



The

Union Mail

Vol. 58 No. 3 | March/April 2015

Published by the NY Metro Area Postal Union

"The Labor Movement was the principal force that transformed misery and despair into hope and progress."—Martin Luther King, Jr.

Contract negotiations begin!



In a dramatic break with tradition, APWU was joined by union leaders and activists on February 19, 2015, at the opening session of contract negotiations. AFL-CIO President Richard Trumka showed solidarity with opening remarks stating that he was at the bargaining table in "an unusual capacity," speaking on behalf of 12.5 million workers. [Page 9](#)

VOTE! NY METRO AREA POSTAL UNION OFFICER ELECTIONS [Page 10](#)

Our fight is bigger than just the Contract



Jonathan Smith

A PWU Contract negotiations with the USPS began on February 19, 2015. I have the honor of being one of 13 representatives of the National Rank & File Bargaining

Advisory Committee who will be involved with the negotiations. Here are some of the key points that NY Metro is raising. We must:

- Reclaim the definition of fulltime work. Our Contract allows NTFT bids that are only 30 hours. Our Local has rejected the posting of any NTFT bids less than 40 hours. But there are postal clerks around the country working bids of less than 40.
- Work toward ending the different tier pay system. Those PSEs who have been converted to career are on a different pay scale, which starts lower and never reaches parity with the current regulars. This is inherently unfair. One way to change this would be to have employees start at a higher step and then reduce the time between pay steps.
- Win permanent language to enhance the career bridge from PSE to regular. Except in the Motor Vehicle craft, we are working under a temporary agreement that the Postal Service can pull out of at any time. If the USPS advertises the PSE positions as career opportunities, that is what they must be.
- Negotiate a formula for a minimum staffing level. Right now, area management arbitrarily sets clerk staffing and then enhances with

PSEs up to the cap. It would make more sense to set a minimum required staffing, then add as needed.

- Oppose consolidation and reverse plant and station closings. We have to protect the infrastructure of the postal service—the backbone of the work we do.
- Streamline the grievance procedures and find a reasonable way to resolve disputes in a timely manner. The backlog of grievances keeps us from getting to more important labor/management issues. One possibility would be to separate the arbitration panels into Discipline and Contract cases. This would accomplish two things: there would not be the current delay in due process that hurts the members; and contract cases would get heard and settled without having to wait around disciplinary cases.
- Strengthen the language in Article 32 against subcontracting out our work.

Notice that I didn't talk about a percentage increase in our salary. That is because nothing is more important than job protection. How much can you pay a ghost? If we lose our jobs, we don't get paid.

Postal employees have to understand that 80% of our goals will not be accomplished through negotiations. They will be achieved through public opinion and political action. We need to change the atmosphere of how the public sees the postal service and its employees. Right now we don't have the sympathy of the public.

This is the logic of the Grand Alliance and the Contract Campaign. Our main tools are legis-

lation and public opinion. We have to use the media to fight for our cause and redefine how postal employees are viewed.

We need to get the public's attention and support for expanding postal services. In addition to the Passports and Money Orders our clerks now provide, there are proposals to add postal banking, notary services, fishing licenses, etc. These would benefit the customers, increase revenue, and call for increased jobs.

This is bigger than just the contract. The strength of unions is the strength of the middle class. We are the last bastion of protecting the middle class and public service. This is why the Grand Alliance of national organizations to Save Our Public Postal Service is so important. Our

continued on page 9

Official publication of the New York Metro Area Postal Union.

The Union Mail (ISSN 0049-5298) is published monthly except combined in March/April, May/June, July/August, November/December by the New York Metro Area Postal Union at 350 West 31st Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10001.

Periodical postage paid at New York, NY.
POSTMASTER: Send address changes to:
The Union Mail, New York Metro Area Postal Union, 350 West 31st Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10001.

Flo Summergrad, editor
Nora Mendez, managing editor

To contact your officers, call 212.563.7553.
www.nymetro.org

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| President | |
| Jonathan Smith | Ext. 108 |
| Executive Vice President | |
| Tiffany Foster | Ext. 110 |
| Dir. Ind Relations | |
| Daniel Zachman, Jr. | Ext. 106 |
| Secretary-Treasurer | |
| Sharon Tyrrell | Ext. 107 |
| Dir. Organization | |
| Kevin Walsh | Ext. 105 |



Know your Postal History: We were once Walmart and Fast Food workers

By Tiffany Foster, Executive Vice-President



Tiffany Foster

Prior to the Postal Strike of 1970, postal workers were not permitted by law to engage in collective bargaining. Postal workers were paid very low wages, benefits were poor and working conditions were unhealthy and unsafe. APWU president Moe Biller described Manhattan (New York City) post offices as like "dungeons," dirty, stifling, too hot in summer, and too cold in winter.

The United States Postal Service was once called the United States Post Office Department before the Postal Strike of 1970. The Postal unions would lobby Congress to obtain higher pay and better working conditions, but had gotten nowhere. Their efforts were fruitless. Congress only wanted to raise the salary of the postal worker by 4%, but raised theirs by 41%. How fair is that? The people we put in office were voting against us to have better wages and working conditions. Sounds a lot like today, doesn't it?

On March 17, 1970, in New York City, members of National Association of Letter Carriers (NALC) Branch 36 met in Manhattan and voted to strike. Picketing began just after midnight, on March 18. Postal workers in general were upset about the low wages

and poor conditions. More than 210,000 United States Post Office Department workers were eventually involved across the nation, although initially the strike affected only workers in New York City. These workers decided to strike against the wishes of their leadership. The spontaneous unity produced by this decision empowered the workers. The fight for better wages and working conditions became a desperate means of survival for the postal worker. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

President Nixon ordered all



Moe Biller rallying strikers in 1970

postal workers to report back to work, but they didn't. His order only ignited more postal workers to join the strike. He called on the National Guards to handle the mail in New York Post Offices. The Postal Strike of 1970 crippled the nation's mail delivery and made the stock market fall. The civil rights movement had shown postal workers that nonviolent protest could bring about change.

The strike ended after eight days with not a single worker being fired, as the Nixon administration continued to negotiate with postal union leaders. The postal strike influenced the passage and signing of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970.

Effective July 1, 1971, the U.S. Post Office Department became the U.S. Postal Service, an independent establishment of the executive branch. The four major postal unions (National Association of Letter Carriers, American Postal Workers Union, National Postal Mail Handlers Union, and the National Rural Letter Carriers Association) won full collective bargaining rights: the right to negotiate on wages, benefits and working conditions, although they still were not allowed the right to strike.

The postal worker was once like the Walmart and fast food workers of today. Postal workers were making low wages, working in unsafe conditions and didn't have consistent hours of work. Because of the low wages, many postal workers had to work several jobs in order to take care of their families. Many postal workers were still eligible to receive public assistance from the government, because of their low wages. The beginning salary for a postal worker was \$6,176 and the maximum salary was \$8,442. Could you live off of that even in 1970? This is the same fight the

continued on page 8

LEGISLATIVE REPORT:

Will Congress help us in 2015? It's up to us to make it so!

By Nora Mendez

Despite the arctic cold, some in Congress have been expressing warm feelings towards America's Postal Service and its workers.

Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), joined by 63 of her colleagues, introduced the Protect Overnight Delivery Act (HR784). This bipartisan legislation would protect overnight postal delivery by preventing the Postal Service from weakening delivery standards.

Moving from overnight to two or three day delivery standards not only slows mail delivery, it will result in an estimated 30,000 jobs lost.

Another important piece of legislation in Congress was sponsored by Reps. David McKinley (R-WV) and Paul Tonko (D-NY). House Resolution 54 expresses the sense of Congress that the Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to restore the service standards that were in effect as of July 1, 2012. HR 54's initial co-sponsors were Reps. David Joyce (R-OH), Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), Doug LaMalfa (R-CA), Cedric Richmond (D-LA), Linda Sanchez (D-CA) and Don Young (R-AK) and so far has 44 cosponsors.

Two other resolutions, HR 12,



which seeks to ensure the continuation of 6-day mail delivery and HR 28, which would preserve door delivery, have also garnered bipartisan support by our lawmakers.

Congress acts when the phones ring. Call (202) 224-3121 today and ask your representative to cosponsor these bills.

Tester meets with new PMG

Senator Jon Tester met with the new Postmaster General Megan Brennan to discuss strengthening the Postal Service and the need to improve delivery standards especially in rural states like Montana. Tester emphasized the Postal Service's delivery standards have become a disaster for USPS and for the families that rely on the Postal Service. Tester is a member of the Senate's Governmental Affairs Committee that oversees the Postal Service. He has been critical of the previous Postmaster General for

taking steps to privatize the agency and opposed the committee's postal reform bill because it did not preserve strong enough mail delivery standards in rural America or adequately support postal workers.

Obama's Budget is misguided

The Obama administration's 2016 budget proposes eliminating a day of delivery once mail volume falls below 140 billion pieces of mail. It also seeks to begin reducing door delivery service for customers. The new budget, which was put together over Donahoe's final months in office still embraces the idea that the Postal Service should cut its way to prosperity by targeting services. It adopted these misguided proposals from the deeply flawed S. 1486, a bill introduced in 2013 by Sens. Tom Carper (D-DE) and Tom Coburn (R-OK). This Saturday service cut was included even though the two senators agreed in December to drop it from the final version of their bill. The administration's new budget also fails to reflect the strong financial recovery and rising revenues, which are based on an e-commerce boom, a stronger economic recovery and growing letter mail revenues. ☐

April 28, 2015 WORKERS' MEMORIAL DAY

*Remember those who died on the job.
Fight for workplace safety!*



A Grand Alliance to Save Our Public Postal Service



By Flo Summergrad

On February 12, 2015, in an unprecedented show of solidarity, more than 60 national organizations announced “A Grand Alliance to Save Our Public Postal Service.” In the face of the imminent danger to America’s mail network, groups from every walk of life are mounting a campaign against the privatization and destruction of the public’s postal service.

This is indeed a “Grand Alliance.” It includes organizations representing the interests of Americans of every ethnic and reli-

gious background, as well as retirees, educators, lawmakers, farmers, and labor unions. Organizations representing women, veterans, and communities are down to fight for preserving and improving the U.S. Postal Service.

This is because the USPS “is a wonderful national treasure, enshrined in the Constitution and supported by the American people. Without any taxpayer funding, the USPS serves 150 million households and businesses each day, providing affordable, universal mail service to

all – including rich and poor, rural and urban, without regard to age, nationality, race or gender.”

Communication, through a strong public postal service, is a democratic right. The Mission Statement of the Grand Alliance stresses that “The public good must not be sacrificed for the sake of private investment and profit” It is time that “We, the People,” stand up together against the selfish minority of moneyed interests who have been undermining this vital public institution. ☐

USPS: The richest “broke” company in the world

By Nora Mendez

On February 6, 2015, the Postal Service released its first quarter financial results. In big, bold letters the Post Office’s press release announced a \$754 million net loss. This headline was blasted throughout the mainstream media while the so-called “news” outlets conveniently neglected to mention the real cause of the deficit is the \$1.4 billion expense accrued for the mandated prepayment to the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund for people who aren’t even born yet. A mandate no other company in the world has.

What the financial report failed to highlight was that had it not been for this ridiculous mandate, the USPS would have had an operating profit of \$1.1 billion and that the financial turnaround is continuing into its third year of operating profitability

Here are the facts:

- \$1.1 billion operating profit
- 4.3 percent growth in operating revenue—(\$800 million more than last year)
- 7.6 percent increase in Standard Mail revenue
- 3.7 percent increase in First-Class

Mail revenue

- 12.8 percent growth in shipping and package volume

The disinformation campaign by the Postmaster General(s) and the corporate owned media shows how desperate they are to convince the public that privatizing the postal service is the only solution.

Only in the upside-down world of the Postal Service, good news gets changed to bad news and a profit of \$1.1 billion is instead reported as a loss of \$754 million, making the United States Postal Service the richest “broke” company in the world. ☐

Women's fight for equality in the Post Office

By Eleanor Bailey

[*excerpted from her Solidarity Statement at the Southern Workers Assembly*]

I came in in the mid-Sixties, right after President Kennedy signed equal pay for equal work, because women weren't making the same salary as men. There were two lists: one for women and one for men. The only way women could get in is if a male relative in the Post Office passed away. We had to be able to do all the heavy work, and become carriers. Today there's more women than men. We were taking the test and passing it.

I belong to Post Office Women for Equal Rights—POWER. We had to do this to get equal rights, and now we're part of the APWU Constitution but there's still some men who want to get rid of it, saying it's not necessary, but we're not equal yet...

Women had to deal with a lot of male resistance to coming into the Post Office. They didn't even allow us into the lunch room. They kept us separate from the men. They actually had a rope to separate us—every day that rope got moved. Many men had common sense...

I give credit to Moe Biller (Metro Area Postal Union president in the 1960s and '70s) for the knowledge that women were going to be a major part of the Postal Service. He actually courted us. He was trying to figure ways to get us more involved. I went to him and the officers and staff because I was



Eleanor Bailey

pissed since women were getting fired too often. Most women had to work midnights, and I felt the union wasn't doing anything to help us or make things better. The male stewards were not so enthusiastic to help us.

In the sixties, the first thing we women did was join a union. Whether private sector or public sector. Women recognized this as protection. I went to the chief steward and bawled him out for not doing something. He made me an "appointed officer." I was his magnet for the rest of the females.

We convinced Moe Biller, so he was on our side, that we needed to learn more about how to be active. Biller actually got us set up with the Labor College, so we could learn

history, parliamentary procedure, how to be involved in a union meeting—all of these things. And he helped us be part of a very vital New York City group of labor union women. It was thrilling! We were the beginning of Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) in NYC. We started first and then we branched out. That was the most fabulous thing in the world.

I say to labor union women: you need to get yourselves together. Women, join the brothers, it is time to go back to action. You've got to fight for what you want. You can't just wait for someone else to do it. You've got to do it yourselves!

Now is the time—they're about to take everything you've gained, everything you have, and give it to private industry.

For more from Eleanor G. Bailey, browse to:
<http://clupjjs.com/2012/03/18/eleanor-bailey-retired-postal-worker-labor-activist-peoples-power-tour-sunday-march-112012/>

Eleanor leads by example. She is currently the president of the Moe Biller Retiree Chapter in NY Metro and is out there for every rally and demonstration that the Union has. This short piece summarizes the fight of women to get into post office jobs and then struggle for equality at work and in the union.

Unions and the Wage Gap

By Nora Mendez

The wage and benefits gap between non-union and UNION workers is glaring. There are no federal laws requiring employers to grant their employees paid sick or vacation days. Union members are more likely to have paid leave.

There are no federal protections for employees around predictable scheduling. In the service sector, employers aim to cut labor costs and benefit obligations by hiring more part-time workers keeping their schedules erratic, and not paying them when they are on call and do not end up getting called in to work.

Unions typically bargain for terms that stabilize schedules, such as guaranteed hours. Federal and state laws only establish the minimum requirements for wages and overtime, but workers can achieve higher pay and stronger overtime protections through collective bargaining with their employers.

The largest employers in the USA and what they pay their employees on average:

Walmart	1.4 million workers	\$11.83	non-union
McDonalds	725,406 workers	\$ 8.09	non-union
Yum Branch	632,658 workers	\$ 8.33	non-union
US Postal Service	489,727 workers	\$25.00	UNION
Kroger	375,000 workers	\$ 8.41	non-union
Target	333,722 workers	\$ 8.85	non-union
UPS	323,000 workers	\$13.92–\$29.74	UNION
GE	300,000 workers	\$30.00	UNION

How do gender and race affect the Wage Gap

In private industry, race and ethnicity have always created a dividing line in the United States, and it's no different with the gender pay gap. The pay gap affects all women, but it doesn't affect all women equally. Among full-time, year-round workers, women are typically paid less than what men are paid. The pay gap is worse for women of color.

■ White women are typically paid

77 percent of what men are paid.

■ Black women are typically paid 64 percent of what men are paid.

■ Latina women are typically paid 54 percent of what men are paid.

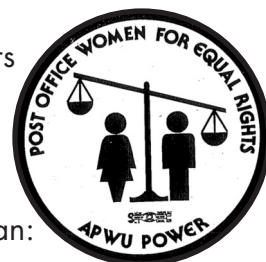
This kind of disparity could cost women between \$400,000–\$2 million in lost wages over a lifetime. However, in the US Postal Service women earn the same as their male counterparts because our wages are negotiated by our unions and our unions fight for equal pay. ☐

APWU Women have POWER

If you are a female member of APWU, you are automatically a member of P.O.W.E.R. The initials stand for Post Office Women for Equal Rights, but the women's committee of the union is also about POWER—empowering sisters as leaders and fighters.

P.O.W.E.R. was founded on April 28, 1979, out of the struggles of female members of APWU for recognition of women and issues particular to women workers. Over the years, the committee has educated and strengthened our sisters, so that our union now has numerous active women stewards, officers, and even national Executive Board members. But there is still more to do.

March is Women's History Month. Postal women should proudly represent the slogan: "A woman's place is in her Union!" ☐



USPS announces Maya Angelou stamp

By Flo Summergrad

On February 24, 2015, the US Postal Service announced that it will issue a stamp honoring Maya Angelou—the renowned African American author, poet, actor, dancer, historian, teacher and activist.

Maya Angelou was a phenomenal woman who taught all of us to realize that we are all phenomenal women.

Her 1969 memoir, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, about life in the South during Jim Crow segregation,

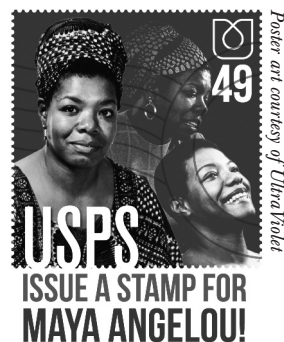
has been an inspiration to people all over the world. Maya Angelou was active in the Civil Rights movement and friends with such luminaries as Dr. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.

Drawing on her experiences in overcoming the traumas of racism and childhood rape, Maya Angelou's poems have helped empower generations of women. She lived an active and loving life, teaching and doing, as well as writing. The call to put her on a com-

memorative stamp has been answered and is a proud moment for us as postal workers.

“Pretty women wonder where my secret lies. I'm not cute or built to suit a fashion model's size But when I start to tell them, They think I'm telling lies. I say, It's in the reach of my arms The span of my hips, The stride of my step, The curl of my lips. I'm a woman Phenomenally. Phenomenal woman, That's me.” ☐

“Phenomenal Woman”—*Maya Angelou*



Poster art courtesy of UltraViolet

Know your Postal History: We were once Walmart and Fast Food workers

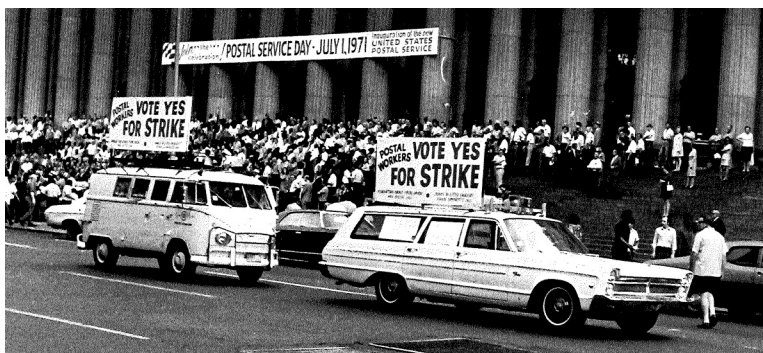
continued from page 3

Walmart and fast food workers are having today. They want better wages, better working conditions and consistent hours so that they may take care of their families and live the American dream like everyone else.

Today, union members are quick to say “*what do I pay union dues for*” when things are not the way they perceive them to be or if the answer they are given is not liked, but the answer is supported by the collective bargaining agreement.

The brief history above is why

everyone should be a UNION MEMBER and be proud to pay union dues. Because of the sacrifice



Rally celebrating successful 1970 postal strike.

made by postal workers in the Postal Strike of 1970, we have the right to collective bargaining not collective begging. This allows our National

leadership the ability to negotiate our wages, hours, sick and annual leave, holiday pay, and management MUST provide a safe work environment for us and a workplace free of all types of harassment, threats and violence.

Management cannot terminate you just because they don't like you; they must go through a progression of disciplinary steps before termination is possible.

Brothers and Sisters, you pay union dues, because without, it we are the Walmart and Fast Food worker. ☐

Contract negotiations open at a pivotal time for USPS



Press Release from APWU

02/17/2015—WASHINGTON—

Contract talks between the American Postal Workers Union (APWU) and the U.S. Postal Service for a new contract start Thursday, Feb 19. This will be the first time in four-and-a-half years that APWU and postal management have bargained for a new collective bargaining agreement. It also will mark the first labor negotiations for new Postmaster General Megan Brennan.

Along with issues such as fair wages and benefits, the APWU will be proposing bold improvements in customer services, such as postal banking, the sale of licenses, and the addition of public notary services, along with a proposal for longer and more convenient hours for customers to allow USPS to capture a greater share of the growing e-commerce market.

By Flo Summergrad

Before negotiations opened, the Union held a press conference featuring APWU President Mark

Dimondstein, AFL-CIO President Richard Trumka, and Danny Glover as representative of the Grand Alliance of 64 national labor and community organizations with vested interests in saving and expanding the public Postal Service.

“There are two competing visions of the future of the Postal Service,” said APWU President Mark Dimondstein. “Postal management’s policy has been to severely degrade service, dismantle the postal network, and engage in piecemeal privatization.

“A congressional mandate that forces the agency to pre-fund retiree healthcare benefits 75 years into the future is being used as a pretext to destroy a national treasure. Management has shortened hours at neighborhood post offices, closed mail processing centers, lowered delivery standards, and slowed mail delivery.

“But the Postal Service earned an operating profit of \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 2014, more than \$600 million in 2013, and more than \$1 billion

in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015.

“The Postal Service must take advantage of the explosion in e-commerce to modernize and better serve the people.

“That is what we are advocating. That is what we need. We don’t need the slash and burn, shrink and outsource schemes of recent years.”

Membership gives us strength

Management looks at the percentages to determine our strength at the bargaining table. It is time to sign up your co-workers who are not union members. The Local will supply the names of those who are non-members so that we can reach out to them.

Members will be wearing stickers calling for: **CONTRACT NOW! GOOD SERVICE! GOOD JOBS!** The retirees will be active supporters during the negotiations. Those who are retired or close to retirement cannot feel comfortable when retiree benefits are under attack in private industry, and the Republican Congress is gearing up against rights to Social Security, Medicare, and pensions. ☐

PRESIDENT’S LETTER *continued from page 2*

struggle is symbolic of rebuilding this country and its financial strength. The post office and our unions are part of the fiber that holds this nation together.

Our contract campaign stickers say: “CONTRACT NOW! GOOD

SERVICE! GOOD JOBS!” which represents everyone’s interests. Non-members who are not involved hurt us all, so APWU has begun an internal organizing campaign. Non-members are the biggest danger to the Union during this critical period. By

standing outside the union, they are siding with management during contract negotiations. Co-workers can use the membership drive to convince non-members to join and become part of the fight for their own future. ☐

Election Notice

New York Metro Area Postal Union, APWU, AFL-CIO

A secret ballot for the election of officers of the New York Metro Area Postal Union will be conducted by the American Arbitration Association (AAA).

On or about Monday, March 16, 2015, ballot package will be mailed to all members.

Instructions on voting and ballot return
One unmarked ballot
One small envelope marked “secret ballot envelope”
One large return envelope addressed to the AAA with member identification
(signature required or membership verification only.)

Ballots will be returned to the offices of the AAA for safeguarding.

Undeliverable ballots returned to the AAA will be kept separated. The AAA will inform the Election Committee of the undeliverable ballots. The Election Committee will make reasonable efforts to find updated addresses for these members so that AAA can mail them clearly identified DUPLICATE ballots.

On or after Wednesday, March 25, 2015, any member who has not received a ballot may request that AAA mail a DUPLICATE ballot to them. All requests for DUPLICATE ballots must be sent directly to:

American Arbitration Association
120 Broadway –21st Floor
New York, N.Y. 10271
Or phone 800-529-5218

If both an original ballot and a Duplicate ballot are received for the same member only the original ballot will be counted.

All ballots must be mailed and postmarked on or before midnight Tuesday, April 14, 2015. On Wednesday, April 15, 2015, commencing at 10 A.M., at the offices of AAA, the Election Committee will verify the eligibility of voters. Any candidate or observer may attend and observe. The verification will continue until it is completed.

All ballots received from members declared ineligible to vote in this election will be separated from the ballots of eligible members and will be considered “challenged.” The AAA will maintain a record of each challenged ballot, and note the reason for the challenge. The AAA will safeguard all challenged ballots.

On Wednesday, April 15, 2015 commencing at 11 am, under the supervision of the Election Committee, the AAA will tally the ballots. Only AAA personnel will physically handle the ballots. Candidates or observers will be allowed to observe the counting process. No candidates or observers will be allowed in the ballot room with a coat, or bags of any sort.

Write-in votes will not be counted. Candidates who receive the greatest number (plurality) of votes cast will be declared elected.

The Union will publish the results of the election in the Union Mail and post them on Union bulletin boards. The Union will preserve the election records for one (1) year.

Any member who feels aggrieved in connection with the conduct of the election shall file his/her grievance with the Election Committee. Such grievance(s) must be in writing, setting forth the specific facts, signed by the grievant, and addressed to the Election Committee within seventy-two (72) hours after the grievance has arisen. Appeals from an adverse decision of the Election Committee may be further appealed as per Article 12. Section 8 and 9 of the APWU, AFL-CIO National Constitution.

Newly elected officers will be installed at the next regular New York Metro Area Postal Union meeting after the Election Committee has certified the election.

The above rules are not all-inclusive. The Election Committee, as needed, may issue additional election rules or clarifications during the nomination and election period.

CALENDAR

Wednesday, March 18

5:30 pm
General Membership Meeting
 Hotel Pennsylvania
 401 Seventh Ave (between 32 and 33 Streets)
 Paris/Zurich Room, 6th Floor

Friday, April 10

7:00 pm
NY Yankees vs Boston Red Sox

Wednesday, April 15

5:30 pm
General Membership Meeting
 Hotel Pennsylvania
 401 Seventh Ave (between 32 and 33 Streets)
 Paris/Zurich Room, 6th Floor

Sunday, March 22 & Tuesday, March 24

12:30 pm
UniverSoul Circus
 Bronx (call office for address)
 (tickets \$19.50 @ NYMAPU office)

Thursday, April 23

11am – noon
Wells Fargo Home Buying Seminar
 NY Metro office, 350 W. 31st St, NYC

APWU LOCAL 10 BLDG. CORP

Beginning Balance as of 01/01/2015	\$ 50,000.39
TOTAL REVENUE 01/2015	\$ 86,601.87
Total Operating Expenses 01/2015	\$ 78,164.78
TOTAL NET INCOME 01/2015	\$ 8,437.09
Closing Balance as of 01/31/2015	\$ 50,059.39

March/April

Don't Buy Staples! Rallies

will be scheduled throughout our area in New York and New Jersey. Keep your eyes out for emails, Flashes, or call the Union office for times and locations.

Call Kevin Walsh 212-563-7553 ext.105 with any ideas for a rally at a Staples near you.

NY METRO PICNIC
 Tickets available @ union office
(info at nymetro.org)
July 11, 2015
 Quassy Amusement Park
 \$25/member (bus—additional \$5)

No-Cost Retirement & Federal Benefits Seminar

NYMAPU is proud to arrange this extremely informative, hands on, seminar for our members and their spouses only. This seminar will help you understand your Government Benefits and help you make an educated decision when considering applying of a Voluntary Early Retirement or regular Retirement. This is for all members; it is never too early to plan for retirement. So, if you have many years to go before retirement, this seminar would still be very beneficial to you.

Food and Drinks will be provided for members and their spouses.

REGISTER EARLY, SEATING WILL BE LIMITED

Please fill out the Registration form below and submit a \$10 commitment fee (cash or Money Order) per person to your Union representative. You can also bring the form in person to the NY Metro office at 350 W.31st Street, 3rd floor, NY, NY 10001 or by mail. Upon attending the seminar, your \$10 will be refunded; however, if you do not show, then your commitment fee will not be returned. Please be advised that the form must be received by March 20, 2015.

----- ✂

Name _____ **Telephone No.** _____


Tues. 3/24 @ 6 pm: _____ **Wed. 3/25 @ 12 noon** _____ **Thurs. 3/26 @ 10 am** _____

Spouse or Partner's name (if attending) _____



New York Metro Area Local, APWU
350 West 31st Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10001
BUG

Periodicals class
POSTAGE PAID
at New York, NY

-----
Fill in below and give to any NY Metro officer or steward or mail to NY Metro Area Postal Union,
350 West 31st Street, 3rd floor, New York, NY 10001.

NAME: _____ **FACILITY:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ **EMAIL:** _____

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS: _____
