

A Union On The Move

1st Quarter 2017

UFCW District Local Two
Martin Rosas, President



UFCW
A Voice for Working America

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

2017 – Looking Forward



Martin Rosas
President

Stay Informed!

Call the Bel Aire office to report all name and address changes. If your fellow members are not receiving this quarterly newsletter, tell them to call with current address information!

316-941-4053

or Toll Free if calling from outside of the Wichita area

800-892-5796

The officers and staff of UFCW Local 2 believe in the American Dream, an environment where work is respected, jobs pay living wages, families have secure health care and the next generation will have the opportunity for a better future. To attain these goals, we look forward to a busy and productive year.

As Local 2 President, I am committed to providing the membership with effective representation in the workplace and strong contracts that provide both dignity and a decent standard of living. In the upcoming year, we will be negotiating contract renewals, in both the retail and packing divisions, throughout our jurisdiction of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

We currently face some of the most difficult challenges of our times. These challenges demand individualized and unique solutions. Keeping families healthy reduces overall health care costs. With this in mind, a more cost effective administrative program has been implemented for the Local Union's health plan covering workers in retail stores and some processing facilities. For the growing number of immigrant workers in food processing, service programs are being developed to provide helpful information, resources and training. For all members, our strategy in negotiations will be maintaining and

improving contract language to provide fair treatment, opportunity and job security.

Local 2 is an exciting and dynamic organization of workers. We are also a relatively young union, in that a large number of our members are under age 25. Future local union sponsored activities, including picnics and sporting events, are planned to bring all ages of the membership and their families together in solidarity and unity. We will continue to be responsible by improving our communities and supporting worthwhile fundraising efforts, such as the UFCW's efforts to raise funds for leukemia and lymphoma research.

We are building a Local Union for the 21st century – a union that is innovative, responsive and growing – to ensure the American Dream is attainable for today's working families. At the center of our Local Union must be an active membership involved in improving the workplace, serving the community and making workers' voices heard in the political process.

I encourage you to become and remain engaged in YOUR LOCAL UNION by participating in activities and attending meetings. There is strength in numbers. With your help and involvement, we will continue to make Local 2 BIGGER and BETTER each and every day.

**A
Union
on the
Move**



Published by
**United Food and Commercial
Workers
District Local Two**

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EL REPORTE del PRESIDENTE

2017 – Mirando hacia el futuro

Los oficiales y personal de UFCW Local 2 creemos en el sueño americano, en un ambiente donde se respeta el trabajo, donde los empleos proporcionan salarios justos, las familias tienen seguro de salud y la próxima generación tendrá la oportunidad de un futuro mejor. Para lograr estos objetivos, esperamos un año productivo y activo.

Como presidente del Local 2, me comprometo a proporcionar a los miembros con una representación efectiva en el lugar de trabajo y contratos sólidos que aportan dignidad y un nivel decente de vida. En este año, estaremos renovando contratos, tanto en las tiendas como en las empacadoras y procesadoras, por toda nuestra jurisdicción de Kansas, Missouri y Oklahoma.

Actualmente nos enfrentamos a algunos de los retos más difíciles de nuestros tiempos. Estos desafíos exigen soluciones individualizadas y únicas. Mantener a las familias saludables reduce costos de seguro médico de la salud en general. Con esto en mente, se ha implementado un programa administrativo más económico del plan de salud de la unión Local que cubren a trabajadores de tiendas y algunas instalaciones de procesamien-

to. Para el número creciente de trabajadores inmigrantes en procesamiento de alimentos, se están desarrollando programas de servicios para proporcionar información útil, recursos y capacitación. Para todos los miembros, nuestra estrategia en las negociaciones será mantener y mejorar el lenguaje del contrato para proporcionar un trato justo, oportunidades y seguridad en el trabajo.

Local 2 es una organización de trabajadores innovadora y dinámica. Relativamente también somos una unión joven, en el que un gran número de nuestros miembros son menores de 25 años de edad. Se planean actividades futuras patrocinadas por la unión local, incluyendo convivios y eventos deportivos, para traer a miembros de todas las edades y sus familias en solidaridad y unidad. Seguiremos siendo responsables de mejorar nuestras comunidades y de apoyar esfuerzos de recaudación de fondos que valgan la pena, como los esfuerzos de la UFCW para recaudar fondos para la investigación de leucemia y linfoma.

Estamos construyendo una unión local para el siglo XXI: una unión que sea innovadora, sensible y en crecimiento – para asegurar que el

sueño americano sea posible para las familias trabajadoras de hoy. El enfoque de nuestra unión local debe ser de una membresía activa que se involucre en mejorar el lugar de trabajo, servir a la comunidad y que haga que se escuchen las voces de los trabajadores en el proceso político.

Los animo a seguir involucrados en su UNION LOCAL participando en actividades y asistiendo a las reuniones. En los números hay fuerza. Con su ayuda y participación, seguiremos haciendo a Local 2 más grande y mejor cada día.

¡Manténgase Informado!

Llame a la oficina de Bel Aire para reportar todos los cambios en su nombre y dirección. Si sus co-miembros no están recibiendo este boletín trimestral, dígales que llamen con la información actual sobre su dirección.

316-941-4053

o gratis si habla fuera del área de Wichita

800-892-5796

Districts:

Dodge City

PO Box 629
Dodge City, KS 67801
620-225-2227

(In the Cargill Plant)
620-225-1118

Guymon

(In the Seaboard plant)
2700 NE 28th Street
Guymon, OK 73942
580-338-9771

Liberal

(In the NBP plant)
PO Box 993
Liberal, KS 67905
620-624-4116

Kansas City Area

1305 East 27th Street
Kansas City, MO 64108
816-842-7522

Local Two Website:

ufcwtwo.org

FEBRUARY IS AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

The Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum join in paying tribute to the generations of African Americans who struggled with adversity to achieve full citizenship in American society.

As a Harvard-trained historian, Carter G. Woodson, like W. E. B. Du Bois before him, believed that truth could not be denied and that reason would prevail over prejudice. His hopes to raise awareness of African American's contributions to civilization was realized when he and the organization he founded, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH), conceived and announced Negro History Week in 1925. The event was first celebrated during a week in Febru-

ary 1926 that encompassed the birthdays of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. The response was overwhelming: Black history clubs sprang up; teachers demanded materials to instruct their pupils; and progressive whites, not simply white scholars and philanthropists, stepped forward to endorse the effort.

By the time of Woodson's death in 1950, Negro History Week had become a central part of African American life and substantial progress had been made in bringing more Americans to appreciate the celebration. At mid-century, mayors of cities nationwide issued proclamations noting Negro History Week. The Black Awakening of the 1960s dramatically expanded the consciousness of African Americans about the importance of black history, and the Civil Rights movement focused Americans of all color on the subject of the contributions

of African Americans to our history and culture.

The celebration was expanded to a month in 1976, the nation's bicentennial. President Gerald R. Ford urged Americans to "seize the opportunity to honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our history." That year, fifty years after the first celebration, the association held the first African American History Month. By this time, the entire nation had come to recognize the importance of Black history in the drama of the American story. Since then each American president has issued African American History Month proclamations. And the association—now the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH)—continues to promote the study of Black history all year.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE OPENS

The National Museum of African American History and Culture is the only national museum devoted exclusively to the documentation of African American life, history, and culture. It was established by Act of Congress in 2003, following decades of efforts to promote and highlight the contributions of African Americans. To date, the Museum has collected more than 36,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 individuals have become charter members. The Museum opened to the public on September 24, 2016, as the 19th and newest museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

Civil Rights March on Washington DC 1963



The August 28, 1963, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was attended by an estimated 250,000 people, 25% of whom were white. In what turned out to be both a protest and a communal celebration, the group marched from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial. The march, noted for its civility and peacefulness, was extensively covered by the media and live international television coverage.

1963 was noted for racial unrest and civil rights demonstrations. Dozens of demonstrations took place from California to New York, culminating in the March on Washington. President John F. Kennedy originally discouraged the march, fearing it might make the legislature vote against civil rights legislation, which had stalled in Congress, in reaction to a perceived threat. He later supported the march when it became apparent organizers would not back down.

The stated demands of the march were the passage of meaningful civil rights legislation; the elimination of racial segregation in public schools; protection of demonstrators against police brutality; a major public-works program to provide jobs; the passage of a law prohibiting racial discrimination in public and private hiring; a \$2 an hour minimum wage; and self-government for the District of Columbia, which had a black majority. The event included musical performances and several speakers, including John Lewis, labor leader Walter Reuther, and Martin Luther King, Jr. King stated he was there to “cash a check” for “Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.”



On November 10, 2016, UFCW International Union President Marc Perrone issued the following statement about Donald Trump being elected President of the United States: “As the newly elected President, Donald Trump has promised to be a president for all Americans. We can only hope this means we’ll be able to leave the divisive and damaging rhetoric of the campaign behind and begin working on real solutions to make life better for all working and middle class Americans. Make no mistake, the nation and the world will be watching.”

During the 2016 campaign, Local 2 members joined with labor activists across the country to promote local, state and federal candidates who would work for middle class America. Pictured are: seated, Jerry Anderson, Executive Board member employed at Boehringer Ingelheim in St. Joseph; standing, Jerry Ferguson, retired meat cutter from Kansas City; Bonnie Jones, member at Triumph Foods in St. Joseph; Bill Duncan, Executive Board member and meat cutter employed at Cosentino Price Chopper in Kansas City; and Ericka Smith, member employed at Balls Price Chopper in Kansas City, Kansas.



JOHN B. BOYD
Attorney/Partner

John Boyd is Past-President and recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award of the Workers' Injury Law and Advocacy Group. He has written extensively on the subject of workers' rights.

- Workers' Compensation
- Labor Law and Litigation
- Civil Litigation



JOHN R. BOYD
Attorney/Partner

J.R. is a Fellow in the 2016 class of the College of Workers' Compensation Lawyers. He has been a member of the Workers' Injury Law and Advocacy Group (WILG) since its creation in 1995, and served as President from 2011-2012. J.R. currently serves as the board's Vice-President.

- Workers' Compensation
- Personal Injury
- Traffic Violations/DUI Defense



JERRY KENTER
Attorney/Partner

Jerry Kenter, a veteran of the United States Air Force, is a representative of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. Kenter proudly serves those who have served our Nation.

- Personal Injury
- Workers' Compensation



BRIANNE THOMAS
Attorney/Managing Partner

Brianne Thomas is currently the 2017 President of the Association of for Women Lawyers of Greater Kansas City. From 2008-2012, she was elected by to serve two terms on the Missouri Bar Young Lawyers Section Council.

- Personal Injury
- Workers' Compensation



MARK PARRISH
Attorney/Managing Partner

Mark Parrish specializes in products liability, railroad crossing litigation, insurance litigation, and other civil litigation matters throughout the United States.

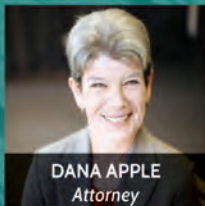
- Products Liability
- Insurance Litigation
- Railroad Litigation
- Civil Litigation



DENNIS L. HORNER
Attorney

Dennis Horner is a frequent speaker at Kansas Division of Workers Compensation Seminars, Kansas Bar Association Seminars and Kansas Association for Justice Seminars

- Personal Injury
- Wrongful Death
- Workers' Compensation



DANA APPLE
Attorney

Dana Apple has represented unions and employees in state court, federal court, before the National Labor Relations Board, and in numerous arbitration hearings.

- Labor and Employment Law
- Animal Law



JEFFREY J. CAREY
Attorney

Jeff Carey has been practicing law for more than 20 years. He received the Legal Champion's Award from Missouri Lawyers Weekly for his work on a federal corruption case and in support of the initiative petition process.

- Personal Injury
- Litigation
- Bankruptcy
- Family Law



JASON IEZZI
Attorney

As an associate, Jason has first-chaired workers' compensation hearings and assisted partners Brianne Thomas, Mark Parrish, and Jerry Kenter in many aspects of civil litigation. He has also written appellate briefs and argued before the Court of Appeals for the Western District of Missouri.

- Workers' Compensation
- Personal Injury
- Labor Law



JOSH SANDERS
Attorney

Detail oriented and proactive, with a strong work ethic, Josh believes his creative and aggressive approach to the practice of law allows him to provide unparalleled legal representation to clients.

- Railroad Litigation
- Consumer Law
- Insurance Litigation
- Personal Injury
- Wrongful Death
- Products Liability
- Civil Litigation



RAYMOND SALVA, JR.
Attorney

Ray is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, the Kansas City Metropolitan Bar Association and the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys.

- Workers' Civil Litigation
- Personal Injury
- Products Liability

The choice of a lawyer is an important decision and should not be based solely upon advertisements.

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HOW DO YOU MAKE AMERICA GREAT?

By John B. Boyd, Attorney/Partner
Boyd Kenter Thomas & Parrish LLC

To answer that question, ask yourself this first. **When was the last time billionaires looked out for you, your family, or your friends?** If you believe that your vote for the president or a state governor doesn't matter, then the billionaires win. Instead, think of their actions, not promises, to see who is looking out for you. Start by looking at Right to Work legislation.

Those who tout this legislation as benefitting workers engage in "alternate facts." In other words, they lie. Lipstick on a pig doesn't make the pig something else. **Everyone already has a right to work in America.** So, just the phrase alone is that lipstick. There are many unbiased studies which demonstrate that RTW states have lower average household incomes; lower health and all other forms of insurance coverage; higher death rates of children and greater poverty rates of its citizens. Why would a worker or a well-meaning legislator support RTW laws? Because they are misled into believing it will help them or their economy.

In Missouri, a RTW anti-labor bill in the Senate has been passed. Yet, the Missouri Department of Economic Development has shown Missouri's economy has continued to grow. Missouri State Senator Gina Walsh said recently, "In other states, Right-to-Work has hurt their economy, driven down wages, and stifled job growth. Here in Missouri, we've rejected Right-to-Work (in the past), invested in our workforce, and seen record job growth. Supporters (of RTW) have put forward no credible reason for passing this law other than to drive down wages and appease special interests."

Who is behind Right to Work laws?

Historically, these laws originated to suppress workers, Blacks and Jews. Known as "Jim Crow" laws, these were used to force separate and unequal, but superior, conditions for white workers over those of color, of those whose religious beliefs were different. In 1941, a newspaper editorial called for banning closed shops, and a white supremacist quickly seized upon that theme and received massive attention. An anti-Jew and self-proclaimed Christian, he railed against labor unions because he was paid to do so by big business.

Over the course of his career, he fought against giving women the right to vote, against protecting our children in the workplace, and sought to repeal the 8 hour work day. He was financed over the years by anti-President Franklin Roosevelt financiers, the billionaires. His message of anti-Semitism, racism, anti-Communism and anti-unionism was received with open arms in the South.

Today's crop of billionaires and multi-millionaires – Koch Brothers, Sheldon Adelson, David Humphreys, just to name a few, are financiers supportive of the efforts to silence the strength of collective bargaining through anti-union legislation. An organization known as ALEC -- the American Legislative Exchange Council -- influences state politicians to vote behind closed doors to try to rewrite state laws that govern your rights. 98% of its funding comes from the Koch Brothers and their foundations. ALEC and the United States Chamber of Commerce are in favor of turning back the clock on workers' rights to collectively bargain, and that is why they seek to a return of the anti-unionism days that the bigot Vance Muse made popular seventy years ago.

As you contemplate this article, your job security, and your family's well-being, ask the questions of those who seek to undermine labor laws. If you substitute just a few words for those attributed to the racist Muse, do you see yourself or your friends and family in these cross-hairs? The support for President Trump and Missouri Governor Greitens, by those who would build a wall and who seek to make it impossible for you to leave your children with a better chance so that corporations can make a better profit, will succeed unless labor rallies and stands together.

Here's a test to which you know the right answer. Yet, those greedy men with money and their corporations would have you believe they are looking out for your interests. Really?

Who died for your right to a 40 hour work week?

- A) Corporate Executives
- B) Conservative radio talk show hosts
- C) Wall Street Bankers
- D) Union members

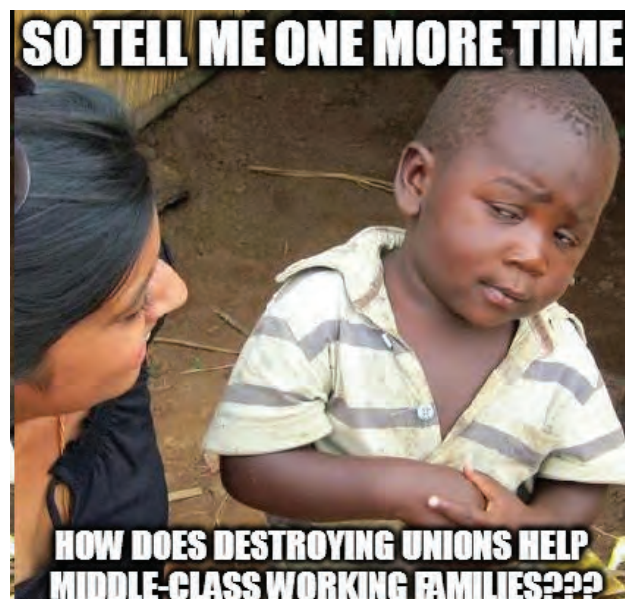
Can you list how have our lives improved because of unions? Here are a few, and all are at risk with RTW and the rest of anti-labor legislation.

- 40 hour work week.
- Children are no longer required to work in sweat shops.
- You can improve security for all through collective bargaining rather than individually trying to negotiate by yourself with your employer.
- Better working conditions
- Higher wages
- Affordable healthcare
- Pensions
- Safer workplace through stronger workers compensation and occupational safety and health laws.

So how do we make and keep America and our states great?

We must do a 180 degree turn from where Governor Greitens, Governor Brownback, and President Trump—and their supporters—are taking us. Our elected officials must:

1. **Strengthen unions**
2. **Raise the minimum wage**
3. **Stop corporate welfare**
4. **Bring manufacturing jobs back home**
5. **Tax companies that hide profits overseas**
6. **End, not pass, so-called 'Right-to-Work' laws**
7. **Get big money out of state and national politics**



WE MUST INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE

Alfonso Figueroa, Secretary-Treasurer



What exactly is a minimum wage? A minimum wage is the lowest wage employers may legally pay to workers. New Zealand is recognized for enacting the first minimum wage

law in 1894.

When the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was passed in the United States in 1938, the U.S. minimum wage was set at \$.25 per hour for covered workers. Since that time, it has been raised 22 times. The last increase was in July 2009, when it was increased to \$7.25 an hour. When first enacted, the FLSA applied to only 20 percent of the workforce, with 80 percent considered not protected by the act. With coverage expanding over the years, approximately 84 percent of the workforce in the United States is currently covered by the federal minimum wage.

An important fact to realize is that a number of states have a higher minimum wage than the federal minimum wage. In this case, employers are required to pay covered workers the higher of the rates.

State minimum wage rates vary. Five states have no minimum wage laws, four states have minimum wage rates lower than the federal minimum, and 20 states have laws setting their minimum wage at the federal rate. The remaining 29 states and the District of Columbia have set their minimums higher than the federal. In some cases, due to the cost of living in specific areas, the minimum

wage varies from one city, or one county, to another. For example, the minimum wage in Los Angeles is higher than the rate for the state of California.

Effective January 1 this year, 21 states increased the state minimum wage. One of these states is Missouri, where the minimum wage (already above the federal minimum) increased from \$7.65 to \$7.70 per hour.

President Obama consistently advocated raising the federal minimum wage during his eight years in office. Raising the minimum wage was part of his vision for opportunity for all and a fair chance to get ahead for those willing to work. Opponents cite potential job losses for newly hired and unskilled workers and fear an increase will be bad for the economy. The Department of Labor, however, has stated academic research has shown higher wages lower employee turnover which serves to reduce employment and training costs. In addition, real gross domestic product per capita has continued to rise, even with 22 minimum wage increases since 1938.

The majority of Local 2 members earn rates higher than the federal and state minimum wage rate levels. In the retail industry, however, many part-time employees are earning at, or slightly above, these rates. For this sector of our membership, and for all workers, who are struggling to make a decent living to raise their families, Local 2 will consistently support all efforts to increase the minimum wage.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING Report

By: Chad Price, Director of Collective Bargaining

The following contracts have been settled:

- Dillons Meat – Topeka, KS
- Schnucks Meat and Grocery – Jefferson City, MO

The following contracts have been opened, are currently in negotiation or are pending ratification:

- Balls Grocery – Kansas City, KS
- Butterball – Carthage, MO
- Cargill – Marshall, MO
- Cosentino Grocery – Kansas City area
- Green Hills Grocery – St. Joseph, MO

IT DOESN'T COST - IT PAYS TO BE A MEMBER OF DISTRICT UNION LOCAL TWO

The following is a report of settled grievances and total dollar amounts collected for the fourth quarter, October 1 – December 31, 2016:

Retail

- 103 grievances settled
- \$72,808 collected for members in grievance settlements

Packing/Manufacturing/Processing

- Districts #1 through #6

- 325 grievances settled
- 23 members reinstated from termination
- \$55,251 collected for members in grievance settlements
- 2,479 other settlements

Cargill and National Beef - Dodge City, Kansas - District #7

- 48 grievances settled
- 94 members reinstated from termination
- \$22,962 collected for members in grievance settlements
- 192 written warnings reduced
- 3,958 other settlements

National Beef - Liberal, Kansas - District #8

- 207 grievances settled
- 31 members reinstated from termination
- \$11,914 collected for members in grievance settlements
- 697 written warnings reduced
- 3,824 other settlements

Seaboard Foods - Guymon, Oklahoma - District #9

- 280 grievances settled
- 15 members reinstated from termination
- \$16,530 collected for members in grievance settlements
- 267 written warnings reduced
- 2,140 other settlements

TENEMOS QUE AUMENTAR EL SALARIO MINIMO

Alfonso Figueroa, Secretario-Tesorero

¿Qué es exactamente un salario mínimo? Un salario mínimo es el salario más bajo que los empleadores pueden pagar legalmente a los trabajadores. En 1894 se reconoció a Nueva Zelanda por promulgar la primera ley de salario mínimo.

Cuando se aprobó la Ley de Estándares de Trabajo Justos de 1938 (Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 o FLSA por sus siglas en inglés) en los Estados Unidos en 1938, el salario mínimo de Estados Unidos se fijó en \$.25 por hora para los trabajadores cubiertos. Desde entonces, se ha incrementado 22 veces. El último aumento fue en julio de 2009, fue un aumento a \$7.25 la hora. Cuando primero se promulgó, la FLSA aplicaba sólo al 20 por ciento de la fuerza laboral, con 80 por ciento considerados sin protección de la ley. Con una cobertura que se expandió durante los años, hoy en día en los Estados Unidos aproximadamente el 84 por ciento de la fuerza laboral está cubierta por el salario mínimo federal.

Un hecho importante a tomar en cuenta es que varios Estados tienen un salario mínimo más alto que el salario mínimo federal. En este caso, los empleadores están obligados a pagar a los trabajadores cubiertos la tasa mayor.

Las tasas de salario mínimo estatal varían. Cinco estados no tienen leyes de salario mínimo, cuatro estados tienen tasas de salario mínimo más bajas que el mínimo federal y 20 estados tienen leyes que ajustan su salario mínimo a la tasa federal. Los restantes 29 estados y el Distrito de Columbia han establecido sus mínimos superiores a la tasa federal. En algunos casos, debido al costo de vida en áreas específicas, el salario mínimo varía de una ciudad o un municipio a otro.

Por ejemplo, el salario mínimo en Los Ángeles es superior a la tasa para el estado de California.

Efectivo el 1 de enero de este año, 21 Estados aumentaron el salario mínimo. Uno de estos estados es Missouri, donde el salario mínimo (ya por encima del mínimo federal) aumentó de \$7.65 a \$7.70 por hora.

El Presidente Obama abogó constantemente para incrementar el salario mínimo federal durante sus ocho años en oficina. Aumentar el salario mínimo era parte de su visión de oportunidades para todos y una oportunidad justa de salir adelante para aquellos dispuestos a trabajar. Los oponentes citan posibles pérdidas de puestos de trabajo para trabajadores recién contratados y trabajadores no calificados y temen que un aumento sea malo para la economía. El Departamento del trabajo, sin embargo, ha declarado que una investigación académica ha demostrado que mayor salario disminuye la rotación que sirve para reducir costos de capacitación y empleo. Además, el producto interior bruto real per cápita ha seguido aumentando, incluso con 22 aumentos al salario mínimo desde 1938.

La mayoría de los miembros de Local 2 ganan tasas superiores a los niveles de tasa de salario mínimo federal y estatal. En la industria de ventas al por menor, sin embargo, muchos empleados a tiempo parcial están ganando en, o ligeramente por encima de estas tasas. Para este sector de nuestros miembros y para todos los trabajadores que están luchando por una vida decente para desarrollar a sus familias, Local 2 constantemente apoyará todos los esfuerzos para aumentar el salario mínimo.

NO LE CUESTA - LE PAGA SER UN MIEMBRO DEL DISTRITO LOCAL DOS

Lo siguiente es un reporte sobre las quejas arregladas y la cantidad total de dólares cobradas durante el cuarto trimestre, del 1 de octubre al 31 de diciembre, 2016:

Tiendas

- 103 quejas arregladas
- \$72,808 cobrado para miembros en quejas arregladas

Embalaje/Industrial/Tratamiento-Distritos #1 a #6

- 325 quejas arregladas
- 23 miembros reintegrados
- \$55,251 cobrado para miembros en quejas arregladas
- 2,479 otros arreglos

Cargill y National Beef – Dodge City, Kansas – Distrito #7

- 48 quejas arregladas
- 94 miembros reintegrados
- \$22,962 cobrado para los miembros en quejas arregladas
- 192 avisos escritos reducidos
- 3,958 otros arreglos

National Beef – Liberal, Kansas – Distrito #8

- 207 quejas arregladas
- 31 miembros reintegrados
- \$11,914 cobrado para miembros en quejas arregladas
- 697 avisos escritos reducidos
- 3,824 otros arreglos

Seaboard Foods – Guymon, Oklahoma – Distrito #9

- 280 quejas arregladas
- 15 miembros reintegrados
- \$16,530 cobrado para los miembros en quejas arregladas
- 280 avisos escritos reducidos
- 2,140 otros arreglos

CURRENT SERVICING ASSIGNMENTS

Servicing assignments have recently been restructured. For the convenience of all members, most representatives may now be contacted by cell phone. Please note the following information regarding your workplace and the cell phone number listed for your representative:

Billy Brown 316-941-6383

ADM – *Arkansas City, KS*
Cash Saver – *Ozark and Springfield, MO*
Checkers – *Lawrence, KS*
Country Mart - *Branson, Forsyth and Hollister, MO*
Dillons – *El Dorado, Pittsburg, Topeka and Wichita, KS*
Earthgrains – *Springfield, MO*
Price Cutter – *Aurora, Carthage, Joplin, Marshfield, Neosho, Nixa, Ozark, Republic, Springfield, Waynesville and Webb City, MO*
Ramey's – *Cassville and Monett, MO*

Mike Frommer 316-941-6184

Almar Printing – *Kansas City, MO*
American Textile – *Kansas City, MO*
Balls Price Choppers – *Kansas City Area*
Cosentino Apple Market, Brookside Market and Price Choppers – *Blue Springs, Kansas City, Pleasant Hill and Smithville, MO*
CVS – *Kansas City Area*
Jay's Barber Shop – *Kansas City, KS*
L & C Meat – *Independence, MO*
McGonigles – *Kansas City, MO*
Metro Thriftway – *Kansas City, MO*
Ray's Green Hills – *St. Joseph, MO*
Snyder's – *Kansas City, MO*
Unified Government – *Kansas City, KS*

Dyana Calderon 316-941-6462

Butterball – *Carthage, MO*

Mayra Carbajal 316-941-6293

AdVentures – *Wichita, KS*
Darling Ingredients – *Wichita, KS*
Hiland Dairy – *Wichita, KS*
Smithfield – *Wichita, KS*

Tina Chapman 316-941-6475

Boehringer Ingelheim – *St. Joseph, MO*
Smithfield – *Kansas City, MO*
Tyson Foods – *St. Joseph, MO*

Claudio Diaz 316-941-6294

Cargill – *Dodge City, KS*
NBP – *Dodge City, KS*

Salvador Garcia 316-941-6472

Cargill – *Marshall, MO*
Con Agra – *Macon and Marshall, MO*
Tyson – *Concordia, MO*

Alicia Karst 316-941-6372

Gerbes – *Columbia and Jefferson City, MO*
Schnuck's - *Columbia and Jefferson City, MO*
Schulte's – *Jefferson City, MO*

Maira Lopez 316-941-6445

NBP – *Liberal, KS*

Manuel Ornelas 580-338-9771

(Union office in Seaboard plant)

Seaboard Foods – *Guymon, OK*

Chad Price 316-941-6452

French's/Reckitt Benckiser – *Springfield, MO*

Anuhar Udave 316-941-6495

Hill's Pet Products – *Topeka, KS*
Sysco Food Services – *Olathe, KS*
Triumph Foods – *St. Joseph, MO*



QUARTERLY MEETING SCHEDULE

EL CALENDARIO DE LAS JUNTAS TRIMESTRALES

KANSAS CITY AREA

Tuesday, March 14, 2017 at 7:00 PM
Martes, 14 de marzo, 2017 a las 7:00 PM
LOCAL TWO OFFICE
1305 East 27th St., Kansas City, Missouri

WICHITA

Tuesday, March 14, 2017 at 6:00 PM
Martes, 14 de marzo, 2017 a las 6:00 PM
LOCAL TWO OFFICE
3951 N. Woodlawn Ct., Bel Aire, Kansas

MARSHALL / SEDALIA

Wednesday, March 15, 2017
at 11:45 AM & 3:00 PM & 7:00 PM
Miércoles, 15 de marzo, 2017
a las 11:45 AM y 3:00 PM y 7:00 PM
UFCW DISTRICT TWO UNION OFFICE
1060 S. O'Dell, Suite 105, Marshall, Missouri

ST. JOSEPH

Wednesday, March 15, 2017 at 6:00 PM
Miércoles, 15 de marzo, 2017
a las 6:00 PM
CALLISON HALL
1222 South 10th, St. Joseph, Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY / COLUMBIA

Thursday, March 16, 2017 at 7:00 PM
Jueves, 16 de marzo, 2017 a las 7:00 PM
LABOR TEMPLE
209 Flora Dr., Jefferson City, Missouri

TOPEKA

Thursday, March 16, 2017 at 6:00 PM
Jueves, 16 de marzo, 2017
a las 6:00 PM
IBEW LOCAL 304 HALL
3906 NW 16th Street, Topeka, Kansas

CARTHAGE / JOPLIN

Monday, March 20, 2017 at 7:00 PM
Lunes, 20 de marzo, 2017 a las 7:00 PM
MEMORIAL HALL
407 South Garrison, Carthage, Missouri

SPRINGFIELD

Monday, March 20, 2017 at 7:00 PM
Lunes, 20 de marzo, 2017 a las 7:00 PM
LOCAL TWO OFFICE (Conference Room)
2200 E. Sunshine, Room 123
Springfield, Missouri

DODGE CITY

Tuesday, March 21, 2017
at 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM
Martes, 21 de marzo, 2017
a la 1:00 PM y 5:00 PM
LOCAL TWO OFFICE
116 Military, Dodge City, Kansas

MACON

Tuesday, March 21, 2017
at 12:00 noon and 2:00 PM
Martes, 21 de marzo, 2017
a las 12:00 y 2:00 de la tarde
ELKS LODGE
212 N. Rollins St., Macon, Missouri

LIBERAL

Wednesday, March 22, 2017
at 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM
Miércoles, 22 de marzo, 2017
a la 1:00 PM y 5:00 PM
239 West Pancake, Suite 6, Liberal, Kansas

GUYMON

Thursday, March 23, 2017
at 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM
Jueves, 23 de marzo, 2017
a la 1:00 PM y 5:00 PM
BEST WESTERN
1102 NE 6th Street, Guymon, Oklahoma





United Food & Commercial Workers
District Union Local Two
3951 North Woodlawn Ct.
Bel Aire, KS 67220



Local Union Opens New Office in Wichita Area



3951 North Woodlawn Court - Bel Aire, Kansas

As announced last year, the Local 2 Executive Board and staff began working together to evaluate how to better represent the diverse membership of approximately 14,000 members employed in 95 workplaces in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Based on the geographical allocation of the membership, the decision was made to move the Local Union's main office to the Wichita area. This office officially opened on December 5 and is located at 3951 North Woodlawn Court in Bel Aire, Kansas. To accommodate parking for meetings conducted in the new office, a parking lot on the east side of Woodlawn Court was also purchased by the Local. In the next few months, ground will be broken on land adjacent to the new office for construction of a training center and additional storage. This new building will also house a small storm shelter for the staff.

With regard to other office changes, the building on East Arrow in Marshall, Missouri, acquired during the merger with former Local 410-A, has been sold; and, a new office is now open at 1060 South O'Dell. The office in the Kansas City area has remained open; however, the building is currently for sale and future plans include moving to a smaller office in the area.

It is important to your Executive Board and staff for all members to have access to Local Union representatives. Please note the information on office locations and phone numbers listed on pages 2 and 3 of this newsletter. Please also refer to page 10 for a listing of representatives and new cell phone numbers for all servicing representatives. We also expect the revised website, to provide additional membership information, to be available soon.