

High Court Decision Halts Favorable Interpretation of Compensation Law

Legislative Action Needed to Correct Situation

Early this year, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, the highest appeals court in this State, handed down a decision which seriously affects many workers making claims for benefits under the State's Workmen's Compensation Law. The decision upsets the favorable interpretation given to a section of that law by the Workmen's Compensation Board and by the lower appeals courts.

The section of the law involved in the court action was the one dealing with the definition of an occupational disease. Up to now, it was taken for granted that if a worker became disabled as a result of the work he was performing, he was entitled to the benefits of the law. These benefits included both the payment of medical expenses by an employer as well as weekly payments for lost time from work. The ruling in the case of *Dotenbeck* against General Motors Corporation changes the accepted practice under the law. The decision states that a worker is not entitled to the benefits of the law even if he has become disabled from the nature of his work unless it can be shown by the injured worker that the same work could have disabled the "average" worker doing the same kind of work.

This decision, instead of showing progress in the courts' attitude towards disabled workers, goes backward some fifty years when there was still a great deal of hostility towards doing something for injured and disabled workers.

The difficulty with the court's latest decision arises out of the fact that certain types of heavy work will disable some workers but will have no effect upon other workers. In such cases, if a worker becomes disabled as a result of the heavy work he cannot expect the benefits of the Compensation Law and is entirely on his own. He then has to pay his own medical expenses; he cannot expect to receive benefits for time lost from work; and if he is permanently crippled he stands a good chance of becoming a public charge.

Up to the time when the *Dotenbeck* decision was handed down in February of this year, it was taken for granted that when an employer hired a worker and put him to work that the employer was hiring the worker in the physical condition which the worker was in at the time of hiring. After that, if the work was such as to disable the worker, it was not the work-

er's fault and the company would be held responsible for his disability. Under the new ruling, however, it would not be enough to show that the work disabled a man but also that the average person could be disabled.

Take for example the case of a worker who had a hidden defect in his spine of which he was never aware and which never gave him any trouble at all. Now he goes to work doing very heavy lifting and continual bending. Soon his back disables him. Although there is no question but that the work disabled him, such a worker is not entitled to either medical treatment or cash benefits by law under the Court ruling. This decision will seriously affect many cases which are now pending in behalf of disabled workers.

Now that the Court of Appeals has handed down this decision, there remains only one way to remedy the situation. The New York State Legislature must be asked by all who are interested in the welfare of disabled workers, but particularly by labor unions, to amend the Workmen's Compensation Law at its next Legislative Session so as to bring under its protection any and all workers who are disabled as a result of the work they are performing. The law should be written so as to make it clear that an employer should be responsible for the welfare of his employees if they have become disabled on the job. This change in the law can be brought about early in 1957 if all labor unions join to see this done.

Employment Policy Questioned

In a letter to A. C. Stevens, Manager of Community Relations, Leo Jandreau, Business Agent, notified the management that the hiring of new people who have never worked for General Electric in preference to those employees who had lost their previous service due to the Company's policy on "Continuity of Service" resulted in an injustice to many people in our community.

The Business Agent pointed out:

"We are referring to those applicants who can do the available work in a satisfactory manner after a minimum amount of training. The Union has referred some of these requests for employment affecting employees who previously worked for the Company and have lost their service; how-

As I See It

By CHARLES SCOTT
Asst. Business Agent

Many cases that are handled through your Union representatives are personal in nature; so names are often omitted in our reports to our members and, therefore, are identified by the docket number.

Such is the case in Docket #6131-56. An employee who has 13 years, 6 months of service was ill and absent from work for a period of 5 months. When he was ready to return to work and realizing that his old job was too heavy for him to do, he went to the Employment Office at Bldg. One. There he was told there was no job available for him and that he should seek employment someplace else. He came to the Union Hall asking that the Union help him to obtain a job that he could do. The Union called the Company and arranged for an interview for him with the Personnel Office in his old division. The personnel man who interviewed him said that all the jobs the division had were too heavy for him.

This division had admitted publicly that they employ 3500 of our members and have 160 openings that they are unable to fill. In the face of all this, they sent this employee, who had the misfortune to get sick, to seek employment elsewhere in the plant.

The Union, upon hearing of this action, again arranged for the man to return to his old division, this time with a Union representative, to try to resolve his placement on a proper job, which, as we go to press, the Company still hasn't seen fit to do.

ever, we have been informed by your people that these cases are not within our jurisdiction under the contract."

Jandreau notified the local management through Mr. Stevens that Local 301 desires to work out a supplemental agreement that would give former employees of General Electric preference over new employees. The Union awaits Mr. Stevens' reply.

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

Published by the Editorial Committee
President.....James J. Cognetta
Vice President.....Joseph Alois
Treasurer.....Joseph Whitebeck
Recording Secretary.....Larry Gelo
Ass't Recording Secretary.....Allan E. Townsenc
Chief Shop Steward.....William Mastroloni
Business Agent.....Leo Jandreau
121 ERIE BLVD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

IUE Convention to Consider Per Capita Increase

The National IUE Convention, which will take place in St. Louis, Mo., starting September 10th, will consider the National Executive Board's proposal to increase the present National Per Capita from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month. The proposal recommends placing 35c of the increase in a Defense Fund and 15c into the general operating fund. In commenting on the recommendation, which was unanimously adopted by the National Executive Board, Al Hartnett, General Secretary, said:

"First the defense fund, every IUE member, particularly those in Westinghouse, knows of the vital need for a strong defense fund. In the Westinghouse strike, thanks to the heroic fight of our people who hit the bricks, we won an outstanding victory, a victory probably unparalleled in Labor History."

Hartnett went on to say we could not have won if we depended solely on our defense fund at that time. The strike cost 5 million dollars and even that just scratched the surface of the real needs of those on strike.

In order for Local 301 to meet this increase in Per Capita, if passed by the convention, it will require an increase in monthly dues. The decentralization policies of large electrical firms like General Electric in building new plants all over the country requires additional Organizers and election campaign expenses. Likewise, the attitude of these corporations in their push for more profit at the expense of the wage levels makes it necessary for an adequate defense fund that will act as an insurance for job security.

We have experienced right here in Schenectady the rising cost of operating a Union that will continue to give the needed service to our members. Decentralization of the central plant into independent manufacturing components has increased our lost time expenses. Likewise, the program of these department managements to cut cost and reduce existing wage levels has increased the number of grievances the Union is obliged to handle.

NOTICE

Listing the Union Cases has been left out for last two issues due to lack of space.

LOCAL 301 NEWS

IUE AFL-CIO

Vol. 2 — No. 29

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

September 7, 1956

GE's Production Plan Threat To Job Security

The National Negotiating Committee of the General Electric Conference Board at its meeting in New York last week charged that General Electric's plan to double its production by 1963 and the methods being pursued to that end becomes a threat to job security.

The National Negotiating Committee held its third quarterly meeting at the Lexington Hotel for the purpose of reviewing reports on the contractual and organizational status of the General Electric Locals covered by the National Agreement. Committee members present at this meeting were from Lynn, Mass.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Bloomfield, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Newark, N. J.; Tell City, Ind. and Warren, Ohio. The National Union was represented by James Carey, President; B. Siegal, General Counsel; D. Lasser, Research Director and John Callahan and Frank Fiorillo, Chairman and Secretary of the Conference Board.

After hearing a report from Leo Jandreau, Business Agent from Schenectady, the committee voted unanimously to place on the agenda for discussion with the Company three of the principal causes which are presently threatening the job security of I.U.E. members working in the General Electric plants. Jandreau said that the high production goals and the greed for unlimited profits called for in the ten year program of General Electric have resulted in a process by the new department heads to scrap the existing standards that have become established over the years as a result of collective bargaining.

The Decentralization Program of the Company which causes departments to be moved to small communities having a lower wage level has not only lowered the wages for that work affected by the transfer but has caused the workers who were affected in the old locations to be transferred to other jobs at lower earnings.

General Electric is not satisfied with just taking advantage of the lowest community wages in the country. They are threatening the employees in the remaining locations that they must compete with the standards in the new locations or more work will be transferred. This type of competition between employees located in plants where community wage differentials are extremely different threatens the job security of every G.E. worker in the old plants of the Company, Jandreau said. There are three basic issues that must be worked out and a mutual agreement reached between the Union and the Company in order to give adequate protection to the wage standards and working conditions that presently exist in the old plants:

1. JOB RATES

If new methods reduce the skill and permit the Company to lower the job value, then when skills are increased, the job value shall be subject to be increased. If job values can be decreased by transferring work to lower rated communities, then job values should be increased to match those in higher rated communities.

2. UPGRADING

If employees are subject to transfers to lower rated jobs due to lack of work, with wage cuts, then employees should be guaranteed upgrading to higher rated jobs when the opportunity presents itself.

3. PIECE WORK PRICES

If prices can be reduced on flimsy method changes and a worker is called upon to speed up his production, then guarantees must be provided to prohibit reductions in earnings.

Several other issues came before the National Committee. The Committee instructed the Officers of the G.E. Conference Board to arrange with representatives of General Electric as quickly as possible to discuss these questions.

Local 301 IUE-CIO
**MEMBERSHIP
MEETING**

Monday, Sept. 17

UNION HEADQUARTERS
121 Erie Blvd.

2nd Shift—1:00 P.M.
(Before Work)

1st and 3rd Shifts—
7:30 P.M.

Report of Convention
Delegates
Reports of Committees
Regular Order of Business

Stevens Insists on Creating Tempest

Mr. Stevens' statement issued on the eve of a national holiday that is dedicated to the working men and women in our country, which includes Schenectady, we hope, was untimely, to say the least, and did not contribute to better Union Relations for the future.

Mr. Stevens is following a policy that contradicts the General Electric philosophy in the manufacturing field. General Electric looks to the future and is constantly engaged in the removal of current manufacturing problems in order to meet their future goals. Mr. Stevens refers to the past and offers nothing to eliminate the present problems in the field of Union Relations.

Whether an individual is placed on a job improperly is not necessarily the important issue as it affects one individual; however, the principle involved is whether the procedure that permitted the one mistake can be corrected in order to prevent a recurrence in the future. The Union was successful in reaching such an agreement in the Turbine Department and if the department management abides by this agreement, we should be able to prevent future problems affecting upgrading. The Union has requested that this agreement be extended to cover the whole plant. Mr. Stevens has not given his answer to this request as yet.

The crusade of the Department of Community Relations, headed by Mr. Stevens, against any resistance on the part of the employees who are fighting an injustice on their jobs will not be a success. The elimination of the problems causing the injustices must be removed. The idle statement by Mr. Stevens to the effect that the Company had earnestly tried to live up to its contract responsibilities is only paying lip service to the real causes of labor trouble.

The Union officials have made certain proposals to Mr. Stevens to which we have not received answers as yet. These proposals will help establish better understandings and peaceful relations if accepted by the Company.

Lynn Management Suspends Two Shop Stewards

The Lynn management gave two shop stewards a time off penalty because they were involved in explaining a foreman's answer to a complaint from their groups. One steward received three days off without pay while the other was suspended for two days.

The management charged that a work stoppage had occurred—this charge was disputed by the Lynn workers who claimed it was an informative meeting. The question raised by the members involved affected the change of a work schedule and other working conditions. The Union pointed out that the foreman had not attempted to stop the meeting. The Union further said that it has been an accepted practice in Bldg. 70 for workers to meet on occasion with their shop stewards while they outlined information passed on to them from the group's foreman.

At press time, Lynn management remained stubborn and refused to rescind the time off penalty. They said it was an unfortunate incident but they considered it a work stoppage.

THE LEGAL CORNER

(A Column Written by LEON NOVAK of Novak & Diamond, Attorneys)

More About The New Social Security Laws

The Federal Government has begun to issue more specific information as to how the Social Security Laws will affect workers. The most important of these changes involves workers who become disabled before they reach ordinary retirement age of 65. Another important change involves the new retirement age of women. Detailed information as to both of these categories is as follows:

IF YOU SHOULD BECOME DISABLED

If you are disabled now or if you should become disabled in the future, you may have rights under one or more of three different parts of the social security law.

You may be eligible for disability insurance payments after June 1957 if you meet all of the following conditions:

Are 50 years of age or older, Have had enough work under the social security law.

Are so severely disabled that you are unable to do any substantial work.

Have been disabled for at least 6 months, and your disability is expected to continue indefinitely.

At least 5 years of work under the law in the 10 years before the beginning date of your disability are required. At least 1½ years of this work must have been in the 3 years before the beginning date of the disability.

If you are temporarily disabled, or if you are only partly disabled, you are not eligible.

No applications for disability insurance benefits can be accepted before October 1, 1956.

If you believe that you may be eligible for disability insurance benefits but have not previously applied for a disability freeze (as explained below), you should get in touch with your social security office immediately.

If you are disabled and your disability began while you were under 18 years of age, you may be eligible after 1956 to receive child's insurance benefits even after reaching age 18 if either your father or your mother is receiving old-age insurance payments or if you have lost the support of a parent through death.

The total number of unemployed persons remained unchanged between April and May 1956 at 2.6 million. Normally, unemployment drops significantly at this time of the year. Moreover, preliminary figures for June indicate that unemployment rose by some 300,000 over May to approximately 2.9 million.

To get social security benefits as a disabled child over 18 years of age, you must

Be unable to do any substantial work because of a disability that began before you reached 18 and has continued.

Be dependent on a parent, stepparent, or adopting parent who is entitled to old-age insurance benefits under the social security law, or have been dependent on a parent who died after 1939 and was insured for survivors insurance benefits at the time of his or her death, and Be unmarried.

If you are disabled and have not reached 50 years of age, you may be eligible to have your social security earnings record "frozen" to protect your own and your family's rights to future benefit payments because of old age, disability, or death.

To be eligible for a disability freeze, you must

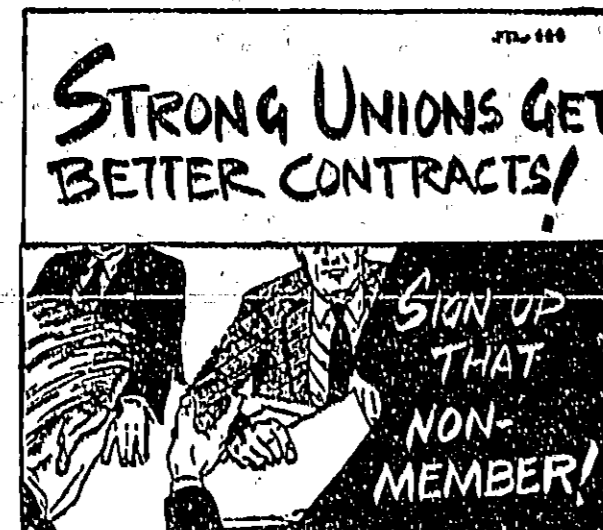
Have at least 5 years of work covered by the social security law in the 10 years before the beginning date of your disability. At least 1½ years of this work must have been in the 3 years before the beginning date of our disability.

Be so severely disabled that you are unable to do any substantial work.

If you believe that you are eligible for a disability freeze, you should get in touch with your social security office immediately unless you have already done so.

With respect to the retirement age of women there will be another article in the next issue of this paper.

The union's lawyer is ready to help you with any questions you may have.



Training Program for Machine Operators

We have been notified by management that a training program will be started in Bldg. 9 for the purpose of making Machine Operators.

The Union has requested on a number of occasions that such a program be started to rehabilitate workers who have been displaced from their jobs in departments moving out of Schenectady. Many of these workers do not have the background and experience to qualify for existing and future job openings.

While the notification from management was brief and without much detail, we understand that candidates for the training program will be selected on a plant-wide basis. The Union will notify the members on the details when they are received from management.

More Work Transferred

Another part of the Schenectady plant is due to move from Schenectady by September 21st. The group is known as "Repair and Return" and is in Bldg. 14 under LM&G. This will be moved to the jurisdiction of the New York Service Shops. The group consists of approximately 10 men and 5 women with service from over 30 years down.

This is another example of Schenectady management casually moving jobs from Schenectady without the fanfare that Mr. Stevens uses when he charges the Union with driving work from Schenectady.

Ft. Wayne Management Talks Stoppages

Whether it may be Schenectady, Lynn, Pittsfield or Ft. Wayne, the G.E. management is advising Union officers to stop resistance to the program of the Company to speed up and cut cost at the expense of the members.

In the August 23rd publication of Local 901, Ft. Wayne, Ind., it points out that "It is difficult for Union representatives to sit and listen to the Company upholding their own illegal acts and at the same time talking about illegal work stoppages". The Union officers in Local 901 are charging the management in that plant with having little respect for the National Agreement or the Union.

The Local 901 publication goes on to say that on a grievance affecting upgrading of a longer service employee the Company refused to change their position even after the case had gone through all the grievance procedure. The Union requested arbitration which the Company refused.

Current Events In My Section

by ALLEN E. TOWNSEND

This week I will cite a few cases that were settled satisfactorily. They are as follows:

Docket #6118-56 — In Bldg. 69, a testman-receiving \$2.24 per hour requested an increase due to the skill and responsibility on the job. The case was resolved satisfactorily after much discussion by getting this man a two step increase to \$2.415 per hour retroactive to 8/6/56.

Docket #6119-53—Bldg. 269. The complainant requested a one step increase on his job on Electroplating from \$1.84 to \$1.90 due to the fact that he was doing exactly the same work as he had done on the \$1.90 rate formerly. This case resulted in the \$1.90 rate being granted not only to him but also to the second shift man. These raises were made retroactive to 6/18/56.

Docket #6114-56—Bldg. 24. This was a complaint from a group of women, saying that they were being paid a D.W. rate that was a step too low. This case was closed on the basis of a one step increase retroactive to the date they started the D.W. job.

In addition to the above I will cite some of the cases that are still unresolved:

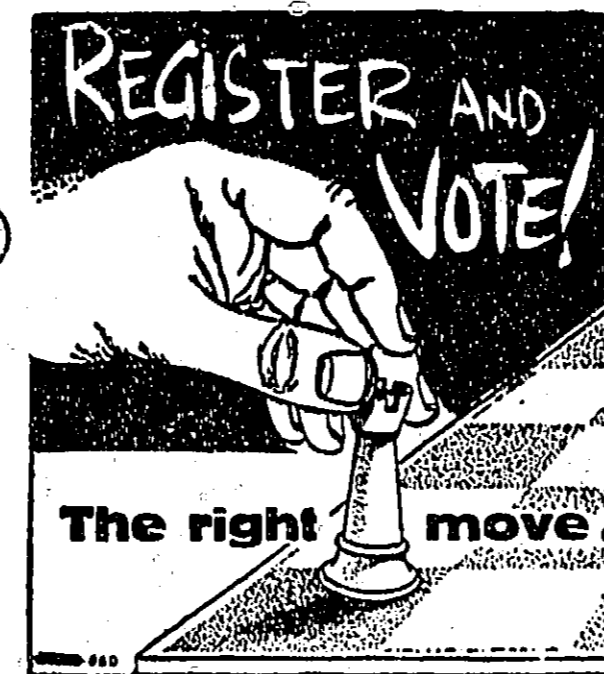
In Malta we have a very confused situation in the Payroll. It seems that this part of the plant is paid by the Evendale Payroll. On pay day, especially on the second shift, there is much confusion created by payroll shortages on account of the payroll being out of town and also on account of the new IBM system. It seems that the sorest points are in the computing of overtime pay, shift premium pay and shift changeover pay. Some of the people have shortages dating back several weeks. We are in the process of trying to resolve this irritating situation as we go to press.

We also have a case in Bldg. 46 where supervision is trying to force a group of TRMO Class A Grinders to go on piece work contrary to their wishes. We are vitally interested in any case detrimental to the working conditions of any group.

We still have a bad situation on layoffs within the ranks of women workers, due to the moving of Industrial Control, Industrial Heating and the Porcelain Departments out of town. These moves have forced the plant-wide seniority for women on desirable jobs back to early 1940. This is caused by the Company moving jobs out of town solely to get them done cheaper.

I will close by citing the latest case of flagrant violation of sen-

(Continued on Page 3)



Current Events

(Continued from Page 2)

iority by the Company. This case concerns a Class B Electrician in Bldg. 67 who asked for an upgrading to Class A Electrician about four months ago claiming that the work he was doing at that time was the equivalent of Class A work. This request was turned down at that time, the Company's position being that there was only enough Class A work in that area for the one Class A Electrician on the job. This man recently left this job. The Company immediately upgraded a man with much less service on the job than the original complainant. We are trying to get the Company to reverse this ridiculous position and upgrade the proper candidate.

South Not Good Enough

The small communities and the low paid community levels are not sufficient for G.E. In the G.E. operation on the Island of Puerto Rico, the average wage paid by G.E. is .82 per hour according to D. Lasser, Research Director for the National Union.

The minimum wage in Puerto Rico is \$.70 per hour. There are hearings scheduled in the near future for the purpose of increasing the present minimum wage.

Election Campaign In Roanoke

Field Representative Harold Martin reports that the organizing campaign is under way in Roanoke, Va., and some progress is being made. General Electric has opened a new plant in this community where they are producing Industrial Control apparatus formerly made in Schenectady.

The Organizer has requested information on job values and earnings in order to properly inform the Roanoke workers of the value in having Union representation. We are sending this information to the organizer immediately and are hopeful for an early and successful election in Roanoke, Va.

AS I SEE IT

by CHARLES SCOTT

There are many cases involving the upgrading of shorter service employees before longer service qualified workers are put in available openings.

Some of the most typical are:

Docket #5891-56 where a man with 5 years less service than another qualified man was upgraded to Production Follower. A grievance was filed and the usual unsatisfactory answer was received from the foreman. Four meetings had to be held at the second level of the grievance procedure before the Company would live up to the upgrading section of the contract and place the longer service man on the job.

Docket #5986-56 was similar to the above case except that this was the case of a shorter service "B" Inspector being upgraded to "A" before a longer service man. This case also had to go to the second level of the grievance procedure before it was resolved satisfactorily by upgrading the longer service "B" Inspector.

Docket #6115-56 is an example of an unsatisfactory answer from a foreman where the case had to

be discussed twice at the second step of the grievance procedure before it could be settled satisfactorily. A Large Parts Layout Man was given a man to break in, who, after he was finally broken in, rose in rate until he was at \$2.55. The worker who had broken in this man was still at the \$2.48 rate. We requested that he at least be brought up to \$2.55 and paid retroactively, which the Company finally saw fit to do. This is an outstanding example of a foreman not dealing fairly with the employees who work for him and not having the authority to settle a dispute over an improper rate paid to one of his group.

Docket #6140-56 deals with the case of a man who held a Milling Machine classification and was reached on lack of work. He was downgraded and through several moves ended up in his old division as a Painter. There were openings which he requested on milling machines at the time he was placed as a Painter. While he was working on the painting job, a new employee was placed on a milling machine. It took three contacts

Contract Violation Settled

As the result of charges of violation of contract made by the Union, the case of Louis Altieri, which appeared in the last issue of our paper, has been settled satisfactorily. Mr. Altieri has been placed in Bldg. 40-B of the MIM Department.

Briefly Mr. Altieri's case was that of an employee who had been reached on a lack of work and was never recalled by the Company even though openings existed that he could fill. The only contact that can be made with the Company by a former employee is Bldg. One. Altieri exhausted this procedure and came to Union Hall for further help where his case was finally resolved.

It Pays to Belong to the Union

on the second level of the grievance procedure before this employee was placed back on his old job. This is an example of a situation that should have been settled immediately and not have taken 3 weeks to resolve.

IUE-CIO 301 On the Job

IUE Local 301 handles thousands of grievances at all levels each year. These are just a few examples of cases, not settled at steward-foreman level, to be processed at management level.

Bldg. 273: J. Kowalczyk, who works in Shop Steward G. Rose's group, was unable to maintain his earnings through an inadequacy in the pricing structure of the welding of brackets. The Union requests that supervision investigate this condition and correct the price on this bracket.

Bldg. 273: The group under Shop Steward J. Thomas complain that when there is a lack of work in the Polishing Room, a reduction in force causes some of the workers there to be transferred permanently out of the group. However, when there is a lack of work in other groups, some of the men who have no work are placed in the Polishing Room even though some of the regular workers there are still displaced. The Union requests one consistent policy apply to all groups.

Bldg. 12: The Class C Winders in Shop Steward E. Smith's group feel that since over 50% of their work is Class "B", they should be reclassified to "B".

Bldg. 49: The Hydrotel group under Shop Steward J. DeMasseo are requesting a time study because of an increase in the inspection time now needed.

Bldg. 60: The group on 2nd shift under Shop Steward W. Martin are requesting that a Carpenter be hired to perform necessary shipping work and scaffolding on their shift.

Bldg. 49: The workers in Shop Steward W. Hooker's group feel

that since the Company has established tables for pricing the machining of bearings, they should use these tables and not have this work done on a day work basis.

Bldg. 265: The Soot and Slag Men in Shop Steward W. Philp's group are requesting an increase in rate of one step due to the operational duties and skills involved which are now comparable to Coal Mill Operator.

Bldg. 273: In the Chip and File Diaphragm group under Shop Steward P. Sipone there has been established a practice of extra payment in prices when high walls are involved. Supervision now refuses to recognize high walls for extra payment causing the group to suffer a loss in earnings. The Union requests that this condition be corrected.

CAP: The Development Wiremen in Shop Steward O. Lehman's group are requesting a job rate increase. At present they are receiving \$2.24 per hour.

Bldg. 16: Preliminary Test Men in Shop Steward J. Ward's group at the present time are being moved too often to receive the proper breaking-in necessary to progress further in this classification. The Union requests that this situation be corrected.

Bldg. 273: Clarence Whiteman who works in Shop Steward C. Greenberg's group is presently a C1 A General TRMO. He is requesting an upgrading to C1 B Toolmaker in view of his service and experience.

Bldg. 24: The Assembly and Wire Group C1 B under Shop Steward M. Bartlette are protesting rate paid on job of \$1.60 per hour. This group had been paid \$1.635 before on this job. The Union requests that management correct this inadequate rate.

Bldg. 269: The job in the Plating Room in #269 on Power Rectifier Plating received \$2.06 per hour. The Dept. took this work from the main Dip Room and is now doing same work in back at \$1.79 per hour. This is a violation of contract and the Union asks that it be corrected.

Bldg. 68: Mary Pitera, who has 17/14/29 service and is classified as a Packer, has been laid off due to lack of work. The Union requests proper placement for her.

Bldg. 52: The group under Shop Steward R. Howard is requesting either payment for accumulating their own parts or an Accumulator be assigned to the group to perform this service.

Bldg. 273: the Group under Shop Steward R. Seward feels that supervision is provoking trouble within the groups by sending work from an area where there is a shortage of work to an area where overtime is being worked.

Bldg. 60: A group of Crane and Elevator Repairmen under Shop Steward V. Palazek are protesting the installation of electrical work on the hoists in Bldg. 89 by outside contractors. The Union requests that the situation be corrected.