and immediately subsequent to an increase given July 1, 1948, (b) the present salary of each employee, and (c) the number of performance rating points received by each employee in the last rating.—(*B. F. Goodrich Co., 8-CA-209*).

Throughout his booklet, Dr. Burling emphasizes that employers must consider human relationships between people and between groups as just as important to the operation of a plant as the physical equipment or the economic scene in which it operates.

Sound planning, he says, must be based on a clear understanding of the way these parts are united into a whole. “To add a consideration of human motivation and social needs as an afterthought doesn’t deserve the name of human relations.”



“Where are you going, effendi?” asked the Arab of an American tourist clad only in bathing trunks, plodding through the Sahara.

“For a swim,” the American answered.

“A swim!” echoed the Arab in astonishment. “But the ocean is a thousand miles from here.”

“A thousand miles!” gasped the American tourist. “Gee, this is sure some beach.”

Oldest Inhabitant: “Folks around these parts don’t labor much. Matter o’ fact, think the laziest man in the state lives right here in this village—name’s Will Knott.”

“Will Knott?” a listener repeated.

“Yep,” replied the O. I. “He’s so lazy, he never writes out his name in full—just signs hisself ‘Won’t!’”



Birthday-itis

Afraid of birthdays? That’s bad. Best way to keep young is not to “think old.” Whether you tell or not, you’re as old as you think you are.

Besides, new rules say 40 is the beginning of our best years. Good nutrition, continued mental growth and a real enjoyment of living can extend the prime of life to 70.

Make Grandpap Happy

Our grandfathers took voting seriously. Back in 1896, at least 85 per cent cast their ballots on election days. Let’s equal that record this November, or set a new high our grandchildren can brag about.

Yes, By All Means

Every year close to 75,000 children are adopted. Most important problem facing their parents is whether to tell the youngster they are adopted.

The experts say, “Yes, by all means.” And the sooner the better. Tell him you want him very much and always will, and never let him think you’ve changed your mind.

Why Women Work

How the women members of six unions spend the money they earn is the subject of a survey now under way by the Women’s Bureau of the Department of Labor. It will show what their financial responsibilities are, how many dependents they have, and the like.

It’s being made at the request of the Bureau’s Labor Advisory Committee, members of which see cropping up again the old tendency to dismiss women first when layoffs occur.

Earlier surveys on the subject always have shown that women work for the same reasons men do—or mostly because they need the money.

A Good Buy

Want to buy a share in the very best enterprise in the world? You can. All it costs is a vote.

Democracy, Inc., is the name, and payments are not compulsory. Maybe that’s the hitch? No one has to vote. In 1948, for instance, 45 million of us didn’t, and 19 millions who registered failed to cast their ballot.

It’s time we started a campaign to prevent such a record this November—a campaign based on the slogan: “Pay Up—You Owe Democracy a Vote.”

There are any number of ways to follow through and get others interested. Let us know how you work it out. Maybe your idea, if passed along, will inspire others.

Milk and Bones

One thing already known is that the eating habits of older people are certainly part of the reason life loses its zip. Most of them, for one thing, just stop drinking milk and so their bones stop getting new calcium. Lack of milk is one reason bones have such a hard time mending when one is old. —*Polly Edison*.



Rent Control.—President Truman signed into law the bill which keeps Federal rent controls until December 31.

The bill was passed by House and Senate to help members get through the election next November.

If Congress now follows its past practice of crippling rent control by appropriating insufficient funds for its administration, then even the 6 months' extension will be lax.

Local governments can keep federal rent controls after December 31 until June 30, 1951, if they vote to do so and so advise the federal government.

Central and local labor unions will be wise to begin now to plan a campaign to have rent controls extended in their cities. Most AFL members are still under federal rent controls and removal of these curbs would mean a sudden increase in family expenditures for millions of union families throughout the country.

Social Security.—The U. S. Senate voted 81-2 to overhaul the social security system, hiking benefits and bringing 10,000,000 more persons under the program.

The action brought many improvements long advocated by the American Federation of Labor and other liberal groups, though the overhauling was not as far-reaching or complete as the AFL desired. There is still some hope that the bill finally approved by both houses of Congress and sent to President Truman will be better than either house passed because of incorporation of the best features of each measure.

President Truman is committed to sign the bill, assuring the first broad reform of the 15-year-old program since it was launched in 1936.

The measure now goes back to the House, which passed a similar bill last session. If the House refuses to agree to the Senate amendments, it must go to a joint conference committee to thresh out differences between the two versions.

The Senate bill would extend social security protection for the first time to domestic servants, farm hands, persons who are their own bosses and several other groups.

It would double the minimum old-age benefit from the present \$10 to \$20 a month; increase the maximum family benefit from \$85 to \$150, and raise the average payments to individual workers from \$25 a month to \$49 a month.

When all increases under the new bill are taken into account, average benefit payments would be about double what they are now.

The Senate bill generally provides more liberal benefits than the House version, which would increase payments an average of only about 70 per cent.

The House bill, however, would add 11,000,000 persons to the program, and increase the tax rate to

You Can Help OEIU Help You

OEIU Headquarters, through its research and statistical service, is engaged in the analysis and coding of clauses contained in agreements negotiated by all OEIU local unions.

The completion of this project will result in preparing and supplying to all OEIU local unions recurring reports on trends in OEIU collective bargaining agreements.

Agreement information for specific industries, areas or individual companies will then be more readily available for use in assisting local unions in their negotiation or organizational problems.

Several months ago all local unions were requested to supply OEIU Headquarters with certain specific information relative to their current agreements and with copies of any current agreements not previously filed together with information requested on the revised OEIU Agreement Report Form.

The lack of response to this request by some of our local unions is interfering with the progress of this project and delaying the benefits which members of OEIU local unions will obtain through its completion.

Each officer and member of each OEIU local union can help by making sure that the information requested has been sent to Headquarters and that copies of each local union new, amended or renewal agreement is forwarded as completed together with an Agreement Report Form.



California.—The timekeepers of Gladdings-McBean Co. have organized in Los Angeles Local 30, which is presently engaged in contract negotiations with the company.

Fresno Local 69 is receiving substantial support from the rest of AFL labor movement in its organizing activities. A new contract has been signed recently with Garow Show Case Co.

The office and clerical employees of Blue Cross and Bigge Drayage in Oakland are showing interest in organizing into our Local 29 of that city.

San Jose Local 94 expects to sign agreement covering office and clerical employees of Coffee-Hutch Co. in near future.

District of Columbia.—The winning of a union shop election by Washington Local 2 has made effective the union shop clause in its agreement with the Columbia Reporting Co.

Oregon.—Portland Local 11 has just won two NLRB elections and thus established its exclusive bargaining rights for the office and clerical employees of the Raven Creamery and for the clerical staff of Hunt Foods, Inc.

2 per cent on the first \$3,600 of income, starting next January. The Senate measure would freeze the present 1½ per cent rate until 1956, when it would begin rising to a maximum of 3¼ per cent in 1970.

Neither bill comes up to requests by Mr. Truman, who wanted to add 20,000,000 workers to the 35,000,000 now covered, increase benefits even more sharply and raise the tax base to \$4,800 a year.

Washington.—An overwhelming majority of all eligible clerical employees of the Puyallup Plant of Hunt Foods, Inc. have signed up for membership in Tacoma Local 23, which is presently seeking exclusive bargaining rights and union shop authorization for this group.

Seattle Local 8 recently won a union shop election at James Henry Packinghouse Co. and is presently negotiating an agreement there.

Alabama.—Birmingham Local 18 has won a union shop election among the office and clerical employees of the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co.

New York.—Office and clerical employees of the Food Machinery Corp. have in an NLRB election authorized Middleport Local 184 to bargain for union shop conditions.

Minnesota.—The office and clerical employees of the Minnesota-Ontario Paper Co. in International Falls are rapidly organizing in OEIU. An NLRB representation petition is expected to be filed in the very near future.

Maine.—In addition to improvements in salaries and other working conditions, Local 192 of Millinocket and Local 232 of Madawaska have reduced the years of service required for 3-week vacations to 15 at Great Northern Paper Co. and Fraser Paper Limited.

Connecticut.—The NLRB, as a result of a representation petition filed by our New Haven Local 253, has recently ordered an election among the office and clerical employees of Rockbestos Mfg. Co. of that city.

Pennsylvania.—Local 33 of Pittsburgh has organized and is present-



Abrasives.—Sterling Grinding Wheel Division of Cleveland Quarries Co., Local 155, Tiffin, Ohio, 6 per cent.

Paper Mills.—Southern Kraft Division of International Paper Co., Local 71, Mobile, Ala.; Local 80, Panama City, Fla.; Local 209, Kreole, Miss.; Local 233, Georgetown, S. C.; 5 per cent.

Cornell Wood Products Co., Local 74, Cornell, Wis., \$2.50 per week.

Great Northern Paper Co., Local 192, Millinocket, Me., \$1 to \$6 per week.

Fraser Paper, Limited, Local 232, Madawaska, Me., 3 to 8 cents per hour.

Marathon Paper Mills of Canada, Limited, Local 219, Marathon, Ontario, 5 per cent.

Taxicabs.—Blue and White Liberty Cabs., Local 12, Minneapolis, Minn., \$2 to \$6 per week plus welfare benefits.

Copper Refining.—American Smelting & Refining Co., Local 23, Tacoma, Wash., \$9 to \$29 per month.

Food Processing.—Nalley's, Inc., Local 23, Tacoma, Wash., \$8 to \$10 per month.

Copper Products.—Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc., Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2 per week.

Shorthand Reporters.—Columbia Reporting Co., Local 2, Washington, D. C., 5 cents per page on ordinary, daily and rush copy, and \$1.50 per day increase on per diem when out of town.

Milk Dealers.—Highland Dairy, Local 231, Longview, Wash., 5 to 15 cents per hour.

Alameda Dairy, Diamond Dairy, Fenton's Creamery, Oakland Central Creamery, R. A. Shuey Creamery, South Berkeley Creamery, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$4 to \$5.50 per month plus \$12.50 per month for P.B.X. operators.

Sheet Metal.—Oakland Sheet Metal Supply Co., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$7.50 to \$15 per month.

Newspapers.—Minneapolis Star & Tribune, Local 12, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1 to \$3 per week.

Work Clothing.—H. D. Lee Co., Minneapolis, Minn., up to \$32.67 per month, 6½ cents average per hour.

Department Store.—Goldenberg Co., Local 2, Washington, D. C., \$1 to \$5 per week.

Gas Utility.—Minneapolis Gas Co., Local 12, Minneapolis, Minn., \$4 to \$16 per month plus upgrading of classifications.

ly negotiating an agreement covering the office and clerical employees of the Pittsburgh Charga-Plate Co.

Ohio.—In an NLRB election recently the office and factory clerical employees of the Newark Stove Co. selected the OEIU as the bargaining representative.

The office and clerical employees of the Cleveland Chain & Mfg. Co. are voting this month in an NLRB representation election petitioned for by Cleveland Local 17.