

THE OFFICE WORKER

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

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LAUNCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH PRICES

Washington — United labor launched a nation-wide campaign to mobilize mass protests against the rooking being given to American consumers by the big business interests dominating the defense program.

First step in the campaign will be conferences in Washington of state and local representatives called for March 20 by the AFL, the CIO, the Railway organizations and the Machinists.

On the following day, all of these local and state officials will hold a joint indignation meeting—the first combined rally of grass-roots labor leaders in many years.

Purpose of the meetings is to organize community action against phony price controls, against unfair tax laws, against inaction on rent controls and against failure to permit democratic representation on all defense agencies.

AFL President William Green will extend the call to officials of state federations of labor and central labor unions.

"No one is looking out for the interests of the consumer in this situation and we propose to take the leadership," the committee said.

Members of the committee, representing 15 million workers in the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and International Association of Machinists, will bring the regional officials up to date on all details of labor's fight with Defense Mobilization Czar Charles E. Wilson and his failure to carry out an adequate program.

The state and local leaders will be asked to return to their home communities with this information and tell the story to civic clubs, women's organizations, church, small business and other groups.

The United Labor Policy Committee, which approved the conferences, has withdrawn all representatives of its unions from the Wage Stabilization Board and other defense mobilization agencies to dramatize the botched job being done on and against the American people by the big business executives who have been selected to run the program exclusively.

The committee handed to President Truman its complete list of grievances which included:

- (1) The failure to freeze prices;
- (2) the unfair and unworkable absolute freeze on wages;
- (3) the failure to request Congress to strengthen the Defense Production Act;
- (4) the failure to extend and strengthen rent controls;
- (5) the failure of the administration to

View of OEIU Convention City



Toronto, Ontario—Shown above is the business district of Toronto viewed from Centre Island. Toronto is the site of the OEIU 1951 convention which opens June 11 at the King Edward Hotel. The official convention call is being sent early this month to all OEIU local unions.

TVA Labor Relations Lauded

Chattanooga, Tenn.—"The Tennessee Valley Authority has built many useful monuments throughout the valley, but none stand out any brighter than the development of its outstanding union-management relations program," according to Paul R. Hutchings, president of the Office Employees International Union, who recently addressed the closing dinner session of the second valley-wide meeting of Union-Management Cooperative Conferences here.

Speaking to the more than one hundred officials of TVA and of the unions representing its more than 5,000 salaried employees, Hutchings complimented TVA management and its salaried employees unions on the spirit of good will and oneness of purpose which they demonstrated in all phases of their relationship.

Speaking of the recently signed collective bargaining agreement, Hutchings pointed out that it constituted the first agreement between an agency of the Federal government and the union representing its white collar employees.

proposing a tax program that would shift the load from the low income groups; (6) the failure to provide help for small business; (7) the failure to prevent Mr. Wilson from grabbing control over all manpower; (8) the failure to give labor adequate and equal voice in the mobilization program.

The agreement, he indicated, "is in no sense a truce agreement as is sometimes the case when the parties have not recognized each other as full fledged working partners."

"The spirit behind our TVA agreement is genuine and wholesome." The enlightened approach of TVA management in the development of its relationships with the unions representing its non-manual employees has provided a real stimulus to our program of mutual cooperation.

"Only through sound stable employee unions can true employee participation on a results-producing basis be assured," he stressed. "Cooperation and teamwork cannot grow in an area of instability, fear and lack of faith."

President Hutchings outlined the basic highlights of the formation and growth of OEIU. He urged all eligible office and clerical employees of TVA to join their OEIU local and to actively play their part in the development of teamwork and cooperation on matters of mutual interest.

Other speakers included Mr. Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the TVA board of directors, and Mr. Harry L. Case, TVA personnel director, who announced the commendations made by the Conference to local conferences for their outstanding work during the past year in matters of mutual interest.

OEIU WINS DISPUTE WITH BLUE CROSS

Buffalo, N. Y.—A strike of more than two weeks' duration by the clerical staff of the Hospital Service Corporation of Western New York has been settled victoriously and an agreement signed between this Blue Cross organization and the OEIU Local 212.

Terms of the settlement include an immediate 7½ cents per hour increase for all clerical employees with an agreement for an additional 4 cents per hour increase in 6 months. Individual adjustments were also negotiated resulting in additional increases to correct inequities and ranging upward to 35 cents per hour. The total average increase will amount to between 15 cents and 16 cents per hour for the employees involved.

The contract also provides for a cost-of-living escalator clause and for an additional paid holiday.

Union security is assured through a modified union shop clause requiring maintenance of membership of all present members and providing that all new employees must become members of the union within the stipulated regular period.

Paid vacations on the basis of one week after 6 months, two weeks after a year and three weeks after five years' service are provided. Substantial improvements were made in the arrangements for paid sick leave. The union was successful in obtaining a paid sick leave clause patterned after that presently in effect in the agreement between OEIU Local 32 and the New Jersey Hospital Service (Blue Cross) and which clause provides for a day a month paid sick leave up to ten working days per year for employees of less than one year's service with additional paid sick leave added each year up to maximum of five weeks per year after four years service.

OEIU Local 212 at Buffalo was forced to resort to strike action after prolonged efforts to negotiate a satisfactory agreement proved unsuccessful. International Representative George P. Firth has been assisting the local union and obtained splendid cooperation from the other labor organizations which assisted and supported our members in their successful efforts to obtain a worthwhile agreement with this company.

"Unorganized workers are workers without the right of franchise in economic life—incapable of taking part in and enjoying the benefits of our system of economic democracy."—William Green.

LEGAL Notes

T-H Jurisdiction—The NLRB will not give attention to labor-management disputes in the hotel industry. The Board announces this in a case involving a hotel association with 22 members doing more than \$15 million worth of business a year.

The Board's recently published rules, explaining which cases it considered to be in its jurisdiction, would easily cover this hotel operation; however, the NLRB points out that Congress had the chance to change the Board's old policy under the Wagner Act of refusing hotel cases when the legislators enacted the T-H Law. Since Congress didn't criticize this policy, the Board holds, it indicated satisfaction. So the policy sticks.—(*Hotel Assn. of St. Louis and Operating Engineers, AFL*).

Meetings—The company owned the whole town with the next settlement 16 miles away, and refused to permit a labor organization to hold its meetings on company property where all the handy meeting places were.

While unions generally don't have the right to hold meetings on company property unless management agrees to it, in this case the Board is convinced that a ban on union meetings on company property puts an unreasonable burden on unions organizing. It orders the company to quit keeping the union out of the company's community hall used by all the other community groups.—(*Phillips Petroleum Co. and Operating Engineers, AFL*).

Back Pay—If a company is ordered to give a worker back pay because he was unlawfully discharged, NLRB will not deduct from the back pay the amount of money the employe drew in unemployment compensation while he was out of work.

The U. S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans, however, said in one case last year that the Board was wrong, pointing out that: giving the employe back pay plus unemployment compensation was making him more than "whole," the word used by NLRB to describe a person who's got what's supposed to be his.

The Appeals Court, though, is overruled by the U. S. Supreme Court which says such payments come from the state government as a matter of state policy. They aren't something the company is obligated to pay. So the company doesn't get credit on its back pay check if the discharged worker gets unemployment compensation.

However, the Supreme Court points out some states provide for return of unemployment compensation if the worker gets money from his company as well as from the state for the period in which he was unemployed. This will have to be thrashed out in the states, notes the High Court.—(*NLRB v. Gullett Gin Co., Inc.*).

"UNION MAID"



"That might land you in jail. The modern way to get a raise is to join the union!"

Withdrawal of Members of Wage Board Spotlights Crisis

Washington—The action taken by the United Labor Policy Committee—AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods—directing the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board to submit their resignations, climaxed a whole series of developments which convinced Labor's Policy Committee that labor has been getting a complete runaround from Defense Mobilization Czar Charles E. Wilson and his organization.

In a formal statement, outlining the "shocking" series of affronts, insults and grievous inequities from the government under the Defense Mobilization Program, the Policy Committee emphasized that:

There is no group in America more alert to the dangers of Communist aggression against the free world than the 15 million American wage earners we represent. There is no mass group in the nation more definitely committed to all-out resistance against communism than the members of our free trade

Refusal to Bargain—A majority of workers on strike is good proof that a union represents the majority. If a company demands any more proof, it will almost certainly be guilty of unlawful refusal to bargain.

Eleven out of thirteen employes were out on strike, but the company still questioned the union's majority and the case went to NLRB.

At the hearings, various tests were suggested to show whether or not the union really had a majority. But only one was needed, the Board says—the test of the strike that had majority support. The Board finds the company unlawfully refusing to bargain. (*Seven-Up Bottling Co. of Miami, Inc. and Teamsters, AFL*).

union movement. We have offered our full support to the defense program. We have accepted in advance our responsibility for making all necessary sacrifices. We have willingly volunteered to bear our fair share of the burden because our hearts are in this fight. From the very beginning of the national emergency, American labor has led the fight for effective control of the cost of living and other measures necessary to insure economic stabilization.

We had hoped that our government would take advantage of our earnest determination to cooperate to the fullest extent in advancing the national defense program. Instead, our offers of cooperation have been rejected.

This is not a question of an isolated incident. Our decision here cannot and must not be interpreted merely as a protest against an unfair and unworkable wage formula which is now being imposed. That formula culminated a whole series of shocking developments which we find insurmountable.

These developments add up to nothing less than a crisis in our defense mobilization program.

That crisis must be quickly resolved if America's mobilization program is to move ahead with the speed which our national skills, techniques and resources make possible.

The crisis has developed because the men who are in control of the mobilization program have ignored the necessity for "equality of sacrifice" by all the people. Only through such equality of sacrifice can we fully and effectively win the voluntary cooperation and the intense will to win of every American citizen.

The unworkable and unfair wage formula adopted by the Wage Sta-

Wage Adjustment Pamphlet Issued

Washington—The U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., now has available for labor and management groups wishing to gear wages to the cost of living, as a convenient guide in such negotiations, a new pamphlet entitled, "Cost of Living Adjustments in Collective Bargaining."

Highlighted in this new report are excerpts from the 1949 General Motors contract which set the pattern for so-called "escalator clauses" in labor-management agreements. Also included are brief discussions of the extent and variations of such practices in American industrial relations, and a short description of the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, which forms the basis for most automatic cost-of-living wage adjustments.

The Bureau emphasizes that the issuance of this report in no way implies an endorsement or recommendation of the use of its price indexes as a wage adjustment factor in contracts, although it is aware that this practice is widespread and this publication has been prepared for the convenience of contracting parties. Free copies are available in limited quantities from the BLS.

bilization Board is both a symbol and a symptom of this crisis in our domestic affairs.

It is a symptom of unconcern for the needs and welfare of the plain people of this country. It is a symbol of ill-considered action, lacking an understanding of the problems and viewpoints of wage earners.

The withdrawal of the labor representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board did not create the crisis; it merely called public attention to the dangers which confront us.

That problem affects not only wages but prices, taxes, rent control, manpower and housing, and the general management of the defense program.

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**OFFICE EMPLOYES
INTERNATIONAL UNION**



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Cigarette Machines—Wright's Automatic Machinery Co., Local 84, Durham, N. C., 11 cents per hour plus 3 cents per hour each of next four years plus cost of living escalator clause.

Auditing—National Audit Bureau, Local 36, San Francisco, Calif., \$25 per month average.

Taxicabs—Yellow Cab Co., Local 36, San Francisco, Calif., \$10 per month.

Research—National Labor Bureau, Local 36, San Francisco, Calif., \$47.50 to \$75 per month, \$20 average.

Abrasives—Sterling Grinding Wheel Div. of Cleveland Quarries Company, Local 155, Tiffin, Ohio, approximately 10 per cent.

Heating and Plumbing Supplies—American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., Local 177, Elyria, Ohio, 8 per cent.

Industrial Machinery—Charles A. Strelinger Co., Local 42, Detroit, Mich., 5 cents per hour.

Elec. Equipment—Line Material Co., Local 201, Stroudsburg, Pa., 5 per cent.

Utilities—Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co., Local 167, Lincoln, Ill., \$12.50 to \$20 per month.

Trucking—Frisco Transportation Co., Local 13, St. Louis, Mo., 10 cents per hour.

Asbury Transportation Co., Local 11, Portland, Oreg., 10 to 18½ cents per hour (over and above 10 cents per hour before local won representation election).

Oil-Field Mach.—Struthers Wells Corp., Local 85, Titusville, Pa., 9 to 14 cents per hour.

Shipyards—Todd Shipyards Corp., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., 12 cents per hour (interim increase).

Laundries and Dry Cleaners—Ambassador Laundry Co., California Linen Supply Co., Century Towel & Linen Supply Co., DeLuxe Laundry, Market Laundry, Oakland-California Towel Co., Oakland Laundry Co., Peerless Laundry & Cleaning Co., Pioneer Laundry & Cleaning Co., Troy-Manhattan-Excelsior Co., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$2.60 per week plus cost of living escalator clause.

Hardware Mfg.—The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Local 90, Stamford, Conn., \$1.50 per week.

Automobile Electrical Equipment—Electric Auto-Lite Co., Local 55, Toledo, Ohio, 7 per cent with \$17.50 per month minimum.

Bakeries—Ertl Baking Co., Local 33, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$4 per week.

Continental Baking Co., Local 153, New York City, \$4 to \$12 per week.

Truck Sales—Mack International Motor Truck Corp., Local 33, Pittsburgh, Pa., 10 cents per hour.

Can Machine Repair—Continental Can Co., Local 28, Chicago, Ill., 5 per cent but not less than \$12 per month.

Aluminum Refining—Aluminum Ore Co. (Div. of Aluminum Company of America), Local 71, Mobile,

OEU MEMBERSHIP PAYS

Milwaukee, Wis.—A former employe of the International Harvester Company and a member of OEU Local 9, Mrs. Ruth Szalanski, has been given clear proof that unions are interested in more than mere negotiations of labor contracts and handling of complaints and grievances which come up in the course of a day's work.

This employe had been granted a maternity furlough, as provided in the union contract, in April, 1950. In July, the union and the company entered into an agreement which provided for greater hospitalization and surgical benefits than those previously in effect.

In November, when her baby was born, the insurance company paid her in accordance with the old plan. The union filed a grievance for her, demanding that she be paid in accordance with the new plan.

She has received a check for \$117.50 from the insurance company. No letter accompanied the payment explaining why they suddenly decided to pay her the additional compensation due her. But Ruth knows why!

VALUE OF CREDIT UNION STRESSED

Washington — OEU Local 2's Federal Credit Union, after only 10 months of operations, has found it possible to vote a 4 per cent dividend to its share-holders.

In announcing the dividend, the credit union's president, Wilbur Ball, gives much of the credit for this accomplishment to the excellent cooperation of the various committees actively participating in the credit union's operations.

Brother Ball hopes that this will "be an incentive to all OEU locals to establish a credit union of their own for their membership."

Ala., 10 per cent plus individual increases up to \$10 per month.

Tractors—The Oliver Corp., Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio, 7 per cent.

Retail Stores—Victor's, Horn's, Wahl's, Newton's, Sears, Penney, MacDougall, Gage-Dodson, Kress, Woolworth, Newberry, B. B. Furniture Store, Thiel & Welter Furniture Store, Bellingham Hardware and Donovan Hardware, Local 134, Bellingham, Wash., \$2 to \$5 per week.

Albert's, Inc., Local 243, Richmond, Calif., \$10 to \$28 per month.

Ferries—Puget Sound Navigation Co., Local 8, Seattle, Wash., 10 per cent.

Insurance—Group Health Cooperative, Local 8, Seattle, Wash., \$20 per month.

Canning & Preserving—Washington Cannery Corp., Local 68, Vancouver, Wash., 10 cents per hour.

Retail Grocers—Fred Meyers, Inc., Oregon Piggly Wiggly, Dan Kienow Stores, Safeway, Local 11, Portland, Oreg., 6½ cents per hour.

General Stores—Santa Rita Store Co., Local 62, Hurley, N. Mex., \$12 per month (interim increase).

Mining—Kennecott Copper Corp. (Chino Mines Div.), Local 62, Hurley, N. Mex., 10 cents per hour.

Periodicals—Manhattan News, Local 153, New York City, \$5 per week last December plus \$2 next December.

Mail Products—Ruppert Brewery, Local 153, New York City, \$8.50 per week plus \$5 per week increase in car allowance.

He goes on to point out that "often times the working-man and working-woman are at the mercy of the money-lenders. A credit union eliminates the necessity of dealing with unscrupulous money-lenders. It promotes thrift by installment savings, makes useful loans available to members at reasonable cost, and enables members to use their credit more effectively. A well-organized credit union proves helpful to its members by rendering a valuable and worthwhile service."



To Survive

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, General Bradley emphasized that if we are "to survive," all of us will have to face the hard fact that the present threat to our national security may persist for 10, 15 or 20 years.

Plans for adequate long range defense will require nearly every man to serve in our forces—first on full-time active duty—later as a member of the National Guard or Reserve.

Women Too

While the pros and cons of Universal Military Service and Training are being debated, we decided to look into the need for women in the armed services.

Numbers

The services need four times the number of women they have at present. Although exact figures are withheld for security reasons, this represents a great many more.

1,000 Jobs

In June, 1948, Congress passed Public Law 62, making the Women's Army Corps and Air Forces regular parts of the military establishment. This means women have the same rights, benefits and privileges as soldiers; their promotions follow the same pattern.

Some people think women in uniform are mostly stenographers. Truth is women were first brought into the service only as clerks, stenographers, cooks and telephone operators. But at end of World War II, they were performing 239 different kinds of work. Now, there

Another Challenger



Elmira, N. Y.—Recording Secretary Ruth E. Ferguson of OEU Local 137, writes: "Now that you have shown us what the West Coast and the Central Section can do in the way of feminine beauty it is only fair that the East Coast be represented also."

"We give you Mrs. Alice Johnson, whose personality is as pleasing and gracious as her smile. Alice is a charter member of Local 137 and her presence in the membership has added much to the unity and prestige of the local."

"We defy any other local to surpass or even match our candidate for Local Loveliness."

are no less than 1,000 separate jobs open to them. These run from radar, electronics, communications, food services, flight control operators, parachute riggers and maintenance mechanics, to mention a few, to the regular clerical and administrative services.

How Old

If you're between 18 and 34, single, a high school graduate, a citizen of the U. S., in good physical shape and can pass a normal mental aptitude test, you can enlist in the Army or Air Corps.

You can marry while in the service. After 20 years you can retire on half-pay; after 30, you get three-quarter pay.

To enlist in the Marines, you must be between 18 and 31; in the regular Navy, 20 through 25; in the Naval Reserve, 18 to 40.

Urgent

Graduate registered nurses, dietitians, occupational or physical therapists are urgently needed. Right now the Army is looking for 3,000 nurses.

Volunteers

If you're not ready—or young enough—to enlist, and yet want to help, you can be of important service as a Red Cross volunteer. Blood donor collections are to be increased almost 100 per cent.

Or you can take home nursing instruction. The Red Cross plans to train 700,000 to give nursing care at home, or mass care in case of emergency. If you're limited as to free time, you may want to spend a few hours sewing or knitting, or making surgical dressings. Find out from your Red Cross how you can help.—Polly Edison.

OVER 3 MILLION VOTE UNION SHOP

Washington—A total of 3,494,379 workers voted approval of a union shop in NLRB elections in 1948-49-50 under the T-H Act.

Under this law, unions can demand a union shop only if 51 per cent of the eligible workers in bargaining unit vote in favor in a poll conducted by the NLRB.

The provision was written in by Senator Taft and his colleagues in the belief that they would wreck the unions completely. They had already forbidden the closed shop—a long-honored, responsible worker-employer relationship.

They believed that if the union members had a chance to vote secretly in a government election they would repudiate their union organization.

Instead, union members have voted overwhelmingly for a union shop and this form of security has spread under Taft-Hartley to many industries previously without—happily for the unions but contrary to the evil purposes of the Taft-Hartley Act's authors.

High Court Kills State Strike Ban

Washington—The U. S. Supreme Court killed 5 to 3 the Wisconsin law which banned strikes by public utility workers and required them to submit labor disputes to compulsory arbitration.

The suit, which led to the important decision, was brought by the AFL Amalgamated Street Electric and Railway and Motor Coach Employees against the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Transportation Co.

The union voted to go on strike after negotiations for a new contract failed. The Milwaukee circuit court issued and Wisconsin State Supreme Court upheld a permanent injunction against the strike.

The U. S. Supreme Court decision puts in jeopardy similar laws in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and Virginia. AFL state federations are working for repeal of these measures in legislatures meeting this year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—A film-strip on "Public Relations for Labor," which can be adapted to the specific needs and problems of local unions and labor groups has been developed by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

The film emphasizes the importance of mutual understanding between groups in a community, and the necessity for labor to explain to the public its own goals and practices. It points out some of the methods unions can use to build better relations with other groups in the community.

Rather than a sound recording, a set of lecture notes are included. Detailed suggestions for adding illustrations and problems which apply to individual communities are given.

Lead Montreal OEIU Local 57



Montreal, Quebec—Shown above are the newly elected officers of Local 57 who were recently installed by OEIU President Paul R. Hutchings. Seated, left to right: Blanche Labelle, secretary-treasurer; Roger Belanger, vice president; Romeo Girard, president; and Yolande Milette, English recording secretary. Standing, same order; Claude Ouellette, sergeant at arms; executive board members Louis A. Beaudet, Rene Dion, and Helene Antonuk; trustees Reginald Boisvert and Dominateur Vanchestein; Robert Bertrand, executive board member; and Lucien Tremblay, trustee. Claire D. Perron, elected as the French recording secretary, was not present at the time the picture was taken.

NOTES from the field

California—The office and clerical employees of Norbert Cronin Insurance Company have recently selected San Francisco Local 36 as their bargaining representative and contract negotiations are proceeding. A majority of the office and clerical employees of Permanente Foundation Hospitals employed in San Francisco have also designated this local as their bargaining representative and recognition has been requested. Local 36 is also conducting organizing campaigns at General Insurance Company and Marmontee Hospital.

Considerable interest in organization into Oakland Local 29 is being shown by the office and clerical employees of Westinghouse, Inc., with a number having already signed application cards.

San Jose Local 94 has organized and filed an NLRB representation petition covering the office and clerical employees of Central Scientific Company at Santa Clara.

Washington—Seattle Local 8 has organized the office and clerical employees of the Hood Rubber Company.

Illinois—The winning of an NLRB union shop authorization election has made effective the union security provisions contained in the agreement between Galesburg Local 221 and Gale Products.

Ohio—Toledo Local 55 has won an NLRB union shop election at The Electric Auto-Lite Company

Unions may purchase the film (single frame, about 13 min.) directly from the Institute at 704 South Sixth Street, Champaign Illinois, at \$2 each.

thereby making effective the union security provisions in its agreement with this firm.

Michigan—Detroit Local 10's effectiveness is expected to increase with the renting of an office in downtown Detroit. Congratulations to the members of this local in this forward-looking step.

Oregon—Recent organization of the office and clerical employees of the Asbury Transportation Company by Portland Local 11 followed by successful negotiations of an agreement, has resulted in substantial improvements in the employment conditions of these employees.

Quebec—Marcel Franco, a member of Montreal Local 57, has been appointed Labor Representative on the Quebec Labor Relations Board.

Kentucky—The office and clerical employees of Magnavox Company of Kentucky have, by voting favorably in an NLRB election, made effective the union security clauses contained in the agreement between Taducah Local 172 and this company.

New York—New York City Local 153 has increased its representation in the hotel industry to 24 hotels by its recent organization of the George Washington, Webster and Seville hotels. Contract negotiations have been completed at the Hotel Marguery and are continuing at the Hotel Langwell. It has also recently organized the salesmen of Hydrox Ice Cream Company.

Maryland—The winning of an NLRB union security authorization election at the Strauss, Royer and Apparel Company permits Baltimore Local 22 to bargain for union shop conditions for this firm's office and clerical employees.



Problem child: A daughter who insists upon adding five years to her age while her mother is attempting to subtract five from hers.

"Boy," he drooled, "I could eat a horse."

Waiter: "You've come to the right place, bud."

The question of the hydrogen bomb is not so much who is right, but who is left.

Some of the new bathing suits are just big enough to keep the wearers from being tanned where they ought to be.

He: "Do you know what I'd do if I had fifty thousand dollars?"

She: "Marry me."

The amount of sleep required by the average person is five or ten minutes more.

Wife: "I put my husband in the hospital because of knee trouble."

Neighbor: "Water on it?"

Wife: "No. Private secretary."

Inviting a friend to help him celebrate his wedding anniversary, an Irishman instructed him: "We live on the fifth floor. Just touch the button with your elbow."

"And why should I use my elbow?"

"Mike, me lad, you'd not be comin' empty-handed, would you?"

Bachelor Uncle: "Baby six weeks old, you say; talk yet?"

Proud Father: "Oh, no; not yet."

Bachelor Uncle: "Boy, eh?"

"But why are you so angry with the doctor, Mrs. Blank?"

"I told him I was tired, and he asked to see my tongue!"



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"Well, you see, I'm non-union—and I work for peanuts!"