

the retirement board, clear and convincing proof of his ability and that his re-employment is in the public interest. If re-employe pension payments are suspended, employe and employer contributions are resumed, and pension payments already made will be charged to the employe's reserve in the retirement fund. No public employer is required to re-employ such a retired person in such manner as to displace any other person.

An amendment to the retirement law outlines the procedure available to the retirement board in securing compliance with the law and rules of the board on the part of political subdivisions, including school districts, who fail or neglect to make reports or supply information concerning employes required by the rules of the board. If a default is not remedied after certain notices have been given, expenses of an investigation by the retirement board, and compilation of information needed, are collectible from the defaulting subdivision. The retirement board may also petition a circuit court for a writ of mandamus to compel the employer to supply the required employe records. To ascertain necessary facts the retirement board is empowered to conduct hearings and subpoena witnesses and pertinent records.

The amended law defines "employe" as follows: "The term 'employe' includes, in addition to employes, public officers, but not persons engaged as independent contractors, and not seasonal, emergency or casual workers whose periods of employment with any public employer or public employers do not in any fiscal year total 600 hours."

These comments are necessarily condensed but are believed to cover in brief the entire substance of the amendments.

People are paid wages for doing the things they are told to do. People are paid salaries for doing whatever is up to them to do without being told. The difference in words is small but the difference in dollars is amazing.

—Management Briefs.

Chapters Vote For Three New Directors

You will recall that the last OSEA General Council approved submitting five proposed changes in our constitution to the vote of the chapters. The five proposed changes, briefly, were as follows:

1. To create a new Director of Insurance.
2. To create a new Director of Retirement.
3. To create a new Director of Membership.
4. To prohibit communists or like ilk from OSEA membership.
5. To permit election of OSEA officers and state-wide directors, from the membership at large instead of being limited to delegates at the general council.

Ballots were promptly mailed to the then 42 chapters with 120 days for their balloting. Twenty-four chapters voted; eighteen did not vote. As it took 22 to make a majority of the whole, only three of the measures were passed: the first three listed above creating the three new directors, although all five measures received a large majority of the votes which were received.

Albeit, proposal No. 4 above is already a part of our constitution—right up front in Article I. Proposal No. 5 probably isn't too serious as the present constitution says that your state-wide officers and directors must be elected from council delegates; who after all are supposed to be leaders in their chapter, chosen for ability and for their interest in OSEA affairs.

The worst thing about the voting was that only 24 out of 42 chapters took enough interest to cast their vote. Probably due to the severe winter which was after all a cold affair.

Ill-luck is, in nine cases out of ten, the result of taking pleasure first and duty second, instead of duty first and pleasure second. —T. T. Munger.

Most folks welcome something for nothing—unless it's advice.