

THE OFFICE WORKER

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

No. 94

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1952

17

ARSENAL PACT BOOSTS WAGES

LOOK AT RECORD FIRST, SAYS LLPE

Washington.—No matter which candidate wins the Presidency, it is still Congress which writes the laws. Congress is no better than its majority. Forty-eight good Senators are not enough—it takes 49 to repeal Taft-Hartley. Two hundred and seventeen good Congressmen are not enough—it takes 218 to pass a strong price control law. Your Congressman could make the difference.

We Americans have developed a habit during the last few years of electing a liberal President while at the same time electing an anti-labor Congress. Then we loudly blame the President because he doesn't enact his platform pledges. We should blame ourselves. By now every American of voting age should know that party labels mean nothing in this country. Neither party has controlled Congress since 1938. It has been a coalition of reactionaries from both parties which has held the controlling majority and stifled decent legislation year after year.

If we want a decent labor law, if we want fair taxes, if we want a price control law that is not shot full of loopholes, then we have got to know the policies of the men running for Congress. I mean their policies—not the party's policies.

Obviously, it is hard to find out how our Congressmen voted from the newspaper stories and from the TV and radio. Digging the facts out of the *Congressional Record* is even harder. That is why the AFL formed Labor's League for Political Education—to make the individual voting records of each Congressman and Senator available to AFL members all over the country.

With the facts before him, each trade union citizen can see with his own eyes whether his Congressman deserves reelection. Local L.L.P.E. units are able to make endorsements democratically and intelligently. In this way, our own AFL members and the public at large can have confidence in the L.L.P.E. endorsed candidates.

No intelligent person believes that the labor vote can be "delivered" in a bloc by anyone. There are many workmen active today who remember when the bosses in company towns lined up all the men

(Continued on page 4)

Negotiated Arsenal Contract



Minneapolis, Minn.—Substantial gains were won by OEIU Local 12 in its first contract for the office and clerical employees of the Twin Cities Arsenal, operated by Federal Cartridge Corporation at nearby New Brighton. These are the local union's negotiators: Back row, left to right: Donald R. Hilliker, assistant business representative, and Curtis C. Smith; front row, same order: Curtis C. Smith; Ralph Moorhead, committee chairman; and Gordon Tronson. Business Representative Arthur J. Fritz (see inset) who headed up these negotiations, was out of the city at the time the picture was taken.

Authorize Concerted Drive To Organize Women Workers

New York City—Special organization efforts to enlist women workers and to train them as good trade unionists were urged by the Executive Council in its report to the AFL convention here.

The council said every national and international union within whose jurisdiction women are employed should initiate such programs. It also called upon AFL Director of Organization Harry O'Reilly to promote a concerted drive to organize women.

Today women constitute about 30 per cent of the total labor force in the nation, the council points out, with 17,596,000 employed in industry and 1,219,000 in agriculture.

As the defense production program expands, additional employ-

ment opportunities will open for women and trades previously barred to them will open up provided they can obtain the necessary craft training.

Under these circumstances, the council emphasized, women need unions to protect their interests and to assure them equal pay for equal work.

Even if some women workers later give up their jobs because of marriage or other reasons, their experience as union members will help them "in a world where workers are better off as a result of universal sharing in progress," the council found.

The Executive Council's report was unanimously adopted by the convention.

MANY GAINS WON FOR 800 EMPLOYEES

Minneapolis, Minn.—Wage adjustments ranging from 9 to 14 cents per hour highlight the numerous gains won by OEIU Local 12 of this city for more than 800 office and clerical employees of the huge Twin Cities Arsenal, operated by the Federal Cartridge Corporation at near-by New Brighton.

These adjustments are retroactive to May 9, which is one week following the date on which the local union won its NLRB representation election at this plant by an overwhelming majority, and are in addition to a 4.2 per cent increase retroactive to January 1 obtained earlier, and a health and welfare plan paid for by the company at a cost of 6 cents per hour per employee.

A new schedule of rate ranges for all of the 42 classifications was negotiated, which pegs the minimum rate for the lowest of these classifications at \$1.33 per hour, and ups the maximum of the top classification to \$2.50 per hour, with other classifications adjusted proportionately.

Agreement negotiations extended over nearly three months and were only successfully concluded when the membership of the local union employed at these operations indicated to the company its militant attitude by taking a strike vote, which was approved by a majority of 5 to 1.

The strike vote was taken after conferences with a state labor conciliator had failed to bring about a settlement of the issues involved. At that time practically every question involved in any labor-management dispute—wages, union recognition and security, hours, working conditions, holidays, vacations, grievance machinery—was in controversy.

Within two weeks following the taking of the strike vote, but less than five hours before the local union could legally strike, a settlement was reached.

In addition to the wage adjustments and the health and welfare plan, the agreement also provides for a full union shop and dues checkoff, 10 cents per hour shift premium, time and one-half for all hours in excess of 8 in any work day and 40 in any work week, and for the sixth day worked in any

(Continued on page 4)



Editorial COMMENTS

Your Union

Members make the union succeed or fail. A union's strength comes from the loyalty and devotion of its individual members. Good officers and a sound financial structure are fundamental, but in the long run YOU determine the success or failure of your union. So, attend your local union meetings; help make your union stronger and it will be able to serve you more effectively at all times. Return the support YOUR UNION gives you.

They See 'Eye to Eye'

The not infrequent charge that "big business" dictates editorial policy, or that a large metropolitan daily can be bought with an ad, is ingenuous.

It is more precise to say that great newspaper organizations are in themselves "big business," rooted in economic motives, and therefore seeing "eye to eye" with other "big business" in so far as their identical aims are affected.

This is not to overlook the fact that the press as a whole is peculiarly public-spirited—crusading against corrupt government officials, frequently leaving out advertising to make room for important news matter, and so on.

But in the final analysis, the responsibility of the greatest portion of the press to the public interest is inevitably subordinated to its business interest.—*Writer's Handbook on Basic Journalism, by Michael L. Simmonds.*

Those D—d Unions!

So, he doesn't believe in unions. And he thinks he should be permitted to work on a union job without joining the union.

All right, let's see if he does.

Is he willing to work at whatever wages the boss is willing to pay him—what the boss thinks he's worth?

Is he willing to work the number of hours the boss calls a day?

Is he willing to work extra hours and days at straight pay?

Is he willing to work Sundays and holidays without extra compensation?

Is he willing to work under the threat of constant dismissal at the whim of the boss?

Is he willing to forget about vacations?

Is he willing to forego sickness insurance and pensions the unions provide?

There may somewhere be an anti-union worker who is willing to accept these conditions, but we have never met him.

Usually his hate for the union means merely that he gags on paying the union a small portion of the extra pay the union job gives him.—*The Trades Unionist, Washington, D. C.*

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY OUTFIT!

NON-VOTERS!

IT'S (HIC) UNCONSTITUTIONAL



BARFLY BOB THE ONLY REASON HE KNOWS IT ELECTION DAY IS BECAUSE ALL THE BARS ARE CLOSED.

BUSY BEN

JUST HASN'T HAD TIME TO REGISTER AND VOTE!



EVERYTHING IS A BIG RACKET!

SKEPTIC SAM THINKS BOTH CANDIDATES ARE BUMS... SO HE'S NOT VOTING! (FEELS THE SAME WAY ABOUT EVERY ELECTION)

TEE HEE!

THIS IS ALL SO SILLY!

SIMPLE SUE BELIEVES ELECTIONS ARE FOR MEN ONLY!

LABOR FEATURES SYNDICATE

LLPE Director Tells Why AFL Endorsed Stevenson

Washington.—The record shows that the election of Adlai Stevenson is in the best interest of the working people. That was the decision made by the AFL delegates at the recent New York AFL Convention. What does an AFL endorsement mean? Why was it made?

First of all, the convention resolution made it clear that "each and every one of the (AFL) members are free to make their own individual political decisions without any compulsion on our part." In short, the AFL leaders are not trying to dictate how anyone should vote.

But, as the resolution further stated: "We must face the facts. We have an obligation to inform our members of the facts. Not only immediate considerations, but the entire future course of our country requires us to express our carefully considered choice as between the two Presidential candidates."

Unions were formed to protect the wages, conditions, and welfare of working people. From its origin, the AFL has recognized that direct action with employers was not enough. Legislation was necessary to prevent judges and bureaucrats from crippling the collective-bargaining process. In addition, legislation was necessary to get good public schools, factory inspection laws, and other public benefits.

The AFL Executive Council refrained from making any premature recommendations immediately following the party nominations. In good faith they refused to make any recommendation in spite of strong pressure, because they wanted to afford both candidates an opportunity to appear before the AFL convention to give their views

on the issues affecting our people.

Prior to the convention, the AFL leaders carefully scrutinized the two party platforms. The AFL executive officers had gone before the platform committees of both party conventions and asked for legislative reform in 11 major fields. In every instance the Republican platform either opposed the AFL position or offered only vague platitudes. In every instance the Democratic platform favored the AFL proposals.

But since the Republican platform had been written by the defeated Taft forces, there was hope that Eisenhower might have different views. AFL leaders consulted with both candidates prior to the convention. In answer to their queries, the AFL position was made clear to both.

Just a week prior to the convention the New York meeting between Eisenhower and Taft was held. Taft wrote out the terms of Eisenhower's surrender in Cincinnati before coming to New York. After getting Eisenhower to agree to his terms, Taft then presented the whole statement to the newspapers. It was then that many Americans gave up hope that Eisenhower would be an independent candidate who could lead the Republican Party along more realistic twentieth century lines.

When the AFL convention met to consider what political position to take, the record was clear. General Eisenhower was a fine American general who had served his nation well, but lacking any knowledge of civilian problems and without experience in civilian politics or government, he was helpless in the hands of shrewd reactionaries who were using him as a popular

60 Per Cent Own Homes

Washington.—The National Association of Home Builders reported that 60 per cent of America's families own their homes, whereas 10 years ago that ratio was reversed, with 60 per cent renting homes.

Increased income, the NAHB said, and Government financing aids through the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration mortgage insurance systems have put thousands of houses within reach of families whose income range from \$50 to \$100 a week.

figurehead to front for their ticket.

Stevenson, on the other hand, had demonstrated himself to be of true Presidential stature. He had made his position clear that he would not bow to any pressure group but would conduct himself in office so as to protect the interests of all Americans. His wide experience in private law practice, in domestic and foreign governmental service, and as one of the outstanding reform Governors of the country had given him the civilian experience needed to run a civilian government.

The AFL is non-partisan. We have worked hard in behalf of progressive Republicans as well as Democrats running for Congress. In the same manner, the AFL recommendation of Stevenson is in no way an endorsement of all Democrats or their party.

The AFL recommends that all AFL members vote for Adlai Stevenson because the record shows that he will be best for the working people of this country.—*James L. McDevitt, Director, L.L.P.E.*

Read Your Union Paper

"Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

Founder and First President, American Federation of Labor.

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

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



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Subscription Price \$1 a Year.

Wage rate GAINS

Shipyards—Todd Shipyards (San Francisco Div.), Local 29, Oakland, Calif., 15 cents per hour.

Paper Mills—St. Croix Paper Co., Local 295, Woodland, Maine, 5 to 33 cents per hour.

American Writing Paper Corp., Local 247, Holyoke, Mass., \$2 per week.

Credit Unions—Postal Employees Credit Union, Local 13, St. Louis, Mo., \$500 to \$800 per year.

Wholesale Drugs—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Local 18, Birmingham, Ala., 7½ cents per hour.

Retail Clothing—Bond Clothes, Dundee Smart Clothes, Federal Stores, Foreman & Clark, Gray's, House of Harris, J. J. Krieg Co., Roger's, Grodin's, Silver's, Inc., Smith's, The Capitol, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$13 per month retroactive to May.

Trucking—Hart Motor Express, Local 12, Minneapolis, Minn., average of 12 cents per hour.

Associated Transport, Inc., Local 6, Boston, Mass., \$4 per week.

Car Rental—Tanner Motor Livery, Inc., Local 30, Los Angeles, Calif., 15 to 23.8 cents per hour (average of 18.6 cents) retroactive to April.

Television Service—RCA Service Co., Inc., Local 6—Boston, Mass., Local 9—Milwaukee, Wis., Local 10—Detroit, Mich., Local 13—St. Louis, Mo., Local 21—Atlanta, Ga., Local 28—Chicago, Ill., Local 30—Los Angeles, Calif., Local 36—San Francisco, Calif., Local 49—Euclid, Ohio, Local 128—Miami, Fla., \$2.30 to \$5 per week.

Milk Products—Deerfoot Milk Div. of General Ice Cream Corp., Local 6, Boston, Mass., \$4 to \$5.30 per week.

Dairy Cooperative Assn., Local 68, Vancouver, Wash., \$5 to \$10 per month plus reclassification adjustments.

Athletic Equip.—A. G. Spalding, Inc., Local 269, Chicopee, Mass., 4½ cents per hour.

Retail Hardware—Simon Hardware Co., Markus Hardware Co., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$11.50 per month.

Credit Information—Retailers' Credit Assn. of Alameda County, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$10 to \$46 per month (\$15 per month average) retroactive to June.

Retail Furniture—Riback Furniture, Vancouver Furniture, Local 68, Vancouver, Wash., 10 per cent.

Color Printing—International Color Printing Co., Local 14, Philadelphia, Pa., \$4.40 per week.

Aluminum Products—Aluminum Company of America and its subsidiary, the St. Lawrence River Power Co. of the Massena Works, Local 180, Massena, N. Y., 10 per cent retroactive to March 10, and 4 cents per hour retroactive to July 1.

Mfg. Overalls—H. D. Lee Co., Local 70, Trenton, N. J., \$10 to \$20 per month.

Retail Jewelry—Brent's, Crescent Jewelers, Davidson & Licht, DeLane's, Gensler-Lee, Kay Jewelers,

March in Labor Day Parade



Toledo, Ohio.—Members of OEIU Local 19 are shown at the assembly point of the Labor Day parade in that city. Local Union President John Richards and Business Representative John C. Taylor were busy taking pictures of the parade or they, too, would have been in the group. Following the parade an informal party, including a light lunch, dancing, singing, and card playing, was held in the union hall.

New Booklet Aid On Pension Plans

Washington.—Local union officers and business agents will be interested in a new publication, entitled "Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining," just released by the American Federation of Labor. This 105-page pamphlet is designed to serve as a sort of handy general guide for those who will have to deal with the many difficult problems which unions face in this relatively new area of collective bargaining.

There are nine chapters, covering such questions as "Pension Cost Factors," "Methods of Financing," "Methods of Administering," "Benefit Provisions," and others.

Copies can be obtained from the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. The price is 25 cents per copy.

Milen's, Shane's Jewelers, Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$13 per month.

Mfg. Heating Equip.—Montag Stove & Furnace Works, Local 11, Portland, Ore., 3 cents per hour cost of living plus \$4 per month health and welfare.

Wholesale Food—Wadhams & Co., United Grocers, Inc., General Grocery Co., Hudson House, Inc., Northwest Grocery, Gray & Co., Local 11, Portland, Ore., 4.5 per cent plus 5 cents per hour health and welfare.

Wholesale Plumbing—Oakland Sheet Metal Supply Co., Local 29, Oakland, Calif., \$11.50 per month.

Insurance—C. W. Sweeney & Co., Local 36, San Francisco, Calif., \$15 per month.

Ice & Fuel—American Ice Co., Local 2, Washington, D. C., 5 cents per hour.

Leather Goods (Mfg., Wholesale & Retail)—Fred Mueller, Inc., Local 5, Denver, Colo., 10 to 30 cents per hour.

Majority of Cities Extend Rent Bill

Washington.—About 70 per cent of the major cities and more than half of the 2,400 incorporated communities in normal defense rental areas have voted to extend the Federal rent program until next April 30.

Congress last June extended Federal rent stabilization for nine months in critical defense housing areas but required local governing bodies in the normal defense rental areas to ask for continuance before September 30 if they wished to retain Federal rent levels and eviction protections beyond that date.

Of 181 normal defense rental areas, continuance is assured in 127, or more than 70 per cent.

Latest major cities to vote continuance of rent levels are San Francisco, Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, and Erie, Pa. This brings to 34 the number of cities of 100,000 or more that have asked extension.

In addition to 38 of the 48 United States where communities have voted for continuance eighty-eight Puerto Rican municipalities also have asked extension. In Alaska, extension action has been taken by governing bodies of Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, and Douglas.

Local governing bodies which failed to take action before September 30 lost all opportunity to re-establish the program after that date. No action is necessary in the nation's 118 critical defense housing areas.

The man who is so busy that he does not have time to read his union paper is like the man who was so busy chopping wood that he didn't have time to sharpen his axe.

A pat on the back develops character, if administered young enough, often enough and low enough.



A Long Way

Women have come a long way, politically, since 1920, when they got the right to vote. Women were given top billing at both of the recent conventions. Democrats had 135 more women delegates, both parties paid tribute to women speakers, both considered women as Vice Presidents.

Must Go Farther

A speaker at one of these conventions urged women to get into local politics. Only 235 women are members of state legislatures, less than 2 per cent of the total. In all 48 states, only 2,500 women hold "appointed" jobs. Women can make a real contribution by running for local office.

Teen-Agers, Too

If your teen-agers are given a chance, they will help. Start talking NOW about politics—about THEIR responsibility as citizens.

A boy with a paper route is pure gold. Give him the slate of candidates endorsed by labor to leave at every door just before election day. Let the word get around, give him a big hand, let him know how much he helps. Other boys will want to do it, too.

Girls will baby-sit. They WANT responsibility. Explain that giving a few hours so some mother can REGISTER or VOTE will help make the kind of WORLD THEY WANT.

Platforms and Promises

Thanks to radio and TV, we all went to the Chicago conventions. We all got into the act. Let's stay in it. Let's look—and listen—carefully from NOW ON.

A lot of promises were made in Chicago. Nobody expects party platforms to be carried out to the letter. But the party that wins in November will be the party MOST Americans agree with.

Candidates Chosen Afterward

REMEMBER—BOTH PLATFORMS were written BEFORE candidates were chosen. The millennium is not around the corner. The real test lies not in WORDS but in the MEN behind them.

Scraps of Paper

SOME SAY PLATFORMS ARE JUST SCRAPS OF PAPER. BUT in this war between parties, these scraps are the battleground.

YOU ARE IN THIS WAR. VOTE FOR THE MEN WHO WILL MAKE SCRAPS OF PAPER INTO LAWS YOU BELIEVE IN.—Polly Edison for L.L.P.E.

Dry Typewriter Ribbons

Ribbons in home typewriters tend to dry out rather than wear out. Grease the inside of a typewriter-ribbon tin box with glycerin, remove the ribbon from the typewriter, put it in the box, and leave closed tightly for a few days. It will come to life!—"Office Employees News," OEIU, Local 14, Philadelphia.



Look at Record First, Says LLPE

(Continued from page 1)

on their payroll and marched them down to the polls to vote for the right ticket, "or else." That is one reason why unions were formed—so men could express themselves freely.

After having fought for freedom for all workingmen and women, the AFL union leaders are certainly not going to turn around and try to tell their members how to vote. The worst thing that could happen to our democracy is for any group of citizens to vote blindly as a bloc under instructions. A democracy remains strong only when each individual exercises his responsibility to make up his own mind and vote accordingly.

If trade union members pay their dues and elect union officers for the purpose of getting better pay, then it is obviously the responsibility of the union and its officers to let the members know whether their Congressmen have voted to cripple the union's bargaining power or not. When it is Congress which decides how the tax burden is levied, how much old-age pensions will be increased, what kind of price controls are enacted, then it is certainly a trade union duty to report how your Congressmen have voted on these vital issues. After all, there is no use fighting for higher wages if Congress by a simple vote can wipe out all our wage gains by unfair taxes and weak price controls.

The AFL program is as broad as the interests of its 8 million members. The AFL membership is a good cross-section of America. Like all good Americans, our interest is in electing better public officeholders who will build an ever better America. To that purpose Labor's League for Political Education is dedicated.

Every trade union member has a part in this election that nobody else can perform. That is casting his or her own ballot. Each ballot counts. So this November, as each of us stands in the privacy of the voting booth, let's be sure that we

Many Gains Won For 800 Employees

(Continued from page 1)

work week, double time for holidays worked and for the seventh day worked in any work week, vacations of up to three weeks, two weeks' severance pay, a good workable seniority and promotion plan, etc.

The grievance procedure, which also provides for final and binding arbitration, is already proving to be very successful in settling differences arising under the terms of the agreement.

The agreement also provides for two 10-minute rest periods each day, weekly pay, adequate bulletin boards for union notices, up to four weeks' pay if employee enters the military service, etc.

The two-year agreement, which is effective from May 9, 1952, to May 9, 1954, permits a reopening on May 9, 1953, at which time any amendments may be made to the agreement. Any amendments to the agreement which are not settled on this reopening date shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration.

know which candidates will work for the benefit of all of us. Let us vote for those who will vote for us during the next two years in Congress.—James L. McDevitt, Director, L.L.P.E.

FIND TREND TOWARD LONGER VACATIONS

Ottawa, Ont.—Continuation of the trend in Canada towards longer annual paid vacations in manufacturing is revealed in the most recent survey of wages and working conditions, conducted by the Canadian Department of Labour in October, 1951. The survey also shows that service requirements for these longer vacations are being gradually reduced. In the survey, manufacturing establishments employing three-quarters of a million plant workers and about 158,000 "white collar" workers were asked to indicate their vacation policy.

Results indicate that, in manufacturing in Canada, most plant workers become eligible for one week after their first year of service. Their vacations are scaled upwards as their service increases. The large majority of office employees, on the other hand, are entitled to two weeks as a first vacation, usually after completing a year's service, almost 90 per cent becoming eligible for two weeks' vacation after a year or less of service.

Close to half the plant workers and about 55 per cent of the office workers covered in the survey were in establishments providing a three-week paid vacation. To become eligible for a vacation of this length, however, the worker must usually have been employed for at least 15 years; in a substantial number of cases, for 20 or 25 years.

Only in the larger establishments were three-week vacations common for office employees; 80 per cent of the establishments gave nothing longer than two weeks but they employed only 45 per cent of the office workers covered in the survey.

Although the proportions of office employees in plants providing two and three weeks has not changed to any extent over 1950, the service requirements for these vacations have been reduced. The proportion of those who could get a fortnight after one year rose from 74 per cent in 1950 to 80 per cent in 1951. (An additional eight per cent could get two weeks after even shorter service.) The proportion of those receiving three weeks after 15 years rose from 17 to 23 per cent.

A four-week paid vacation is scarcely more common for office workers in manufacturing than for plant employees. Less than three per cent were eligible for vacations of this length as of October, 1951, as compared with about 2½ per cent of the plant employees.

ENJOY BENEFITS OF ST. CROIX CONTRACT

Woodland, Me.—Office and clerical employees of the St. Croix Paper Company, recently organized by the OEIU in this community, are now enjoying the benefits resulting from the completion of negotiations for an agreement with this firm.

Substantial gains were made for these employees, who were assisted in these negotiations by International Representative Edward C. Nagel.

Highlighting the one-year contract were salary adjustments ranging from 5 to 33 cents per hour, up to three weeks' vacation, a higher rate when temporarily assigned to higher-rated positions, sick leave of one week after six months, three weeks after one year, six weeks after two years, nine weeks after three years, and 12 weeks after four years, pay for days off in case of death in immediate family, no loss of pay when on jury duty. The contract also provides for rest periods, maternity leave, pension and insurance plans, final and binding arbitration of grievances, full union shop, etc.

AVERAGE INCOME

Washington.—The average income per person, before taxes, last year was 10 per cent more than it was in 1950, the Department of Commerce reported. It increased from \$1,439 to \$1,584.

Total payments from all sources to individual Americans rose by 12 per cent from \$218 billion to \$243 billion.

Largest increases in total payments occurred in Arizona (23 per cent), South Carolina (21 per cent), and New Mexico and South Dakota (18 per cent each).

The highest average earnings per person were registered in the District of Columbia (\$2,095), Delaware (\$2,076), Nevada (\$2,029), Connecticut (\$1,999), New York (\$1,996), California (\$1,933), Illinois (\$1,928), and New Jersey (\$1,885).

Union Label Best Buy

A union-label article is always your best buy. That is because you know it is a high-quality product made by union members under union working conditions.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) showing the ownership, management, and circulation of THE OFFICE WORKER, published monthly at Washington, District of Columbia for October, 1952.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Office Employees International Union, Washington, D. C.; Editor, Paul R. Hutchings, Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, J. Howard Hicks, Washington, D. C.

2. The owner is: Office Employees International Union, Washington, D. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) PAUL R. HUTCHINGS, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1952.
[Seal] J. B. DICKMAN, JR.
(My commission expires January 31, 1956.)

