

THE OFFICE WORKER

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

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CHICAGO PNEUMATIC WON BY LANDSLIDE

Utica, N. Y.—A landslide victory was chalked up by the OEIU earlier this month in a representation election conducted by the NLRB among the office and clerical employes of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company plant in this city.

There were 168 votes cast out of a total of 177 eligible employes, with 138 voting in favor of the OEIU, 28 against and 2 challenged.

This is the first organization by the OEIU of any of the plants of this company which, in addition to Utica, are located in Franklin, Pa., Garfield, N. J., Montreal, Can., South Africa and Australia. The company also has branch offices and service stations in some twenty-five principal cities throughout the United States. Its main office is in New York City.

Principal products of the company are compressors, pneumatic and electric tools, gas and diesel engines, rock drills and hydraulic aviation accessories.

International Vice President George P. Firth led this successful organizational campaign and will assist these new members of our local union in Utica in the negotiation of their initial agreement so that they can secure the full benefits of collective bargaining.

IAM District Lodge Representative Anthony L. Giglio and AFL Representative Michael Walsh gave valuable assistance to the OEIU in this campaign. District Lodge 157 of the IAM represents the production workers in this plant.

Voting is the duty of every citizen. And every citizen must register before he can vote.

Fast Work!

Bingham Canyon, Utah—Newly-appointed International Organizer David C. Sharman, within 48 hours of his arrival in this city on his first assignment, had secured OEIU authorization cards from over two-thirds of the approximately 70 office and clerical employes employed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in this city.

The OEIU has assigned Local 286 to this new group of employes, and an NLRB representation petition is presently being processed on their behalf.

Submarine Local Installs Officers



New London, Conn.—Approximately 100 members and guests of OEIU Local 106 were in attendance at the installation of its officers at a banquet in the Crocker House. Shown at the head table (left to right) are: Executive Board Members William Cooper and Isaac Gavitt, Secretary-Treasurer A. LeRoy Bolter, President Charles Peltier, General Chairman and Master of Ceremonies Michael E. Zaradnik, OEIU Representative Edward C. Nagel, Executive Board Member Mildred Jones, Recording Secretary Olivere Hancock and Thomas Griffin, who is a member of the City Council of New London as well as member of Local 106. Although not in above picture, Charles Noyes was also installed as vice president of the union. Nagel as principal speaker outlined regulations of the wage stabilization board and urged the new local officers to become well acquainted with them. City Councilor Griffin extended the city's greetings on behalf of the Mayor of New London. Members of Local 106 are employed at the Electric Boat Co., which builds submarines for Uncle Sam.

Inadequate Funds Hampers Speedy Functioning of NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board is again faced with the problem of obtaining from the Congress an appropriation adequate to cover the work of the Board in administering the National Labor Relations Act as amended.

Last year the Congress sliced about \$900,000 off the President's appropriation request for the NLRB. As a result, the NLRB was forced to furlough over 200 employes—almost 20 per cent of its entire staff—and to cut back on various of its normal services.

The House of Representatives Appropriation Committee, Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security Appropriations is presently considering President Truman's appropriation request of \$9,800,000 for the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1952. The NLRB presently cannot keep up with its case load because of staff reductions required because of its inadequate current year's appropriation. As a result, the processing time required on representation and unfair labor practice cases filed with that Board is growing rapidly.

The Office Employees International Union vigorously opposed the passage of the so-called Taft-Hartley amendments made in 1947 to the National Labor Relations Act. We still oppose and condemn those vicious amendments. We nonetheless recognized that the growth and life of our local unions was dependent in great part upon them continuing to have access to NLRB services. Therefore, in August, 1947, the OEIU was the first labor organization to meet the filing requirements of the amended Act, thus assuring our local unions of uninterrupted access to NLRB services on their representation election and unfair labor practice cases.

It is essential that the agency charged with the responsibility of administering the U. S. Labor Relations Law receive sufficient appropriations from the Congress so as to allow it to do a good job. The welfare and growth of our local unions, to a large measure, are dependent upon the prompt processing by the NLRB of

(Continued on page 2)

NEW PACT COVERS WOODS CLERICALS

Port Arthur, Ont.—OEIU Local 236 of this city reports that it has recently concluded negotiations with the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd. for the recently organized office and clerical employes engaged in field locations such as woods camps and depots of the Port Arthur Woods Division of this company.

Vice President A. MacLean, Jr. of the local union reports that this newly organized group has been brought within the framework of the union's basic agreement with this firm. The basic agreement is for the period May 1, 1951 through April 30, 1952, the attachment covering the clerical employes in field locations being retroactive to December 1, 1951, and subject to renegotiation at the same time as the basic agreement.

Representatives of the woods clerical employes present at the negotiation conferences indicated they were exceedingly impressed with the efforts of OEIU Canadian Representative Russell Harvey who assisted them in these negotiations, and were gratified to be included with other office and clerical workers in the OEIU.

(Continued on page 4)

New Organizer On Staff in Region IV

Washington—International President Paul R. Hutchings announced the appointment this month of



David C. Sharman as a member of the regular full-time organizing staff of the International Union to work in Region IV, embracing the Pacific Coast and adjacent states.

Organizer Sharman is a graduate of the University of California, and prior to his appointment to the OEIU staff has been organizing and representing local unions of Public Employes in the East Bay area of California.

Brother Sharman will work out of Oakland, Calif., covering organizing and servicing assignments in the Pacific Coast region.



Officers' List

Just about the time your local union has its regular election of officers, it receives from the International Union a letter requesting that it fill out an "Officers' Questionnaire," listing thereon its officers, executive board members, trustee, business representatives, organizers and chairmen of its principal committees.

It is very important that this questionnaire be filled out completely and returned to International headquarters as soon as possible. Having the correct names and addresses of your local officers, etc., is important. We must know the proper person to write to on official business, and that printed materials which go to local officers are mailed to the proper members holding such offices.

These matters can be assured proper attention only if the local union has furnished the International Union with all of the necessary data requested on the questionnaire.

Every time there is a change of officers or their addresses, this information should be forwarded promptly. This is a problem which requires immediate attention.

Too often it is necessary for the International Union to write a local union for additional information—such as when an officer has been left unlisted, when the addresses of certain officers have been omitted, or when mail is undelivered and returned to the International Union.

It is to the best interests of your local union that the International Union be kept currently supplied with the correct names and addresses of the local's officers, executive board members, representatives, etc.

NLRB Work Slowed

(Continued from page 1)

our representation election and unfair labor practice cases. These cases can be processed promptly, only if the NLRB has sufficient money to maintain an adequate staff to do its work.

All U. S. local unions and their members who rely on the use of the NLRB services are urged to promptly wire or write directly to Congressman John E. Fogarty, Chairman, House Sub-committee, Labor and Federal Security Appropriations, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., urging that the Sub-committee take prompt action to recommend approval of the President's appropriation request of \$9,800,000 for the NLRB for the forthcoming fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

In addition to Chairman Fogarty of R. I., the sub-committee includes Congressmen E. H. Hedrick, W. Va., Christopher McGrath, N. Y., W. K. Denton, Ind., G. B. Schwabe, Okla., Lowell Stockman, Ore., and F. E. Busbey, Ill.

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LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Shrinking Value of Dollar Lowers Standard of Living

Washington—The U. S. dollar took another beating in actual buying power last year, shrinking to 52½ cents as compared with 100 cents in 1939, according to an article in Labor's Monthly Survey.

This steady decline in the value of money, due to price increases, has serious and far-reaching consequences for everyone. It robs every worker, and lowers his living standard. The damage done cannot be offset by cost-of-living wage increases. Unions have struggled in vain under WSB regulations to raise wages enough to maintain real income.

Since every wage increase automatically raises the worker's income tax payments, his take-home pay will never rise as much as living costs. In November, tax rates were raised and real income reduced still further. And these are not the worker's only losses. The shrinking value of money has reduced his savings to scarcely more than half what he put aside in 1939. And every dollar invested in war bonds during the war has lost a large part of its purchasing power.

Creeping inflation is changing the worker's outlook. In the past he could look forward to a steadily rising standard of living as productivity rose. Today he fights a losing battle and cannot even maintain his present standard, or the value of his savings. Other groups fare much worse than union members.

School teachers and other white collar workers have fallen far behind the rise in living costs; Secretary Tobin estimates that 20 million workers, 45 per cent of all, have taken very serious reductions in living standards. People living on pensions are worse off still, for all pensions, all life insurance, health and welfare benefits and unemployment insurance have lost almost half their value since 1939. Workers have lost not only in current income, but in security against the future.

Universities, colleges, hospitals and other service institutions supported by endowments find the value of their income shrinking away. Government has to pay more for defense equipment, which results in further tax increases. Business firms have to pay far more to replace worn out equipment, and consequently must plough back more profit into the business; they have to borrow more to pay for raw materials.

Investors, who lend money, lose out because their loans are repaid later on in money which buys less. Creeping inflation, by steadily cutting away the value of money, strikes at the very heart of our free economic institutions and cripples the process of creating wealth on which all of us depend for income. Money of stable value is fundamental to progress in a democratic society.

A continuing inflation confiscates

OEIU President On Heart Committee

Washington.—International President Paul R. Hutchings has again accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the National Labor Committee of the American Heart Association.

U. S. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, acting as chairman of the Labor Committee, made the request of President Hutchings, pointing out as he did so that labor participation is necessary in order to assure the success of the 1952 Heart Fund Campaign, which will last through the month of February.

The 1952 Campaign goal is \$8,000,000, which will be expended to combat the menace of heart disease. The research, educational and community services program of the American Heart Association has been steadily expanded and made available to all elements of our population.

However, the fight is far from won. In 1950 heart disease took the dreadful toll of 745,000 lives. Some 10,000,000 other Americans find their health and productive ability impaired by heart ailments.

It is most imperative that this drain on our health be reduced and brought under control. The cooperation of all members of labor unions is necessary in order to make this drive a success.

the savings of the people and the capital on which industry depends to carry on production.

The chart below shows what has happened to the value of money in various countries since 1939.

Britain, with widespread war destruction and trade dislocation, has maintained its money at 51 per cent of 1939 only because its citizens have cooperated in programs of "austerity," reducing living standards to bare essentials, and because of help from the U. S. Most European countries have not done so well.

Experience in these countries is a sharp warning of what could happen here in U. S. A. if creeping inflation continues indefinitely or if it turns into runaway inflation.

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Official organ of the
OFFICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION



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One Woman Worth Ten Men

"One woman is worth ten men in getting out the vote" is the way Joe Keenan, former Director of Labor's League for Political Education, expressed it. And we heartily agree.

Too often there is a tendency in some of our unions not to think of women as part of our political team. This may be natural in unions made up predominantly of men, but it is one tradition that it would pay us to change.

Women Achieve Results

Look at the political results achieved by some of our unions which have a larger number of women members. We don't think this was just a coincidence after watching the successful door-to-door campaign waged by women's committees in the last Philadelphia election. We are sure in our own minds that the women's committees brought in the margin of victory.

On Political Team

Just because most or all of the members of a local union are men, that is no reason why women can't be part of the union's political team. Nearly every male member has a wife or sister or daughter who would like to help LLPE in this coming election. Right in these families, we have millions of votes that we have made very little effort to bring out on election day.

It stands to reason that trade union women want to vote for favorable candidates and help get out the vote if the local LLPE units will only make use of their services.

Local Cage Beauty



Detroit—Attractive auburn-haired Lillian Potenga, a member of OEIU Local 42, employed at Midland Steel Products Co., gets ready to shoot the basketball to a team-mate during a recent game in this city. Her participation in the cage league under the sponsorship of her union is another example of the many community activities of the OEIU.

Map Further Organizing Drives



Boston—Helen Mejan (left), business representative of Boston Local 6 confers with Esther F. Cahill, president, on future organizational plans of the local union. This local has recently been successful in winning three straight NLRB elections—at Hunt-Spiller Mfg. Corp. (a foundry), Dartmouth Shoe Co. (shoe mfg.), and C. B. Fleming & Co., Inc. (a bookbindery). Photograph courtesy of "The Christian Science Monitor."

Nobody understands the economic problems of the day better than the housewife who, after all, does the bulk of the purchasing for the family. It is she who has to meet each price increase at the grocery checkstand.

It is the housewife who has to figure out what sacrifices are necessary to make the pay-check stretch. She does not have to be told that Congress did her wrong when it put a lid on wages and an escalator under prices. Recent events have tended to make women more politically conscious than at any other time in history.

Vote-Getters

Not only as voters but as vote-getters there is nobody who can do the job like the housewife. She usually knows her neighbors better than her husband does. Every professional politician will tell you that neighbor-to-neighbor word-of-mouth boosting is better than all the publicity a candidate can buy.

How many political revolts for better schools or civic improvement were started by men? The initiative, the leadership and the work usually came from the ranks of women who were strict amateurs at politics.

Do a Better Job

Men cannot always lay off work to give their time as volunteer workers at the polls on election day. Their wives would probably welcome a break from everyday routine. They would probably do a better job anyway.

Forced Into a Fight

We are trade unionists forced into a fight we traditionally stayed away from. We are new in politics, but in case after case we have beaten the professionals at their own game. However, we still need additional seats in the House and Senate before we have a friendly Congress. We are not going to win these additional seats by fighting with one hand behind our back. And we are doing just that so long as we don't make this a family fight with every member of a trade union family on the team.



Strikes—The NLRB has ruled that a strike or picketing intended to force employes to give up their demand for decertification of the union is legal, and such a strike does not abridge the rights of individual employes under the Taft Act.

Rejecting its General Counsel's argument, but upholding the trial examiner's findings, the Board says that any other interpretation of the law would interfere with the right to strike. If strikes against decertification were banned, then logically all recognition strikes would have to be prohibited, according to the Board, in order to protect the rights of employes opposed to the union—(Higbee Co. and Painters, AFL; NLRB Case No. 8-CB-51).

Contract Violations—A union sued an employer for violating a strike-settlement agreement by refusing to reinstate some strikers with full job rights. The employer contended the union was really protesting discrimination against the strikers, an unfair labor practice which should be handled by the NLRB rather than by the courts.

The U. S. Court of Appeals at Richmond concedes that you can't by-pass the NLRB on unfair labor practices, but decides it does have the authority to accept this case. If the job and pay rights of employes are involved, the court says, there's no reason why the court can't enforce the contract even if the violation appears to be an unfair labor practice.—(Textile Workers, CIO v. Arista Mills Co.).



Copper Mining—Kennecott Copper Corp. (Chino Mines Div.), Local 62, Hurley, N. Mex., 8 cents per hour general increase plus 8.9 cents per hour average increase for reclassifications.

Trucking—Western Truck Lines, Ltd., Local 36, San Francisco, Calif., 9 cents per hour.

Asbury Transportation Co., Local 11, Portland, Oreg., 5 cents per hour.

Wholesale Groceries—Lee and Cady, Local 253, Saginaw, Mich., 15 cents per hour.

Flour Products—General Mills, Inc., Local 28, Chicago, Ill., 7 per cent.

Elec. Switches—Cutler Hammer Co., Local 153, New York City, 5 per cent or \$3.25 per week whichever is greater.

Retail Sporting Goods—Abercrombie & Fitch Co., Local 153, New York City, \$3.50 per week.

Retail Trucks—Mack International Motor Truck Corp., Local 33, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$17 per month.

Valves & Fittings—T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., Local 207, Saint John, New Brunswick, \$2.25 per week plus cost of living adjustment plan presently amounting to \$4.50 per week.

Restaurants—Reuben's Restaurant, Local 153, New York City, \$4 per week.

Health Centers—Union Health Center, Local 153, New York City, \$4 per week.

Associations—Jewish Labor Committee, Local 153, New York City, \$3.50 per week.

Utilities—Firelands Electric Cooperative, Inc., Local 19, Toledo, Ohio, 5 per cent (cost of living).

City Light, Local 8, Seattle, Wash., \$25 to \$35 per month, \$20 per month average.

Cheese Mfg.—Tuttle Cheese Co., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$13.50 per month.

Paper Mills—Gaylord Container Corp., Local 89, Bogalusa, La., 2.2 per cent (plus 5 cents per hour subject to WSB approval).

Steel Products—St. Louis Steel Products Co., Local 13, St. Louis, Mo., \$2 per week.

Stove Mfg.—Montag Stove & Furnace Works, Local 11, Portland, Oreg., 10 cents per hour.

Milk Products—Clover Leaf Cry. Co., Ewald Bros. Sanitary Dairy, Franklin Co-op. Cry. Assn., Norris Creameries, Inc., Northland Milk & Ice Cream Co., Ohleen Dairy Co., Superior Dairies, Inc., Local 12, Mpls., Minn., \$2.38 per week retroactive to last September.

Consolidated Dairies, Local 153, New York City, \$2.75 per week.

Department Stores—The Goldenberg Co., Local 2, Washington, D. C., 5.7 cents per hour average.

Busses—New York Motor Coach Co., Local 153, New York City, \$4 per week.

Insurance—Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, Local 153, New York City, \$3.50 per week.

Sheet Metal Products—Keiner Williams Stamping Co., Local 153, New York City, \$3 per week.

NEW OFFICE CUSTOMS SURVEY COMPLETED

Philadelphia.—The salient features of the second office customs survey undertaken by the U. S. National Office Management Association (as its name implies an employer organization) and covering more than 464,000 office employees of over 2,100 companies in the principal cities of the United States and Canada have now been made public.

The current N.O.M.A. survey questionnaire was based upon that used in 1946, and similar questions on smoking, rest facilities, rest periods, snack practices, office hours, work weeks and length of lunch periods were asked.

Of the 2,100 companies reporting, the biggest return was from the manufacturing industries, making up about 42 per cent of the total. Banking, insurance and finance companies make up 16 per cent, while light machinery, metals and products, retail sales and distribution, and wholesale and distribution come next with approximately 10 per cent each.

Office Smoking

According to the survey, the same percentage of companies (22 per cent) did not allow any smoking by either men or women in both the 1946 and 1951 surveys. Almost the same number of companies (41 and 42 per cent) restricted smoking by women. There was, however, a significant drop in the percentage of companies restricting smoking by both sexes. This figure fell off almost one-third.

Unrestricted smoking for men fell off slightly but not to any significant degree. This was more than made up by the increase of over 50 per cent in the companies that allowed unrestricted smoking for both sexes.

Rest Facilities

Official rest periods were granted to women only by a smaller percentage of companies in 1951 but, again, this was more than made up by the 50 per cent increase in companies that allowed official rest periods for both sexes.

The percentage of companies allowing one rest period for men remained about the same, but the percentage allowing two rest periods for men again increased by about 50 per cent. The same thing held true for the percentage of companies allowing rest periods for women, except that those granting two rest periods increased by about one quarter.

Oddly enough, the percentage of companies providing recreation rooms (as distinguished from rest area) for both sexes fell off about one-seventh. This is the only instance in which privileges and benefits were reported as less than in 1946.

Between Meal Feeding

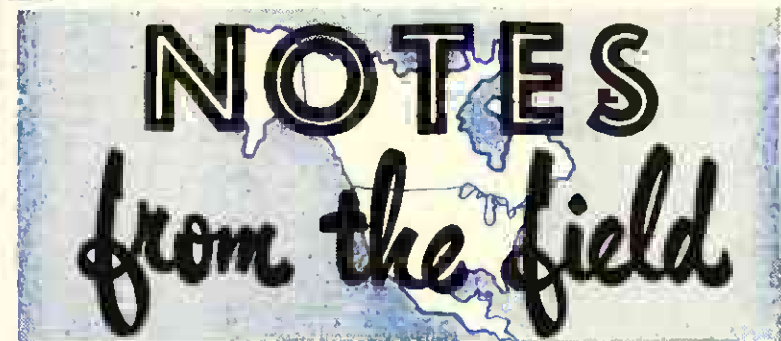
The N.O.M.A. 1951 survey indicates that over half the companies reporting have their office employees obtain snacks during regular rest periods, while the majority practice in 1946 was to have them obtain their snacks at their own discretion.

This indicated change may be due to the fact that more companies

Third 1951 Canadian Conference



Niagara Falls, Ont.—In the January, 1952 issue of **THE OFFICE WORKER** appeared the story of the Canadian week-end educational conference of OEIU local unions held in the Niagara Peninsula section of Ontario Province. Shown above are the leaders of our local unions in attendance at this conference, our third in Canada in 1951. OEIU Canadian Representative Russell Harvey, International President Paul R. Hutchings and Vice President George P. Firth are seated (left to right) at the head table.



California—The office and clerical employees of RCA Service Co., Inc., in an NLRB election, have chosen San Francisco Local 36 as their bargaining representative.

Vallejo Local 86 has gained voluntary recognition as the bargaining representative for approximately 100 office and clerical employees of the Permanente Hospital in this city.

Oakland Local 29 is attempting to secure recognition, under its master jewelry industry contract, for the recently organized office and clerical employees of the Crescent Jewelry Co. The recently organized office and clerical employees of Louis Stores, Inc. are now covered by this Local's standard food industry agreement.

A large majority of the office and clerical employees of the City of Hope hospital in Los Angeles

report that they are providing official rest periods now.

Normal Office Hours

Regarding working hours, the tendency now seems to be to start work a little earlier and to stop work a little later than in 1946.

Seventy-two per cent of the companies now report that no regular office work is done on Saturday as against 56 per cent in 1946.

The standard work week in hours is also shrinking. Almost twice as large a percentage of companies show a work week of under 37 hours as did in 1946. The group working from 37 to 39 hours per week has grown by over 25 per cent, while the companies working over 39 hours have decreased rapidly.

There is a 25 per cent reduction in the companies working 40 hours. Only two-fifths as many companies work from 41 to 43 hours and just less than half as many companies work over 43 hours.

have designated Local 30 of that city as their bargaining representative.

San Francisco Local 3 had the honor of being host at one of the luncheons of the business representatives and secretary-treasurers of the labor movement in that city last month. Officers of the other San Francisco Local 36 and Oakland Local 29 were also invited to attend. The luncheons are held monthly at Joe DiMaggio's Restaurant at the Fisherman's Wharf.

Texas—An NLRB representation election resulted in a 100 per cent favorable vote for Galveston Local 27 by the office and clerical employees of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation project for the Monsanto Chemical Co.

Illinois—In a recent NLRB election, the office and clerical employees of the south side branch of the RCA Service Co., Inc., overwhelmingly chose Chicago Local 28 as their bargaining representative, the final vote being 20 to 1 in favor. It has also filed an NLRB representation petition for still another branch of this company in Chicago. The NLRB, in response to a representation petition filed by this local, is conducting an election early this month among the office and clerical employees of Arcole Midwest Corp.

Louisiana—The office and clerical employees of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (agent for the Reconstruction Finance Corp., Office of Rubber Reserve) will still be represented by Lake Charles Local 87 as a result of the employees turning back an attempt to have it decertified as the bargaining representative.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee Local 9 has won an "All-Union Agreement" election conducted by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board among the office and clerical employees of the A P Controls Corp., the final vote being 86 to 29 in favor of the union shop. Negotia-

New Pact Covers Woods Clericals

(Continued from page 1)

Brother MacLean also advises that since the inclusion of this group the turnover in the woods field clerical staff has been considerably reduced—the great amount of turnover being one of the reasons advanced by the company why this group should not be organized by the local union.

All jobs involved are being studied to the end that working conditions and wage classifications under the job evaluation plan in effect with the company may be equitably established.

Canada Leads In Paper Production

New York.—According to the United Nations' 1951 Yearbook, Canada produced in 1950 more than half of the world's newsprint—outside of Soviet Russia. Second largest producer was the United States, with the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries next in order.

The OEIU is proud to have been a part of this magnificent production record, representing as it does more than half of the office and clerical employees in the paper industry in the eastern provinces of Canada.

The yearbook goes on to point out that the U. S. led the world in newsprint consumption in 1950, but it stood only seventh in circulation per thousand population. It was the size of its papers, the yearbook indicated, that placed the United States first among the newsprint consumers.

In consumption, the U. S. used more than 60 per cent of all the newsprint produced in the world. The figure was 5,386,000 metric tons, an increase of two-thirds over the prewar use.

tions by this local union for initial agreements with the Oilgear and Butler Bin companies have been completed.

Progress is being made by the OEIU in its organizing efforts among the approximately 450 office and clerical employees of the Badger Ordnance Plant in Baraboo. A recent NLRB election among the production employees at this plant resulted in an AFL victory.

Missouri—St. Louis Local 13 is making good progress in its organizational efforts among the 600 office and clerical employees of the Wagner Electric Company and the 200 office and clerical employees of the American Stove Co.

Nebraska—The OEIU is starting an organizing campaign among the nearly 400 (expected to increase to approximately 600 in the near future) office and clerical employees of the Cornhusker Ordnance Plant at Grand Island. In a recent NLRB election, the production unit at this plant selected the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL, as their bargaining representative.

Colorado—Denver Local 5 has filed NLRB representation petitions on behalf of some 300 office and clerical employees of the *Esquire-Coronet* magazine circulation department in Boulder.