Union's Program Pressed
In P.G.E. Negotiations

At press time, the System Negotiating Committee reports progress in talks with the 1956 P.G.E. negotiations.

Meeting on May 9, 10, 23 and 24, the parties reviewed the Union's proposals in a thorough and detailed manner. At the conclusion of the meeting, the parties are now in a position to prepare counter-proposals on work.

The Union's committee has advised that our wage proposals are not being met and we need no examination at this time.

The Union's committee is well aware of our efforts to support our proposals, and these will continue. When the parties get down to the business of bargaining, actual collective bargaining will commence at the first meeting following the May 29th deadline, the companies counter-proposals to the Union's proposals, articles 8 and 9.

The Union's committee, in addition to the session with management, has had a number of meetings of their own. During part of this time, the Union was held with International Representatives of the Communications industry. The purpose was to meet with representatives.

Business Manager Weakley has been assured of the full cooperation of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and other international unions. These good Union members are always on our side; they will support our proposals in every way possible.

The 1956 wage settlement included an increase of 2 cents per hour to all employees whose old wage rate had been $2.035 per hour or $89.20 per week. The new rates are:

- MACHINIST - $2.50 per hour or $102.80 per week.
- LABORER - $1.91 per hour or $89.20 per week.
- ASSISTANT, OR GROUNDMAN - $2.61 per hour or $106.80 per week.
- SERVICEMAN - $2.50 or $102.80 per week.
- DRIVER - $2.29 per hour or $94.80 per week.
- ASSISTANT DRIVER - $2.42 per hour.
- TRUCK DRIVER - $2.36 per hour.
- WORKING POREMAN - $1.75 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Gas and Water) - $2.55 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Electric) - $2.40 per hour.

For the year, a gain of more than $10 million over the 12 months period ending March 31, 1955. After deduction of all operating expenses and dividends applicable to preferred and common stock, the company retained a healthy $19 million for reinvestment in the business.

At the President's report also announced plans to start construction on a number of major projects which will increase generation capacity by 15,800 kilowatts. These include the Butts Valley and Rake Hydro plants on the Feather River, an additional unit at Hunter Point Power Plant in San Francisco, and a second 15,000 kilowatt unit at the Humboldt Bay Power Plant.

With respect to the electrical finished, Freeman stated that, at present, is about $5 per cent.

For the president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and other international unions. The good Union members are always on our side; they will support our proposals in every way possible.

The 1956 wage settlement included an increase of 2 cents per hour to all employees whose old wage rate had been $2.035 per hour or $89.20 per week. The new rates are:

- MACHINIST - $2.50 per hour or $102.80 per week.
- LABORER - $1.91 per hour or $89.20 per week.
- ASSISTANT, OR GROUNDMAN - $2.61 per hour or $106.80 per week.
- SERVICEMAN - $2.50 or $102.80 per week.
- DRIVER - $2.29 per hour or $94.80 per week.
- ASSISTANT DRIVER - $2.42 per hour.
- TRUCK DRIVER - $2.36 per hour.
- WORKING POREMAN - $1.75 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Gas and Water) - $2.55 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Electric) - $2.40 per hour.

For the year, a gain of more than $10 million over the 12 months period ending March 31, 1955. After deduction of all operating expenses and dividends applicable to preferred and common stock, the company retained a healthy $19 million for reinvestment in the business.

At the President's report also announced plans to start construction on a number of major projects which will increase generation capacity by 15,800 kilowatts. These include the Butts Valley and Rake Hydro plants on the Feather River, an additional unit at Hunter Point Power Plant in San Francisco, and a second 15,000 kilowatt unit at the Humboldt Bay Power Plant.

With respect to the electrical finished, Freeman stated that, at present, is about $5 per cent.

For the president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and other international unions. The good Union members are always on our side; they will support our proposals in every way possible.

The 1956 wage settlement included an increase of 2 cents per hour to all employees whose old wage rate had been $2.035 per hour or $89.20 per week. The new rates are:

- MACHINIST - $2.50 per hour or $102.80 per week.
- LABORER - $1.91 per hour or $89.20 per week.
- ASSISTANT, OR GROUNDMAN - $2.61 per hour or $106.80 per week.
- SERVICEMAN - $2.50 or $102.80 per week.
- DRIVER - $2.29 per hour or $94.80 per week.
- ASSISTANT DRIVER - $2.42 per hour.
- TRUCK DRIVER - $2.36 per hour.
- WORKING POREMAN - $1.75 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Gas and Water) - $2.55 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Electric) - $2.40 per hour.

For the year, a gain of more than $10 million over the 12 months period ending March 31, 1955. After deduction of all operating expenses and dividends applicable to preferred and common stock, the company retained a healthy $19 million for reinvestment in the business.

At the President's report also announced plans to start construction on a number of major projects which will increase generation capacity by 15,800 kilowatts. These include the Butts Valley and Rake Hydro plants on the Feather River, an additional unit at Hunter Point Power Plant in San Francisco, and a second 15,000 kilowatt unit at the Humboldt Bay Power Plant.

With respect to the electrical finished, Freeman stated that, at present, is about $5 per cent.

For the president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and other international unions. The good Union members are always on our side; they will support our proposals in every way possible.

The 1956 wage settlement included an increase of 2 cents per hour to all employees whose old wage rate had been $2.035 per hour or $89.20 per week. The new rates are:

- MACHINIST - $2.50 per hour or $102.80 per week.
- LABORER - $1.91 per hour or $89.20 per week.
- ASSISTANT, OR GROUNDMAN - $2.61 per hour or $106.80 per week.
- SERVICEMAN - $2.50 or $102.80 per week.
- DRIVER - $2.29 per hour or $94.80 per week.
- ASSISTANT DRIVER - $2.42 per hour.
- TRUCK DRIVER - $2.36 per hour.
- WORKING POREMAN - $1.75 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Gas and Water) - $2.55 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Electric) - $2.40 per hour.

For the year, a gain of more than $10 million over the 12 months period ending March 31, 1955. After deduction of all operating expenses and dividends applicable to preferred and common stock, the company retained a healthy $19 million for reinvestment in the business.

At the President's report also announced plans to start construction on a number of major projects which will increase generation capacity by 15,800 kilowatts. These include the Butts Valley and Rake Hydro plants on the Feather River, an additional unit at Hunter Point Power Plant in San Francisco, and a second 15,000 kilowatt unit at the Humboldt Bay Power Plant.

With respect to the electrical finished, Freeman stated that, at present, is about $5 per cent.

For the president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and other international unions. The good Union members are always on our side; they will support our proposals in every way possible.

The 1956 wage settlement included an increase of 2 cents per hour to all employees whose old wage rate had been $2.035 per hour or $89.20 per week. The new rates are:

- MACHINIST - $2.50 per hour or $102.80 per week.
- LABORER - $1.91 per hour or $89.20 per week.
- ASSISTANT, OR GROUNDMAN - $2.61 per hour or $106.80 per week.
- SERVICEMAN - $2.50 or $102.80 per week.
- DRIVER - $2.29 per hour or $94.80 per week.
- ASSISTANT DRIVER - $2.42 per hour.
- TRUCK DRIVER - $2.36 per hour.
- WORKING POREMAN - $1.75 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Gas and Water) - $2.55 per hour.
- LINE WORKING POREMAN (Electric) - $2.40 per hour.

For the year, a gain of more than $10 million over the 12 months period ending March 31, 1955. After deduction of all operating expenses and dividends applicable to preferred and common stock, the company retained a healthy $19 million for reinvestment in the business.

At the President's report also announced plans to start construction on a number of major projects which will increase generation capacity by 15,800 kilowatts. These include the Butts Valley and Rake Hydro plants on the Feather River, an additional unit at Hunter Point Power Plant in San Francisco, and a second 15,000 kilowatt unit at the Humboldt Bay Power Plant.

With respect to the electrical finished, Freeman stated that, at present, is about $5 per cent.
Goldwaters Bilgewater

It seems that this world will always be plagued by the specter of labor, and that it is a cause for which honest persons in high positions of responsibility. We make reference here to U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

According to the press, Goldwater has attacked certain labor leaders by accusing them of forcing Union members to contribute to political campaigns. Among those under attack is our own Joseph D. Keenan, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Some prominent and powerful industrialists who haven’t the nerve to say publicly what they think about the labor movement are, however, known in Arizona. They are well known in Washington. The thing is, he is identified as somewhat of a special interest in the Republican Party on labor matters, as result of his publicity.

While we know that some Democrats are not a credit to the principles of democracy, their party’s national chairman, Mr. Paul Butler, stands by American Labor in the face of this unwarranted attack.

It may be that Goldwater does not express the majority view of the Western industrialist group. In that cause, the party leadership had better set the record straight.

Goldwater’s utterances don’t square with the Republican principles of the party which has the infallible formula of the average American worker: Party policies which are designed to destroy the unity of Americans have no place in this Age of Reason.

How can the members of our Brotherhood, 650,000 strong, look without real suspicion on a political party which allows this man to express such views without official challenge by the party leadership?

Goldwater’s attack on Joe Keenan is unpatriotic, unfaithful and downright dirty.

Keenan’s history is one of hard work, community service, good government, and service in the cause of true Americanism. In the face of this, Goldwater accuses Keenan, along with other labor leaders, of forcing Americans to pay heavy funds for favored candidates. This is a bald-faced lie.

How anyone in his right mind can have the gall to accuse a fellow American and straight on this matter within the Republican Party, and the disgusting spectacle of government by slush-fund control is beyond us.

Certainly we try to raise voluntary funds to help eligible decent candidates who are up against the millions provided by the wealthy. We regret that we don’t do very much, but it is unthinkible that we could ever compete seriously in the matters of campaign expenditures.

We submit the following for the record: It is true that Joe Keenan headed up the political education arm of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. It is true that the plan of the RFC was formed in voluntary contributions to the L.I.P.E. It is true that move-

ments which have been made by the leaders for the cre-
dition of honest legislators whose honesty was supported by the money bags of our nation.

Joe Keenan has a very significant fact in his favor. He knew

farm labor, and why the protection of federal

s, to the letter which says, in effect, that you

will work under the restrictions of government but you will

in a voluntary order of business at the first meeting of the Local Units in April, and nomination of officers shall be conducted in accordance with Articles XVIII B.D. and 1.B. of the constitution and by-laws.

The nomination and election of local Unit Policy Committees and delegates thereto, shall be conducted in conformity with and in the same manner as prescribed for Local Union Presidents, and a substitute shall be appointed by the Local Union President.

Local Election Committee shall meet as soon as practicable after appointment and elect one (1) member from the Committee to act as Chairman of the Committee and Judge of the Election. The nomi-

nating members of the Committee shall serve as Tellers for the Election, until the Secretary, upon receipt of results of election, shall issue the election in strict accordance with these by-laws and the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In order to be a candidate for any Local Union office, a person must present at the Local Unit meeting where he makes his nomination, or at the election, the original signed and dated letter entered in the Utility Reporter.

Candidates nominated for the Policy Committee or other Local Union offices may also be nominated as Deputies to the International Convention.

Any member may nominate one candidate for more than one office, but no more than one (1) member shall run for a single office for a single election year. If a member is nominated for more than one office, he must notify the Election Committee in writing no later than February 1 of election year with his nomination for one office or more.

The nomination and election of Local Union Policy Committee members shall be held in accordance with section 20570 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO.

The local election of Local Union officers shall be by secret ballot, conducted as follows: any member may witness the entire procedure from the Post Office Box until counted.

The nomination and election of Local Union officers shall be held on or before April 1 of election year that he will run for a specific office.

Candidates nominated for the Policy Committee or other Local Union offices may also be nominated as Deputies to the International Convention.

Any member may nominate one candidate for more than one office, but no more than one (1) member shall run for a single office for a single election year. If a member is nominated for more than one office, he must notify the Election Committee in writing no later than February 1 of election year with his nomination for one office or more.

The nomination and election of Local Union officers shall be conducted in accordance with Articles XVIII B.D. and 1.B. of the constitution and by-laws.

The nomination and election of Local Union Policy Committees and delegates thereto, shall be conducted in conformity with and in the same manner as prescribed for Local Union Presidents, and a substitute shall be appointed by the Local Union President.

Local Election Committee shall meet as soon as practicable after appointment and elect one (1) member from the Committee to act as Chairman of the Committee and Judge of the Election. The nominating members of the Committee shall serve as Tellers for the Election, until the Secretary, upon receipt of results of election, shall issue the election in strict accordance with these by-laws and the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Research and Education Corner

The U.S. Supreme Court has handed down three decisions this month that can have far-reaching effects as to the very nature of labor-management relationships.

Under one, the door is opened for a labor union to take a company's books when management claims it cannot afford wage increases.

When the Supreme Court handed down its decision, it held that an employer cannot refuse to provide union stewards with access to the employer's books.

The decision means that an employer cannot refuse to give union stewards access to the employer's books.

The decision means that an employer cannot refuse to give union stewards access to the employer's books.

A company has announced a management and labor agreement which tentatively is set for late July.

By the states. It does not provide for federal law is paramount—and the state "right to work" act is unconstitutional. In the case of the Truitt Manufacturing Company, the Supreme Court refused to hear the case because it held that the state law was unconstitutional.

The decision as to financial records was limited to a particular case. The majority of the court—by vote of 6 to 3—stated: "We do not hold that in every case in which economic inactivity makes it necessary for a union to present material against increased wages that it must automatically follows that the employees are entitled to substantiating evidence. Each case must turn on its particular facts."

However, this decision will have that effect: open a company's records when they claim inability to pay a wage increase. It holds this in the case of the Truitt Manufacturing Company, S.C., that the company in refusing to open its records failed to bargain in good faith.

If so, the stock purchase plan, the NLRB ruled the Richfield Oil Company was adopting unfair labor practice by refusing to negotiate this issue with the union.

The federal appeals court upheld the Labor Board. The Supreme Court refused to rule on an appeal taken by the company from the decision of the lower court, thus ruling in favor of the labor union.

RAIL UNION SHOP OK

In the decision it stated that: "We will not accept the union's right to withdraw from the union and to seek damages for the unfair refusal of the employer to allow the union to withdraw from the union.

Under the union shop conditions negotiated, with rail roads, workers must join the unions representing their craft within 10 days or lose their jobs.

The "right to work" ruling was given on an appeal by sixteen non-operating railroad labor organizations (including the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Waymen), the Nebraska State Supreme Court, Nebraska, one of eighteen states to adopt so-called "right to work" laws, which are invited by Section 14-b of federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Act. The federal court has ruled that the union shop provision violates the state law. Not so, said the Senate—"the federal law is paramount—and the state "right to work" act is unconstitutional."

The legislation is now pending before the U.S. Congress to enact legislation to bring the "right to work" laws up to federal labor law standards.

Walt Morris Wins Safety Award

The San Jose Division Suggestion Committee of the Pacific Gas Company, has announced that Walt Morris, Union Sys tem Engineer, has won the award for the San Jose Division for his suggestion which saved a life.

The suggestion which the PG&E purchased for use in a new type of warning field which is fluorescent red and has a stinging material used diagonally across its face.

The new type of warning field will give greater protection to the worker as it displays a full sixteen-inch square area of eye-catching red warning to approaching motor vehicles, it is felt, warrant this added protection.

Freeman, Keenan Visit Bay Area

(Continued from Page One)

The company has announced a management and labor agreement which tentatively is set for late July.

By the states. It does not provide for federal law is paramount—and the state "right to work" act is unconstitutional. In the case of the Truitt Manufacturing Company, the Supreme Court refused to hear the case because it held that the state law was unconstitutional.

The decision as to financial records was limited to a particular case. The majority of the court—by vote of 6 to 3—stated: "We do not hold that in every case in which economic inactivity makes it necessary for a union to present material against increased wages that it must automatically follows that the employees are entitled to substantiating evidence. Each case must turn on its particular facts."

However, this decision will have that effect: open a company's records when they claim inability to pay a wage increase. It holds this in the case of the Truitt Manufacturing Company, S.C., that the company in refusing to open its records failed to bargain in good faith.

If so, the stock purchase plan, the NLRB ruled the Richfield Oil Company was adopting unfair labor practice by refusing to negotiate this issue with the union.

The federal appeals court upheld the Labor Board. The Supreme Court refused to rule on an appeal taken by the company from the decision of the lower court, thus ruling in favor of the labor union.

RAIL UNION SHOP OK

In the decision it stated that: "We will not accept the union's right to withdraw from the union and to seek damages for the unfair refusal of the employer to allow the union to withdraw from the union.

Under the union shop conditions negotiated, with rail roads, workers must join the unions representing their craft within 10 days or lose their jobs.

The "right to work" ruling was given on an appeal by sixteen non-operating railroad labor organizations (including the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Waymen), the Nebraska State Supreme Court, Nebraska, one of eighteen states to adopt so-called "right to work" laws, which are invited by Section 14-b of federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Act. The federal court has ruled that the union shop provision violates the state law. Not so, said the Senate—"the federal law is paramount—and the state "right to work" act is unconstitutional."

The legislation is now pending before the U.S. Congress to enact legislation to bring the "right to work" laws up to federal labor law standards.

Walt Morris Wins Safety Award

The San Jose Division Suggestion Committee of the Pacific Gas Company, has announced that Walt Morris, Union Sys tem Engineer, has won the award for the San Jose Division for his suggestion which saved a life.

The suggestion which the PG&E purchased for use in a new type of warning field which is fluorescent red and has a stinging material used diagonally across its face.

The new type of warning field will give greater protection to the worker as it displays a full sixteen-inch square area of eye-catching red warning to approaching motor vehicles, it is felt, warrant this added protection.

Freeman, Keenan Visit Bay Area

(Continued from Page One)

The company has announced a management and labor agreement which tentatively is set for late July.

By the states. It does not provide for federal law is paramount—and the state "right to work" act is unconstitutional. In the case of the Truitt Manufacturing Company, the Supreme Court refused to hear the case because it held that the state law was unconstitutional.

The decision as to financial records was limited to a particular case. The majority of the court—by vote of 6 to 3—stated: "We do not hold that in every case in which economic inactivity makes it necessary for a union to present material against increased wages that it must automatically follows that the employees are entitled to substantiating evidence. Each case must turn on its particular facts."

However, this decision will have that effect: open a company's records when they claim inability to pay a wage increase. It holds this in the case of the Truitt Manufacturing Company, S.C., that the company in refusing to open its records failed to bargain in good faith.

If so, the stock purchase plan, the NLRB ruled the Richfield Oil Company was adopting unfair labor practice by refusing to negotiate this issue with the union.

The federal appeals court upheld the Labor Board. The Supreme Court refused to rule on an appeal taken by the company from the decision of the lower court, thus ruling in favor of the labor union.

RAIL UNION SHOP OK

In the decision it stated that: "We will not accept the union's right to withdraw from the union and to seek damages for the unfair refusal of the employer to allow the union to withdraw from the union.

Under the union shop conditions negotiated, with rail roads, workers must join the unions representing their craft within 10 days or lose their jobs.

The "right to work" ruling was given on an appeal by sixteen non-operating railroad labor organizations (including the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Waymen), the Nebraska State Supreme Court, Nebraska, one of eighteen states to adopt so-called "right to work" laws, which are invited by Section 14-b of federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Act. The federal court has ruled that the union shop provision violates the state law. Not so, said the Senate—"the federal law is paramount—and the state "right to work" act is unconstitutional."

The legislation is now pending before the U.S. Congress to enact legislation to bring the "right to work" laws up to federal labor law standards.

Walt Morris Wins Safety Award

The San Jose Division Suggestion Committee of the Pacific Gas Company, has announced that Walt Morris, Union Sys tem Engineer, has won the award for the San Jose Division for his suggestion which saved a life.

The suggestion which the PG&E purchased for use in a new type of warning field which is fluorescent red and has a stinging material used diagonally across its face.

The new type of warning field will give greater protection to the worker as it displays a full sixteen-inch square area of eye-catching red warning to approaching motor vehicles, it is felt, warrant this added protection.
Municipalities Round-Up

(By Alfred M. Hansen, Bus. Rep.)

There is action in every one of our Bay Area municipalities, as well as in the Sacramento area. Here is brief rundown on the status of union representation in these jurisdictions.

SACRAMENTO M.C.D.

Union personnel have staged wage increases and conditions improvements in the Sacramento M.C.D. The general manager of the utility district on March 24, 1952, approved a new contract which has been negotiated. The District Commission will be meeting on April 17, 1952, and we expect to see favorable action for M.C.D. unions in July.

CITY OF OAKLAND

Union proposals for classification wage increases and working conditions were approved by Manager Wayne Thompson and his Advisory Board. Manager L. H. Snover on May 24, following appropriate negotiations with District Director Boe, and myself at a special chop meeting to meet the demands of the proposal. The committee representing the employees have agreed to look into the problem of an increased pension plan. The pension plans have improved and we hope that this year will bring even greater stability, mutual understanding and improved working conditions.

CITY OF BERKELEY

Following special shop meetings with the membership, the membership, Dennis, Div. 240, local 888 approved before the city's Personnel Board on February 29th to present wage rate increases with a view to maintaining and expanding the cost of living, and insurance plans. The membership includes Brethren TOW, OF BERKELEY and OF OAKLAND.

PENOLE L. & P.

Since our discussions with the management of the company, we have agreed to meet and shape labor relations. We have agreed to a ten-year contract for the employment of our members. The present plan has thus far been successful.

ALAMEDA BUREAU

The Union committee, consisting of General Executive, Emile Rossen, D.I.C. and John HANSEN, has drafted its proposals for the approval of the bargaining committee. A special meeting will be held to discuss the proposals. The committee representing the employees have agreed to look into the problem of an increased pension plan. The pension plans have improved and we hope that this year will bring even greater stability, mutual understanding and improved working conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO

Reports from I. V. P. Oscar Harb, International Executive Director, and I. V. P. International Representative, were discussed. The committee has been marking the first time in which our brothers and sisters of the rank and file were attending in attendance. The committee has been marking the first time in which our brothers and sisters of the rank and file were attending in attendance.

A special meeting was held at the site of the building construction to discuss the impact of the present problems. The meeting was held on May 13, 1952.

San Francisco

N. Cal. Executive Conference

Meetings

The Buih House in San Francisco was the scene of the first N. Cal. Executive Conference of the I. R. B. W. R. which was held on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the issues facing the membership and the local unions. The meeting was held at the Hotel on May 24, 1952.