

State Employment Report Shows Big Demand for More Skilled Workers

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 31.—A rapidly increasing demand for skilled workers is developing in certain occupations, primarily the metal trades, it was announced yesterday in a report on current employment conditions in New York State by Milton O. Loysen, Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, State Department of Labor. The demand is attributed to the fact that the national defense program is swinging into production.

According to the report, outstanding current developments are the widespread hiring of older skilled workers, the increased employment of young inexperienced workers, the tendency of away from some of the smaller certain large defense production centers to draw skilled workmen towns, and the beginning of plant reorganization to subdivide jobs and reduce the number of skilled workers required. A probable future development is a shortage of foremen and other minor supervisors.

The workers in greatest demand are the highly skilled metal tradesmen. These include tool and die makers, boring mill operators, turret lathe operators, machinists, electric arc welders, moulders, and pattern makers. According to the report, many highly skilled workers are moving to the large centers and some smaller plants are increasing their training and promotion plans in order to meet the situation.

Most local offices of the New York State Employment Service report increased job orders as a result of the national defense program. Several offices indicate closer cooperation with local chambers of commerce and manufacturers associations, particularly in cases in which special problems arise, such as outside competition for skilled labor.

One employment specification which has been relaxed almost universally throughout the state is the maximum age limit for new workers. On the other hand, industrial communities report employers are reluctant to hire men of draft age.

All indications, according to the report, point to increasing competition for skilled workers between areas and among the individual employers in particular localities. Efforts are being made both by local employment offices and local employer organizations to reduce competitive raiding by developing more complete information as to local labor supply without interfering with defense needs or the opportunity of employees to better their positions.

In West Virginia, H. M. Kik gore (D), supported by the United Mine Workers (CIO), was elected senator while Sen. M. M. Neely (D), also supported by the miners, was elected governor.

Local 301 General Membership MEETING

TUESDAY, NOV. 12

7:30 P. M.

C. I. O. Headquarters

Register your vote for . . .

10c an Hour Increase
.. by attending this meeting

100 per cent Union for 10c an Hr. Increase

ELECTRICAL UNION NEWS

THE VOICE OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Local 301—CIO



Vol. 2

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — DECEMBER 9, 1940

NO. 11

The G. E. Conference Board Presents Case for 10c an Hour Increase to the Company

Seeks to Disrupt Labor Unity in Schenectady G.E. Plant

Pattern Makers Local A. F. of L. Craft Unit Would Rule or Ruin

The American Federation of Labor top dictators cry "Peace — Peace — Unity in the labor movement" — but all they do is give lip service to this question and down below they do everything to split the labor movement.

OUR RECORD

Never in the history of the General Electric Company has such harmony existed among the employees and such good relationship existed between the employees and the Company management.

Pattern Makers Seek Disunity

Does this good employer-employee relationship mean anything to the American Federation of Labor top bosses? Does the need for good relationship at this time in the midst of a national defense program mean anything to these disrupters of labor unity?

No, it doesn't mean a thing. They are only interested in splitting the American Labor movement. No Union in G.E. for 20 Years! Did any A.F. of L. union represent any employees or groups of employees in the General Electric plants during the ten years previous to 1933, when we started to organize our union?

The answer is—NO.

A. F. of L. Did Not Want Us

In the fall of 1933 we went to the A.F. of L. Trades Assembly in Schenectady and begged them to help us organize the Schenectady G.E. plant.

The answer was — "The G.E. workers do not want a union" — and this gang went back to their card playing.

Now, after we have done the job, after we have a written contract with the General Electric Company, after we have established a good collective bargaining relationship with the company (and the officials of the Company have also vouched for this) the Pattern Makers of America are trying to throw the monkey wrench into this machinery.

By doing this they are definitely sabotaging and torpedoing the defense program of our nation.

What Craft Rule Would Mean

By granting collective bargaining rights to a craft unit in the plant would be to establish a precedent for every craft or group with a personal peevish.

Every time a group didn't get 100 percent service, or became peeved over some small incident, they would claim individual bargaining rights.

Wildcat Strikes

Giving small groups bargaining rights would mean that they could pull the switches and call a strike whenever they felt like it—and the great majority of the employees would have no control over the group.

A small group of refrigerator workers could have a union of their own—pull the switches and tie up the whole department.

Modern Production Methods and Crafts

With the present modern production methods, where each operation is dependent upon the next, it means that one small group can tie up whole sections.

Is it fair to the majority? Is it fair to the majority to have an International Craft official out in Oshkosh call a strike for say the (Continued on Page Four)

The union's request for 10c an hour was unanimously supported by all the General Electric Locals. Attending the conference were delegates from Schenectady, Lynn, Pittsfield, Erie, Ft. Wayne, Bloomfield, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Elmira.

The union presented the company with a 28-page brief supporting the request. It stated that the electrical industry had a very high percentage of skilled workers compared to other industries. The General Electric, because of its position as the largest company in the electrical industry, has been responsible for conditions obtaining in the industry as a whole. The brief outlined the position of the electrical industry as to wages compared with several other major industries.

TABLE NO. 1

	1940		1940		1937	
	Hourly	Weekly*	Hourly	Weekly*	Hours	Rank
Petroleum Refining	.986	1 34.73	1	155.9	4	
Rubber Tires & Inner Tubes	.871	2 32.66	2	134.8	1	
Automobiles	.949	3 32.14	3	149.9	2	
Blast Furnaces, Steel Works, and Rolling Mills	.849.	4 30.75	4	166.0	5	
Electrical Machinery, Appliances and Supplies	.765	5 30.14	5	167.4	6	
Radio, Radio Tubes and Phonographs	.621	6 23.90	6	155.4	3	

*Survey of Current Business, Oct. 1940, pp. 28, 29.
*Man-Hour Statistics for 105 selected industries, Census of Mfgs. 1937, p. 5.

It shows where the electrical industry ranks fifth place out of six comparisons.

On the other hand the brief points out in a comparative table:

(Continued on Page Two)

Company's Position

The Company made a survey of community rates covering 238 firms. Approximately 13% of these firms granted general increases. Of these, approximately one-fourth of them were in the Bridgeport area and have been included in the Bridgeport community rate survey, and have resulted in some increases for the Bridgeport workers.

The Company claims that another large group in the Bloomfield area, approximately 10,000, had just received an increase. This would also be included in the Bloomfield survey for December.

The Company claims to have found one large corporation employing approximately 60,000 employees had made general increases in a number of its plants. The Company stated that all increases of a general nature must be indicated in the community rate surveys. The Company claimed there was not enough of a general movement to increase wages to grant the request at this time. In other words, wages in the G.E. Company will be governed by what is paid in the communities.

The Union has pointed out time and again that the mystery surrounding the community survey makes it difficult to accept the plan as a basis of wage payment. The question of comparable work has always arisen during negotiations. The Management claims we must accept their word.

However, this cannot be accepted as good business by them when dealing with customers.

The Bridgeport Plant was affected more directly than any other plant so far as being in a community where general increases were granted. Several large concerns in and around Bridgeport granted general wage increases. Naturally, the Bridgeport G.E. workers who are working for a much larger company and more sound financially, expected to receive similar consideration.

However, they will find according to the community rate policy, some selective increases will be given out affecting a small percentage of the employees.

The delegates to the G.E. Conference Board, after hearing the company's position on the increase, realized that the Community Rate Survey practically eliminates any possibility of getting a general wage increase. Delegates to the Contract Negotiations in January are expected to be instructed by the various locals to take action on that part of the contract affecting wage policy.

Children's Christmas Party

The Activities Committee of Local 301 ably led by its chairman, Philomena DeSienna of Bldg. 53, is planning a Children's Christmas Party to be held Monday, December 23rd, at Union Headquarters at 7:00 P.M.

This Children's Party is going to be the best the Local ever put on. Every child attending will be given a free toy, candy, and fruit. Belle Baxter is working hard on a special Christmas play, which will be presented in the evening on that date.

The Committee is also planning a special visit to the Children's Home on State Street and will present a short play, together with presentation of gifts to the children of the Home.

Free tickets will be available at Union Headquarters to shop committeemen, Tuesday, December 10th.

Dues Collections

The dues collections for the month of November kept pace with the record month of October.

Among the dues collectors who are keeping their sections on a hundred percent basis are the following:

John Treger, Building 16
Sigmund Klein, Bldg. 10
William Leasing, Bldg. 9
E. Messitt, Bldg. 9
I. Anibal, Bldg. 12
John Neimeale, Bldg. 12
E. Bauer, Bldg. 12
Joseph Godell, Bldg. 12
M. Phillips, Bldg. 12
T. Caulfield, Bldg. 13F
M. Tedesco, Bldg. 17
David Fisher, Bldg. 23
H. Hearn, Bldg. 23
W. T. Wilkinson, Bldg. 28
A. Cunningham, Bldg. 42
George Fay, Bldg. 42
H. Herbert, Bldg. 42
J. Navin, Bldg. 42
L. Gebro, Bldg. 46
Hubert Mallis, Bldg. 46
George Pandebury, Bldg. 49
Charles Campbell, Bldg. 52
A. Lenta, Bldg. 53
H. Aussicker, Bldg. 57
M. Barber, Bldg. 60
James each, Bldg. 60
J. LaPointe, Bldg. 60
P. Moore, Bldg. 60
Carroll Nye, Bldg. 60
B. Schermerhorn, Bldg. 60
M. W. Little, Bldg. 60
Nick Marzitallo, Bldg. 72
Everett Mathews, Bldg. 84
E. LeMoine, Bldg. 85
H. MacNicol, Bldg. 85
C. Selke, Bldg. 89
J. Hammill, Bldg. 227
Fred Thelen, Bldg. 227

Huge Press Corps Covers Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—Clear evidence of the national interest in the CIO convention proceedings was the record-breaking "delegation" of newspaper men present to cover the sessions.

Well over 100 reporters attended, and they occupied half a dozen tables at the foot of the stage. Veteran labor leaders could recall no comparable turnout of newspapermen at any previous labor meeting.

Papers as far west as San Francisco and Seattle sent correspondents to Atlantic City, while the New York correspondent of the London News-Chronicle, who was among foreign correspondents present, sent close to a thousand words a day to his paper.

ORIGINAL TORN

... ELECTRICAL UNION NEWS ...

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Unity of Purpose

We are now in the midst of a national defense program that will make our country the strongest nation in the world and will discourage any attempt to invade our shores on the part of any foreign nation or group of nations. We are wholeheartedly behind this program.

To make this defense program a success (and we dare not fail in this) we need a "unity of purpose" among all our people—this means industry and big business as well as labor.

However, we simple working people cannot understand how this unity of purpose can be achieved when certain greedy industrialists in our country demand unlimited profits for manufacturing defense products, and insist on holding their employees to barely subsistence wages. These short-sighted economic royalists, blinded by their greed, cannot understand that disunity will bring about their own downfall. A nation cannot and will not be defended by slaves—and workers receiving low wages are economic slaves.

We had a recent example of this in the case of the Vultee Aeroplane Manufacturing Company in California, when their employees struck at the plant, after months of fruitless negotiations to bring up their minimum of 50 cents an hour. Immediately the wolf pack—the anti-labor newspapers of our country—including the Schenectady Union-Star—took up the cry against the strikers, calling them Communists and Fifth Columnists.

For months the United States government couldn't let out contracts on defense armament and aeroplanes until good fat profits were guaranteed these ultra-patriotic industrialists. Are these the real patriots of our country? Can we be made to believe that these industrialists put the defense of our country above their individual profits? These industrialists must have a cash incentive to defend their country!

We, the working people of these United States, are the true patriots and defenders of our country; and we demand a decent American standard of living.

Working people with a high standard of living have a stake to defend, but people with a low standard of living have no stake to defend.

Industry and big business in our own country, including the newspapers, must take a more fair attitude towards labor if we are to achieve that unity of purpose we need to properly defend our nation and all for which it stands.

Present Case for 10 Cents an Hour Increase

(Continued from Page One)

TABLE NO. 2

	Wage Rate*	Per cent that Salaries Make up of Total Wages and Salaries
Electrical Mach., App. and Supplies	69.9	27.2
Radio, Radio Tubes and Phonographs	58.2	25.1
Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes	94.5	28.7
Steel Works and Rolling Mill Products	81.7	12.2
Motor Vehicles not incl. Motorcycles	95.0	13.3
Petroleum Refining	90.4	20.4

*Man-Hour Statistics for 105 selected industries, U.S. Census, 1937, pp. 4, 5. That even though low wages are paid in the electrical industry, this is far from the case with salaries paid to executives. A larger portion of the wage dollar goes for salaries in the electrical industry than in oil, auto, rubber, or steel.

SLOW GENERAL INCREASE IN WAGES

Wage increases won during the last year have come quietly and were not given much publicity. Even though wages have increased they have not kept pace with profits. For instance, the U.S. Dept. of Commerce reports, while wages and salaries paid out have increased 5% greater in 1939 than 1938, dividends were 15 per cent higher. The U. S. Department of Labor reports real wages increased from 1937 to 1939 approximately 5%, while during the same period output per man-hour increased 10.8%. In other words, despite a slight upward movement in wages, the workers were producing more per wage-dollar, making higher profits for the company.

THE G.E. CONTRIBUTIONS TO UPWARD WAGE MOVEMENT

The G.E. does not lead the field in wage increases. It is far behind some of its competitors.

In pointing out the wage gains in itemized form won by the United Electrical in little over a year, amounting to more than \$3,500,000, it was revealed that G.E. contributed very little to the total sum. In the last three years, the G. E. has appeared to lag behind and ignore what has been happening in the electrical industry and in other major manufacturing industries. In the present situation, with the company itself pointing to labor shortages in certain skilled trades, and failing to advance with the rest of the industry is not to the best interest of the company or its employees.

INCREASED ORDERS

The company's orders are such as to indicate that production will be high during the coming period. Orders received in the first nine months of 1940 totaled \$397,810,151, against \$248,581,851 in the same 1939 period, an increase of nearly 50%.

Reliable sources commented, "Bookings in the first nine months topped the total for any previous full year in the company's history with the exception of 1929, when the year's orders amounted to \$445,802,519. The company expects turbine orders alone to run over \$100,000,000 for the full year of 1940."

COMPANY PROFITS

Net profits for the first nine months of 1940 were \$37,094,776 as against \$25,022,631 for the same period of 1939. Sales increased 31.6% over the like period of 1939, but profits increased 48 per cent.

Dividends per share of common stock in 1940 will be 1.85 as against 1.40 the year previous. Thus the company continues its policy of paying all of its profits in the form of dividends, so huge are its reserves, that it feels no necessity of laying aside anything for contingencies.

It is quite reasonable to ask that the company's increased profits, which come in part from the increased productivity of its employees, be shared in a greater measure by the employees who produce them.

ADEQUATE WAGES

The average annual earnings of employees of the G.E. Company have never equaled the 1935 health and decency budget of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, let alone the more civilized Heller Committee University of California), budget of \$2,198.17 for a family of five.

Prices of many articles of common consumption are going up and will continue to do so as in previous wars. Moreover, the cost of the war program will fall heavily on the low income groups. Low pay will reflect itself in worry over budget problems, and workers will try to better themselves by changing jobs whenever they think it to their advantage to do so.

With a high labor turn-over in prospect the G.E. Company will be obliged in self interest to pay higher than going rates or else relinquish its traditional position as the manufacturer of finest quality electrical apparatus.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

The company's net profits per share of common stock were \$1.29 in the first nine months of 1940, against 87c in the like 1939 period. It was only slightly under the \$1.37 per share for the first nine months of the record year 1937. In 1937, operating income

reached \$47,855,416 as against \$49,395,897 for the record year 1929. Cash Dividends Paid: The company has outstanding 28,792,664 shares of common stock. On this it paid in 1940:

April 25	35c
July 25	35c
October 25	35c
December 20	80c
	\$1.85

In 1939 it paid as follows:

April 25	35c
July 25	35c
October 25	35c
December 20	35c
	\$1.40

Thus in the year 1940, it paid 32% more per share on common stock than in 1939.

Total paid on common stock in the first nine months of 1940 was \$30,232,297, against \$21,594,498 in the like 1939 period.

The question naturally arises, if in 1940 the company could increase the "wages" of its stockholders by paying them 32% more per share in dividends, why could it not boost the wages of its workers by at least some fraction of the same amount?

General Electric treats its stockholders liberally. It has not in recent years at least, followed the policy of appropriating large amounts out of its profits towards surplus. On the contrary, increased profits are immediately reflected in larger dividends to stockholders. In recent years, the company has been paying out nearly 100% of its profits each year in dividends.

Says Barrons:

"Since 1930, the General Electric has paid out all it earned or more in dividends, there having been no further need for expansion of reserves.

This is shown in the following table of earnings per share and cash dividends paid per share in the last four years. (The former is arrived at by dividing the total number of shares outstanding into the year's total profits.)

	Earned Per Share	Cash Dividends Paid Per Share	Percent that Dividends Paid Are To Earnings Per Share
1939	\$1.43	\$1.40	97%
1938	.96	.90	93%
1937	2.21	2.20	99%
1936	1.52	1.50	98%

The company's reserves are tremendous so that it does not appear to have need for outside financing at this time. Barron's further observes that General Electric Company "now has upwards of \$110,000,000 cash on hand which should be sufficient to cover all or a major part of expansion expenditures."

In the first nine months of 1940, earnings per share were \$1.29; and \$1.05, or 85% of this, was paid out in cash dividends. The additional dividend of 80c announced for December 20th will appreciably increase this percentage.

It is entirely reasonable to ask that these higher profits be passed on, or in part at least, as higher wages to employees. Workers should be permitted to share along with stockholders in the greater profits. Thus far it appears that G.E. has been passing on its greater profits entirely, or almost entirely, to stockholders.

SUMMARY

In the brief in support of a 10-cent general increase for the employees of the General Electric Company, we emphasized the leading position which the company occupies in the electrical industry, and the responsibility which the company bears for conditions obtaining throughout the industry. However, a mere quantitative discussion of value of product, amount paid out for wages and dividends, etc., is not sufficient to show the really commanding position which the company occupies. A further discussion of certain qualitative factors is called for, notably the influence which the General Electric Company is able to maintain over other concerns in the electrical industry by virtue of its control of basic patents.

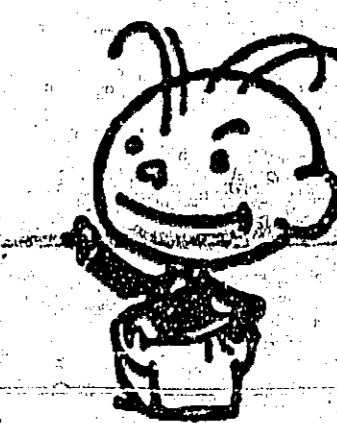
Eighty-one companies, not including basic affiliates, were mentioned in a National Recovery Review Board hearing, as using one or more General Electric Company patents, and eight companies (including Westinghouse) were declared licensed by General Electric to produce light bulbs—the nine companies combining to produce 93% of all electric light bulbs made in the United States. The licenses under which these companies are enabled to avail themselves of General Electric patents are, in many cases, vital to the continued solvency of these businesses, providing them with a steady and assured source of income. Thus the General Electric Company is provided with a lever for influencing prices and wages, which extends its influence much further than would be possible as the result of financial control alone.

Because of the company's dominant position in the industry, which it perpetuates by maintaining an expensive research laboratory, thus assuring improvement of old patents before the expiration of seventeen years, it benefits most from any new industries which may come into existence in the electrical field. Already it has profited enormously from having given birth, so to speak, to two industries—the electrical utility industry, and radio. Other

Here and
There in

Bldg. 12

By Bernard Geersen



Among the recent visitors in Bldg. 12 was our ever popular friend and former co-worker, Frank Moran, who was pensioned a short time ago. Frank is now enjoying life by taking things a little more easy. He looks fine and feels fine, and it is the hope of all his past co-workers that he will enjoy life to the limit for a long time to come.

The second shift (Mike Phillips' group) on G.E. Assembly are rejoicing with their fellow worker, Robert E. Moran, for not only is Bob a proud daddy, but he is the daddy of twins! The babies arrived in town November 8th, weighing 6 lbs. 8 oz., and 5 lbs. 12 oz., and were named Patricia Ann and Priscilla Jean. To the proud mother and father, the heartiest congratulations from all Local 301 members.

An invitation is extended to the few employees in Bldg. 12 who have not yet gone the "American Way"—that is, by joining our Union. Last reports are that dues are coming in very good, with some of our members paid up in advance on 1941 months. Only one that we know of at this time who isn't a member is the material chaser. He feels he doesn't need a Union, but he does admit he needs the ten cents an hour that Local 301 is trying to get.

About the meekest man we know of right now, is the one who bought eggs from his fellow worker for a long time, but now refuses to pay for them because there weren't any double yolks in the eggs. This same individual seems to be running in the red with a lot of his fellow workers.

To all who have been inquiring about the new young lady in our cafeteria, we learned today that her name is Mrs. Irene Mann. Welcome to Bldg. 12, Irene, we all hope you will like your new work. With her pleasant smile, it won't take her long to make a host of friends in the department.

Latest reports are that Tony Nebolini who has been on the sick list for some time and is still confined to his home, is slowly but surely improving, and all his fellow workers in No. 12 are glad to hear this good news and hope he will soon be with them again. A card is displayed on the bulletin board thanking the Local 301 members for their kind gift. Tony was

employed in the C.F. welding group on the day shift.

An Old Indian Prayer

Most Holy Spirit, grant that I may never criticize my neighbor until I have walked at least a mile in his moccasins.

LOST — A twenty-dollar bill in Bldg. 12. Finder please return to Union Headquarters.

A Word Against the Voice of Slander

Certain individuals in Building No. 12 have a vicious habit of congregating in the washrooms and slandering our Union Officers—they say things that they know are not true, thereby hurting themselves and the Union.

We want it to be understood that these irresponsible individuals do not represent the building in this perfidious scandal mongering, and we hereby denounce them as a disgrace to our section, and reaffirm our loyalty to the officers of our Union whom we have elected to office on the basis of their personal integrity.

WE MOURN OUR LOSS

Employees of the Refrigerator Department were recently made sad by the loss of their fellow Local 301 Union member, Henry C. King.

"Hank" as he was known to all his many friends, passed to his reward on November 17th, after a long illness in Ellis Hospital.

"Hank" until recently employed in Building 8A, was well known throughout the entire Refrigerator department as a staunch Union member. He had also been employed in Buildings 9, 10, 12, and 24.

Deep sympathy is extended to his wife, Mrs. Dora Bushey King, from his many friends, who will miss him greatly.

A group of Local 301 Committeemen acted as bearers. Burial was in the Bramanville Cemetery. His co-workers in Bldg. 8A sent a floral tribute.

industries, or branches of industries, now being born and for which General Electric holds basic patents, are the following:

(1) Carbonyl: The European war, with its demand for machine tools, has created a demand for this mixture of metals which produces the hardest cutting edge known.

(2) Frequency modulation radio: Providing clearer tones, and free from static: it will eventually replace existing transmitting and receiving equipment.

(3) Television: Convincing demonstration of its practicability already have been given. Commercial exploitation is a near reality.

(4) Power transmission: Long distance transmission of electric power by direct current is a coming thing, but requires expensive equipment at the point of origin and the point of consumption. This equipment will provide a further source of profits for General Electric Company.

(5) Turbo-electric oil engines: This is, in actuality, a steam electric power plant on wheels. The first of its kind was built for the Union Pacific Railroad in 1939.

(6) Fluorescent lighting: This produces a brighter light at lower cost. It already is in wide use in commercial establishments, but nevertheless is still in its infancy.

(7) Air conditioning: This is the industry which the U. S. Department of Commerce once suggested might lead the country out the depression.

All of the above prospects point to increasing business and ever greater profits for the company.

ORIGINAL TORN

Your Dollar

By Consumers Union



Bicycles

Steer clear of gadgets when you buy your boy or girl a bicycle, C.U. advises. Every extra pound on that bike must be pushed around by leg power. Flashy gadgets may look pretty under the Christmas tree, but the child whose parents have put their money into quality will get more fun and service from his bike. Get the medium grade if you can, C.U. advises further. The deluxe grade is loaded down with odds and ends, the cheapest grade usually is not good quality. The medium-priced brand is most apt to stick to essentials of good design and quality.

Fifteen makes of bicycles, nine makes of velocipedes are discussed and rated in C.U.'s article.

Women's Shorts

Don't go by size when buying women's shorts, C.U. advises, after testing 41 brands of knit shorts. Measure the shorts with a tape measure, or hold them up to you to make sure they will fit. One important point is that the waist should stretch easily to the wearer's hip measurement.

Get a fine knit, but preferably not a plain knit, C.U. advises. Plain knits will run up and down, like stockings. A multiple warp knit will not run at all. You can identify a multiple warp knit by the ribs on the back which run at cross angles with the ribs on the front.

The best quality rayon garment tested by C.U. was Ward's Cat, No. 546 at 59c plus postage. Next in line were Briefs, sold by the J. C. Penney stores at 49c, then two higher priced garments, and fifth was Run Resist, sold in Kress stores at 25c.

Blankets

For adequate warmth and durability, a blanket should weigh at least 12 ounces per square yard, C.U. advises members in its November issue. For a 72x84 blanket this amounts to about 3½ pounds.

Of course, weight is not the only factor to be considered. The quality of the wool and the way the blanket is constructed also influence the service you will get. The thread count (number of yarns running each way); thickness; tensile strength (resistance to pulling); resistance to abrasion; shrinkage and washability all affect the value, and C.U. covered these points in its tests of 11 wool blankets, in which it found some outstanding buys.

If you buy blankets without benefit of test ratings, be sure to check on four important points. First, actually measure the blanket. Wool prices are going up and there may be some tendency towards deception. Next, weigh the blanket—calculate whether it weighs at least 12 ounces per square yard. Then rub the nap between your palms, and also pull lightly at the nap. If it nubs up into balls or comes loose, the blanket is not well constructed. Last, hold up the blanket to the light. Light spots indicate a sleazy weave.

Union-Made Blankets

The following manufacturers of blankets (wool and part-wool) tested by C.U. have union contracts, reports the Textile Workers Union (CIO): North Star; American Woolen Co. (some plants); Portland Woolen Mills Inc.; Marshall-Field; Popperell. The following are reported by the TWU as nonunion: St. Mary's; F. C. Huyck & Sons (Kenwood); Shuler & Birmingham (Mariposa); Chatham; Desmond Mills; Leaksville Woolen Mills (Cannon).

New Executive Board of the CIO

ATLANTIC CITY (FP)—The incoming executive board of the CIO follows:

George F. Addes (automobile workers), Mario Arcario (barbers), Lewis A. Berne (architects, engineers and technicians), Van A. Bitter (steel workers), Harry Bridges (longshoremen), Thomas F. Burns (rubber workers), E. F. Burke (marine cooks), Joseph D. Cannon (distillery workers), C. W. Deal (inland boatmen), Irving De Shelter (glass workers), Julius Emspak (electrical and radio workers), Anthony H. Esposito (playthings and novelty workers), Abram Flaxer (stat., county and municipal workers), Ben Gold (fur and leather workers), Jess Gonzalez (mine, mill and smelter workers), John Green (shipyard workers), Allan S. Haywood (utility workers), Donald Henderson (agriculture workers), S. J. Hogan (marine engineers), J. F. Juchacz (fishermen), Arthur Kampfert (packinghouse workers), Milton Kaufman (newspaper workers), Thomas Kennedy (mine workers), O. A. Knight (oil workers), John C. Lawson (quarry workers), A. D. Lewis (construction workers), Frank McGrath (shoe workers), Lewis (construction workers), P. Y. Merrill (office workers), Morris Muster (furniture workers), Frederick Myes (seamen), Eleanor Nelson (federal workers), Grant Oakes (farm equipment workers), G. M. Orton (timber workers), George C. Peacock (diecasters), J. S. Potofsky (clothing workers), Michael J. Quill (transport workers), Joseph P. Selly (communications workers), William Smith (textile workers), Ward Walcott (optical workers), Samuel Wolchok (retail clerks) and N. A. Zonarach (aluminum workers).

New Conventions Will Settle N. Y. and Washington State Scraps

(By Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY (FP)—Splits in the New York and Washington state councils were averted with agreement by all parties concerned on the appointment of committees to handle the affairs of the two bodies.

Pending a new convention, the New York council will be run by a three-man committee including Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, President Gustave Strebel of the New York State council and Hugh Thompson, past state New York regional director. The convention will be supervised by a three-man credentials committee to be appointed by Kennedy.

The affairs of the Washington Industrial Union Council will be run by John C. Lewis of the UMW until a new convention can be called. Lewis supersedes a six-man committee appointed in October by the CIO executive board.

The appointments came after extensive hearings before a three-man committee in which both sides of each dispute were presented. The committee included President Reid Robinson of the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes of the United Automobile Workers.

Junior CIO 'Delegates' At Sessions

(Union News Service)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 28—Junior CIO members were present in abundance at the convention.

Heading the delegation of up-to-two-year-olds was James B. Carey, Jr., son of the CIO Secretary. Others also present but not voting were junior members of the families of Pres. Mervyn Rathborne of the American Communications Ass'n; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union; and Secretary-Treasurer David McDonald of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Only person to be escorted from the hall under protest was an unidentified member of the younger set, who unsuccessfully heckled during one of the most important of the convention speeches.

United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America — Local 301

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Tuesday, December 10th, 1940
7:30 P.M.

AT C.I.O. HEADQUARTERS
Corner Erie Blvd. and Liberty Street

Regular Order of Business — Reports of Officers — Executive Board, Local 301

All Shift Workers Membership Meeting

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12 — 1:30 P.M.

At Union Headquarters

MOULDERS

WILL HOLD A

TURKEY DINNER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21

ALL FOUNDRIES PARTICIPATING — ENTERTAINMENT

NOTICE

To All Union Members Three Months in Arrears

Taking Effect January 1, 1941

All members over three months in arrears in their dues after January 1st, 1941, shall pay all back dues, PLUS \$5.00 REINSTATEMENT FEE.

The General Membership Adopted This Rule

NOVEMBER 12TH, 1940

(Signed) S. M. VOTTIS, Financial Secretary

Report Pays Tribute To Lewis Policies

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 28—

"We pay tribute to our leader, John L. Lewis." With these words, the committee on officers' reports closed its survey of the CIO based on President Lewis' report read to the convention delegates.

"Under his constant guidance, our young organization has in five short years blanketed our nation with powerful organizations that are the best safeguards not only of the workers' wages and working conditions, but of the very democracy of these United States which we are so determined to maintain and defend," the conclusion states.

"Without exception during those years, again and again the full weight of his personal prestige and his organizational assistance has been thrown behind our affiliated organizations in their times of crisis.

"Your committee feels humble in its inability adequately to express to this man its full measure of respect, loyalty and support. We are proud to have worked shoulder to shoulder with him in building this glorious organization. We are confident that he will continue to work with us for the welfare of the men and women of this nation, his understanding and courage.

"We pay tribute to our leader, John L. Lewis."

SEEKS TO DISRUPT LABOR UNITY

(Continued from Page One)

"screwdriver operators" or the sand-papers, and throw whole sections out of work with whole sections not knowing why it's all about—and not even being consulted.

What We Have Done for Crafts and Pattern Makers'

During the past four years, Local 301 has successfully bargained for all crafts in the plant. We have also bargained for the Pattern Makers Union — they have enjoyed all the benefits won by the efforts of Local 301. We have never asked the Pattern Makers to pay dues into our union. They have paid dues into the Pattern Makers Union right along and now we are not asking them to pay dues into our Local. We are ready to bargain for them—as we have for the Steamfitters and Plumbers, who are affiliated with the A.F. of L. and pay dues to the A.F.L.

Pattern Makers Want Trouble

The Pattern Makers, however, are not satisfied—they do not seek collective bargaining. All they want is disunity among the G.E. workers. Seventy-five pattern makers seek to destroy the unity of thousands of G.E. workers.

One for All and All for One

The cry of the G.E. workers during the past 40 years has been one union in the plant. The G.E. workers have this one union now—Local 301. Much hard work and sacrifice was expended in building this magnificent union—and we are going to fight to the bitter end and not to have it broken up by an irresponsible gang of A.F. of L. top officials.

ORIGINAL TORN