

Badger Lodge News



Newsletter for United Lodge 66, Machinists Union, AFL-CIO
Chartered: November 30, 1895



Vol. 17 No. 7

www.unitedlodge66.org & www.youtube.com/badgerlodge

July 2015

United Lodge 66 Business Meeting

July 14, 2015

7:00 PM

2609 W. Oklahoma Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53215

414-671-3800

**ALL Lodge Members are
Encouraged to attend.**

- DAYTIME OFFICE HOURS -
Tuesday thru Friday, 8AM to
4:30PM.**
- The deadline for articles for the July 2015 edition of the "Badger Lodge News", is June 20.
- Contract Issues MUST be settled** by your Business Agent at District 10. *See last page.*

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dwc/iamawll66, afl-cio

Laborfest T-Shirt Design

My name is Andy Hainzinger and I am a Union employee at Kieffer & Co, Inc. I am a sign builder, and our shop is located in Sheboygan, WI. I am also a member of Local Lodge 66 out of District 10. I am very pleased to have the opportunity to show my support for labor Unions.

My grandfather Gene Gorski is a retired Union employee from United Airlines IAMAW. He used to work on the engines. It means a lot to me to be a part of the same Union as my grandfather.

I would like to encourage all Union brothers and sisters to stand up for what they believe is important to them. For me personally that means standing up for the benefits provided to us in our Collective Bargaining Agreement between the members of LL66 and our Company. It doesn't matter a person's age, or how long they have been an employee at their place of employment. Those benefits start to "kick in" on day one of employment. Wages, Insurance Costs, Vacation, Disability, Life Insurance ... just a few of the benefits a CBA can provide.

Wisconsin is now a "Right to Work" state, and workers may be tempted to reap the benefits of the contract without having to pay their fair share. I would just remind you, that if the Unions didn't exist (because they won't if we all got out), those benefits we take for granted, benefits that my grandfather and his co-workers fought so hard to get many years ago, could fall by the wayside without the Union's presence in the workplace.



It is privilege to stand beside you!

In Solidarity,

Andy Hainzinger.





Badge Night, June 14, 2015

The June 14, 2015 had a article titled, "**Wisconsin rated last in business originators.**" Nationally new company formations rose but in Wisconsin we dropped from 45th place to last place, according to the Kauffman Foundation annual Index on Start up Activity.

The article went on to note the lack of technical talent outside of Madison, which entrepreneurs consider if they are to try to develop a new company. It also stated that existing company's will also severely limited when then try to be innovative.

Also in the article from an analysis from the Pew Charitable Trust that Wisconsin had the most rapidly shrinking middle class of any state from 2000 to 2013.

Well the only positive statement in the article is that we have no-where else to go but up!

The turnout may have been a little low this year but the recognition, refreshments and meal were all a home run.

Each year United Lodge 66 invites members with continuous years of membership starting at 15 years and going to 50 years, in five year increments. This is determined when you last joined the Machinists Union and from lists received from our International Union.

The members with 50 years of membership in attendance do receive a gold Machinists Union watch.



Back row:
Mike Pietrzykowski, Lodge
66 President and
Russ Krings, District 10
Directing Business
Representative.

50 year members in front
row: Leroy Schneider,
Kohler General;
Frank Balistreri,
Badger Meter;
Gerald Werlein,
Advance Die.

THE FIRST ALEC PRESIDENT?



public opposition to many of those measures.

More than 200 corporations and a quarter of state legislators belong to ALEC, where corporations vote as equals with state legislators on "model" bills before they are introduced in legislatures to become binding law. The group receives 98 percent of its funding from corporations like Shell Oil, Peabody Coal, and Altria/Phillip Morris, and from sources like the Koch family foundations, and many of the "model bills" that it has promoted – from prison privatization to environmental deregulation -- directly benefit the financial interests of its funders.

If Walker is successful in his presidential bid, he would be the first ALEC alum to take the oval office.
Walker Has Been Delivering for ALEC for Decades

As a young legislator representing Wauwatosa, a majority-white suburb adjoining majority-minority Milwaukee, Scott Walker carved out a popular "tough on crime" niche. He chaired the Assembly Committee on Corrections and the Courts, and worked with fellow ALEC member Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson in a successful effort to pass ALEC's Truth in Sentencing bill in 1998, which eliminated parole and early release, and had the effect of exploding prison populations. He also sponsored an array of bills to impose mandatory minimum sentences on an array of non-violent offenses, and even to introduce chain gangs and prison labor.

Rep. Walker would claim that he was the author of Truth in Sentencing, yet at the time did not disclose to Wisconsin residents that the legislation actually came from ALEC.

Walker also didn't disclose that private prison companies like Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and Wackenhut (now GEO Group) were funders of ALEC and had representatives on the ALEC's Criminal Justice Task Force.

It was only years later that Walker acknowledged the ALEC connections, in a 2002 interview with American Radio Works, which is associated with National Public Radio.

"Many of us, myself included, were members of ALEC," he said.

"Clearly ALEC had proposed model legislation," Walker said in the interview, acknowledging that CCA and other ALEC funders stood to profit from tough-on-crime bills and prison privatization.

And Walker was an enthusiastic supporter of private prisons as an ALEC member. At the same time that he was pushing bills like Truth in Sentencing that grew prison populations, the young legislator was pushing to privatize the state's prison systems.

"The ink on Thompson's signature [on Truth in Sentencing] was barely dry when Rep. Scott Walker (R-Wauwatosa) called for 3,000 more beds to house state prisoners," the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel wrote at the time.

Not long after Truth in Sentencing became law, Walker introduced a bill to open the state to private prisons: "it only makes sense that we allow a private firm to build and operate an accredited facility in our own state," he said.

Walker admitted to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel in 1997 that he and Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen--then the ALEC State Chair for Wisconsin--had met with representatives of ALEC funder Wackenhut, and that ALEC funder CCA had also visited Wisconsin in a quest to build for-profit prisons in the state.

Ultimately, bills to privatize Wisconsin prisons failed to become law, although the state did house prisoners in privately-run out-of-state facilities for many years.

Former Wisconsin Corrections Administrator Walter Dickey says he paid close attention to the debate over Truth in Sentencing and prison privatization in Madison, and "there was never any mention that ALEC or anybody else had any involvement" in the crafting of the bill.

The authors of the bill, their goals, and interests were never disclosed to the public. Instead, their agenda was presented as in the best interests of the Wisconsin criminal justice system and taxpayers.

The impact of Walker's ALEC-inspired sentencing legislation has been disastrous. The state

What is ALEC? ALEC (American Legislative Exchange Council) is not a lobby; it is not a front group. (series started in May 2015)

ALEC

We will be doing a new series (this is 2nd) over the next months on ALEC.

For some this is old and for many this is new.

But ALEC is controlling the legislative agenda throughout America.

Most of the material is from The Center for Media and Democracy, ALEC Exposed.

now spends more on prisons than it does on higher education. Wisconsin has the country's highest rate of African-American men behind bars, nearly double the national average.

After Walker left the Assembly in 2002 to become Milwaukee County Executive, the state legislature began rolling-back his truth-in-sentencing law.

But when Walker entered the governor's office in 2011, he reversed this progress and pushed for legislation fully restoring the ALEC truth-in-sentencing requirements, despite the costs to taxpayers associated with incarcerating more prisoners for more time (approximately \$32,000 each year) and despite claiming Wisconsin was "broke."

As County Executive, Privatization Reflected ALEC Priorities

As Milwaukee County Executive, Walker continued to promote the policies promoted by ALEC, particularly privatization and anti-union measures.

In 2009, for example, Walker declared an economic emergency in Milwaukee County and used his special authority to lay off the union security workers at the county courthouse. He then replaced them with Wackenhut officers at a time when the firm was already under heavy criticism for failing to protect the public while patrolling the Milwaukee transit system.

In 2011, an arbitrator reversed Walker's outsourcing of courthouse security and the county ended up having to cover back pay for the wrongfully laid off union workers, costing taxpayers an extra \$430,000.

As Governor, Walker Pushed ALEC Agenda "Straight Out of the Gates"

After Walker entered the governor's office in 2011, he quickly pushed many ALEC priority measures "by request of the Governor." In his first year, Walker signed 19 ALEC bills into law, which went after unions, preempted paid sick days bills, enacted voter ID restrictions, and made it harder to hold corporations accountable in the courts.

The first bill Walker called for upon taking office was Senate Bill 1 (which became Act 2), an "omnibus" bill that, as the Center for Media and Democracy first reported, drew on numerous ALEC model bills to change liability rules and make it harder for Wisconsin families to hold corporations accountable when their products or activities cause injury or death.

When asked by the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel if Governor Walker relied upon ALEC legislation when putting together this "tort reform" bill, Walker's press secretary Cullen Werwie replied "absolutely not."

Yet the bill clearly reflected several pieces of ALEC model legislation, and while it was pending in the legislature, ALEC sent an email to Wisconsin members stating that ALEC "supports this legislation which includes numerous provisions that reflect ALEC's civil justice reform policy and model legislation." The bill's lead sponsor was ALEC Civil Justice Task Force member Sen. Rich Zipperer, who would leave the legislature the following year to become Walker's Deputy Chief of Staff and senior legal counsel.

After Act 2 became law, ALEC issued a press release commending Walker and the legislature "for their immediate attention to reforming the state's legal system." A few months later, the ALEC Civil Justice Task Force held a presentation on the measures titled "Wisconsin: Straight Out of the Gates," to laud Walker and the legislature's new Republican majority for quickly implementing the ALEC agenda.

Walker also pushed \$800 million in tax cuts that have primarily benefitted the wealthy and corporations, leading to big budget shortfalls and massive cuts to the university system. Those cuts were celebrated by ALEC, which ranked the state number one in tax cuts for 2014.

Other bills Governor Walker requested in his first term that incorporated parts of the ALEC agenda include:

- Act 1 (Health Savings Accounts), a tax break that shifts cost burdens to individual policy holders;
- Act 9 (Super Majority Act), which would allow a minority of legislators to block a majority vote to raise taxes (supported by Grover Norquist's Americans for Tax Reform, a long-time ALEC member);
- SB 13 (the Drug Liability Act), which would bar almost all suits by Wisconsin residents if a drug or medical device kills or injures a member of their family;
- Act 93 (the Trespasser Responsibility Act), which limits a property owner's liability for injuries to another; Act 22 (Telecommunications Modernization Act), which deregulates the telecommunications industry;
- AB 14 (Interest Rate Judgment Act), which would have reduced the interest rate on court-ordered payments for Wisconsin families injured or killed by corporations; and
- Act 21 (Economic Impact Statement Act), which places hurdles on promulgating regulations, including regulations to ensure cleaner water and air for Wisconsin families.

Walker continued to push ALEC agenda items in the coming years, particularly education privatization measures – and often by way of the governor's biennial state budget, which limits public discussion and debate.

Walker's 2013-2015 budget included several ALEC-inspired measures to transform and privatize the public school system, with provisions limiting local school board oversight for charter schools, expanding "voucher" programs, and creating new teaching licenses for individuals with no education background.

His 2015-2017 budget called for cutting \$127 million from K-12 public schools, and at the same time spending millions on expanding "vouchers" to send taxpayers funds to private schools, and creating a new voucher program for students with disabilities. Divide and Conquer

Just days after Walker was first sworn-in as governor in January 2011, he spoke frankly about his plans to "divide and conquer" Wisconsin unions in a conversation with billionaire GOP financier Diane Hendricks, who is now on the board of the Milwaukee-based Bradley Foundation, a major funder of ALEC.

"Any chance we'll ever get to be a completely red state and work on these unions, and become a right-to-work [state]?" Hendricks asks Walker, in a conversation that was videotaped by a documentary filmmaker and released the following year.

Walker replies: "Well, we're going to start in a couple weeks with our budget adjustment bill. The first step is we're going to deal with collective bargaining for all public employee unions, because you use divide and conquer . . . That opens the door once we do that."

A few weeks later, Walker introduced his signature union-busting bill, the incredibly controversial Act 10, which had roots in ALEC model legislation. A key element of Act 10, which prohibits the state from collecting union dues from public sector employees, reflects ALEC's Public Employer Payroll Deduction Policy Act.

In early 2015, not long after Walker started his full second term in office, he fulfilled the second step of his divide-and-conquer plan: he signed a so-called "right to work" bill that took aim at private sector unions, despite having pledged that the legislation wouldn't come to his desk. The bill was a word-for-word copy of the ALEC "Right to Work Act."

All told, both measures will lower incomes for some 500,000 Wisconsin workers.

And it is not over. Wisconsin Senator Leah Vukmir, the treasurer of ALEC's national board, is pushing an ALEC-inspired bill to repeal the state's prevailing wage law, which would have the effect of lowering wages in the high-skill construction industry. Preempting Paid Sick Days

In 2008, Milwaukee, Wisconsin became the third U.S. city — after San Francisco and Washington, DC — to guarantee paid sick leave for workers, thanks to a referendum overwhelmingly approved by over 70 percent of the city's voters.

Yet just months after Walker became governor, he signed a bill eliminating the ability of Milwaukee and other cities to allow workers to earn paid sick leave.

"This law removes another barrier in the road to creating 250,000 private sector jobs by 2015," Walker said at the time.

Yet crushing local control, like busting unions and slashing taxes for the rich, didn't lead to the promised economic growth. Walker barely met half of his pledge to create 250,000 jobs in his first term, and Wisconsin's job creation lags its neighboring states.

Although Wisconsin's bill to "preempt" local paid sick day initiatives did nothing for job creation, it was great for the bottom line of big restaurant chains, and a few months after Walker signed the legislation, it was brought to ALEC's August 2011 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, and shared at the Labor and Business Regulation Subcommittee of the ALEC Commerce, Insurance and Economic Development Task Force.

At the time, ALEC's Labor and Business Regulation Subcommittee was co-chaired by YUM! Brands, Inc., which owns Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell. Attendees were given complete copies of Wisconsin bill as a model for state override.

Legislators were also handed a target list and map of state and local paid sick leave policies prepared by ALEC member the National Restaurant Association (NRA). Both YUM! and the NRA have been leaders in the fight to stop paid sick days bills across the country.

Since that meeting, paid sick leave preemption bills have spread across the country, in most cases sponsored by ALEC members. Eleven states now have stripped local governments of their power to enact paid sick day ordinances, and nine of these laws were passed since 2012 (Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee).

"I don't want everybody to vote"

Wisconsin's ties with ALEC go back for decades. One of ALEC's founders was rightwing political apparatchik Paul Weyrich, a Racine, Wisconsin native who famously said: "I don't want everybody to vote. Elections are not won by a majority of people – they never have been from the beginning of our country and they are not now. As a matter of fact, our leverage in the elections quite candidly goes up as the voting populace goes down."

This spirit is reflected in ALEC's push for "voter ID," which purports to address the statistically non-existent (but greatly hyped) issue of voter fraud, and which has the very real effect of making it harder for students, people of color, and the elderly to cast ballots. Walker has boasted that he was the "author of the first bill to require voters to show photo ID at the polls" as a legislator, and in 2011, with recall elections looming, ALEC State Chair Rep. Robin Vos halted work on the biannual budget to rush an ALEC-inspired voter ID law through the legislature.

Over 300,000 people in Wisconsin – primarily people of color and students -- lack the specific kinds of identification now required to vote under the new Wisconsin law, according to testimony from University of Wisconsin professor Kenneth Mayer.

State and federal judges initially blocked the law's implementation, but after years of legal challenges, Wisconsin's ALEC-inspired voter restriction will take effect this year.

Walker has repeatedly boasted about the voter ID measure on the presidential campaign trail, and continues to stoke discredited fears of voter fraud. On June 2, for example, his campaign sent out a fundraising email titled "Voter Fraud ALERT," declaring that

"Scott Walker has been a champion of voter ID laws" but a recent lawsuit challenging Wisconsin's voter suppression measures "could open up the 2016 elections for massive voter fraud."

Walker the First ALEC President?

Scott Walker learned early that if he continued to move the ALEC ideological and corporate agenda, he would attract and be rewarded by the same deep-pocketed ideological and corporate donors that fund ALEC. The Kochs, for example, have been among Walker's biggest backers as well as major funders of ALEC, spending at least \$11.6 million supporting Walker's gubernatorial campaigns since 2010.

And the Kochs' sprawling political network might help propel Walker to the presidency.

ALEC has previously had its boosters in the White House. A turning point for the group, which was formed in 1973, came when it was embraced by President Ronald Reagan, who promoted ALEC's efforts to privatize government and advance corporate interests. Reagan's successor, President George H.W. Bush, addressed ALEC conferences, as did his son, President George W. Bush. (Presidents Bill Clinton and Barack Obama did not address ALEC's conferences or tout the organization.)

Yet Walker, if elected, would be the first ALEC member and diehard champion of its extreme policies to sit in the Oval Office.

Know Your Legislators and



Just to complain at work, at home, at church, at a bar, or anywhere does no good if you do not express your opinion to your elected representatives. A simple note sent to him/her really means something. Here is how you can find out who is your state representative.

To find them online: <http://maps.legis.wisconsin.gov>. Once this is up you choose assembly or senate in the upper left corner. Then you type in your address in the search field located in the upper right hand corner.

Or you can call 1-800-362-9472. You will need to give your address; then ask who is your state senator and or assembly person; and ask what district you are in.

Once you get the contact information go ahead and give them your opinion but be polite.

NATION • FROM PAGE ONE

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Wisconsin vs. U.S. jobs picture under Walker

Wisconsin turned in a mixed job-creation performance from 2011 through 2014, the four-year period that coincided with Gov. Scott Walker's first term. The state's leisure and hospitality sector, which includes low-wage, low-skill occupations like fast-food workers, cashiers and wait staff, lagged the national average. But Wisconsin's manufacturers created jobs at a faster pace than the nation as a whole, as did a composite high-tech sector including information technology, engineering and biosciences.

Private-sector job losses or gains by industry, Wisconsin vs. U.S.

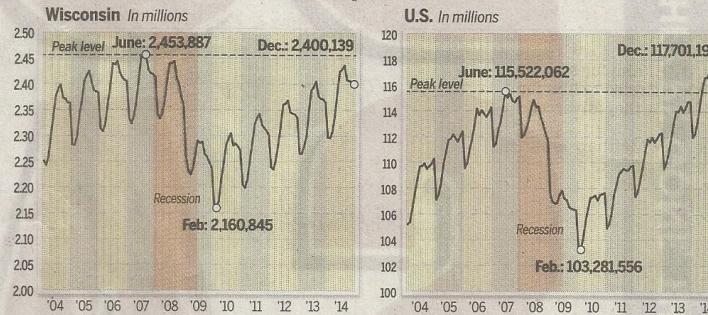
Not seasonally adjusted

INDUSTRY	Wisconsin				U.S.					
	Q4 2010	Q4 2014	CHANGE	PCT. CHANGE	Avg. Weekly Wage	Q4 2010	Q4 2014	CHANGE	PCT. CHANGE	Avg. Weekly Wage
Leisure and hospitality	240,388	250,668	10,280	4.3%	\$319	12,860,993	14,502,475	1,641,482	12.8%	\$438
Manufacturing	434,723	462,110	27,387	6.3%	\$1,112	11,570,589	12,255,695	685,106	5.9%	\$1,268
High-tech*	108,313	117,100	8,787	8.1%	\$1,190	6,901,001	7,382,617	481,616	7.0%	\$1,810
Natural resources and mining	23,575	28,098	4,523	19.2%	\$770	1,727,150	1,989,863	262,713	15.2%	\$1,215
Construction	90,225	101,688	11,463	12.7%	\$1,193	5,394,677	6,192,926	798,249	14.8%	\$1,174
Trade, transportation, and utilities	519,484	534,525	15,041	2.9%	\$746	25,347,938	27,247,277	1,899,339	7.5%	\$863
Information	47,456	48,341	885	1.9%	\$1,327	2,714,841	2,756,466	41,625	1.5%	\$1,755
Financial activities	150,670	145,730	-4,940	-3.3%	\$1,194	7,435,174	7,759,406	324,232	4.4%	\$1,664
Professional and business services	279,838	307,697	27,859	10.0%	\$1,122	17,095,063	19,532,792	2,437,729	14.3%	\$1,377
Education and health services	392,105	410,008	17,903	4.6%	\$894	18,953,034	20,926,792	1,973,758	10.4%	\$941
Other services	88,475	83,124	-5,351	-6.1%	\$527	4,368,295	4,255,157	-113,138	-2.6%	\$688
<i>*High-tech includes classifications such as data processing, software publishing, electronic component manufacturing, systems design and telecommunications. The list compiled by the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel is based largely on similar lists used by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Massachusetts Department of Workforce Development.</i>										

*High-tech includes classifications such as data processing, software publishing, electronic component manufacturing, systems design and telecommunications. The list compiled by the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel is based largely on similar lists used by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Massachusetts Department of Workforce Development.

Wisconsin lags national jobs recovery

By the end of 2014, which is the most recent period for the government's most accurate jobs data, the United States had regained the jobs it lost during the recession and even exceeded its pre-recession peak. But Wisconsin failed to recover its pre-recession employment levels.



Send Your Thoughts, To those who should be working for you!

President Obama

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500
www.whitehours.gov

Senator Ron Johnson, Republican

386 Senate Russell Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-5323
www.ronjohnson.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact

Senator Tammy Baldwin, Democrat

1 Russell Courtyard
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-5653
www.baldwin.senate.gov/contact.cfm

Representative Paul Ryan, 1st District, Republican

1233 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-3031
www.paulryan.house.gov

Representative Ron Kind, 3rd District, Democrat

1502 Longworth HOB
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-5506
<https://kindforms.house.gov/contact>

Representative Gwen Moore, 4th District, Democrat

2245 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-4572
www.gwenmoore.house.gov

Representative Jim Sensenbrenner, 5th District, Republican

2449 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-5101
www.sensenbrenner.house.gov

Representative Glen Grothman 6th District, Republican

501 Cannon Office Building
Washington, DC 20215
202-225-2476
<https://grothman.house.gov/contact/email>

Representative Sean Duffy, 7th District, Republican

1208 Longworth HOB
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-3365
<https://duffy.house.gov>

Seniors Corner

Supreme Court Upholds Federal Insurance Exchange, Benefiting Early Retirees and Older Workers

In a 6-3 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on Thursday in the case of King v. Burwell that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) allows residents of states using the federal insurance exchange to receive premium subsidies for their coverage — an outcome that preserves subsidies for 6.4 million people. This decision will be especially helpful to older Americans who are not yet eligible for Medicare. According to an analysis by the RAND Corporation, 34.9% of the ACA marketplace is made up of 50-64 year olds and of that group, 72.6% are eligible for subsidies.

“With Thursday’s decision, the Supreme Court said that millions of older Americans are not going to lose the health care benefits they had gained,” said Barbara J. Eastering, President of the Alliance.

Alliance Executive Director Richard Fiesta issued a statement after hearing news of the ruling, saying, “The Alliance will continue to vigorously oppose the legislative and judicial attacks that seek to destroy the important gains working Americans made through the ACA.”

Join the Wisconsin ARA Chapter

6333 W. Bluemound Road
Milwaukee, WI 53213
414-771-9511

<http://www.wisconsinara.org>

Alliance for Retired Americans

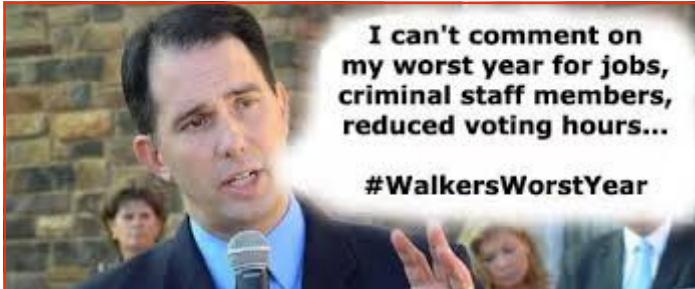
888-16th Street, NW Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
202-974-8222 or 888-373-6497
Fax 202-974-8256

www.retiredamericans.org

Governor Scott Walker, Republican
115 East Capitol
Madison, WI 53707
608-266-1212

Activities for You and Your Family

- Milwaukee Area Labor Council delegate meeting: **July 1, 2015 at 6:30pm**, new location at Juneau Complex, in auditorium, 6415 W. Mount Vernon.
- Videos are at www.youtube.com/badgerlodge.
- **Machinists Union William W. Winpinsinger Education and Technology Center** class schedule for 2015 is available (<http://winpisinger.iamaw.org/courselist>) or at your Union office. Or come to any Union meeting and just ask. This center is open to all members, you just need to be active and want to be the future leader at your worksite or at United Lodge 66.



What is an Unionist?

An Unionists is one who puts aside their individual needs and individual self interest for that of the membership.

An Unionists forgoes their personal agenda for that of their fellow members.

An Unionists is not an:

Elitist
Sexist
Homophobic

Racists
Classist
Xenophobic

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414-671-3800

www.unitedlodge66.org

www.youtube.com/badgerlodge

dwc/famawll66, afl-cio

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<http://www.unitedlodge66.org>
<http://www.youtube.com/badgerlodge>

dwc/famawll66, afl-cio

**Business/Membership Meetings are -
2nd Tuesday, 7PM each month.**

District 10 Office Directory

1650 S. 38th Street, Milwaukee, 53215;
dial **414-643-4334**, then extension for
your Business Agent:

Russ Krings	13
Ben Elizondo	20
Patrick O'Connor	17
Scott Parr	16
Greg Pursell	24
Alex Hoekstra	26
John Rolbiecki	25
Joe Terlisner	19
Larry Morrow (Organizer)	15