

More Lost Jobs In Turbine

by Paul Hacko

"You make us tremble". This is Turbine management's typical answer to the sheet metal group in Bldg. 273, concerning farm-outs and job security.

Here is the story concerning farm-outs in the sheet metal group. In order to pin point rumors that more jobs would be farmed out, the sheet metal group filed a grievance and it was processed by the Union and labor management. It was admitted by management that farm-outs were taking place. Management professed surprise that work was being farmed out to Amsterdam and Carman at lower prices. They were going to look into this matter.

Management stated that the position of the Company would be to build large sheet metal enclosures closer to the point of installation. Saving on freight and storing of enclosures were their reasons for doing this.

Union and sheet metal workers pointed out that dockets covering farm-outs had been processed. Union and committee pointed out the fact that "when farm-out affected and caused lack of work and downgrades, there would be no farm-outs". Company's answer was: "We have changed our policies".

Union and committee pointed out that this was not what G.E. was telling the community through the media of the press and the G.E. Works News. The Union's position and the sheet metal group stated that this policy and notification would leave no alternative than to inform the community and the rest of the plant what is taking place, through means of the press and the Union paper. Company's answer: "You make us tremble".

The sheet metal group has also been informed that G.E. intends to farm out 48 out of 60 turbine large sheet metal enclosures. This is contrary to the propaganda handed out by G.E., namely, "We have the welfare of G.E. workers in our hearts at all times . . . Progress is our most important product".

Mr. Cordiner stated in 1957 that he is "not aware that anyone would be injured through farm-outs and job transfers". What a false statement this was and is.

Following are places where sheet metal work is being farmed out:

- Amsterdam
- C.P.C. Engineering, Sturbridge, Mass.
- Arduini Mfg. Corp., Worcester, Mass.
- Ackroyd Sheet Metal, Albany, N. Y.
- Bates Tool & Die, Schenectady, N. Y. (Carman)

Subcontracting

(Continued from Page 1)

TO THE PUBLIC: Stoppages are discouraging GE top officials from investing money in Schenectady. (Stevens)

PRIVATE: We are only beginning to decentralize. There will be more small plant and small town locations.

TO THE PUBLIC: Plant Manager congratulates Chamber of Commerce Committee set up to bring industry in to the Capitol Area. (Stevens)

PRIVATE: 5000 jobs in Industrial Control moved out of town.

TO THE PUBLIC: Decentralization has resulted in more employment for Schenectady. (Crawford)

PRIVATE: 5000 jobs lost since 1954 in factory alone.

TO THE PUBLIC: Schenectady does not provide the cultural atmosphere to expand employment. (Cordiner)

PRIVATE: Neither does Jonesboro, Arkansas; Waynesboro, Virginia; Shelbyville, Indiana. (a few new GE plants)

TO THE PUBLIC: Taxes in the State of New York do not provide for a good business climate.

PRIVATE: Why say New York State or even the United States? GE has now opened a plant in Puerto Rico!

TO THE PUBLIC: The Right to Work Laws should be enacted in all the States for the protection of the working man.

PRIVATE: These laws weaken Unions, by outlawing the Union Shop.

One could go on indefinitely giving the contrast between General Electric's public statements and its private actions.

While the GE officials are claiming unemployment is not being unduly affected by GE policy of transferring departments out of town, and farming out work that could be done by workers who have been laid off, the New York State Employment Service reports an increase in unemployment insurance claims. The merchants and professionals who depend on the earnings of GE employees are complaining because of a drop in sales. It finally boils down to one thing—and that is the need for employment security.

This is the issue that comes up this year, between GE and the National IUE, for contract negotiations. The issue is important, not only to GE workers, but to the entire community.

Don't be lulled to sleep by GE slogans. Support the Union's position to give more economic security to the workers in our community, and thereby create more security for the community as a whole.

Standing Committees for 1958

As Recommended by Executive Board and Approved By Membership

Constitution Committee

- William Linka, #273
- Stanley Aldhous, #49
- Anthony Campriello, #52
- William Kelly, #273
- Fay Hildreth, #59
- Anthony Esposito, #40
- Larry Gebo, #273
- Joseph Alois, #273
- Harry Williams, #16
- Joseph Mangino, #49
- Leo Jandreau, Bus. Agent

Legislative Committee

- Whole Executive Board, 5 members to act as sub-committee:
- William Linka, #273
- Joseph Koral, #40
- Andrew Hmura, #269
- Henry Kaminski, #76
- John Shambo, #16
- William Stewart, Legislative Representative for Local

Finance Committee

- Gerald O'Brien, #17
- William Templeton, #40
- John D. Smith, #273
- Vincent Palazzeke, #60
- Leo Jandreau, Bus. Agent

Civil Rights Committee

- William Garrison, #49
- Sunday Lupi, #49
- William Van Slyke, #40
- John Smialek, #273
- Ralph Boyd, #40
- James Carey, #273

Grievance Committee

- Chief Steward, Recording Secretary, Business Agent and Executive Board Member with Steward involved in case:

Discharge Committee

- Joseph Sickinger, #273
- Miles Moon, #73

Building Committee—Officers of Union

- Harry Williams, #16
- John Shambo, #16
- Gerald O'Brien, #17
- Larry Gebo, #273
- Michael Rakvica, #49
- Vincent Di Lorenzo, #49
- Leo Jandreau, Business Agent
- Anders Christensen, #273
- Bernard Fasula, #40
- William Templeton, #40
- John D. Smith, #273
- Vincent Palazzeke, #60

Compensation and Welfare

- Harry Williams, #16
- Michael Rakvica, #49
- Joseph Alois, #273

Activities Committee

- Roy Schaffer, Office Mgr., Union Office
- Angie Palmer, #50
- Walter Martin, #60
- Pat Donato, #66
- Henry Caputo, #273
- William Noone, #273
- Marshall White, #40
- Paul Briggs, #52
- Joseph Drozdowski, #10A
- William Mastriani, #69
- Arthur Herberts, #24
- Edward Alberts, #60
- Joseph Marco, #84
- Louis Di Angelis, #52
- Thomas Brzoza, #72

Labor Dept. Reports on Unemployed for 1957

750,000 persons applied for and received Unemployment Insurance benefits during last year. Total benefits received amounted to 214 million in 1957.

Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin said these benefits provide a sense of dignity for the worker without work, the lessening of fear and the quieting of tension. Involuntary unemployment can never be pleasant, but, at least, we reduce the problem to some extent. The Labor Commissioner reported the average wage for New York State was \$91.00 per week. He further reported that the State Employment Service was filling close to a million jobs a year.

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 - Toni Smith, #12
 - Betty Pavlick, #17
 - Edward Sobeki, #17
 - John De Georgia, #72
- Appeals Committee
- Committee of 3 from Executive Board at time the case comes up for appeal.
- Placement Committee
- Toni Smith, #12
 - Joseph Sickinger, #273
- Office Workers Organizing Committee
- Whole Executive Board
 - Editorial Committee
 - Harry Williams, #16
 - John Shambo, #16
 - Gerald O'Brien, #17
 - Larry Gebo, #273
 - Michael Rakvica, #49
 - Vincent Di Lorenzo, #49
 - Leo Jandreau, Business Agent

LOCAL 301 NEWS

IUE AFL-CIO

Vol. 3 — No. 25 The Voice of GE Workers, Local 301, Schenectady, N. Y. February 7, 1958

Congress First Major Vote Expected on Natural Gas Bill

The long-pending Natural Gas Bill is likely to be the first major issue to be voted on by the incoming Congress. This Bill has been twice passed but vetoed. The proponents of the Bill are offering an amendment to the Bill, hoping it will pass the House.

The Natural Gas Act, H.R.-8525, has already passed from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the House of Representatives. H.R.-8525 will lift Federal controls on the price of natural gas. If made law, more than 27 million natural gas consumers will probably have to pay 15 cents more per thousand cubic feet. If a family cooks and heats with gas, the increase would amount to from \$40.00 to \$55.00 per year. This increase in gas rates would represent a wage cut of over 2 cents per hour.

The defeat of this bill is necessary and action by the voters is strongly urged. Write a letter to Congressman Bernard Kearney, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., asking him to vote against H.R.-8525.

REQUEST LOCAL ACTION

Local 301 has made a formal request to the City Council and to the Board of Supervisors to go on record in opposition to this legislation. In a letter dated 1/29/58, the Union advised the City and County legislators that this legislation would increase the cost of natural gas from \$40.00 to \$55.00 per year.

Walter Reuther's Speech Postponed

Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, CIO, and Chairman of the Industrial Department of the AFL-CIO, has found it necessary to postpone his appearance as a speaker and guest of the Freedom Forum, which was scheduled to be held at the Mont Pleasant High School Auditorium on Monday, February 17th, to the following Monday, February 24th. The time of the meeting is the same—8:00 P.M.

All Shop Stewards and Executive Board Members are requested to notify those members who purchased tickets of the change in date to Monday, February 24th. The Local's meeting schedule was changed for February for the convenience of those who were planning to attend the lecture. The regular meeting of the membership of Local 301 which falls on the third Monday of each month has been cancelled and a joint Stewards-Membership Meeting was held last Monday, February 3rd. The changed schedule for February will remain in effect.

The Executive Board Meeting which is scheduled for February 24th, will be discussed Monday evening, February 10th, when the Executive Board convenes.

FLASH

Telegram has been received from Congressman Bernard Kearney stating he will vote against H.R. 8525, the so-called Natural Gas Bill that would increase gas rates.

NOTICE

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Monday, Feb. 10, 1958

7:30 P.M.

UNION HEADQUARTERS

121 Erie Blvd.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Bills to implement the 1958 Unemployment Insurance legislative program of the New York State CIO have been introduced in Albany. These Bills would increase maximum benefits to \$54.00, extend the weeks for payment from 26 to 39, reduce from 20 to 15 the number of weeks' work needed to qualify, extend coverage to establishments employing one or more and provide for the enactment of the other parts of the program for improvement of the Unemployment Insurance Law.

With the rising tide of unemployment, there is little need to emphasize the importance of, above all else, bringing the benefit maximum more in line with present day wages and living cost. Thousands more workers each week are losing their jobs and the need of themselves and their families is growing more acute every day. Therefore, more than ever before in recent years, a "clean" higher benefits bill must be enacted in 1958.

Introduction of the Bills, however, is only a first step to get the Legislature to consider these improvements. From here on, what must be done is to contact your local Assemblyman and Senator and first urge them to have the Bills reported out of committees and second to ensure sufficient votes for their passage.

Here are the Bills by Assembly and Senate Introductory Numbers with the names of the legislative sponsors:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Assem. Intro. 1993—Brennan | 5. A.I. 218—Fox |
| Senate. Intro. 1685—Mackell | (No companion bill in Senate) |
| To increase maximum weekly benefits from \$36 to \$54. | To repeal the Hughes-Brees merit rating amendments which lighten taxes for some while increasing them for other concerns. |
| 2. A.I. 1829—Weiser | 6. A.I. 1006—Rossetti |
| S.I. 1423—Helman | S.I. 744—Gittelsohn |
| To increase weeks of payment from 26 to 39. | To reduce from 20 to 15 weeks the number required to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. |
| 3. A.I. 168—Travia | 7. A.I. 1007—Rossetti |
| S.I. 164—Pino | S.I. 760—Watson |
| To extend coverage to all establishments of one or more. | To provide certain unemployment insurance payments retroactive to July 1, 1957. |
| 4. A.I. 1190—Marano | |
| S.I. 604—Helman | |
| To extend coverage to employees of non-profit organizations. | |

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ASSEMBLY | SENATE |
| Labor & Industries Comm. | Labor & Industries Comm. |
| Ostrander of Saratoga | Hatfield of Poughkeepsie |
| Blodgett of Yates | Condon of Yonkers |
| Drum of Columbia | Metcalf of Auburn |
| Pomeroy of Dutchess | Bauer of Buffalo |
| Hawley of Warren | Van Wiggeren of Herkimer |
| G. W. Johnson of Essex | Pericone of Bronx |
| Horan of Westchester | Watson of N. Y. City |
| McCloskey of Nassau | Pino of Brooklyn |
| Marano of Kings | Gilbert of N. Y. City |
| Ingram of St. Lawrence | Albert of Mineola |
| Travia of Kings | Abrams of Bronx |
| Ash of Bronx | Rossetti of New York |
| Rossetti of New York | |

The above members of these committees will receive mail by addressing it to the N. Y. State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

The Right of an Injured Worker To Sickness Benefits

A worker who is injured while at work receives compensation for lost time under the compensation laws. His maximum benefits are \$36.00 a week. On the other hand, a worker who is unable to work due to illness not connected with an injury at the plant is entitled to Sick Benefits (known under the law as Disability Benefits) with a maximum rate of half of his wages up to \$85.00 per week. Under compensation, the injured worker receives his compensation for as long as he is disabled from the injury, while under Sickness Benefits, he receives benefits only for a maximum of 26 weeks.

A worker who is injured at the plant should file a claim for Sickness Benefits as well as for compensation. While a worker cannot receive both of these benefits, such a worker is entitled to receive his compensation of \$36.00, and in addition, he can receive the difference up to half his wages but not more than \$85.00 per week, under the Disability Benefits Law. Of course, the payments made up to him under the Disability Benefits Law will be paid to him only for the first 26 weeks of total disability.

Sometimes it happens for various reasons that an injured worker does not begin to receive his compensation benefits until some legal questions have been cleared up with the help of the union's lawyer. In such cases, the worker may receive his benefits entirely under the insurance plan with a maximum of half of his wages up to \$85.00 per week. However, when the worker finally proves his right to compensation at \$36.00 a week, this award is first used to pay back the insurance company the \$36.00 a week which should have been paid in the first instance by way of compensation.

Because all this sounds a little complicated perhaps an example should be given to explain it.

Let us take the imaginary case of Louis Dempsey. Supposing that in January 15, 1952, Dempsey develops an ulcer on the leg which prevents him from doing any work. He files a claim under his insurance plan for sickness benefits and his doctor certifies that he is totally disabled. At this point, he is entitled to receive Disability Benefits under the insurance plan. Dempsey, however, and his doctor also feel that the ulcer resulted from a blow to Dempsey's leg while Dempsey was at work. With the help of the union's lawyer, Dempsey files a claim for compensation for the injury. If Dempsey can show that the ulcer did in fact result from the blow, he would be entitled to

\$36.00 a week compensation for six weeks lost time and also to the payment of all his medical bills. When the case comes up for a compensation hearing, the company informs the referee that before they will pay compensation they want Dempsey's doctor to testify as to why he feels that the ulcer came from the accident. This causes some delay in Dempsey's compensation claim, but in the meantime he is receiving \$47.00 per week as "Disability Benefits" or a total of \$282 for six weeks. Finally, Dempsey's doctor testifies and the referee rules that the ulcer did, in fact, come from a blow at the plant. He gives Dempsey an award for six weeks compensation at \$36.00 or a total of \$216 and at the same time orders that this money be paid back to the insurance company which laid out the \$282.00 as "Disability Benefits".

The question might be asked as to why Dempsey should have gone to all this trouble to establish his right to compensation benefits if the only result was that all of this money was to be paid to the insurance company. The answer is that by establishing his rights to compensation, Dempsey has not only also established his right to the payment of medical bills as well, but has also established his right to medical care or lost time payments for 18 years after the accident. This type of protection is not given by the claim which he filed for "Disability Benefits" alone.

Workers who are injured or totally disabled because of a condition arising out of their employment, should be careful always to file both claims — a claim for compensation and a claim for sickness benefits.

Attend Your Union Meeting

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

Published by the Editorial Committee

President.....Harry Williams
Vice President.....John Shambo
Treasurer.....Gerald O'Brien
Recording Secretary.....Larry Gabo
Asst. Recording Secretary.....Michael Rakvica
Chief Shop Steward.....Vincent DiLorenzo
Business Agent.....Leo Jondreau
121 ERIE BLVD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12

While Lincoln's Birthday is a legal holiday, the General Electric and the Public Schools have decided to celebrate Washington's Birthday which falls on February 22nd, this year. Neither of the two are paid holidays under the contract.

Washington's Birthday actually falls on Saturday, however, the Company has decided to celebrate the holiday on Friday, which has been a practice in Schenectady. If a holiday falls on Sunday, it is celebrated on Monday. While the choosing of Washington's Birthday gives the employees a 3-day weekend against Lincoln's which falls in the middle of a work week, either way it results into a 20% cut in the weekly pay check for the hourly rated employees. Adding this cut in purchasing power to the thousands that have been laid off from the Schenectady G.E. in the past few years, it gives the economy of our community a terrific setback.

Quite often we forget some of the important statements that have gone down in history, made by famous leaders of our country. Some of these statements could very well be used as a basis for a solution to some of our current economic problems. President Abraham Lincoln in a message to Congress on December 3, 1861, said: "Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of Labor, and could never have existed if Labor had not first existed. . ."

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5 Union Proposals To Prevent Strike Rejected by G. E.

1. JANUARY, 1957 — During series of meetings with GE officials, IUE suggested company and union gather all information regarding unemployment and insecurity, so as to reduce seriousness of situation and prepare for 1958 negotiations on Employment security.

2. APRIL 8, 1957 — IUE proposed that GE and IUE "sit down immediately" and determine basic facts for negotiations on 1958 reopener. Agreement could be effective upon signing, or if GE insisted, on Oct. 1, 1958.

3. IF THAT PROPOSAL wasn't satisfactory, IUE proposed negotiations start June 16, 1958 and all proposals from both parties be on table 30 days later. "We would then have 80 more days prior to October 1 in a calm, unhurried atmosphere, free from crises, to reach agreement."

4. APRIL 22, 1957 — IUE proposed a mutually-established Fact-Finding Board of several well-known College professors of Industrial Relations. This Fact-Finding Board would then make a Report on what the situation is, and the Union and the company could then devote the entire time to what should be done about the situation.

5. NOVEMBER 13, 1957 — IUE proposed GE and IUE appoint a Joint Committee which would gather all pertinent facts on Employment Security and the points to be discussed in negotiations. This would then leave the Union and the Company in a position where the precious 30 days between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 would be devoted entirely to working out an agreement, based on the facts reported by the Joint Committee.

By permission of the Berkshire Eagle of Pittsfield, Mass., we are running a reprint of the following article, which was published in their 1/20/58 edition:

G.E.'s Trouble Is That It Rubs Badly At the Junction of Body and Soul

By Robert Smith

LINCOLN STEFFENS used to insist that no businessman could be a good citizen. I don't know as I would want to put it as badly as that, but I sure know what he means. For no man can be a good citizen and a good businessman at the same time — particularly if there is a question of immediate profit involved.

You take that business with Esso in Bayonne, N. J., some time ago that so angered the habitual defenders of the over-privileged hereabouts when I complained of it. Esso then, somebody must recall, insisted that taxes be cut 10 per cent, on threat of dumping a lot of employes out of work. The local politicians, at Esso's urging, thereupon cut back the school budget, dropped plans for a new school, and continued oversize classes. And in answer to complaints about it, the local manager explained at some length, to me and to *The Eagle*, that it was done with the welfare of the school children in mind.

SO WHAT happened? So Esso got its 10 per cent tax cut and Esso just recently dumped half its work force on the street. Of course the local manager, as kindly a mind as you'd want to meet, asserted that he had never promised that Esso would keep Bayonne employed in return for the cut. But he sure is not going to sell me on the idea that he did this either for the good of the school children or the good of Bayonne. He did it, as he had to, for the good of Esso — not because there was any danger that Esso would go broke, but because those profits had to stay right up there or they would look for a new manager.

AND THAT is what Steffens meant. When it comes to a choice between a dollar bill — even an extra dollar bill that the stockholders might easily spare — and the good of the community, the dollar bill wins every time.

That is why General Electric, which can afford enormous salaries and expense accounts for its executives, and can always find a job for the son of a well-placed citizen, does not hesitate to impoverish a city if it can see a chance to make a better deal elsewhere. When it talks about bettering community relations, it really means deluding the citizens of the city into believing that General Electric puts the good of the community first — that it is concerned with Progress, and the Good Life, and not with that trifling 20 per cent profit.

BUT LET that profit start to dwindle, even on a part of the operation, and see how much GE is ready to sacrifice for the community's good. A "good" businessman knows no community. He is ready to give his heart to Pittsfield, or Hickory, or Rome, Ga., or Kalamazoo on a temporary basis, and to withdraw it just as readily if the chosen community tries to recover too much of what he takes out of it.

Lives there a GE executive with tongue so supple that he can deny this obvious fact? Is there a public relations "expert" anywhere who can sell a community on the notion that turning half the payroll out on the street is a step toward a better city? Or for that matter, is there some intrepid character hereabouts with courage enough to sign his name to a statement explaining and justifying the amount of profit GE makes on its invested capital?

WELL, I don't think so. Your sophisticated businessman knows better than to mix truth with publicity. Right now I am sure there are a dozen great minds trying to phrase an answer to Reuther's request that all profit above 10 per cent be divided among company, employes and customers. And you can be sure that none of them will state the simple truth that the aim of Big Business is to grab and hold all the wealth it can get.

No, there will be talk about the "American way" and "socialism" and indirect hints that there is no profit over 10 per cent and wise-cracks about who does Reuther think he is, an executive or something? There will eventually be, I am sure, long philosophical treatises on the blessings of permitting men to store up indecent aggregations of capital and solemn statistics to show how the country would suffer enormously in lost taxes. Just as if the country and the people who inhabit it and work in it can be told apart.

AND SO I hardly expect that General Electric, with all its wealth of hired talkers and writers, will get into any discussion about how much profit is enough and why executives should get enormous pensions and allowances, come good times or bad, while the "community" (meaning the people who live here) should pay the price of every slacking off. On the contrary, I look for well publicized (and closely calculated) donations to com-

Does Long Service Pay Off?

by Bill Christman

The following article is based on detailed facts which this G.E. worker submitted to the Union's Placement Committee in a personal interview at his request on 1/31/58.

This worker, who has 34 years of service with the Company, was another victim of the Company's moving a department out of the Schenectady plant. He was an Assembler out of Bldg. 46 in the A&O Dept. and was issued his L/W notice on 11/25/57.

The roundabout and hardships that this worker was put thru in the next six (6) weeks, we feel shouldn't happen to a dog much less a worker with this service.

He started out on interview the following day, 11/26/57, without a doubt in his mind that due to his long service and with his job being moved out, he would easily get suitable and proper placement. He soon found out how wrong he was in this thinking.

We just don't have enough space in our paper to relate all of the details of what happened to this worker in the period involved, so we will attempt to relate the most important facts concerning his case.

He wants the fact known that on all of his interviews, which included the following depts.: MAC, SAC, Gas Turbine and Steam Turbine, the only personnel people that gave him fair treatment, but still were unable to properly place him, were the MAC and SAC Depts.

On all of his many dealings with the Company's personnel people, he had tried to impress them with this one main fact, and this was that his wife was under the care of a heart specialist and he had been advised by his doctor that any disruption of her normal way of living could prove disastrous to her. He tried his very best to get these people to pick up their phone and call the doctor to substantiate his statement. Not one Company representative, which included a top representative of management in central management, saw fit to check this fact.

This worker wants it known that he would have accepted any 1st shift job offered that he was physically able to do in order to protect his wife's well-being. He also states that this small request, to obtain a 1st shift job, was the only favor that he had ever asked from the Company in his 34 years with G.E.

An example of the type of treatment that he received on his many interviews is: while on his second interview in Gas Turbine, he told the management that a worker had advised him that there was an opening in Steam Turbine on Assembly in the Diaphragm Section, so he requested that they hold up on filling the job offer in Gas Turbine while he investigated this other job. This they agreed to do and told him that the offer in Gas Turbine would be kept open for him as long as he made up his mind within one week. To make a long story short, he was refused the job in Steam Turbine because their position there was that he had been offered a job in Gas Turbine and had not taken that job. The truth of the matter is that the original job offer in Bldg. 49 was Heavy Assembly and Erection which including climbing which both he and the Company had agreed that he couldn't do, but the fact remains that after his turn down in Steam Turbine, he returned to Gas Turbine for the job that they had agreed would be kept open for this worker within two (2) days and was told this job no longer was available to him.

Late in December, approximately the 27th or 28th, with his time running out in A&O Dept., he was forced to accept a Nozzle Assembly job on the 2nd shift in Bldg. 49 on a three (3) step downgrade. On 1/3/58, he had to leave the A&O Dept. which was closed down and on 1/6/58, he reported to Gas Turbine on assembly job on the 2nd shift.

On 1/25/58, after less than 3 weeks on the 2nd shift, this worker's wife had a heart attack and was rushed to the hospital. She was placed under an oxygen tent but on 1/28/58, she died. This worker feels that because of his being forced to take a 2nd shift job is the reason that his wife had this attack. He wants the Company to know that he sincerely hopes that the "wives" of Company representatives whom he dealt with while trying to get placed never have to undergo the ordeals and hardships that were forced on his family.

The above article only tells of some of the conditions that our Union and workers have to face in trying to properly place long service workers who lose their jobs thru no fault of their own.

munity welfare, more and more free horse-operas on television, and plenty of exhilarating stuff about how GE is getting ready to export Free Enterprise to the moon.

**IS YOUR FELLOW
WORKER A
UNION MEMBER?**