



# NWPA ALF News

April 2021 Edition

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## SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

The NWPA ALF's jurisdiction covers 19 Pennsylvania Counties: Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Venango, Warren and Westmoreland. We produce this newsletter for the members of our affiliates.

Any comments or questions about this newsletters or its contents should be sent to the NWPA ALF is located at 1276 Liberty St. Ste. 2 in Franklin, PA 16323.

<https://unionhall.aflcio.org/>

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## LABOR'S PRO ACT CAMPAIGN

The PRO ACT is the most important piece of legislation for all of labor. This federal legislation and battle for passage will require the participation of the entire labor movement working in Solidarity. The AFL-CIO's state federations will take the lead and coordinate a unified program in their area. They will be working with the Area Labor Federations and Central Labor Councils.

Now is the perfect time; from 1967-2020 union membership has been decreasing and the middle-class share of the aggregate income shrunk, support for unions has risen steadily since 2010, and we have a plan with:

### STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

- The fight to pass the PRO Act-- to win freedom in the workplace-- is a fight to win. It is not limited in time.
- The fight to pass the PRO Act may have tactical targets but it is a national campaign-- every state and local body must take part for us to win.
- The fight to pass the PRO Act is not a partisan fight-- we are going to ask both Democratic and Republican members of the House and Senate for their support, and hold both Democrats and Republicans accountable for their opposition.

### DAYS OF ACTIONS

- Digital Day of Action for the PRO Act-- April 8
- Week of Action-- April 24-May 1
- Actions focused on Workers Memorial Day, April 28 and May 1.
- Pres Trumka has asked for Affiliate Coordinators
- State Feds and CLC's will work closely with Local Union Coordinators
- Goal is 600 Actions MINIMUM.

### PENNSYLVANIA ACTIONS

THANK OUR SUPPORTERS-- Senator Casey and Rep. Fitzpatrick above all, but also the entire Democratic PA delegation.

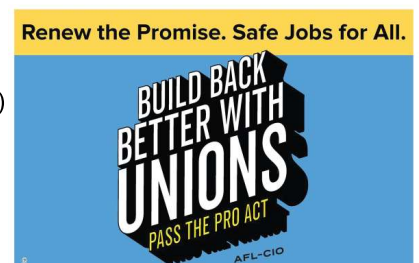
ASK EVERYONE ELSE IN CONGRESS FOR SUPPORT—ABOVE ALL SENATOR TOOMEY but also rest of GOP House delegation.

### PRO ACT ESSENTIALS

- Toolkit ([go.aflcio.org/PROAct](http://go.aflcio.org/PROAct))
- Event Registration ([go.aflcio.org/PROAct-Submit](http://go.aflcio.org/PROAct-Submit))

YOU CAN ORDER PRINTED MATERIALS AT:  
[go.aflcio.org/PROAct-Order](http://go.aflcio.org/PROAct-Order)

Lets work together and help pass the PRO Act!



## NWPA ALF MEETING

Wednesday, June 30th  
 General Meeting 7:00 PM  
 Our E-Board Meets at 6:00 PM  
 These are ZOOM meetings.  
 Special speakers: TBD  
 RSVP to 814-360-8336 or  
 nwpaalf@gmail.com

### CLC Meetings in NWPA ALF:

#### Beaver-Lawrence CLC:

Meeting 7:30 PM on Monday, April 19th  
 IBEW 712 Hall  
 217 Sassafras Lane Beaver 15009  
 For more information call 724-971-7473.

#### Butler County CLC:

Meeting 7:30 PM on Wednesday, April 7th  
 UAW 3303 Hall  
 112 Hollywood Rd. Butler, PA 16003  
 For more information call 724-285-4883 ext. 233

#### Clearfield-Elk-Cameron-Jefferson CLC

Meeting 7:30 PM on Thursday, April 1st  
 IBEW LU5  
 1400 Leonard Rd. Clearfield 16830  
 For more information call 814-937-2208.

#### Erie-Crawford CLC:

Meeting 7:30 PM on Wednesday, April 7th USW  
 3199 Hall  
 703 French St. Erie 16501  
 For more information call 814-823-9940.

#### Greater Westmoreland CLC:

Meeting 7:00 PM on Monday, April 19th  
 Fire House #2,  
 421 Thornton Rd. Greensburg 15601  
 For more information call 724-600-6266.

#### Indiana-Armstrong CLC:

Meeting 7:30 PM on Thursday, April 22nd  
 UMWA 1412 51 Eleventh St., Lucernemines 15754  
 For more information call 724-479-0923.

#### McKean-Potter CLC:

Meeting TBD

#### Mercer County CLC:

Meeting 7:30 PM on Thursday, April 15th  
 USW 1660 Hall, 1028 Roemer Blvd. Farrell 16121  
 For more information call 724-854-0605.

#### Venango-Clarion Chapter:

Meeting 6:30 PM on Thursday, April 8th  
 This is a blended meeting ZOOM or in-person  
 IAM 1842 Hall  
 24 Front St. Franklin 16323  
 For more information call 814-671-4420.

#### Warren-Forest CLC:

Meeting 6:00 PM on Thursday, April 1st  
 IUOE 95 Hall,  
 116 Dobson Ave. Warren 16365  
 For more information call 814-730-7558



Tax Day for individuals extended to May 17: Treasury, IRS extend filing and payment deadline  
 Source: Issue Number IR-2021-59

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service announced today that the federal income tax filing due date for individuals for the 2020 tax year will be automatically extended from April 15, 2021, to May 17, 2021. The IRS will be providing formal guidance in the coming days.

“This continues to be a tough time for many people, and the IRS wants to continue to do everything possible to help taxpayers navigate the unusual circumstances related to the pandemic, while also working on important tax administration responsibilities,” said IRS Commissioner Chuck Rettig. “Even with the new deadline, we urge taxpayers to consider filing as soon as possible, especially those who are owed refunds. Filing electronically with direct deposit is the quickest way to get refunds, and it can help some taxpayers more quickly receive any remaining stimulus payments they may be entitled to.”

Individual taxpayers can also postpone federal income tax payments for the 2020 tax year due on April 15, 2021, to May 17, 2021, without penalties and interest, regardless of the amount owed. This postponement applies to individual taxpayers, including individuals who pay self-employment tax. Penalties, interest and additions to tax will begin to accrue on any remaining unpaid balances as of May 17, 2021. Individual taxpayers will automatically avoid interest and penalties on the taxes paid by May 17.

Individual taxpayers do not need to file any forms or call the IRS to qualify for this automatic federal

tax filing and payment relief. Individual taxpayers who need additional time to file beyond the May 17 deadline can request a filing extension until Oct. 15 by filing Form [4868](#) through their tax professional, tax software or using the [Free File](#) link on IRS.gov. Filing Form 4868 gives taxpayers until Oct. 15 to file their 2020 tax return but does not grant an extension of time to pay taxes due. Taxpayers should pay their federal income tax due by May 17, 2021, to avoid interest and penalties.

The IRS urges taxpayers who are due a refund to file as soon as possible. Most tax refunds associated with e-filed returns are issued within 21 days.

This relief does not apply to estimated tax payments that are due on April 15, 2021. These payments are still due on April 15. Taxes must be paid as taxpayers earn or receive income during the year, either through withholding or estimated tax payments. In general, estimated tax payments are made quarterly to the IRS by people whose income isn't subject to income tax withholding, including self-employment income, interest, dividends, alimony or rental income. Most taxpayers automatically have their taxes withheld from their paychecks and submitted to the IRS by their employer.

### State tax returns

The federal tax filing deadline postponement to May 17, 2021, only applies to individual federal income returns and tax (including tax on self-employment income) payments otherwise due April 15, 2021, not state tax payments or deposits or payments of any other type of federal tax. Taxpayers also will need to file income tax returns in 42 states plus the District of Columbia. State filing and payment deadlines vary and are not always the same as the federal filing deadline. The IRS urges taxpayers to check with their [state tax agencies for those details](#)

## WHAT MAKES EMPLOYMENT “SEASONAL”

by Barb Holmes, Blaufeld, Schiller & Holmes LLP Attorney At Law

With Spring here, and summer around the bend, some individuals may take jobs that depend on good weather and being outdoors for their income (college students for example). Many of those jobs are classified as “seasonal” employment. What does that mean, as a practical matter, if the employee is injured while working at one of those positions?

The Pennsylvania Workers’ Compensation Act has a specific wage loss calculation for seasonal employment. “Seasonal” employment is defined as an occupation that cannot be carried on throughout the year, therefore “exclusively seasonal.” The wage calculation for these jobs is one-fiftieth of all employment over year prior to the work injury to determine the employee’s average weekly wage. That sounds (and is) somewhat complicated and there is a specific area set out on the Statement of Wages (which shows how the average weekly wage and total disability workers’ compensation rate are calculated) for a “seasonal” computation.

The Courts, however, have eroded the seasonal definition, finding that many jobs which may have been thought to be seasonal in nature—or which that specific injured employee worked seasonally—do not fall within that definition. In 2017, the Commonwealth Court held that a tractor driver working in itinerant agricultural labor—he worked for an apple farm in that particular case and was

only driving the tractor during the harvest season—was not a seasonal employee, because agricultural work is performed year round and itinerant workers in general (although not that particular employee) travel state to state to do agricultural work. That case hearkened back to a Supreme Court of Pennsylvania case from 1927, which held that an individual injured while working as a dishwasher at an amusement park was not a seasonal worker—even though the park was only open during the summer months—because dishwashing can be performed all year. Cases that were not reported in our case law reporters in 2010 and 2015, but which still show us the Court’s thinking, found that an assistant manager at an amusement park and an individual injured while installing awnings were also not seasonal employees because the nature of their duties could be performed throughout the year, not just in a certain season. The most recent case decided along these lines involved a professional football player; his job was found not to be seasonal because his contract was for a yearly salary, and encompassed obligations other than playing football during the season, such as a number of off season team activities.

The practical application of seasonal vs. non-seasonal employment is the calculation of the average weekly wage and compensation rate for the injured worker. Taking the employee out of a seasonal

qualification allows for the more “humanitarian” consideration of the employee’s actual earnings picture, not one-fiftieth of what was earned the year prior. It should result in a higher average weekly wage which, by its nature in these types of jobs, should result in a higher total disability compensation rate. Medical benefits are not affected by the characterization of the job.

If an individual is hurt while working at a soft-serve stand open Memorial until Labor Day, or an amusement park, an orchard or a landscaping company, and the claim is accepted without litigation, the Statement of Wages should be reviewed for the method of calculation—it may not be correct if the “seasonal” computation was utilized. It is essential for these employees to know their right to an accurate calculation!

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# BATTLE OF THE HOMESTEAD FOUNDATION

MARCH 30, 2021

The Battle of Homestead Foundation (BHF) is a diverse organization of citizens, workers, educators and historians. Its purpose is to preserve, interpret and promote a people's history focused on the significance of the dramatic labor conflict at Homestead, Pennsylvania in 1892.

TWO NEW PROGRAMS ... you're invited!



- Sun. Apr. 18, 3:00 p.m.

USW Bernard Kleiman Lecture: "Whitewashing Andrew Carnegie" ... Sarah Papazoglakis, Ph.D. discusses the impetus behind industrialist Andrew Carnegie's late-in-life philanthropy – and its influence on his historical legacy. The discussion will include current Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Museums employees who recently voted to unionize as members of the United Steelworkers.

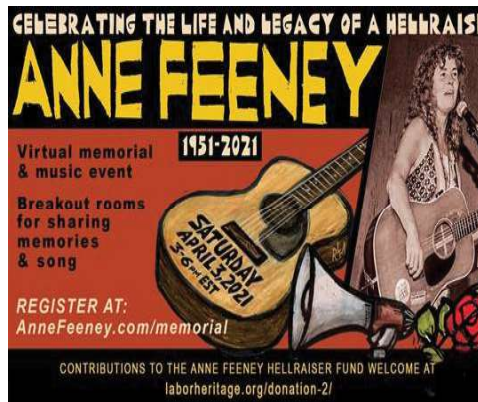
[Register here \(https://battleofhomestead.us13.list-manage.com/track/\)](https://battleofhomestead.us13.list-manage.com/track/)

to receive free admission and online Zoom link from the United Steelworkers host page.

- Fri. May 21, 7:30 p.m. In conjunction with White Whale Bookstore (4754 Liberty Ave. in Bloomfield), BHF presents Univ. of Chicago history professor Gabriel Winant discussing his new book *The Next Shift: The Fall of Industry and the Rise of Health Care in Rust Belt America* – a penetrating social history of Pittsburgh's work force transition from steel to health care – published by Harvard University Press and available from White Whale Bookstore

today (412-224-2847 or direct-order here).

[Register here \(https://www.eventbrite.com/e/bhf-presents-the-next-shift-health-care-workers-in-rust-belt-america-tickets-147901534471\)](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/bhf-presents-the-next-shift-health-care-workers-in-rust-belt-america-tickets-147901534471) to receive free admission and online Zoom link.



THE ANNE FEENEY Memorial Concert takes place online Saturday, Apr. 3, 2021 from 3-6 pm featuring a host of musicians from across the country including — Mike Stout ... Emma's Revolution ... Peter Yarrow (Peter, Paul and Mary) ... Peggy Seeger ... Tom Morello (Rage Against the Machine) ... Liz Berlin (Rusted Root) ... Holly Near ... John McCutcheon ... Duncan Phillips (Utah Phillips' son) ... Amy Sue and Daniel Berlin ... Chris Chandler ... Evan Greer and Bev Grant.

Afterwards, a participatory "reception" with breakout rooms for sharing songs and memories. [Register here \(https://annefeeney.com/memorial/\)](https://annefeeney.com/memorial/) to receive the Zoom link and help celebrate the legacy of a one-of-a-kind performer who created music "to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable".

## CLC Committee Highlights:

Committees build Solidarity, create and implement most of the plans and activities of the Central Labor Councils (CLCs). Committees are vital to the growth of the CLC, that is why we encourage you to participate.

### Indiana-Armstrong CLC

This CLC meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at 7:30 pm, because of COVID they have been meeting via ZOOM. Though they are small and rural, this CLC has stayed active and been of great value to their affiliates and communities in their two counties. They have no formal Community Services Committee but have volunteers who work hard and have done the following:

- Worker's Memorial Event
- Joined unions in their region on picket lines, even if not affiliated at the time.
- NAACP fundraiser/banquet
- Shown Solidarity every time they have been asked by their Brothers and Sisters,
- Provide Daffodils purchased through the American Cancer Society for Nursing Homes in their region,
- Donate to 2 food banks in Indiana County and 1 in Armstrong,
- Sponsored a specialized swing for handicapped children for the playground/park,
- Volunteers will be assisting a non-profit as they build a pavilion for outside food distributions.

They are growing in membership because of their Solidarity and activism, one union joined their CLC after receiving support. We thank them for all that they do! Join them at their next meeting!



# Know Your Rights! When it Comes to Work Comp Injuries Don't Get Injured Twice! Never Forget – Knowledge is Power

Prepared by Rudberg Law Offices, LLC

The most important thing to remember when you are injured at work besides seeking qualified medical treatment is to seek qualified legal advice.

Our consultation will not cost you, but not understanding the law may cost you. We can maximize the benefits to which you are entitled.

We have seen many unfortunate situations become much worse because the injured worker detrimentally relied on the employer or insurance carrier in regard to their Workers' Compensation benefits.

Do not get injured twice. The interest of the employer or insurance carrier is not the same as your interest. Know your rights! Protect your rights!

If you retire while receiving Workers' Compensation benefits, there will be an offset and your Work Comp benefits could end. As a result, you will give up any potential lump sum settlement of your Workers' Compensation claim which you may have been

entitled to receive.

If you have lost hearing while working in a noisy environment, your employer may need to pay you a lump sum for that hearing loss. If you have a scar from the collarbone up due to any work-related injury or work-related surgery your employer must pay benefits for that scar.

Another item of key importance is to give notice to your employer of your work injury. You only have 120 days to report your injury to your employer. Do not let the employer or insurance carrier try to discourage you from filing a claim to which you are rightfully entitled. Keeping quiet and not wanting to enforce your rights can cost you.

All employers in Pennsylvania must carry Workers' Compensation insurance and this is a benefit similar to health insurance benefits or short-term disability benefits which you may need to survive in the event of illness or injury. The only difference with Workers' Compensation benefits is that these benefits are based on state law and often the only

information you have about how these benefits work is through the employer or insurance carrier. If the employer provides incorrect information this could lead to you losing important and valuable benefits.

Contact us to protect your rights! Visit our website at [rudberglaw.com](http://rudberglaw.com) for more information or call for a consultation.

We Exclusively Handle:

- Workers' Compensation
- Medical Malpractice
- Car Accidents
- Toxic Exposures
- Serious Injuries
- Social Security

If you have any questions about any type of injury, please feel free to contact Attorney Signe Rudberg or Don Rudberg, Coordinator at RUDBERG LAW OFFICES, toll free at 1.866.306.2667 or email at [srudberg@rudberglaw.com](mailto:srudberg@rudberglaw.com).

**Know Your Rights!**

**Protect Your Rights!**



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## CAN YOU SEEK COMPENSATION FROM A THIRD-PARTY WHEN YOU ARE INJURED AT WORK?

By Rhett Cherkin and Fred Soilis

When you are injured at work, you have the right to apply for Workers' Compensation benefits. Workers' Compensation is a form of insurance that provides payment for medical bills and wage loss after a worker is injured in the workplace. Workers' Compensation benefits do not provide payment for pain and suffering, psychological damages or scars below the head and neck. The Workers Compensation system does not allow an injured worker's spouse to claim loss of companionship or loss of household services. An injured worker generally cannot seek punitive damages from his or her employer even if the employer's conduct which caused the injury was reckless. However, if your work-related injury is caused in whole or part by an individual or company other than your employer or a co-employee, then you may be able to pursue a personal injury lawsuit that allows claims to be made for pain and suffering, psychological injuries, medical bills, lost wages, lost earning capacity, and, if applicable, punitive damages. Your spouse can also make a claim for loss of companionship and loss of household services. Such a personal injury claim is generally referred to as a third-party liability claim. A third-party liability claim may be available if the negligence or recklessness of someone other than your employer or a co-employee led to your injuries.

Frequently, third-party liability claims arise when:

- You are involved in a vehicle accident caused by another driver while you are driving for your employer;
- You sustain an injury while working on property owned by someone other than your employer;
- Your injuries are caused by equipment, machinery or tools that have a design or manufacturing defect;
- Your injury is caused by the negligent repair of equipment, machinery or tools by a third-party vendor;
- Your injury occurs at a work site where more than one company is performing work and your injury is caused by the negligence or recklessness of an employee of a company other than your employer.

An experienced workers compensation attorney will be able to assess and investigate if there is third-party liability related to your Workers' Compensation injury. The attorneys at Caroselli Beachler & Coleman have been helping injured workers with such assessments for over 40 years. We have sued for damages when workers have been injured by equipment that contained a dangerous design or manufacturing flaw, when workers have been involved in car or truck accidents in

the course and scope of their employment, and when workers on construction sites have been injured due to the negligence of a third-party. These are just a few examples of the type of third-party liability cases we have successfully handled for our clients.

If you have questions about a Workers' Compensation injury or a third-party liability claim, we encourage you to call Caroselli Beachler & Coleman at 412-391-9860, or toll-free at 800 222 - 8816. We are conducting business over the phone, by video-conferences and by email, so please continue to reach out to us.

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# Inventive Women

## Introduction

"Necessity is the mother of invention." The axiom well describes the circumstances under which many of the ideas for women's inventions have been conceived. A great many patented devices, and probably thousands for which patent applications were never made, are the result of women putting their creative prowess to work finding ways to ease the burdens of their household tasks. Washing machine wringers, sewing machines, irons, vacuum canners, farm and cooking implements, disposable diapers and child carriers have all sprung from the minds of inventive women. Clear financial necessity was the motivation for others. Several of the most prominent women inventors took to this work as a means of supporting families left destitute by the death of a father or spouse.

The accomplishments of women inventors have often been ignored, overlooked or hidden from view. From the time of the early colonies, when Pennsylvania resident Sybilla Masters' corn-processing invention received a patent from the King of England, public recognition of women's genius has been obscured by social custom as well as by law. Mrs. Masters, being married, had no legal status separate from her husband; she could not sign contracts or own property independently. British Patent No. 401 was recorded in her husband's name in 1715. With the change in property rights laws, this formal restriction disappeared, but others continued tenaciously.

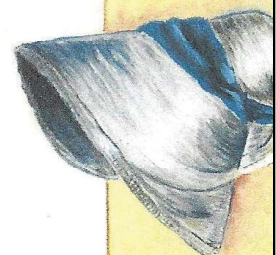
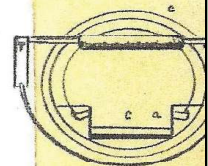
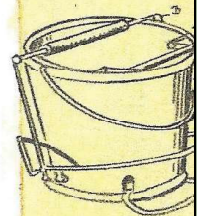
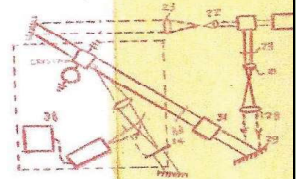
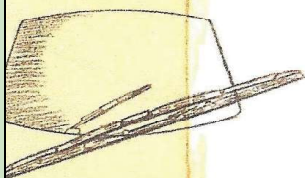
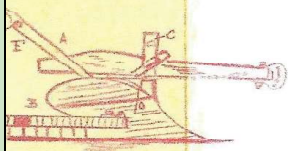
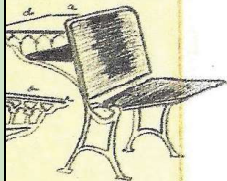
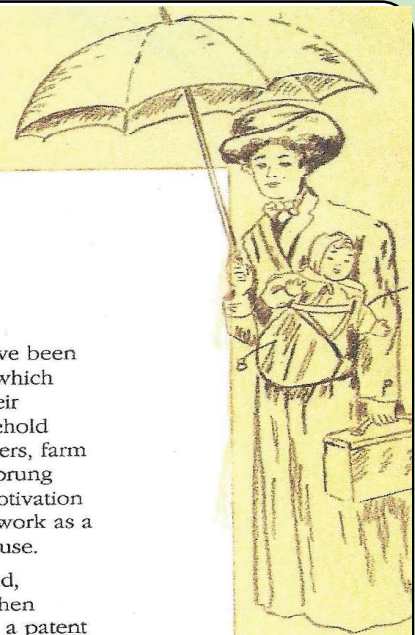
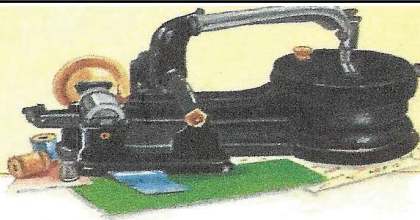
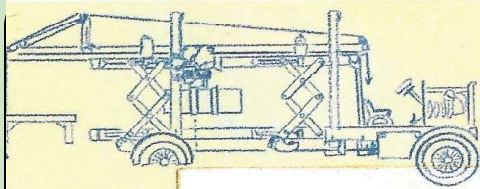
The expense and complexity of the legal process have also deterred otherwise dedicated women from obtaining patents. For women of color, the problems have been especially complex. Ellen Eglin, a Black woman who invented a washing machine wringer in the 1880s, expressed her concern, "If it was known that a Negro woman patented this invention, white ladies might not buy the wringer." Moreover, any woman claiming title to the product of her intellect would likely be called "strong-minded," not a desirable, ladylike trait in the 19th or early 20th centuries. For most women, these were effective deterrents.

When was the first U.S. patent issued directly to a woman? That honor went to Mary Dixon Kies in 1809. Her ingenious method transformed the process of weaving straw with thread or silk for fashionable straw hats. Its success kept the New England hat business vigorous through the economic crisis of the War of 1812.

In 1888, Charlotte Smith urged the U.S. Patent Office to compile a list of patents held by women. The tally revealed that less than 1% of all patents issued to that point had been assigned to women. During 1891, Smith was also responsible for publishing "The Woman Inventor," a periodical to provide encouragement to many aspiring inventors. Smith's plans to organize a Woman Inventors Mutual Aid and Protective Association never materialized, but such help with legal and manufacturing services would probably be in demand today. At last count, the percentage of all patents awarded to women had risen to about 6%. More significantly, the nature of women's inventions has changed dramatically. In 1895, 70% of women's patents were for household devices. More recently, almost 50% have been in chemical technologies. When Gertrude Elion, the Nobel Prize-winning pharmacologist, became the first woman inducted into the Inventors Hall of Fame in 1991, she had 45 patents in her name.

As women gain greater access to education, to professional and business careers, and to the legal system, it is probable that the percentage of patents awarded to women will increase dramatically. Whether women hold the patent solely or as co-inventors for complex scientific technologies, or hold trademarks or other forms of legal product protection, women are increasingly – and proudly – claiming public recognition for their genius.

Note: Copies of individual patents may be obtained by sending the patent number and \$3 for each copy to the Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231.







Patents: #141,987 (1873); #152,721 (1874); #161,471 (1875); #161,472 (1875); #162,019 (1875): Sewing Machine Improvements.

## Other Technology Inventors

### Temperance P. Edson

Patent #48,539, Self-Inflator for Raising Sunken Vessels (1865). Edson's waterproof container could be inflated (by means of a spring) to draw in air from an above-water tube, providing a multipurpose flotation device.

### Margaret E. Knight

Patent #220,925, Improvement in Paper Bag Machines (1879). Knight invented a square-bottomed paper bag machine that folded bags to stand open by themselves. She secured 26 more patents, including improvements to rotary engines and shoe manufacturing methods.

### Emily E. Tassey

Patent #184,996, Improvement in Siphon Propellor Pumps (1876). Tassey received this patent for her scheme of propelling water from the bow of a boat to the stern, simulating a water jet. It is one of five boat-related patents issued to her.

### Alice H. Parker

Patent #1,325,905, Improvement on the Heating Furnace (1919). Parker improved energy conservation by developing a gas heating system that heats only the desired rooms. Temperature and air flow could be regulated for each room separately.

### Mary Anderson

Patent #743,801, Windshield Wiper (1903). Anderson invented this useful device after she noticed that on rainy days the streetcar motorman had to keep his window open to see the road. By 1916, the wipers were standard equipment on American cars.



**Agriculture****Harriet Williams Strong****(1844-1926)**

Widowed with four children, Harriet Strong turned her boundless energy to cultivating new crops on the family farm in southern California. In 1887 and 1894 she registered patents on flood control/ water storage dams and irrigation systems she had invented for use in the Los Angeles area. The dams in her system were designed so that the water trapped behind one would help support the next higher dam, using the pressure of the water itself for structural support and ensuring safety in case of a break. Strong's system was widely adopted, especially for irrigating walnut groves. She became known as "The Walnut Queen" and received an award from the federal agricultural and mining departments for her inventions. Strong also patented several household devices, such as a device for raising and lowering windows.



Patents: #374,378 (1887): Dam and Reservoir Construction; #528,823 (1894): Method of and Means for Impounding Debris and Storing Water; #352,719 (1886): Window Sash Holder; #306,188 (1884): Device for Raising and Lowering Windows.

K.L. DILLON

**Other Agricultural Inventors****Thiphena P. Hornbrook**

Patent #32,367, Beehive (1861). Hornbrook eased beekeepers' feeding and cleaning chores by inventing a shed-like ventilated case that could house several hives, making it possible for the keeper to tend a hive without touching it.

**Maria E. Beasley**

Patents #245,050, Barrel-Hoop Driving Machine (1881), and #256,951, Machine for Driving Hoops Upon Casks (1882), are among 15 patents Beasley secured for her mechanical devices, which included an apparatus to prevent train derailments.

**Anna Corey Baldwin**

Patents #78,640, Improved Process of Treating Milk to Obtain Useful Products (1868), and #212,423, Improvement in Cow-Milkers (1879), exemplify Baldwin's inventions to maximize efficiency in dairy farming.

**Anna Trexler**

Patent #309,675, Combined Plow and Harrow (1888). Trexler's patent typifies those granted to a relatively large number of women in agricultural states for their inventions of sophisticated farm machinery and tools.

**Lucy Easton**

Patent #422,748, Flaxseed Separating Machine (1890). Familiarity with labor-intensive farm work and a desire to improve existing methods led many farm women like Easton to invent and patent complex yet useful tools.



**Domestic****Mary Florence Potts  
(1851 - ?)**

Many women have invented ingenious products to make their housework easier. The inventions of Mary Potts fall into this category. Flat (or sad) irons, used for ironing clothes in the 19th and early 20th centuries, often became dangerously hot and were not well designed for pressing heavily starched shirts. Potts' invention of a double-pointed iron with a detachable, insulated handle created a sensation at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition. It quickly became the most popular domestic iron in use. The sad iron, which Potts invented when she was only 19 years old, was manufactured by the thousands in factories in the U.S., Canada and Europe. Sales of the Potts Sad Iron, which heats on the stove, continued into the 1950s in communities without electricity.



Patents: #103,501 (1870): Improved Sad Iron; #113,448 (1871): Improvement in Sad Irons; #506,252 (1893): Sad Iron; #468,946 (1892): Remedial or Medical Appliance.

**Other Domestic Inventors****Harriet M. Irwin**

Patent #94,116, Improvement in the Construction of Houses (1869). Irwin's efficient hexagonal house, which she designed and constructed, was lauded as "the most economical, durable and elegant mode of building yet practiced."

**Sarah E. Goode**

Patent #322,177, Cabinet Bed (1885). Goode's Cabinet Bed, designed for houses with little storage space, looked like a cabinet. It was the forerunner of today's fold-out bed.

**Ann Moore**

Patent #3,481,517, "Snugli" Baby Carrier (1969). Co-invented with Agnes Aukerman, the "Snugli" was inspired by the way West African mothers carried their babies. Moore later designed and patented several other types of useful carriers.

**Mary Beatrice Kenner**

Patents #3,957,071, Carrier Attachment for Invalid Walkers (1976), and #4,696,068, Shower Wall and Bathtub-Mounted Back Washer (1987). Kenner has five patents, a record for African-American women.

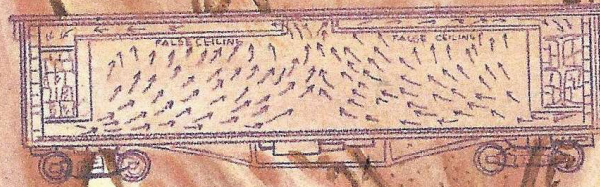
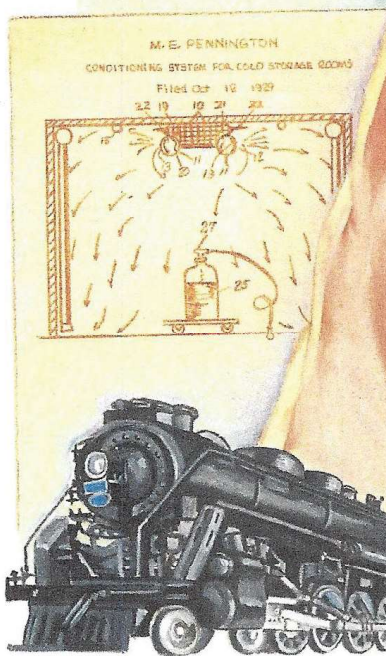
**Anne Macdonald**

Patent #4,548,055, Great Scot Argyle Knitting Device (1985). As a girl she solved the problem of keeping balls of different colored yarn separate while knitting argyle patterns but waited until retirement to patent her invention.



**Technology****Mary Engle Pennington  
(1872-1952)**

In the early 20th century, transporting farm produce to distant cities was a major problem. Refrigerated train cars could not keep perishable foods cold long enough to prevent spoilage. To solve this problem, Mary Pennington developed a system using both insulation and ice beds to conserve and circulate cold air inside train cars. Her invention was of such importance during World War I that President Hoover awarded her a Notable Service Medal. In 1932, Pennington patented an air-conditioning system for food cold storage rooms that successfully controlled the humidity of the air, regulated air flow, and insured temperature uniformity.



K. L. DILLON

Patents: #1,882,030 (1932): Conditioning System for Cold Storage Rooms; #1,868,542 (1932): Scale for Determining Color of Egg Meat.

**Other Technology Inventors****Sophia Barre**

Patent #559,048, Electric Running-Light and Signal Lantern for Ships (1896). Barre's invention was a masthead, starboard and port light fixture and signal used on ships.

**Elena Mayolini De Valdes**

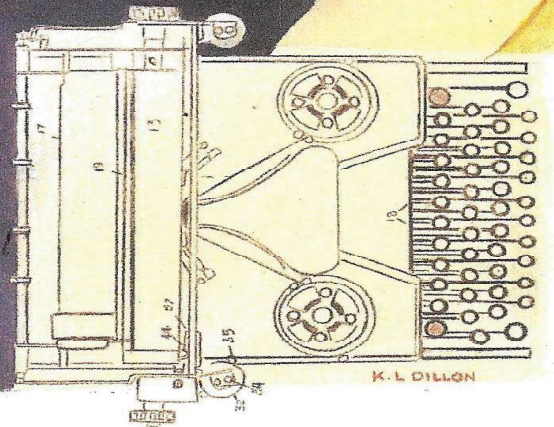
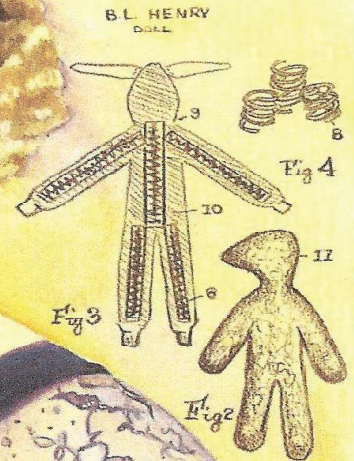
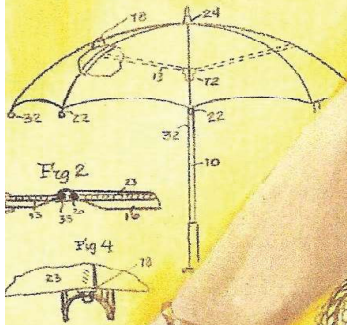
Patent #1,080,331, Bottle Stopper (1913). This invention, which prevented bottles from being refilled, was a forerunner of today's



**Business****Beulah Louise Henry**  
(1887- ?)

Widely known as "the lady Edison" for the staggering diversity of her inventions, Beulah Henry held more than 45 patents, founded manufacturing companies to produce several of the items she invented, and reaped enormous profits from her work. Many of her inventions depended on a clever adaptation of a mechanical principle, such as her bobbinless lockstitch sewing machine. She patented items as diverse as a doll with bendable arms and legs, a removable umbrella cover, a vacuum ice cream freezer, a doll with a radio inside, and a typewriter attachment that makes up to four copies at one time without carbon paper.

"If an idea is good, it must be timely. If you have a good idea, you can't afford to dawdle...by the time you get around to it the market may be gone."



Patents include: #1,037,762 (1912): Ice cream freezer; #1,492,725 (1924): Parasol with detachable cover;

#1,551,250 (1925): Doll with lifelike animation; #1,565,145 (1925): Radio doll; #1,874,749 (1932): Protograph, Duplicating Attachment for Typewriters.

**Other Business Inventors****Ruth Siems**

Patent #3,870,803, Instant Stuffing Mix (1975). Siems, co-inventor with colleagues at General Foods, is credited with primary work on the mixture her company considered the ideal, "Stove Top Stuffing."

**Rose Totino**

Patent #4,170,659, Fried Dough Product and Method (1979), was issued to the Pillsbury Co. for a recipe developed by Totino and three colleagues for a crust that has claimed 20 percent of the frozen pizza market.

**Mildred Austin Smith**

Patent #4,230,321, "Family Treedition" (1980). Smith invented a genealogy game especially intended to help young people understand their place in the extended family.

**Lynn Deffenbaugh**

Patent #4,703,148 (1987). Deffenbaugh is co-inventor of frozen-food packaging that can be safely heated in a microwave oven.

**Irene H. Hernandez**

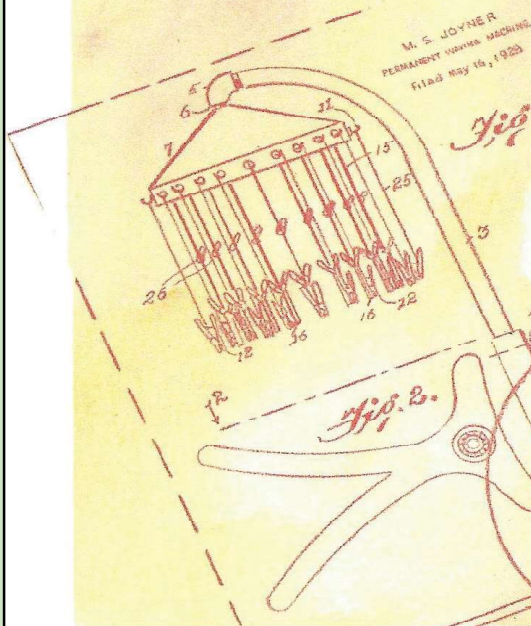
Patent #4,974,194 (1990). Hernandez and her team at IBM developed a software program that lets computer users mark a screen-displayed document for editing, eliminating the need for making a paper copy.



**Business****Marjorie Joyner**  
(1896-1995)

Marjorie Joyner was the first African-American woman to graduate from Molar Beauty School in Mississippi. At age 20 she opened her own beauty shop, which she operated for 30 years. In her business she used the specialized techniques and hair care products that had been created specifically for Black women by Madam C.J. Walker. In 1928, Joyner invented a permanent waving machine that would wave the hair of both white and African-American women. It was electrically powered, with clamp-on metal curling irons suspended from a dome safely above the client's head.

The Madam C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company produced and marketed Joyner's permanent wave machine.

**SATIN***Madam C.J. Walker*  
DEMONSTRATION

Patents: #1,693,515 (1928): Improvement on Permanent Wave Machine; #1,716,173 (1929): Scalp Protector.

**Other Business Inventors****Susan E. Taylor**

Patent #20,741, Improved Fountain Pen (1858). Taylor made fountain pens more useful by inventing a tubular ink reservoir with a piston to bring ink directly into a pen.

**Rose O'Neill**

Patent #43,680, "Kewpie Dolls" (1913). O'Neill's illustrations of "Kewpies" so charmed youthful readers that ceramic dolls were made, becoming one of the most popular toys ever created. International clubs still buy, sell and trade "Kewpies."

**Lydia M. Holmes**

Patent #2,529,692, Knockdown Wheeled Toy (1950). These movable wooden pull toys, shaped like birds, dogs or trucks, could be shipped and stored flat yet easily assembled by children.

**Marion Donovan**

Patent #2,556,800, Diaper Wrap (1951). Donovan created the first disposable diaper from a plastic shower curtain which she lined with absorbent material. She manufactured and sold the diapers herself when manufacturers showed no interest in her idea.

**Becky Schroeder**

Patents #3,832,556 and #3,879,611, Electroluminescent Backing Sheet for Reading and Writing in the Dark (1975). Invented at age twelve, Schroeder's "Glo-Sheet" is an acrylic board that illuminates the sheet of paper placed on top of it.



**Medicine****Gertrude B. Elion****(b. 1918)**

At the age of 15, when her beloved grandfather died of cancer, Gertrude Elion decided she would work to find a cure for this dreadful disease. In 1988, she shared the Nobel Prize in medicine for pioneering work in developing medications to treat some of human-kind's most devastating diseases, including leukemia and cancer. With her collaborator, Elion created a series of drugs that block the growth and reproduction of cancer cells and harmful organisms without destroying normal cells. She has also formulated drugs to aid in organ transplant surgery. In 1991, Gertrude Elion became the first woman inducted into the National Inventor's Hall of Fame.



Patents: Elion's name appears on 45 patents including: #2,697,709 (1954): Mercapto Heterocycles and Method of Making (Purinethol); #2,884,667 (1959): 2-Amino-6-Mercaptopurine; #3,056,785 (1962): Purine Derivatives.

**Other Medical Inventors****Lelitia Geer**

Patent #622,848, Medical Syringes (1899). Geer designed a handle for more efficient use of syringes in medicine.

**Elizabeth L. Hazen and Rachel F. Brown**

Patent #2,797,183, Nystatin and Method of Producing It (1957). Both inventors won the American Institute of Chemists' "Chemical Pioneer Award" for an antibiotic treatment of fungus infections.

**Reatha Wiggins**

Patent #3,430,628, Multiple Aspirator (1969). Responding to a need she saw in children's wards, Wiggins, a hospital hematology technician, invented the device for removing foreign material from the throat.

**Mary Ann Moore**

Patent #4,177,266, Pain Relief Composition and Method of Preparing Same (1979). Moore's mixture, prepared from roots such as burdock, offers pain relief when applied to the skin of sufferers of conditions such as arthritis.

**Lilia M. Beauchamp**

Patents #4,714,701, Antiviral Compounds (1987), and #5,079,252, Therapeutic Compounds (1992). The childhood gift of a chemistry set sparked Beauchamp's interest. She went on to pursue work in organic chemistry, developing a compound used to treat infections caused by the herpes virus.



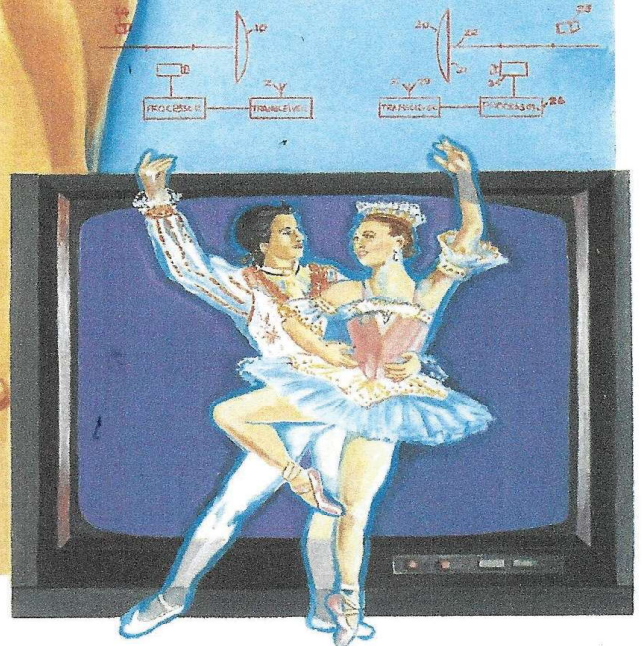


### Science

## Valerie Thomas

(b. 1943)

Even at an early age, Valerie Thomas was curious about how radios and televisions worked. With a degree in physics, she worked as a mathematical data analyst for NASA. She managed the development of the image-processing system for Landsat, the first satellite to send images from outer space, which were then used to study the earth's resources. She also managed a computer network that connected researchers around the world to study ozone holes and Voyager satellite encounters with Neptune and Uranus. In 1980, Thomas registered a patent for an illusion transmitter that may someday be as popular as the televisions we now watch. Instead of creating a flat image inside the TV screen, her invention produces a three-dimensional image which appears to be right in the room with you, without the use of special glasses or laser technology.



Patent: #4,229,761 (1980): Illusion Transmitter.

## Other Scientific Inventors

### Mary Louise McLaughlin

Patent #526,669, Method of Decorating Pottery (1894). McLaughlin designed a kiln sold in the U.S. and abroad and patented her porcelain artware techniques which required a knowledge of chemistry.

### Katherine B. Blodgett

Patents #2,108,641, Surface Treatment of Materials (1935), and #2,220,860, Film Structure and Method of Preparation (1940). Blodgett invented a gelatinous film used to create nonreflective glass, common in camera lenses and picture frames.

### Sylvia M. Stoesser

Patents #2,142,968, Stabilizing Articles Containing Polymerized Styrene (1939), and #2,175,095, Treatment of Wells (1939). Stoesser was a chemist with Dow Chemical; her work helped establish the oil well treating and plastics industries.

### Stephanie L. Kwolek

Patent #3,287,323, Process for Production of a Highly Orientable, Crystallizable, Filament-forming Polyamide (1966). Kwolek discovered the solvent that made production of the strong fiber "Kevlar" possible. The fiber is used in canoe hulls and auto bodies.

### Giuliana Cavaglieri Tesoro

Patents #4,111,652, Synergistic Flame Retardant Mixture and Products (1977), and #4,092,108, Compositions and Process for Imparting Durable Flame Resistance to Cellulosic Textiles (1977). Co-inventor Tesoro won the 1963 Olney Medal for her work in textile chemistry.



**Medicine****Ann Tsukamoto**  
(b. 1952)

Ann Tsukamoto's interest in molecular biology and cell biology has evolved into a research career with a specialization in hematopoiesis. She is a member of the Systemix research team that first isolated and purified human stem cells. These are the cells in bone marrow that serve as the progenitors for all other kinds of red and white blood cells. Stem cells will be investigated during clinical trials to test the regeneration of the entire blood system of cancer patients whose bone marrow has been destroyed by radiation and/or chemotherapy. Tsukamoto now directs research programs focused on stem cell growth factors, stem cell and megakaryocyte progenitor cell biology, and megakaryocyte growth factors.



K. L. DILLON

Patents: #5,061,620 (1991) Co-inventor with others: Isolation of the human hematopoietic stem cell. Patents pending: Long-term in vitro lymphocytic cultures; Human blood cells in an immunocompromised host.

**Other Medical Inventors****Janine Jagger**

Patents #4,592,744, Self-Resheathing Needle Assembly (1986), and #4,781,692, Retractable Safety Needles (1988). Jagger and several colleagues are credited with inventions that help protect health care workers from communicable diseases.

**Janet L. Rideout and Martha H. St. Clair**

Patent #4,724,232, Treatment of Human Viral Infections (1988). Rideout, a chemist working with retro-virus specialist St. Clair and three other colleagues, discovered that the compound AZT was useful in combating the AIDS virus.

**Gail K. Naughton**

Patent #4,963,489, Method of Growing Human Skin and Other Tissues in a Laboratory (1990). Gail Naughton and Brian Naughton grew nutrient-fed skin cells on a mesh. Their invention holds promise for burn patients.

**Susan Daluge**

Patents #4,761,475 (1988) and #5,017,577 (1991). Fourteen patents were granted to Daluge for her methods of making and testing antibacterial compounds, a process she described as "grueling but worth the price to help sick people."

**Ivy Carroll**

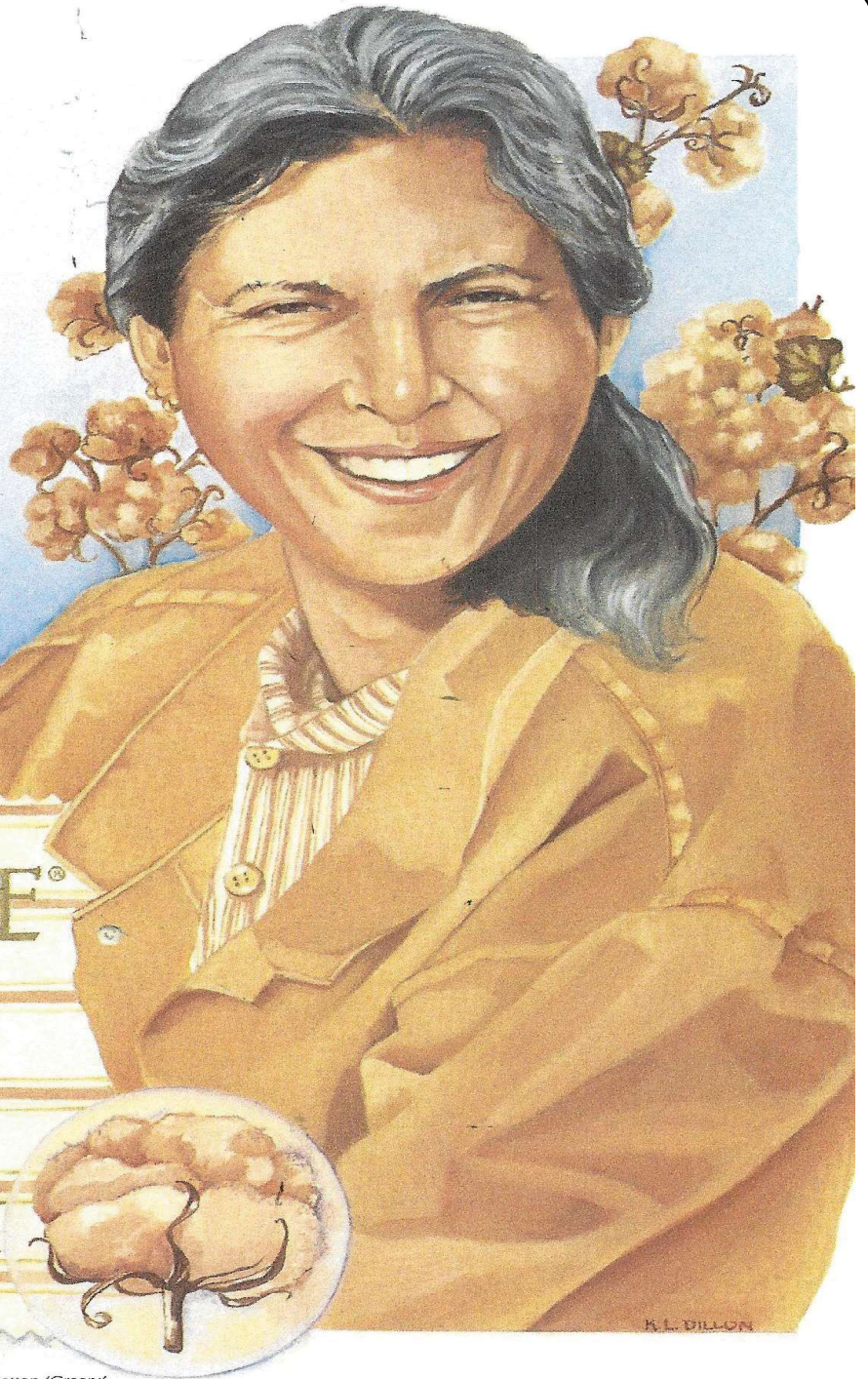
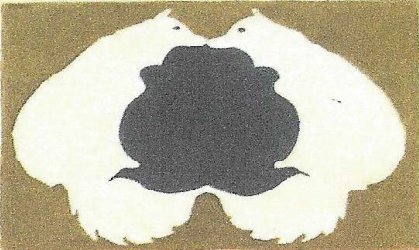
Patent #5,128,118, RTI-55 (1992). Carroll, along with four other scientists, received the patent for a new chemical that can help doctors obtain medical images of the brain that reveal the presence of Parkinson's disease.



**Agriculture****Sally Vreseis Fox**

(b. 1955)

With her Master of Science degree in Integrated Pest Management, Sally Fox was hired to develop insect-resistant cotton. In the course of her work, she became fascinated with a little-known variety of brown cotton. This interest led to her development of several varieties of commercially usable, naturally colored cotton. Starting with just 100 plants in 1982, Sally Fox succeeded in breeding cotton fibers long and strong enough for the commercial textiles industry. Her cotton has natural colors that grow more vivid with age, thus eliminating the pollution caused by the dyeing process. Fox is now president of Natural Cotton Colours, Inc., producing cotton for Levi's and Esprit clothing and working with dozens of farmers in two states to produce her unique "Fox Fibre."

**FOX FIBRE®****COLOUR · BY · NATURE**

Patents: Agriculture Plant Variety Protection No. 8900170 (1990): Cotton 'Green'; No. 8900169 (1990): Cotton 'Coyote.'

**Other Agricultural Inventors****Madeline M. Turner**

Patent #1,180,959, Fruit Press (1916). Turner's Fruit Press, one of the first mechanical juicers, was designed to save labor in squeezing juice from the oranges so plentiful in her home state of California.

**May Conner**

Patent # 1,214,010, Combined Egg Beater and Potato Masher (1917), and #1,229,036, Hay-Handling Device, (1917). Conner invented a power-driven fork to lift and deposit hay in its winter storage area.

**Lizzie Dickelman**

Patents #1,219,267, Grain Storage Construction (1917), and #1,328,132, Ventilated Storage Warehouse (1920). Dickelman invented and sold eight grain storage devices while running her family's sheet metal manufacturing company.

**Cecilia "Dee" Bennett**

Plant Patent #5637, "Jean Kenneally" Miniature Rose (1984). Bennett created the highest rated rose in the U.S., which has won more awards in rose shows than any other variety in history. She created 83 rose varieties, 66 of which were patented.

**Carolyn A. Napoli**

Patent #5,034,323, Genetically Engineered White Petunia (1991). Co-invented with Richard A. Jorgensen at DNA Plant Technology Corp., the technology used can be applied to block genes in other plants in order to reduce sugar and oil content.



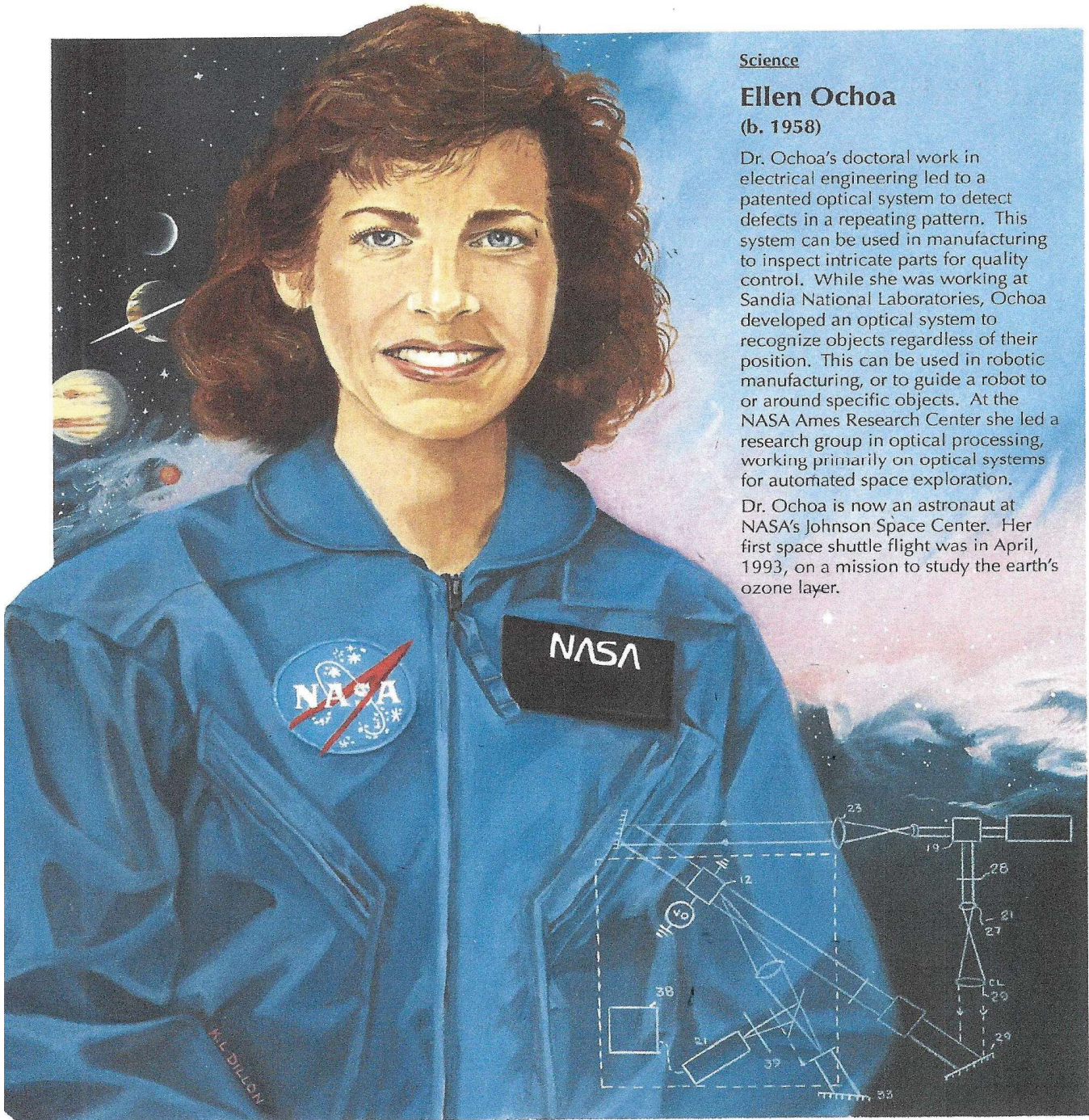
## Science

**Ellen Ochoa**

(b. 1958)

Dr. Ochoa's doctoral work in electrical engineering led to a patented optical system to detect defects in a repeating pattern. This system can be used in manufacturing to inspect intricate parts for quality control. While she was working at Sandia National Laboratories, Ochoa developed an optical system to recognize objects regardless of their position. This can be used in robotic manufacturing, or to guide a robot to or around specific objects. At the NASA Ames Research Center she led a research group in optical processing, working primarily on optical systems for automated space exploration.

Dr. Ochoa is now an astronaut at NASA's Johnson Space Center. Her first space shuttle flight was in April, 1993, on a mission to study the earth's ozone layer.



Patents: #4,674,824 (1987): System for Enhancement of Optical Features, co-inventor; #4,838,644 (1989): Position, Rotation, and Intensity Invariant Recognizing Method; #4,949,389 (1990): Optical Ranked-Order Filtering using Threshold Decomposition.

**Other Scientific Inventors****Esther M. Rodriguez**

Patents #3,361,587 and #3,362,841, Coating Composition and Method for Applying Same to Polyolefin Films (1963), with Virginia C. Menikheim, allows surfaces of polyolefin films to be coated with a stable composition.

**Patsy Sherman**

Patents #3,816,167 (1974), #3,916,053 and #4,043,964 (1977). Sherman and three colleagues at 3M developed "Scotchgard," which enables fiber to resist dirt and stains. She has more than 10 patents.

**Barbara Askins**

Patent #4,101,780, Process of Intensifying Negatives (1978). This process improves long-distance photography, enhances old photographs, and is useful in X-ray development. Askins, a chemist, won the 1979 National Inventor of the Year Award for her invention.

**Lydia Villa-Komaroff**

Patents #4,565,785, Recombinant DNA Molecule (1986), and #4,411,994, Protein Synthesis, are credited to geneticist and microbiologist Lydia-Komaroff along with several Harvard University colleagues.

**Josephine Kong-Chan**

Patent #4,810,516, Reduced Calorie and Reduced Fat Chocolate Confectionery Compositions (1989). Biochemist Kong-Chan's chemical fat substitutes are being tested at Proctor and Gamble for use in chocolate- and cheese-like products.



# 2021-2022 Scholarships Essay Contest



**NWPA ALF Scholarship  
(2021 Graduating  
High School Senior)**

**David A Bielski Scholarship  
(Post secondary student )**

**Dr. David Ferster Scholarship  
(Graduate Student)**

**Note: See additional eligibility requirements inside**

## 2021-2022 Scholarship Sponsors

Butler County CLC
IAM 2448
IBEW 272
IBEW 712
Insulators Local 2
IUOE 66
IUOE 95
USW 10-0607
Venango-Clarion CLC

## 2021-2022 Scholarship Judges

Andrew Harkulich	Laurie Fisher
Anthony Modaffare	Lee Williams
Daryl Busch	Lisa Alexander
Dave Conklin	Mike Kalpich
David Foor	Pattie DeMichele
Frank Telesz	Phil Lasky
James Cassidy	Rich Barrett
James Kunz	Rick Galiano
Jeff Hapke	Ron Buechel
Jim Nuber	Shane Clark
Jim Saeler	Susan Lemmo
Ken Vybiral	T J Sandell

For more information call 814-360-8336.



Produced by NWPA ALF//RKB on 1/19/2021

**Please PRINT legibly:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Name of the School that you will attend \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Student \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number for student \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of school you are currently attending? \_\_\_\_\_

Union Affiliation /union name and Local # \_\_\_\_\_ union member \_\_\_\_\_ relationship \_\_\_\_\_ phone number for the union member \_\_\_\_\_

I am applying for the following:  **NWPA ALF Scholarship**  **David A. Bielski Educational Scholarship**  **Dr. David Ferster Educational Scholarship**

**Complete:** this application , a 500-word essay in MS Word (on the appropriate question) and mail to NWPA ALF 1276 Liberty St. Ste 2, Franklin, PA 16323 or email copies of both to nwpalaf@gmail.com . **The deadline for the receipt of the essay and application is Friday, May 7th.**



## Essay Contests for 2021-2022 NWPFA Area Labor Federation Scholarships

The NWPFA ALF offers three (3) different scholarships. The purpose of our Scholarships is to offer an opportunity for a member and/or their dependents and grandchildren of affiliated local unions of the NWPFA ALF to earn a scholarship by winning one of the essay contests. Our questions are designed to make the applicants learn more about the labor movement and plan for their place in society after graduation from college.

## What Are The Eligibility Requirements?

All award recipients must be a union member, dependent of a union member or grandchild of a union member in good standing of a local union affiliated and in good standing with the NWPFA ALF. Award recipients must be a full-time student furthering education for the 2021-2022 school year.

NWPFA ALF Scholarship applicants must be a Graduating High School Senior who is a full time student furthering their education.

David A. Bielski Educational Scholarship applicants must be a full-time Post-Secondary Student.

Dr. David Ferster Educational Scholarship applicants must be a Graduate Student.

## Scholarship Awards

The winners of all three scholarships receive an award of \$500.00.

## How Can You Apply?

To apply, you must complete the application form and write a 500 word essay on the topic specified in the section of this brochure titled "Essay Topics" for the Scholarship you are eligible to receive.

- ◆ Essays must be typed in MS Word and void of identification. Your essay must address the question for your scholarship, as it appears in this brochure. (Tip: use the question as your title to keep you focused)
- ◆ Email your MS Word file containing your essay and a scanned in PDF copy your completed application form to [nwpaalf@gmail.com](mailto:nwpaalf@gmail.com) or mail to the address below. Email confirmations will be sent to confirm receipt of your application and essay.
- ◆ Essays and applications MUST BE RECEIVED by the deadline of **Friday, May 7th**
- ◆ Presentation will be at our June 2022 Meeting.

## Direct Questions & Send Your Essay To:

Rosann Barker, Director  
NWPFA Area Labor Federation, AFL-CIO  
1276 Liberty St. Ste. 2  
Franklin, PA 16323

Phone: 814-360-8336  
E-mail: [nwpaalf@gmail.com](mailto:nwpaalf@gmail.com)

## Essay Topics

### NWPFA ALF Scholarship (Graduating Senior)

How has COVID impacted your education and plans for the future?

### David A. Bielski Educational Scholarship (Post Secondary student)

Do you believe all essential workers should receive "additional pay for additional risks", why or why not?

### Dr. David Ferster Educational Scholarship (Graduate Student)

Union Community Service Projects address the needs of others, Describe the benefits of one such project & the lasting impact. Did you or your union participate?

**Note:** A Post Secondary Student is someone continuing their education past their first year of continued education. (i.e. Sophomore in college until graduation from college with their Bachelors degree)

A Graduate Student is someone continuing their education past their 1st degree (Bachelor's Degree to their Master's Degree).

For the purposes of eligibility, Continued Education includes Colleges, Universities, Apprentize Programs, and Trade Schools as long as they are accredited programs.



## SOLIDARITY NEEDED FOR USPS UNIONS

The Postmaster General has released his 10 year plan for the U.S. Postal Service. APWU held a livestream event on March 31st to talk about the plan and their response.

But, as you know, there is a lot more happening than the Postmaster General's plan. After months of work, we have secured Federal leave for COVID-related absences at the Postal Service, the COVID MOUs have been renewed, Congress is considering important legislation for the Post Office, and the countdown for bargaining on our national Collective Bargaining Agreement.

The NWPA ALF is awaiting information on how we can help our union brothers and sisters from APWU, NALC, and Mailhandlers as details of this 10 year plan and its impact on them are discussed.

WE ARE ONE!



## FREE-ZOOM Educational Classes in NWPAALF

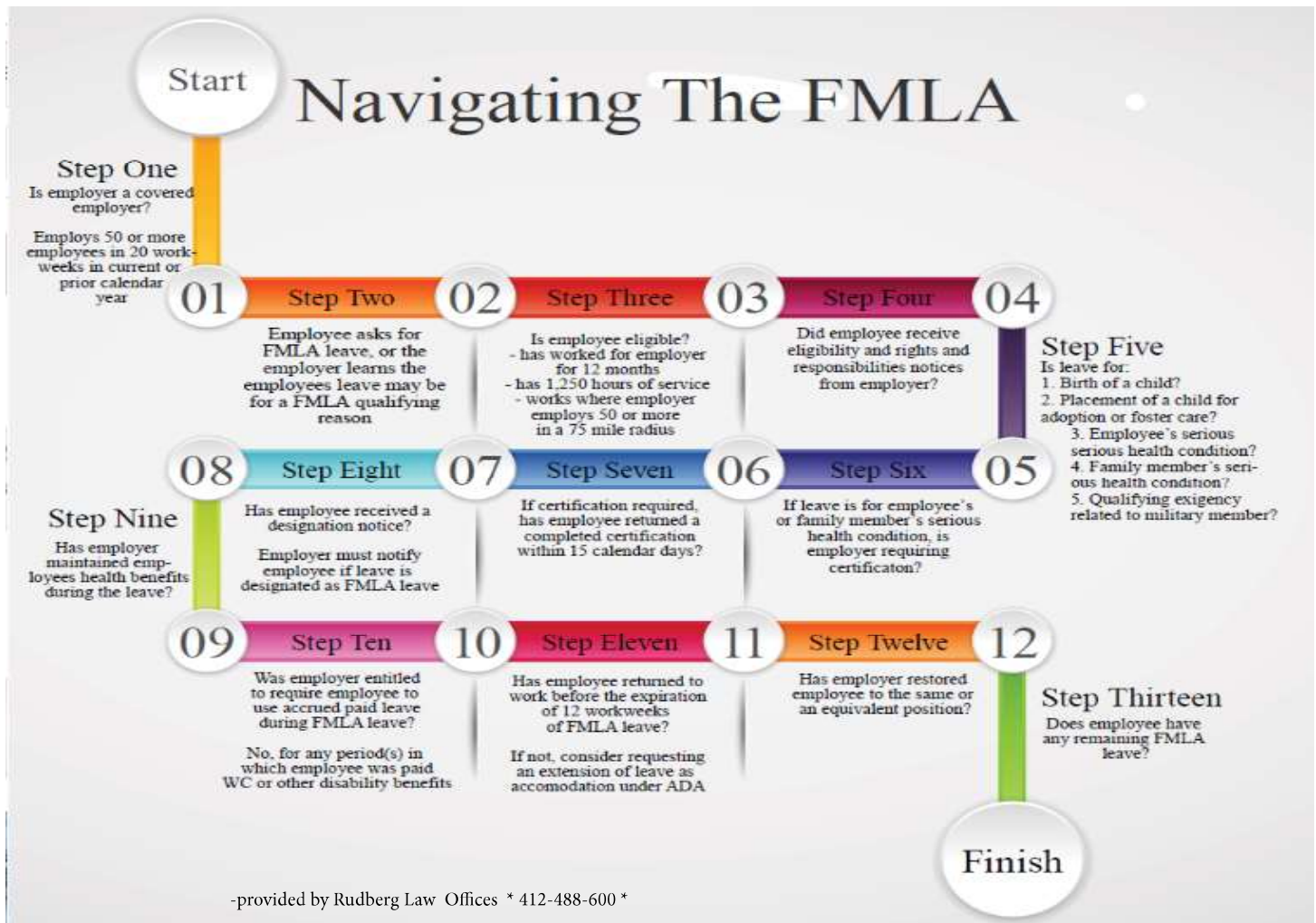
The NWPA Area Labor Federation held the following classes via ZOOM; Stewards & Grievance Training , Labor Law , and Internal Organizing with an average attendance of about a dozen at each class. We thank the attendees and instructors. We are confident the training they received will be of benefit to them.

Our next class is: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS –

APRIL 14TH FROM 5-7 PM,

This class will address both written and oral communications. It will be taught by Tim McNaamar from FMCS. We are sure many of us can benefit from this class. Use the link below to register in advance:

[https://aflcio.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ-Mocu6pqz8uHtK8BI2ckpnLdR8tUSW\\_zVHi](https://aflcio.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ-Mocu6pqz8uHtK8BI2ckpnLdR8tUSW_zVHi)





THIS SPELLS  
HELP FOR LOTS OF  
FAMILIES THIS  
YEAR!



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1. Go to [nalc.org/food](http://nalc.org/food)
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3. Choose a food bank in your area
4. Make a contribution

It's that easy. All collections stay in the local community.

#NALC #stampouthunger #donordrive #lettercarriers #heroesdelivering





# Indiana-Armstrong Central Labor Council AFL-CIO



## Golf Tournament Scramble

**\*\* Meadow Lane Golf Course \*\***

510 Hamill Road, Indiana, PA 15701

Note: This is a different location than our previous golf tournament scrambles.

Sunday, June 13, 2021

\*\*\* Registration opens at 11:45 a.m. with a shotgun start at 1:00 p.m. \*\*\*

Note: This is a different start time than our previous golf tournament scrambles.

\$75.00 per golfer

Please complete the form below and return with payment to the address shown below before June 1, 2021.

-----

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

★ Yes, I will attend. Below are the members of our group who will be participating in the tournament. Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ tickets at \$75.00 per person.

**Golfer's Name**

**Phone**

*(not office; in case of last-minute changes due to covid, etc.)*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

● I would like to be a Hole Sponsor at the following level:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Gold Sponsor      \$200.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Silver Sponsor     \$100.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bronze Sponsor     \$ 50.00

■ No, I am unable to attend; however, my donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.

Please make checks payable to: Indiana-Armstrong CLC, P.O. Box 104, Lucernemines, PA 15754.

Call/text with questions or concerns: Cal Ceconi (724-388-0316) or Rachel Sternfeld (315-209-0002).

Proceeds benefit the Indiana-Armstrong Central Labor Council's General Fund and COPE Fund.



NWPFA Area Labor Federation Officers		
Chair	Andrew	Harkulich
Sec Treas	Phil	Lasky
Vchair/Trustee	Frank	Telesz
Vchair	Gary	Bittrner
v chair	Julie	Barnett
v chair	Richard	Galiano
Vchair	Shane	Clark
Executive Board Members		
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Rep/Trustee	Anthony	Modaffare
Rep B-L CLC	Kerrianne	Theuert
Rep B CLC	Jim	Saeler
Rep CECJ CLC	Jeff	Miller
Rep AFT/EC CLC	Rosanne	Gangemi
Rep IA CLC	Jerry	Shull
Rep UBC/M CLC	Lonnie	McFall
Rep V-C CLC	Pete	Kluck
Rep W-F CLC	Archie	Graham
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Rep UA	Dennis	Pry
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### JUDICIAL RACES; THE IMPORTANCE AND THE CANDIDATES

Cases heard by the Commonwealth Court are generally determined by what the case is about, and the identity of the parties to the lawsuit. This is a different way of determining the type of case heard by an appellate court than in other states, where the distinction is usually between civil matters and criminal matters.

The Commonwealth Court usually takes cases:

When the case involves state and local government and regulatory agencies, such as when a lawsuit is filed against one of those governmental agencies.

When the subject involves:

- Banking
- Insurance
- Utility regulation
- Taxation (the court hears all state tax appeals from the Board of Finance and Revenue)
- Land use (such as eminent

domain)

- Elections
- Labor practices
- Workers compensation.
- Department of Transportation decisions
- Liquor Control Board rulings about liquor licenses.[3]

Most appellate courts do not have original jurisdiction over cases, but the Commonwealth Court does, including election cases and cases where someone has filed a lawsuit against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The candidates are:

- Lori A. Dumas (D)
- Amanda Greene-Hawkins (D)
- David Spergeon (D)
- Sierra Thomas Street (D)
- Andrew Crompton (R)
- Stacey Wallace (R)

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is the highest court in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Unified Judicial System. It also claims to be the oldest appellate court in the United States, a claim that is disputed by the Massachusetts

Supreme Judicial Court.[2] The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania began in 1684 as the Provincial Court, and casual references to it as the "Supreme Court" of Pennsylvania were made official in 1722 upon its reorganization as an entity separate from the control of the royal governor. Today, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania maintains a discretionary docket, meaning that the Court may choose which cases it accepts, with the exception of mandatory death penalty appeals, and certain appeals from the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Court.[5] This discretion allows the Court to wield powerful influence on the formation and interpretation of Pennsylvania law.

The candidates are:

- Maria McLaughlin (D) -- currently a judge on Superior Court
- Kevin Brobson (R) -- currently a judge on Commonwealth Court
- Paula A. Patrick (R)
- Patricia McCollough (R)

Take the time to meet the candidates and remember this information before you VOTE!