



# NEWS & VIEWS

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## Vote—Your Right—Your Responsibility

By Kathy Danek President



It's your right - it's your responsibility. As adults there is nothing more precious than the right to vote. At age 18 all American citizens have the responsibility to be engaged voters. The decisions made in local, state and national elected positions affect us each and every day.

As family and friends of the APWU members our livelihoods are directly impacted by legislation. Just look at the effects of PAEA (Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act) of 2006. It was about accountability of the USPS - but here is the reality of the situation. It was adopted on a voice vote - so we have no ability to trace the actions of our elected representatives in 2006. Did they vote for it? Were they even in attendance? There was no transparency, no accountability, and no responsibility for Congress and ultimately President Bush- who signed it into law. Congressional representatives today just spout back - it was voted in - and it's the law. But they take no time to look at the effects of the law. Sometimes bad laws remain in place because of lazy, disengaged or otherwise motivated legislators. That's where your right to hold them accountable becomes so very important.

As we approach the 2014 elections we must be totally engaged. We need to talk with all candidates on the ballots - from school boards, to US Senate. We need to know their position on organizing, unions, public service, current law - and how or if it needs changed. We need to know who is financing their campaigns. We need to know how accessible they will be to each and every one of us - the people who vote them into office. You do that with your right to vote - and getting your neighbor to vote. So here are a few things you should do as we approach the election.

- Make sure you and every member of your family is registered to vote.
- Know the location and hours of operation for your polling place.
- Check out the early voting rules in your state - and if you work use them. Many states utilize the US mail to facilitate casting your votes.
- Volunteer in voter registration campaigns. Make sure your friends are registered to vote.
- Volunteer to remind people to vote. Call them, knock on their doors, and offer them a ride.
- Educate yourself on the candidates and share those views. Make sure people know the consequences of their vote. Does this person want to eliminate the USPS, Social Security, Pensions? Do they believe in Medicare, Medicaid, Health Care, etc.? - Do they believe in public education or do they want to implement charter schools - do they believe teachers have the right to organize and be represented - or do they believe they are at will employees with no voice in the workplace?

This is your time - and your voice. More importantly, it's your vote. Use it, cherish it, and act responsibly by being informed.



### FEED THE CHILDREN - starting with a backpack.

Did you ever experience hunger so intense that your stomach ached? Did you ever get up in the morning, go to the cupboard and find nothing in it to eat? Now, imagine going to school feeling so hungry that you couldn't concentrate. They hand you a standardized test, or ask you to present a report, or pay attention to the lesson. The only thing on your mind is "when is lunch?" That is the plight of thousands of children across the country. While parents work to pay rent, utilities, transportation to jobs, and clothing, many times there is little left to provide nutrition for our children. In a nation with plentiful resources no child should ever experience that depth of hunger.

That's where Feeding America's Backpack Program has stepped up to help children in need. At the 2014 National Convention in Chicago, delegates adopted the Backpack Program as our intense focus for fundraising over the next two years. A unique focus of this project is the ability to interact at your local and state level and keep track of hours, dollars, pounds of food raised and back packs filled. We are asking that every member, local and state organization get involved in Feeding our Children. We will be having both a national and local campaign to raise awareness and to help fight and end child hunger.

Their website "feedingamerica.org, asks the following: "How can a child focus on solving a math problem or memorizing a new word when she or he is trying to ignore the persistent pangs of hunger?"

Across the country, teachers and school nurses have found that in some instances, Monday morning comes and they are forced to compete against hunger for the attention of their students. More than 18 million children qualify for free or reduced price meals through the National School Lunch Program, the fuel that they need to get them through the week. What happens to these children when they go home over the weekend?

For more than 15 years, the Feeding America Backpack Program has been helping children get the nutritious and easy-to-prepare food they need over the course of the weekend. Today, bags of food assembled at more than 150 local food banks are distributed at the end of the week to nearly 230,000 children every year. With your help, we can provide more.

The Feeding America Backpack Program is changing the lives of families in need.

Use the [Food Bank Locator](http://feedingamerica.org/foodbank-results.aspx) (http://feedingamerica.org/foodbank-results.aspx) to contact your local food bank and find out about Backpack programs in your community.

At the 2016 Convention we will have a celebration of our efforts to feed the children. Watch News and Views for more detailed information on this opportunity to make a difference in your communities and nation - one child at a time.

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# WWAST—\$38,656— A Monumental Effort

*The National Auxiliary would like to thank everyone who so generously donated and supported our 2012-2014 Human Relations Project. Because of all of you we were able to raise \$38,656 for the Wounded Warriors Amputee Softball Team. Below is a list of the many states and locals who contributed.*

## \$1000 and Up

Des Moines IA Auxiliary  
 Illinois State Auxiliary  
 Louisville KY APWU  
 Montana Postal Workers Union  
 Nevada Postal Workers Union  
 NW Multi State  
 Salisbury MD APWU  
 Washington Postal Workers Union

## \$500 to \$999

480-481 Area Local MI APWU  
 Boise ID APWU  
 Denver Regional  
 Idaho Postal Workers Union  
 Illinois Postal Workers Union  
 IPWU Auxiliary Plano, IL  
 Maine Postal Workers Union  
 Minnesota State Auxiliary  
 Montgomery AL APWU  
 Northwest IL Area APWU  
 Portsmouth NH APWU  
 Richmond VA Auxiliary  
 Salt Lake City UT APWU  
 Schaumburg IL APWU  
 Virginia State Auxiliary

## \$250 to \$499

Alabama State Auxiliary  
 Central Florida Auxiliary  
 Dallas TX APWU  
 Florida APWU  
 Greater CT Area Local APWU  
 Idaho Postal Workers Union  
 Lima OH APWU  
 Michigan Postal Workers Union  
 Nebraska Postal Workers Union  
 Nebraska State Auxiliary  
 New England States Convention  
 North Carolina State Auxiliary  
 Portland OR Auxiliary  
 Sheridan WY APWU  
 Southwest Coastal CA APWU  
 St. Charles MO APWU  
 Tennessee Postal Workers Union  
 Tennessee State Auxiliary



## Up to \$249

Albany NY Postal Workers Union  
 Aurora CO Postal Workers Union  
 Aurora IL APWU  
 Central NY Area Local APWU  
 Champaign IL APWU  
 Cleveland OH APWU  
 Colorado Postal Workers Union  
 Colorado Springs CO APWU  
 Daytona Beach FL APWU  
 Decatur GA APWU  
 Dubuque IA APWU  
 Eau Claire WI Area Local APWU  
 Eugene OR APWU  
 Fort Dodge Iowa APWU  
 Greater Hicksville NY APWU  
 Greater Kansas City MO Area Local APWU  
 Greensboro NC Auxiliary  
 Hillis IL Area Local APWU  
 Indiana Postal Workers Union  
 Inland Empire WA APWU  
 Iowa State Auxiliary  
 Kentucky Postal Workers Union  
 Kingston NY Local APWU  
 Lafayette IN APWU  
 Lancaster PA APWU  
 Lincoln NE APWU  
 Long Island NY Area Local Auxiliary  
 Maine Educational Conference  
 Maine State Auxiliary

MD/DC Postal Workers Union  
 Minneapolis MN APWU  
 Minnesota Postal Workers Union  
 Missouri State Auxiliary  
 Nations Capital MD APWU  
 New Castle PA APWU  
 National President's Conference  
 New Mexico Postal Workers Union  
 Northeastern WI APWU  
 Omaha NE APWU Retirees  
 Pittsburgh PA Metro Area APWU  
 Portland Maine Area Local 458  
 Portland ME Area Local 458 Aux  
 Providence RI APWU  
 Queens NY APWU  
 Quincy IL APWU  
 Richmond VA APWU  
 Rochester NY APWU  
 Rockford IL APWU  
 San Fernando Valley CA APWU  
 Springfield MA APWU  
 St. Louis MO Postal Workers Union  
 Texas Postal Workers Union  
 Utah Postal Workers Union  
 Western Area Supply KS APWU  
 Western NY Postal Workers Union  
 Wilkes Barre PA APWU  
 Worcester MA APWU  
 Wyoming Postal Workers Union

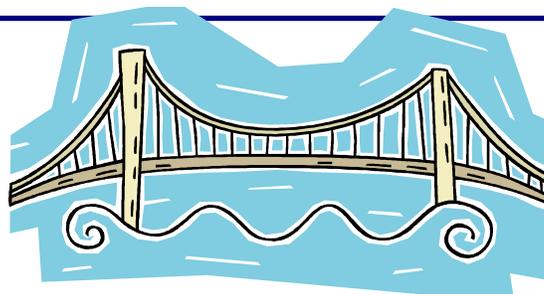
*Thank you, also, to the many individuals who donated. If any state or local has been left out please contact one of us. Again, thank you all so much.*

*Co-Chairs – District 7 Coordinator, Joyce Tanguay and  
 District 3 Coordinator, Bonnie Sevre*

# 2015 Bridge Builder Nominations are now open

By Clara Hill, Chairperson

The deadline for the Bridge Builders Award for 2015 is getting closer, so get your nominations in before December 31, 2014. The guidelines and form can be found on the Auxiliary website: [apwuauxiliary.org](http://apwuauxiliary.org), and are also printed in this issue of News & Views. Read the guidelines carefully. An error could void the nomination. They are clear and easy to follow.



I know there are members who have a person in their auxiliary that deserve to be nominated for this award. Honor them by nominating them for the Bridge Builder Award. They will love you for it and you will feel good that you did this for them.

The Executive Board of the Auxiliary will take action on the nominees at their winter board meeting. Only one winner per state will be selected. Unsuccessful nominees from the previous year will be resubmitted for consideration.

Email completed form to: Clara Hill at: [wavechill@att.net](mailto:wavechill@att.net) OR mail the form and optional letter by certified mail to: Clara Hill, 2710 Waverly Street, Knoxville, Tn. 37921.

## BRIDGE BUILDERS GUIDELINES

### Rewarding a life time of Auxiliary Dedication

The Bridge Builders Award was designed to recognize those members of either the Auxiliary or the APWU who have shown support for the Auxiliary. Those who are honored with this award are active in one or more of the following areas:

1. Assisting the Union/Auxiliary
2. Human Relations
3. Legislation
4. Political Action
5. Public Relations
6. Organizing/Recruiting

This award is given only once a year and to one person per state, The letter of nomination must come from an **Auxiliary Member** and must list the areas the person is active in. The person may only receive the award one time. We encourage all Auxiliary members, in good standing, to submit a letter of nomination for a member of their state Auxiliary or APWU. That

person may be someone that no one really sees. It may be the member who sells those entire rolls of raffle tickets to help raise funds. It may be the member who lugs all those boxes and helps set up. That member may have written countless letters to their representatives or helped during a campaign. The list goes on and on. Those members are out there and they deserve to be recognized. Take a few moments and tell us about that member.

The 2015 deadline is December 31, 2014. Be sure to include name, city and state, and local name and tell us about the accomplishments they have done in the areas above. **Please type or use black ink to fill out the nomination form.**

Happy Halloween



# A Little bit of Labor Ed – History of Women & Children in the Workplace

By: Rebecca Kingsley, District 2 Coordinator

*"Kids on Strike!"* by Susan Campbell Bartoletti inspired me to research the history of child labor. As you read through these short summaries I hope you capture a glimpse of the trials and tribulations of the difficult workplace for children and for women in the mid 1800's. While the fight is not over, their courage and perseverance still live as an example for today's workers.

Fact: The first large scale textile factory was set up in Lowell, Massachusetts. A typical work day was 5:00 am to 7:00 pm Monday to Friday and Saturday was an 8 hour day. Small children started out as bobbins or helpers around the factory, so the loom workers (15-25 years old) could stay at their station without interrupting their work. It also meant small children fixed the looms or large machinery as their hands or bodies fit perfectly inside to do the repair. Unfortunately, this was dangerous work. Losing a finger or two was lucky, others paid with their lives by being crushed to death by the equipment.

Fact: the average family size was 6 to 8 children in 1830's. The life span for a female is 44 years of age. Throughout our long history, whether it be for the home life or work life, children were a part of the work force, not by choice but by necessity.

Here are a few ways children were expected to do at home:

Raising younger children	Household chores & meals
Working in the farm fields	Groomed & fed livestock
Stock boys or girls	Salesperson & tailors
Working in family businesses	

It's no surprise that children would be a must in a factory. The family needed everyone to help earn wages to survive, eat or have a roof over their head. Hiring children or an entire family was a practice from Europe that was brought in to the U.S. in early American History. It wasn't uncommon for children to begin work at age four.

Throughout history women have always struggled with equality as they were thought of as a lesser person. They had no voting rights until August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1920. Today the question of equality for women still exists.

Working in a textile factory at first was exciting for young women. For some, they were able to leave the farm life and be independent. Parents saw this as an opportunity for their children to help contribute to the family with an added income. Mothers were busy with the household chores, raising babies, or even having to be the head of household after the death of a husband (or the abandonment of a husband). She had to feed hungry mouths, pay rent, and on top of poverty, surviving diseases and illnesses keep things going. The younger females would come in from the region and set up in boarding houses. Normally owned by the factory owners, and ran by older women. Comfort wasn't a word so easily given there, rooms were over crowded at 6 to a small room. Items the girls owned had to fit in a box that went under their bed that they shared with another female. They had to attend church on Sundays and be a respectful rule obeying girl. Any worker who was unruly or had bad work habits was let go from employment and normally blacklisted. A worker had to work at least one year before they could quit and not be blacklisted. If they were "good" workers then the employer could give a letter of reference so that she may seek work elsewhere.

As time passed, work went from pleasant to horrid. In order for the thread not to break from dry heat conditions, the air needed to be humid. Owners nailed the windows shut to allow the moisture in the air to stay within the factory. Making working conditions unhealthy and unbearable. With extreme heat and the lack of circulation it was easy to become ill. Upper respiratory ailments such as obstructive lung disease, asthma, and tuberculosis must have been common place. As more and more factories were being built and operated, production profits started to decrease.

The bosses started to over work the girls to try and increase production while cutting wages. Girls were forced to run 3 to 4 looms. Bosses believed

that a hungry girl meant she would work harder, so food breaks were sometimes taken away. This led to workers talking about a strike. Most girls were daughters of freed men. Their Yankee grandparents taught them to defend their rights. So they organized and formed "Factory Girl's Association".

Fact: In July 1828 the first child lead strike was in Paterson, NJ. Bosses had changed their 12 noon dinner time to 1PM. They gathered as one and held a strike. Demanding their dinner time be returned to 12 and cut the work day from 13.5 hours to 10. They did get the dinner time restored but the bosses made no changes in the length of their work day. The leader of the group was fired and blacklisted.

During the free time (what little there was) the girls were teaching themselves an education. With poetry, math, reading and writing, they were improving themselves. Although they were told (apart of the rules) not to read at work, they would write on the windows some type of knowledge for all to read. They pasted pages on the walls of the looms so that everyone had something to read as they passed by or sat at their station. Education was key. They knew they were being treated unfairly. In 1834 when the Factory Girls Association was formed they had over 2,500 members (in just two years).

The leaders told their members it was time to strike. They walked out in the hundreds. They held together and picketed while trying to negotiate with owners. Strikers supported one another morally and financially. Females were always

struggling with equality, and this was a perfect opportunity for the men and other prominent people to teach, not just the strikers, but all females who were thinking about getting ahead, a lesson. The preachers on Sunday told the young women to stop being silly and return to work; to be grateful that they had a job. Bosses told the mothers to keep their children in line or face losing their own jobs.

*"Die in the poorhouse than give in to the factory owners"* was being shouted at the open-air meetings. Union leaders educated the workers on better wages, better working conditions, while trying to convince the owners that the hours were too long, and wages too low.

In 1830, young women earned \$.41 cents per day. Men earned \$1.08 per day. Let's do the math the work week was 14 hours a day with one lunch break (probably 30 minutes) on Monday through Friday and Saturday was an 8 hour day. That would be 78 hours per week at \$.41 cents per day which totals to an amount of \$2.46 a week for females and \$6.48 for males. However, the owners also took out the room and board cost.<sup>1</sup>

Wages earned for children were even less than the young adults made. They also weren't allowed to keep their wages because there was a law that stated a child could not keep their earnings that it must go to the parents so that they can use it for family cost. A child was lucky if they got a few cents to buy a treat. Most young unmarried females were considered not smart enough to handle their income, so they had to share it with their fathers or husbands. There were girls who saved what little they had to be able to move away and start somewhere new or go to college (which they had to pay for themselves).

They held on for as long as they could. Meanwhile the owners started to take action by evicting the strikers and raising cost of living prices to make it harder to afford. The bosses or owners owned the boarding houses, stores, and shops. This made life difficult for those workers who were barely holding on in the first place. This was a tactic to scare people to submit. After a month things were coming to the end of that strike. In the end, the leaders were fired and blacklisted. The workers had a 12 ½ percent cut in pay and the cost of rent and food remained high.

***"At every stage of the struggle, you have to step up..." Mark Dimondstein?***

The young women and children who rose up and walked out knew what might happen. But they did it anyway. They fought against the owners and management because they knew what they had to endure, the poor working conditions, the high demands, and the poor pay. These were not easily pushed young women. They are just as they are today, leaders of a Union. They didn't know it back then thinking that they were defeated in not getting all that they demanded. But they made a difference. The workers that were fired back then were the most experienced, and to find replacements for them proved to be difficult and this showed in the slow production. Those young women had a passion for what was right. They had enough energy (although over worked and exhausted) and wisdom to educate the younger girls, to teach them that they "together" can make a change. In our leaders today it is the same fight, they didn't know it then, but they paved the way for future generations. All the young men and women of the





What does actor Lorenz Tate; singer Tionne “T-Boz” Watkins of TLC, former NFL player and sports commentator Tiki Barber and Pittsburgh Steelers safety Ryan Clark all have in common? They are all living with the most common of blood cell disorders- Sickle Cell Anemia.



Sickle Cell Anemia is a hereditary blood disorder that affects nearly 100,000 people in the United States. The disease is caused by a genetic abnormality and is most common in Africans and African-Americans. Sickle Cell occurs in about 1 out of every 500 African-American births but is also found in other ethnic and racial groups, including people from South and Central America, the Caribbean, Mediterranean countries, and India.

Red blood cells contain a protein that carries oxygen in the blood called hemoglobin. A normal red blood cell is round and springy, which enables it to travel through small blood vessels to deliver oxygen to all parts of the body. However, Sickle Cell disease causes red blood cells to form into a crescent shape, like a sickle. These sickle-shaped red blood cells break apart easily causing anemia. The damaged sickle red blood cells clump together and stick to the walls of blood vessels, blocking blood flow. This can result in severe pain and permanent damage to the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, bones, and spleen.

Sickle Cell is not contagious it occurs when a child inherits two sickle hemoglobin genes, one from each parent. About 2,000 babies are born with Sickle Cell disease each year in the United States. Individuals who inherit only one sickle hemoglobin gene are carriers of the Sickle Cell trait and do not suffer from anemia or painful sickle cell crisis. Symptoms of Sickle Cell include:



- Severe pain
- Anemia
- Chest pain and difficulty breathing
- Strokes
- Joint pain and arthritis and bone infarctions
- Blockage of blood flow in the spleen or liver
- Severe infections

Patients with Sickle Cell disease can suffer severe pain anywhere in the body. Common complaints are of pain in the chest, back, arms, legs, and abdomen. When sickle red blood cells attack the lungs they can cause severe illness with chest pain, fever, and difficulty breathing. Sickle Cell disease can also cause permanent damage to the brain, heart, kidneys, liver, spleen, and bones. The severity and symptoms differ greatly from person to person. Sickle Cell dramatically weakens the immune system so sufferers are vulnerable to infections like colds, flu viruses and pneumonia.

Early diagnosis is vital to effectively managing the disease. A simple blood test can be performed at any time during a person's life to detect sickle hemoglobin. Unfortunately there is no cure. However, treatments can relieve symptoms and treat complications. The goal of treating Sickle Cell Anemia is to relieve pain; prevent infections, organ damage, strokes, and control complications.

**1-800-222-2798**



**www.apwuhp.com**

## A history of women & children in the workplace— continued from page 4

days of Lasse Fare lead the way to better working conditions, fair wages, health care, education for the young, and new laws to stop child labor.

As a result of the self-education they gave themselves they formed a magazine to show off their poetry. Lowell Offering and “Factory Life” emerged. They once again defied the overseers by writing stories of their lives and hardships they endured. Horrid stories of children dying in the factories emerged. The beauty of their words of hope, longing and the promise of something better to come, gave the nation something to read and the nation felt the pain of these factory workers. The factory owners began to have a negative light shown on them. The magazine did elicit both good and bad reactions. While it served to inform the public of the real working conditions, there were those who felt women should not be working because, a female “factory worker ruined the health and the reputations of even the most worthy and virtuous girl”. However it didn't stop them.

*“Death is in the world,” and it has made hundreds of our factory girls orphans. Misfortunes are abroad, and they have left as many destitute of homes. This is a melancholy fact, and one that calls loudly for the sympathy and kind offices of the more fortunate of the class. It is not a light thing to be alone in the world. It is not a light thing to meet only neglect and selfishness, when one longs for disinterestedness and love. Oh, then, let us “Deal gently with the stranger’s heart, especially if the stranger be a destitute orphan. Her garb may be homely,*



*and her manners awkward; but we will take her to our heart, and call her sister. Some glaring faults may be hers; but we will remember who it is that maketh us to differ, and if possible, by our kindness and forbearance, win her to virtue and peace - Deal gently with the stranger’s heart.”—MRS. HEMANS.<sup>3</sup>*

The magazine ran from 1840 to 1845 monthly. The factory workers, children and young women might not have gotten what they had wanted, what was fair, immediately. But their fight carried on. Eventually they did get a 10 hour day many years later. And in the long run they gained so much by their sacrifice. The sisters that followed in fighting for fairness, to protect the children and to someday gain that equality had a long journey ahead of them. The Women's Suffrage Movement was at its birth by this time and who knows, perhaps they were the daughters or granddaughters of some of those factory workers.

### References:

<sup>1</sup> - National Bureau of Economic Research; Chapter Title: Wage Trends 1800 – 1900; Chapter Author: Stanley Lebergott; Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chatpers/2486> (page 457)

<sup>2</sup> - [www.postalreporter.com](http://www.postalreporter.com) News blog July 22, 2014

<sup>3</sup> - <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/37471/37471-h/37471-h.htm> – Our Duty to strangers

- “Deal gently with the stranger’s heart.”—MRS. HEMANS. PAGE 150

\*[HTTP://WOMENSHISTORY.ABOUT.COM/OD/SUFFRAGE1900/A/AUGUST\\_26\\_WED.HTM](http://WOMENSHISTORY.ABOUT.COM/OD/SUFFRAGE1900/A/AUGUST_26_WED.HTM)

**In Memoriam– Marilyn Braunstein**  
**Past District 8 Coordinator**  
 By: Kathy Danek, President



Marilyn Braunstein, past District 8 Coordinator for the National Auxiliary passed away September 16 after a long battle with Alzheimers. The gift of Marilyn was her smile, friendship, passion for family, and giving to others. She was a consummate volunteer who preferred to be behind the scenes, but made such an impact as she stepped forward to serve

others .

Marilyn is survived by her husband Roy Braunstein, past Legislative Director of the APWU and sons Rick and Daniel, Daniel's wife Becca and grandson Nathan. She was laid to rest on September 19. The family has requested memorials be sent to US Against Alzheimers. Cards and expressions of sympathy may be sent to Roy Braunstein Family 40509 Candlewyck Ln, Anthem, AZ 85086



**Have a Safe & Happy Halloween –**  
 By Clara Hill (reprinted from October 2007)



*Halloween is a fun time for children and adults alike, and with a little planning and attention it can be a safe one also. There are lots of ways to celebrate Halloween, but just make sure you pay attention to details in planning a party or going to Trick or Treat. Here are some ways to do this.*

- When planning a party, ask the attendees if they have any allergies that you need to know when planning a menu for a meal or just snacks. For instance, if they are allergic to nuts, seafood, etc. This will eliminate a serious incident up front.
- Always make sure the costumes are fireproof, and they fit properly. This is good for adults and children alike. Check the eyeholes to make sure they can see properly to keep from falling and maybe stumbling out in front of a car.
- Be sure to carry a flashlight or use reflective materials on the costume so they can be seen in the dark.
- The usual tradition is to carve a pumpkin into a jack-o-lantern, but there are alternatives as the carving tools can be a danger to children. Try using washable markers and painting the features on the pumpkin, instead of carving. If you use a candle inside be sure to keep it away from anything flammable, such as curtains, furniture and decorations. Place them away from the paths to doors on the porch to keep trick or treaters from bumping into them or maybe catching their costumes on fire.
- Feed your children a good meal before they go out, and they will be less tempted to eat the

booty they have collected before you can check it out.

- Always know where your children go to collect goodies. Make sure an adult is with them at all times. When the children are finished, be sure to inspect all treats before they are allowed to eat any of it. In some cities, (mine) you can take it to some local hospitals and they will x-ray it for you to see if anything has been put in it.
- It is a good idea, if you have planned parties by churches, malls or the police department, to let the children go to those instead of going door to door. It is a lot safer, because it is in a controlled situation, and there are always adults in attendance.

For the adults, if you are going to a party where there is drinking, please make sure you have a safe way to get home if you are drinking. If possible, get a room and stay overnight in a hotel or motel, if you don't have a designated driver. Don't take a chance with your life or the life of another person who may be in your path if you drive home drunk.

If the tips and suggestions are followed and taken seriously, you and your child will have a safer and a happier Halloween. Take the time to do this, it will be worth it.



## BRIDGE BULDERS AWARD NOMINATION FORM

Please send (via US. Mail, fax or email) completed form of nomination to Clara Hill,  
2710 Waverly St, Knoxville, TN 37921 or contact her at [Wavechill@att.net](mailto:Wavechill@att.net), fax # 865-637-1867  
**Deadline December 31st**

THIS FORM MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR NOMINATION.

*LETTER OF NOMINATION IS OPTIONAL, BUT IF IT IS SENT, IT MUST BE DATED AND SIGNED!*

If more space is needed, please attach a separate sheet of paper!

All Nominations will receive a letter of acknowledgement from the committee.

	Please write answers in this column	
1. Name of person being nominated:		
2. City and State that nominee is from:		
3. Which of the following areas has the nominee been active in? (Check one or more that apply)		
a. Assisting the Union/Auxiliary__	b. Human Relations__	
c. Legislation__	d. Political Action__	
e. Public Relations__	f. Organizing/Recruiting__	
g. Other__ Please specify:		
4. Please give details of what they have done in the above areas:	Please tell us about any Community Service or Activity they are or have been involved in:	
5. Has nominee been or is an Officer in the APWU/Auxiliary?	6. Offices held and what level (state/local, etc.)?	
	State	Local
7. How many years has this person been a member?		
<i>Optional question please included with any further details.</i>		
8. Is their family involved?		
(Please give a brief description of involvement.)		
9. Did they chair any committees for their local or state? (Please give details.)		
10. Did they implement any new programs at the state or local level? (Please give details.)		
11. Name, address and local of person submitting this nomination.		
Date submitted:		
Submitted by (name & Local)		

October  
2014

We're on the web  
[www.apwuauxiliary.org](http://www.apwuauxiliary.org)



## The U.S. Mail is NOT for Sale

Staples and the U.S. Postal Service have cut a deal that jeopardizes your mail service and your local post office. In fact, post offices across the country are at risk – along with thousands of good jobs.

The Staples deal will replace full-service U.S. Post Offices with knock-off post offices in Staples stores that are not staffed with U.S. Postal Service employees.

You have a right to post offices staffed by workers who are accountable to you and the American people. You have a right to postal services provided by highly trained, uniformed Postal Service employees, who are sworn to safeguard your mail – whether it's at the Post Office or Staples.

The Staples deal is bad for consumers like you who will pay the same for less service. And if Staples and the USPS move forward with this deal, it could lead to the end of the Postal Service as we know it.

In the meantime, the Staples deal is replacing living-wage jobs that our community depends on with low-wage jobs that hurt our economy.



**STOP STAPLES**  
**The U.S. Mail is Not for Sale!**  
*Get the whole story at [StopStaples.com](http://StopStaples.com)*

**Text POSTAL to 91990 for more info or to get involved.**

Mobile alerts from APWU. Periodic messages. Msg & data rates may apply.  
Text STOP to 91990 to stop receiving messages. Text HELP to 91990 for more information.

Auxiliary News and Views

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