

## Arbitrary Positions of LM&G Create Problems

Trying to take advantage of the lack of work condition now existing in some parts of the LM&G Dept. to instill fear into the people, the management of this department is disciplining 10 men in Bldg. 12, who they claim stopped work. They previously had charged that the steward of this group had also participated and he was going to be given two days off without pay.

The steward was meeting with the unit manager at the time the other men were charged with being off their jobs. This didn't have any effect on the Company negotiators who insisted he also was going to be accused of a work stoppage. It was only after the Executive Board, acting on a recommendation of the Officers of Local 301 that a strike vote be taken in the plant that management decided they were on pretty thin ice. Even though they have a full staff of publicity men to put their ideas across to the community, they knew they could not sell this one so they rescinded the steward's time off.

As this paper goes to press, the Union is trying to set up an emergency meeting in New York on the grievances in this case. Here is a report of the full story:

The Company told the Hand Tapers to use a new tape which they claim would constitute a change in method. The Tapers pointed out that a tape made of a different material but still applied the same way was hardly a "change in manufacturing method" under the contract. After discussing this to great lengths, the Hand Tapers said they would take a time study with the new tape. While the time study was in process, the Union pointed out that a protest had to be filed as the man being timed became very nervous and was not giving an average performance. The Union said they would like a full day's time study to prove their point. This the Company refused to do. A meeting was being held between Union representatives and the unit manager when the Hand Tapers finished the job they had been working on. They then went to their smoking area waiting for the unit manager to assign them another job. Under GE's new decentralization setup with unit managers and specialists of all kinds, it would be confusing to really know who the boss is, but we can only accept or expect one person to give orders to our members. This is the unit manager in Bldg. 12.

The Company, over the protests of the Union, used the time study and computed a price which they not only say is in effect on that job but they are also using it on other jobs. The men are not able to maintain their earnings on these coils and a violation of contract by the Company is being charged. The

Union also protests the "change in manufacturing method" the Company is using as both tapes are applied the same way and by the Company's action seems to imply that they only wish to reduce earnings.

Another case which has been to the New York level should also be reported on. This case pertains to a non-bargaining unit employee being returned to a bargaining unit job. This man was a Methods Man which is not covered by our unit. For some reason, he was returned although he has 22 years service with the Company and there are much, much shorter service Methods Men in the department who should have been taken out of the classification first. This is one of the Union's protests but G.E. says we have no right to talk about a non-bargaining unit employee.

When the Company took this man off as a Methods Man, they said he had a right to replace a 17 year man on days in Bldg. 16, even though he had worked in Bldg. 60 prior to leaving our unit. The Union protested again as our bargaining unit members do not have the right to pick their shift as did this employee. This is outright discrimination and the only way to settle this case is to give our members the same opportunity as he had. A strike vote was taken in this group of Erectors in Bldg. 16 and unless this is settled now or the Company will agree to arbitration, this feeling will spread. This 5 year differential in service should be afforded so all our members have a right to the day jobs. This the Company could easily settle by an agreement of this sort with the Union.

**LOCAL 301  
PARTY NITES  
EVERY TUESDAY  
7:00 p.m.  
UNION AUDITORIUM**

**IUE-CIO LOCAL 301 NEWS**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF LOCAL 301,  
REPRESENTING SCHENECTADY  
GE WORKERS

Published by the Editorial Committee  
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Vice President ..... John Shamba  
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121 ERIE BLVD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

## New Eligibility Test for Unemployment Benefits Eases Rules for Some Workers

Under the new amendments to the Unemployment Laws passed this year, workers may find themselves eligible for benefits where previously, under the old law, they could not get such benefits.

Previously, there was only one eligibility insofar as it involved length of time worked before unemployment benefits were applied for: the worker had to show that he had worked at least 20 weeks in the preceding 52 weeks and that he averaged at least \$15.00 per week for such 20 weeks of work. A worker who had worked less than 20 weeks, even if only one day less, could not receive the benefits. Under the amended law, a worker must still show 20 weeks of work

within the preceding 52 weeks but if he falls short of such 20 weeks of work he can still receive weekly benefits if he can show that he worked at least 15 weeks but also that he worked at least a total of 40 weeks in the last two years. His earnings for this minimum of 15 weeks in the last year and 40 weeks in the last two years must show an average of at least \$15.00 per week in order for him to receive unemployment benefits. Workers, who have been rejected for benefits under the old "20 week" rule may consult the union's lawyer and should waste no time in filing claims if they feel that they qualify now under the amended law.

## New Vacation-Pay Unemployment Cases Up for Test Hearing

Despite the fact that the New York State Legislature has passed laws to eliminate the payment of unemployment benefits to workers involved in vacation shut-down who receive "vacation pay" for the period of the shut-down, the union's lawyer is presenting claims for some workers who were turned down for benefits.

The cases presented for unemployment claims are considered by the union's lawyer to be cases where the workers involved are entitled to benefits despite the new law. The Unemployment Insurance authorities and the General Electric Company do not agree and are opposing the payment of benefits to these workers.

While it is true that the Legislature has passed laws to deny unemployment benefits to workers who are involved in a shut-down, the workers whose hearings are coming up as a test case were not involved in such a shut-down. As a matter of fact these workers were actually laid off from work for one week for lack of work. Upon receiving such lay-off notices, however, these workers asked that the Company advance them a week's vacation pay. By so doing, argue the Company and the Unemployment Office, the workers have indicated a desire to take a week's

vacation and have thereby made themselves unavailable for work during the lay-off period; hence argues the Company, they are not entitled to benefits.

The union's lawyer, on the other hand, contends that the lay-off in these cases was for lack of work and not because of a "vacation shut-down" and hence that the new law does not disqualify these workers for benefits. The fact that these workers asked for and received an advance of a week's vacation pay did not take away their rights for benefits for the week of lay-off because the "vacation pay" was earned by them the preceding year and they would have been entitled to such vacation pay in any event.

The test hearings are coming up for trial on July 1st, 1958 and involve two workers but the decision in their cases will affect the rights of many more workers.

## Books Available at the Public Library

A turtle, a snake, a rabbit, an owl, a kitten or a puppy may be brought home for a pet. If it's not exactly what you want, don't be dismayed. Books at the Schenectady County Public Library can help you find out its habits, what food it requires, and where it can be kept. Some of those available are:

All You Need to Know About Dogs. H. B. Hoyt Putnam. 1956. 636.7H86.  
Boy's Book of Frogs, Toads and Salamanders, P. A. Morris. Ronald. 1957. YA597.8M87.  
The Care of Your Cat. P. M. Soderburg. Harper. 1957. 636.8S67.  
The Complete Book of Pet Care. H. J. Lewis. Random House. 1956. 636I67.  
Fieldbook of Mammals. E. L. Palmer. Dutton. 1957. 599P173.  
Parakeets in Your Home. M. F. Roberts. Sterling. 1956. 636.6R64.

# LOCAL 301 NEWS

IUE AFL-CIO

Vol. 4 — No. 35

The Voice of GE Workers, Local 301, Schenectady, N. Y.

July 11, 1958

The following article appeared in the June 27, 1958, issue of the New York Post. We are printing it to wake up people in Schenectady before it's too late.

## Bones On the Beach

by Murray Kempton

Bloomfield, N.J.

Charles Divine is proprietor of Conroy's Tavern which stands and draws its sustenance between two great factories which are wasting away.

"I can remember," he says, "when we had five to seven thousand at Westinghouse and 3,000 at GE."

Now Westinghouse is down to 3,000. General Electric's air conditioning plant has just 1,100 employees and is shrinking faster every day. James Noland, chief steward of its International Union of Electrical Workers local, came in yesterday with an inch-thick file of layoffs slips; the ones on top had been in the plant since 1940.

For GE bet wrong on air conditioning, and the price of that mistake will now be paid by the men at its machines and the merchants around its Bloomfield works. In 1954, its market research experts were so optimistic about a future boom in air conditioners that the company spent an estimated \$6,000,000 on new machines for the plant here.

There was talk then of as many as 3,000 production jobs at Bloomfield in 1960. That was a hope, plant officials say, and not a promise. But it sounded to Bloomfield like a promise; and now, with growing fear and bitterness, Bloomfield watches as the new machines are moved one by one and sent off to Tyler, Texas, to the GE air conditioning plant there, so modern that it is described as "the envy of the industry." Sales, in the language of management, are not lousy but "soft"; in the same language, what has happened at Bloomfield is not a cutback but a "reconsolidation."

What has happened is that Bloomfield GE, a plant which goes back 65 years, will not make air conditioners much longer, and there is reason to doubt GE will operate it at all after this year.

Its local managers are reduced to shopping hat in hand around the General Electric system in search of another division which might be willing to take over the GE Bloom-

field plant for another product line. Every now and then an inspector from some other branch of GE will come through to look the plant over.

"My foreman said to me a couple of months ago that one of these inspectors was coming by," said David Fitton, an welder, yesterday. "A lot depends on how we look and how we behave, so I should tell the boys to get to it."

David Fitton is 55 years old and has been at Bloomfield GE since 1923. Now his best chance for a job is to look sharp for an inspector, as though he were an old house and this a customer. The machines and the engineers, and of course the bad guessers from market research—all the metal and the paper—will go to Tyler, Texas, but not David Fitton. After 35 years, he goes when the plant goes. "Who," says David Fitton, "will hire a man 55 years old? They won't hire a man 45."

In the welter of rumors, Bloomfield's IUE local is already charging that GE proposes to scrap its plant entirely. Henry W. Pierce, the company's representative for employe relations, does not give them a flat answer, for the very reason that he does not really know because the decision is not really his.

He can do no more than serve as a man in the middle, search and bargain with top management. As Bloomfield mobilizes its committees to serve the plant which the union thinks is marked for closure, Henry Pierce can only answer the rumors with the statement that he thinks a complete walkout by GE is "a remote possibility," and there is a good chance that another department will come in.

I think that the chances for what (Continued on Page 2)

## Who Controls The Board of Supervisors?

As this paper goes to press, your Union leaders are preparing to go before the Board of Supervisors to obtain support of our 8-Point Program on Employment Security. We felt that this action was necessary because Employment Security affects not only the employees at G.E. but also the security of our City and County. We further believe that the communities in which our members work and live want to know and have the right to know what we are asking of the General Electric Company and why. With this in mind, we intend to present our program to the Board of Supervisors and we feel sure that they will see in it a means of keeping G.E. jobs in Schenectady.

The Board of Supervisors have already given us an answer even before we appear before them. Their answer is, as we get it through the local newspapers, that they will take a non-partisan stand. This, incidentally, is just what they were advised to do by A. C. Stevens, G.E. Manager of Schenectady Relations and Utilities. Perhaps this is why the question is being asked as to who controls the Board of Supervisors.

It seems very queer that when G.E. presented their so-called "Operation Upturn", the Supervisors passed a resolution unanimously hailing the G.E. Company on its program. However, it seems to be a horse of a different color that when the Union wishes to present its program to keep jobs in Schenectady, the Board does not show the Union the courtesy of waiting until we present our case before they issue a verdict.

It would seem to us that the Supervisors who were elected to protect the welfare of all the people in the County would take the time to look at the record of G.E. in Schenectady since 1954, and realize that they should take the "Bull by the Horns" and ask G.E. just what they mean when they make such remarks as "The future is bright" and that Schenectady is still the "heart" of the County when their record proves that we cannot take these remarks

as being too sound. G.E. told the community in 1954 that the future looked good, and since 1954, employment at the G.E. plant has dropped from about 39,000 to approximately 27,000. However, the Supervisors have said they will take a non-partisan stand on the whole question of Employment Security as put forward in the I.U.E. 8-Point Program. Perhaps by their refusal to act they will be put in a position of presiding over the liquidation of Schenectady County's largest industry. This liquidation has been in progress since 1954 and will not be halted by a so-called non-partisan stand.

By the time you read this, some changes may have taken place. If so, we hope they are changes for the better, but, because of our deadline, we will not be able to print them in this issue.

We sincerely hope that all the people in Schenectady, whether they work at G.E. or not, will wake up before it's too late and before we are faced with the same situation the people in Bloomfield, New Jersey, are faced with today.

### NOTICE

## Membership & Stewards Meeting

Monday, July 21, 1958

2nd Shift—1:00 p.m.  
1st and 3rd Shifts—7:30 p.m.

Union Auditorium  
121 Erie Blvd.

### AGENDA

Report of Committees  
Regular Order of Business  
Election of Delegates to National Convention  
Election of Delegates to State CIO Convention

# Bones . . .

(Continued from Page 1)  
the union and I would consider a suitable new department are still fairly good," Pierce said yesterday. When he says "suitable" he means, of course, a new product which would provide jobs for the men still in the plant if it is shifted from air conditioning. They are not men who can do much besides what they have been doing for so many years. "Last night," said James Noland, chief steward, "seven of the guys laid off called me up. Every one of them had been all over the area. I couldn't tell them where else to go."

There appears every chance that, even if GE stays here with another product, many of these men can never work there again.

Henry Pierce sits in an office across from a billboard proclaiming "GE's confidence in the men and women who build these fine products," and seems as helpless as anyone else in Bloomfield.

"It's kind of hard," he says, "with business what it is to find somebody in another department who wants to expand. But I think we'll get someone."

On Tuesday, a group of the area's ministers invited Ralph Cordiner, GE's board chairman, to come over to Bloomfield and discuss their dark future with them.

He answered: "My schedule will not permit . . . take this opportunity to make a few observations . . . Sales are the root of GE jobs . . . Employment is not a management decision . . . Our Operation Upturn is one of many approaches . . . vigorous and continuing effort . . . I wish all of us would be able to announce an immediate and early solution which would be more reassuring than present circumstances permit . . . You may be assured of our sincere and continuing interest."

That, of course, is the letter Ralph Cordiner or his successor will someday write Tyler. "Sincere and continuing interest" is managed for not giving a damn. Bloomfield is six miles from Ralph Cordiner's office; yet it is no nearer than Tyler. Both are pins on a map in his office; when you write one of them off, your schedule no longer permits a two-hour trip. There was, of course, a time just two years ago when GE invited the same ministers to visit the plant and see for themselves what it is doing for Bloomfield. This was called community relations. You don't have relations with a community the day after you can no longer take a buck out of it.

COPE protects your job by helping to elect men who will vote as follows:

1. To raise the Individual Income Tax Exemption.  
2. To extend Minimum Wage Coverage.  
3. To provide Better Unemployment Insurance.  
4. To restore Full Production and Full Employment.

5. And for other measures to increase Purchasing Power so more people can buy more goods and provide more jobs.

Everyone should give a Dollar to Cope and we should keep in mind that in the 1956 political campaign, 12 rich families in the United States gave almost a quarter of a million dollars more than did 15 million trade unionists. Get behind the COPE Drive and elect men who will protect you!

# AS I SEE IT

by CHARLES SCOTT

We return to Gelectricady for our column again this week. This will be an imaginary report of what happened to a small businessman who tried to imitate the "Function Upward" program of the Allpurpose Lightening Company. The imaginary scene takes place in a room where three men are judging the sanity of the smallbusiness man.

One of the three men addresses the small businessman by saying, "Yesterday we had a preliminary hearing and your only excuse for your actions is that you did only what the Allpurpose Lightening Company did but on a smaller scale. Today we just want to repeat the charges for the record and then give you our verdict."

"These charges may not be in sequence of happenings, but this is what you are charged with having done. You stood by the door when your employees were leaving work for the day and questioned them to find out if they had worked as hard as they possibly could all day. Then in the evening you went around to their homes to see if they were mowing their lawns or working in their gardens and questioned your workers' neighbors to find out if your workers were really exhausted after their day's work. Some of your workers complained to the councilman in their district who in turn asked you what you were trying to do to your workers. You then started a phone and leaflet campaign saying that this councilman by disagreeing

with you was not very smart and did not have the interest of his district at heart. You then called your employees together and said business is bad, so we will raise the prices of our product and make higher profits by selling less. You then gave them small buttons plugging your product and told them to try and be salesmen on their own time to sell more of your product. For these added duties, your employees were to receive no pay.

"You then made up a jingle about our customers being the 'King' and they should be treated like royalty. You then took banjo lessons and went all over Gelectricady collecting crowds on street corners where you played your banjo and sang your little jingle to them.

"The final act was to announce to your employees that although you had made a very good profit in Gelectricady, you were moving half of your business to a southern state because of the climate in Gelectricady.

"After reviewing your case, this is our finding: If you owned a larger amount of money, we would call you an eccentric millionaire. If you were the president of a large incorporated company, we would call you an astute businessman and a pillar of the community, but, since you are a relatively unimportant individual, we say you are a 'crack-pot' and should be committed."

Local 301 Launches COPE Drive  
Our COPE Drive was officially launched at a special called Executive Board meeting on June 30th. All Officers and Board Members gave their voluntary contribution of One Dollar to start things rolling.

When the stewards and members are approached for their contribution, they should keep in mind the protection afforded them by the Committee on Political Education. Your COPE DOLLAR helps to protect your job, your living standards and your old age by electing a Congressman and Senators who introduce and vote for legislation that will achieve this protection.

Editor's Note: The following News Release was given to the Schenectady papers after the meeting with the Board of Supervisors on July 8, 1958:

If the local papers, Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Supervisors think that by not saying anything that would offend the General Electric Company is the way to keep the General Electric Plant in Schenectady, they should look at other cities that have been politely "blackmailed" by companies.

The employees of concerns that were established in Amsterdam didn't ask for a wage increase for 5 years; for the employees were told that the question of wages would influence the Company's decision about staying in Amsterdam. After 5 years of paying "blackmail" by not asking for a wage increase, the Company, seeing that they had made all they could in Amsterdam, moved out leaving their employees and the City holding a large empty sack in the form of no jobs and huge unoccupied buildings.

The form of "blackmail" used in Schenectady has so far been just veiled threats concerning "community attitude", "business climate", etc. We expect the veiled threats to become more open and General Electric's demands to the community to become greater and greater.

At the present time when there is a labor problem in the plant, civic and political leaders are contacted to bring community pressure to bear on the Union to "knuckle under" to General Electric; for it is not good for Schenectady to protest anything that General Electric does.

Our deepest concern at the present is the community attitude of appeasing General Electric at any price. If the Board of Supervisors, Chamber of Commerce and others who are supposed to have the interest of the City at heart would open their eyes to what has happened in other communities who program was "appease the large corporations", they would learn that appeasement does not pay off.

It will be too late for these civic leaders to have their voices heard when they loudly protest to the departing backs of the General Electric Company; for the G.E. officials will not even turn around to listen or answer.

Attend Your Union Meeting

**LOCAL 301 PARTY NITES EVERY TUESDAY 7:00 p.m. UNION AUDITORIUM.**

# EMPLOYMENT SECURITY IS GOOD FOR EVERYONE

by Michael Rakvica

We believe that in a community in which our members live and work, want to know—and have a right to know—what we are asking of the General Electric Corporations, and why.

No one will deny that what America needs is men with ideals, organized ideas that will benefit all Americans whether in business, labor or professionals.

We well remember the fight that was waged by Corporations against, The Right to Organize, Social Security, Unemployment Insurance etc. All these things were "Pie in the Sky" as far as Corporations are concerned.

"Pie in the Sky" is once again the byword of the Corporations but let us reiterate that Employment Security is enjoyed by many employees in these United States.

We believe our Proposals are moderate, that they are just, and that they will benefit not only our members, but the communities in which our members live.

As one condition for signing the agreement with G.E. in 1955 we insisted that provision be made for full negotiations (not conversations, not discussions—not reviews) on the question of employment security.

When the demand was made for this type of negotiations, the G.E. officials told us that the only problem of unemployment was some queer fears in the minds of a few members of the negotiating committee, and that in reality there was nothing to be concerned about.

With unemployment mounting we see how right we were to insist that provisions be made to deal with the problem of full negotiations on employment security.

In the electrical machinery industry employment declined by 104,000 between the end of 1956 and Jan. 1958. Considering the decline in hours of work in this period the equivalent loss of full time jobs has been 158,000.

Our program for employment security must be based on what our members want and legitimately should have, and what the communities and our economy needs, and what the corporation can and should provide.

We want protection not only for this year, but for all the future years so that our members can look forward in confidence, and really buy in confidence the enormous volume of goods that they are urged to purchase.

The following program was forwarded to the G.E. Co. March 1st 1958.

## Guaranteed Annual Wage

This program is designed, as already indicated, to induce the corporations to provide either steady year round work, or steady year round paychecks, for bills that must be paid year round. Unemployment compensation fails to meet these needs, nor does unemployment compensation take care of short work weeks. The use of this device to prevent payment of unemployment compensation is a favorite one of the employers.

## Guaranteed Income Plan:

(1) The corporation will put into a trust fund 3% of payroll to finance the benefits. This will be the total company liability. Contributions will start on Oct. 1, 1958.

(2) Employees who have applied for unemployment compensation and to the employment office for work, and have not refused suitable work, will be eligible.

Employees working short work weeks will also be eligible for benefits.

(3) The fund will pay normal benefits starting Oct. 1, 1959. However, in order to take care of current unemployment the corporation will be asked to set up a supplementary lump sum from which our current benefits will be paid.

(4) Benefits will be equal to 80% of take home pay, or 65% of gross pay plus \$2.00 weekly for each dependent. For short work weeks a person would get for each day of layoff one-fifth of the weekly benefit.

(5) The plan will be guided by a board of Administration composed of three persons each from the corporation and the Union with an impartial mutually chosen chairman. Local committees to act on appeals will be composed of two each from local union and management.

(6) Benefits will be paid for a period of 52 continuous weeks of unemployment.

(7) Where unemployment compensation and other earnings are received during period of layoff, the Trust Fund will pay the difference between the total benefit due and other earnings. Where supplementation of unemployment compensation is not permitted in a state or where benefits are exhausted or not paid due to no fault of the laid off workers, the full benefit will be paid from the Trust Fund.

(8) A maximum fund will be established. When the amount has been reached, company contributions will be limited to maintaining the fund at that level.

It is significant that today 4,000,000 workers are covered by similar plans.

**IS YOUR DEPT 100% UNION?**

# Current Events In My Section

by Allen E. Townsend

Docket #8423-58 filed recently in the MAC Dept. charged the Company with violation of Article X (4) of the Contract. This part of the Contract deals with starting rates of employees who are transferred to other jobs in the bargaining unit. The Contract states that when a transfer is made to another job where the training time is incidental, the person transferred will immediately receive the job rate of the new job. In this case the person transferred was started two steps below the job rate. This was done in spite of the fact that the new job was related to the work he came off of and he could do the new job with incidental training. In the face of indisputable proof on the side of the Union, the Company decided to pay the complainant the full rate of the job retroactive to the date he started on it.

A recent attempt to downgrade a job in the SRU Dept., Bldg. 24, was stopped by filing a Docket, #8732-58. Here supervision arbitrarily notified the Union that they were going to cut the rate on

a Cl. B Stockkeeper's job one step. They gave as their reason that they were removing some duties from the job and adding others to it. In this case it meant the downgrading of a long service employee. After several meetings at the step two level, the Company agreed to leave the job at its present rate. If the Company had gotten away with this attempt to cut this job rate, this long service employee would have suffered a loss of approximately \$130.00 per year in his pay.

Docket #8742-58 was recently filed by Steward LaFountain under Board Member Wager requesting an increase on the assemble, stack, punch and broach job. This was filed after the Company had already granted a one step increase negotiated verbally at the foreman level by the Steward and Board Member at a step two meeting with Coordinator Christman, Board Member Wager and Steward LaFountain negotiating for the Union. A further increase of one step was accepted by the Union retroactive to the date of the case.

# TOP OF THE LABOR NEWS

## INDUSTRIALIST OPPOSES 'WORK' LAWS AT IUD CONFERENCE

NEW YORK (PAI)—John K. Snyder, Jr., head of U.S. Industries, Inc., told 900 delegates at the Second Annual Industrial Relations Conference of AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department why he opposes "right-to-work" laws.

"It is ironic," he said, "that no one has stressed sufficiently the imperative importance of getting the employees themselves to exercise their rights as members of a union to take part in its affairs."

He pointed out that "those who are clamoring for tighter curbs on unions are simultaneously pushing for a right to work law. If they wanted to be fair about it, they would have to admit that active participation in union affairs in the interest of union democracy and the right to work law are mutually inconsistent."

Snyder has union shop contracts with the Machinists who represent his 6,000 employees.

## 'WORK' LEADER QUILTS COLORADO CAMPAIGN

CASTLE ROCK, Colo. (PAI)—Dr. H. R. Gannon, a dentist, who had accepted the Douglas County "right to work" chairmanship, resigned with a verbal blast at the proposed anti-union amendment to the Colorado constitution.

"I read all the literature they sent me," Dr. Gannon said in commenting on the Colorado "right to work" organization, "and decided maybe I was on the wrong side of the fence," reports Denver's Rocky Mountain News.

Study of the proposal, he added, made him feel that the amendment is "not to the welfare of our community. Its passage might lead to the total loss of bargaining power by unions."

MILWAUKEE, Wisc. (PAI)—In scenes reminiscent of the depression, more than 3,000 unemployed stood four-deep around three city blocks answering the call for 7,500 workers by American Motors.

WESTMINSTER, Md. (PAI)—Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, at a church conference, denounced "right-to-work" laws as "fraudulent" and a "sanctimonious subterfuge" foisted on the American public.

### NOTICE

Due to Vacations, Local 301 News will not be issued on July 25, 1958. The next issue will be August 8, 1958.