

What the Government Can Do on Employment

(Continued from page 1)

dent to submit to Congress an annual inventory of the spending plans of the various groups in the economy, consumers at home and abroad, businessmen, local, state and federal governments. The idea is to sum up these estimated outlays to see if they are likely to yield a total large enough to utilize the whole labor force. If it appears that together these groups will be trying to use more resources than are available, anti-inflation controls will be called for. But if the various groups plan to make use of fewer resources than are available, the government should be ready to take steps to stimulate private spending and production.

NOT A CURE-ALL

How might the government go about encouraging private production? Actually the legislation offers no cure-all, it does not commit Congress to any specific measure. It provides only the framework within which the functional groups in the economy can through their elected representa-

tives cooperate in thrashing out a coordinated many-sided program for achieving full employment.

There are, of course, many ways in which the government can stimulate economic activity. It can make technical research more available to small firms. It can collect and distribute the statistical information necessary to better market analysis. It can improve the banking and monetary system. It can revise the tax structures so that it does not cut disproportionately into risk-taking or into the market for goods and services. It can reduce the area of monopoly and thereby increase the output of producer and consumer goods and lower their prices. It can develop the natural resources of the nation and make them accessible to producers. It can increase the efficiency of producers' workers through such public services as better housing, education, health facilities, social insurance and recreation. It can take steps to encourage increased international specialization and exchange. The larger markets which

result from putting the unemployed to work and from larger national income and expanded international trade will in turn permit of lower prices, higher wages and more investment.

Looked at in this way the objective is to direct public activities toward stimulating increased private activity.

Dodgers First To Sign Negro

The Brooklyn Dodgers management has won a notable place in the history of democracy by being the first major league baseball club to sign a Negro athlete.

Until now, colored baseball stars could never get a break in the national pastime, although many have shown great ability. There was no law against it, but it just was not done.

Now, thanks to the courage of "Dutch" Ruess" of Brooklyn in throwing out the undemocratic prejudice, Jackie Robinson west coast star, will get a chance to make the grade with Montreal and if he comes through, then the Dodgers.

Ball Gets Himself Behind 'Eight Ball'

On Sunday, October 21, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), one of the sponsors of the anti-labor Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, popularly "and properly" known as the "Ball and Chain" bill, was the featured speaker at the Forum on Industrial Relations held at Siena College in Loudenville.



SENATOR BALL

Senator Ball was in fine form and did a slick job of hiding the real issues and the intentions of the corporation lawyers who framed the bill.

The alert audience, including a good-sized group from Local 301, soon punctured the Senator's rosy bubble. They exposed his comparison of the Ball-Burton-Hatch repressive provisions of the Ballway Labor Act. Ball was quite indignant that labor refused to accept Corporation Lawyer Donald Rieberg, principal author of the B-B-H measure as a "friend of labor."

No mention was made by Ball, who used to be a newspaper reporter, of his reasons for resigning from the Newspaper Guild when it left the AFL and affiliated with the CIO. There was a question period at the end of Ball's talk. The following two questions asked of him at the forum, among others, will throw more light on the meeting than pages of description.

Half Day Off Election Day

The manager's office of the local GE plant notified Local 301 last week that the Works will close for a half-day holiday on Tuesday, November 6. Full information available as this paper goes to press is that the first shift will stop operations at noon, thereby giving everyone full opportunity to cast their ballots in the general election.

Question: Senator Ball, what would be the point of belonging to a union if your bill passes?

Sen. Ball's answer: Red faced silence.

Question: Senator Ball, you spoke of exhausting all the procedures provided under your bill. Everybody will admit that those procedures with their adjustment boards, fact finding commissions, mediators, conciliators and what-not would soon exhaust the union funds? Wouldn't they exhaust the members of the union and the union itself?

Sen. Ball's answer: "That sounds like a theoretical question."

Kearney Has Not Signed

the release petition to bring the Kilgore-Forand Unemployment Compensation Bill to the floor of the House for action. WRITE AND URGE HIM TO DO SO NOW!

According to latest information

UNION MEETING SCHEDULE

- COMMITTEEMEN (See SHEET)
- First Tuesday of each month following 1st Monday—7:00 P.M.
- COMMITTEEMEN (See SHEET)
- Same as above except at 1 P.M.
- GENERAL MEMBERSHIP 3rd Tuesday of each month

THE WAR AGAINST THE BLACK MARKET IS STILL ON.

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Electrical Union News

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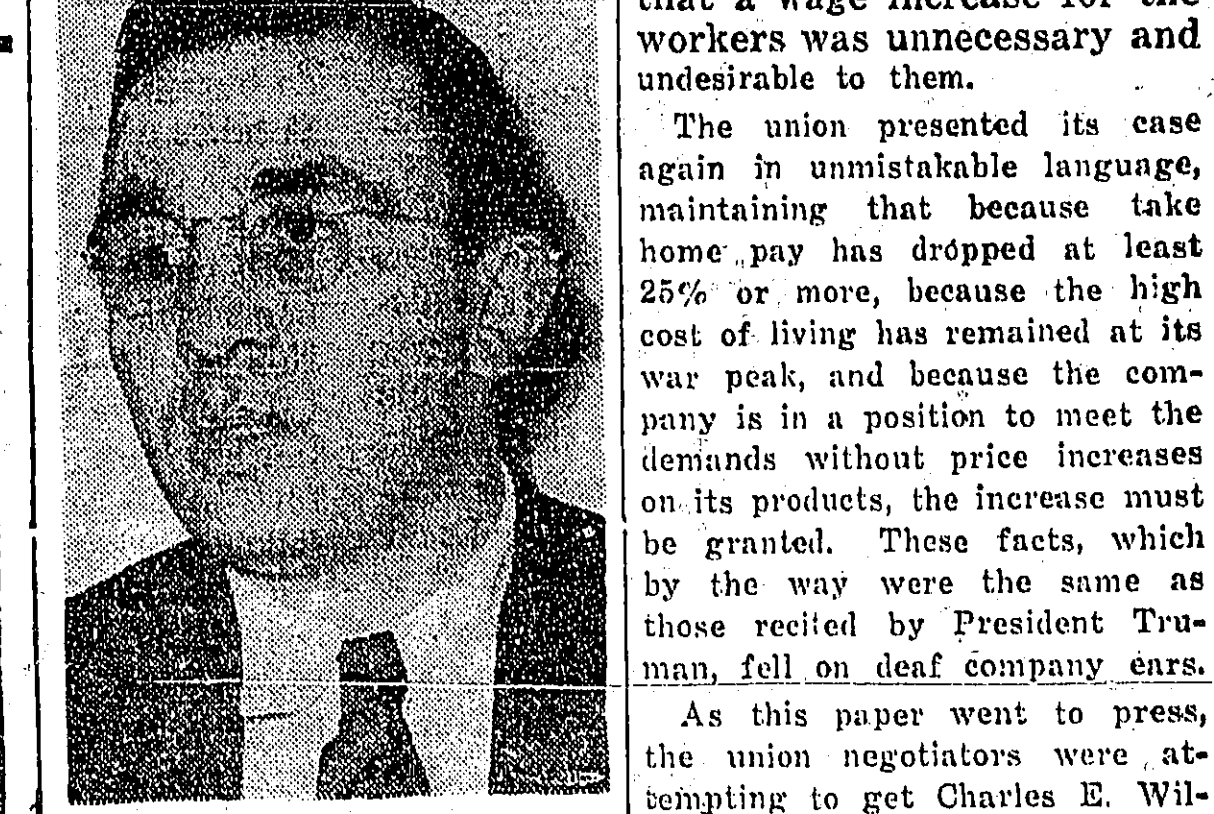
GE Company Strike Ignores Truman Plea

In the first meeting of the union and company on the wage question after President Truman's wage-price address, the company continued with its virtual strike against the welfare of its employees and the nation by refusing to bargain with the union along the lines laid down by the President. The company's attitude was expressed as being satisfied with the present status-quo

Map Action on Wage Fight



"WHATEVER ACTION WE TAKE, we must stand by it," said Local 301 President William Wilkinson at a recent meeting of the General Electric Conference Board at New York City which laid plans for meeting GE's refusal to grant the wage increase. Executive Board member and delegate Edward Wallingford is seen in the background. In the picture at the left Leo Jandreau, who is Conference Chairman, listens to the UE Westinghouse representative say that Westinghouse workers will back up the GE workers for the \$2 a day demand.



CHARLES E. WILSON

BULLETIN

In answer to questions from the Local 301 Legislative Committee, Congressman Kearney wired that he was in accord with the wage-price program outlined by President Truman. He stated that wage should be raised and that by all means price control maintained. He agreed also with Truman's criticism of the House committees which are holding up important legislation by stating that the Congress should have an opportunity to vote on the measures. He did not, however, state that he would support them when they do get to the floor of the House.

The union presented its case again in unmistakable language, maintaining that because take home pay has dropped at least 25% or more, because the high cost of living has remained at its war peak, and because the company is in a position to meet the demands without price increases on its products, the increase must be granted. These facts, which by the way were the same as those recited by President Truman, fell on deaf company ears.

As this paper went to press, the union negotiators were attempting to get Charles E. Wilson, GE President, to sit down with them and explain his change of mind since a few months ago, when he publicly stated that the only way to provide future prosperity was to raise wages so that take home pay would enable workers to buy the products which industry will produce.

Up until this time, Wilson has remained far distant from the union delegates. It is very likely that the result of the meeting with him will decide whether or not collective bargaining will succeed and determine if a strike will be necessary. The union has kept a record of Wilson's fine sounding statements which he made at a time when reconversion was months ahead and it will indeed be a hot spot for Mr. Wilson if he can be persuaded to try to talk his way out then.

FARMERS HIGH COSTS DUE TO BIG PROFITS—NOT HIGH WAGES

The old ballyhoo about high wages being responsible for the high cost of farm equipment which is spread by manufacturers with no other purpose than to alienate the farmer and the factory worker has been knocked for a loop by a recent report of two government agencies which made an investigation into the cost of farm equipment.

The agencies which blasted this anti-labor propaganda were the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In their eye-opening report they cited specific items and detailed costs as revealed by their inquiry.

Price \$638—Labor \$46

A combine harvester which sells the farmer for \$638, involves labor cost of only \$46.43, or 7%. Materials cost \$174.27 and balance of approximately \$417

Ellis Writes From France

Pfc. Ray Ellis, one of the most active members of Local 301, had the thrill of his life when he attended the Labor Conference in Paris where he was lucky to be during the opening sessions, according to a letter just received from him by the editor. Ray also sent several programs and printed speeches from the meetings which have been turned over to the education department.

Workers Back Union Petitions Warn Co.

"I authorize the UE-CIO and its officers to call a strike it and when in their judgement such action proves necessary" was the practically unanimous mandate given the union leadership by the employees of the General Electric plant here and throughout the country.

The petitions circulated by the committeemen last week found anxious people eager to sign their name and align themselves wholeheartedly behind the union's fight for a well justified \$2 a day wage increase.

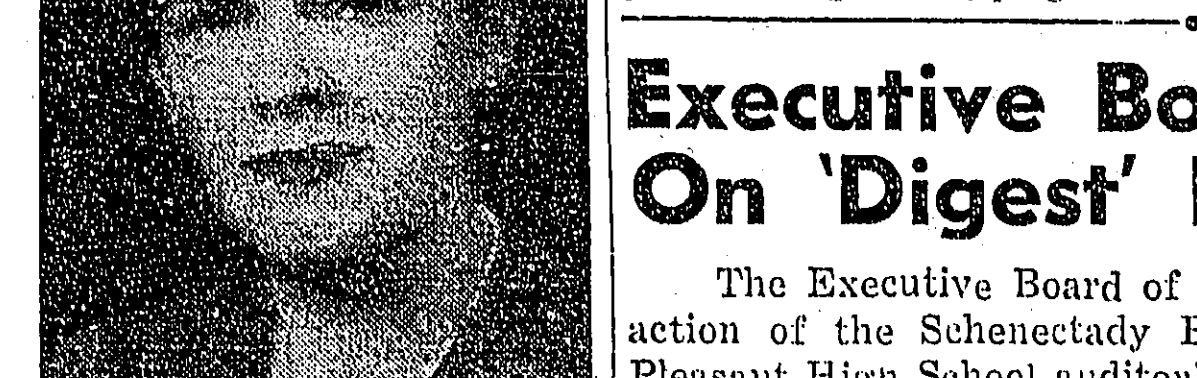
Even though there were two days remaining before the deadline set for turning the forms in to union headquarters, as this paper went to press, many departments had signed up 100% union members and even the few non-

Conduct Campaign To Detect & Prevent TB

An important step is being undertaken at the present time towards the education of the public on tuberculosis and towards prevention and early detection of the disease by the Schenectady County Com-

mittee on Tuberculosis.

One phase of the program is a series of broadcasts being made during the past year on problems of public health, has invited Local 301 to participate in the program and to that end, the executive board has appointed a committee to discuss the matter with Mrs. Kisby. The prevention of tuberculosis is a matter all working people are highly interested in and it is expected that wide support will be given the program.



MRS. KISBY

currently over WTRX, Troy and the more direct activity of "screening" all citizens. To accomplish this, the local County Committee is purchasing X-Ray equipment which is expected to be located at City Hall where persons can be "screened" at a very moderate fee and those unable to pay, it is understood, will not be charged.

Mrs. Helen Kisby, who has been working diligently in Schenectady

Executive Board Makes Protest On 'Digest' Lecture in School

The Executive Board of Local 301 recently issued a strongly-worded protest on the action of the Schenectady Board of Education in permitting the use of the Mont Pleasant High School auditorium for "an address by a representative of the highly political Reader's Digest."

The protest referred to the lecture by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, guest lecturer for the "Reader's Digest."

Board's statement was as follows:

CITIZENS WALLACE INCIDENT

"The Schenectady Board of Education, in September, 1944, refused the use of a public high school auditorium for an address on full employment by the vice president of the United States. At that time they said that public school buildings could not be used for political purposes.

"Tonight, Oct. 15, 1945, that same Board of Education is sponsoring in the auditorium of Mont Pleasant High School an address by a representative of the highly political 'Reader's Digest.'

"This is the same 'Reader's Digest,' reprints from which were used as anti-Allied propaganda by the Nazis and dropped by Nazi planes over the American front lines in Italy.

"This is the same 'Reader's Digest' which managed to suppress the most damaging results of an investigation by the National Council of Teachers of English, whose members and other teachers from all parts of the United States indicated the 'Reader's Digest' as poison for the minds of the young of America.

"This is the same 'Reader's Digest' which is still being used in the public schools of Schenectady."

HAVE YOU MOVED?

To Local 301: 301 Liberty Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Please change my home address as indicated below.

Name Check No.

Old Address Street & Number City

New Address Street & Number City

ORIGINAL TORN

What Should I Expect From My Union?

By ROLLO FARNSWORTH, Fin. Sec., Rane Tool, Local 304

After I have made application and have been accepted into a union, I am entitled to certain rights and privileges.

I should expect to have incorporated into the contract clauses that give me a reasonable assurance of job security, wages that I can live comfortably on, working conditions that make for comfort, goodwill and that will do away with as much fatigue as possible.

After the contract has been agreed upon and signed, I should expect that it be enforced. This can not be done without the support of the membership. We all have to stand back of the officers and cooperate with them.

When things go wrong or I feel that a change in my rate is due, after making a report to my steward, or other officer for that purpose, I should expect this grievance to be carried to the top, if it is legitimate.

Aid by International

If my own local officers are unable to set an agreeable decision with my employer, then I should expect the support of the district, area or International representatives to assist in coming to an agreement. This service is taken care of by the per capita tax which is a small part of the dues that I pay. I don't have to, nor does the Local Union, hire lawyers to do this work at a great deal of expense to me or the local.

I should be informed either by verbal reports or publications of what my local and higher union officials and organizations are doing and where the money of the organization goes. None of this information will do me any good though, unless I attend

meetings and try to find out what is going on and do something about it.

I expect the officers of the union, from the lowest to the highest, to perform their duties to the best of their abilities, but I have to help too. There are many other things of importance that I should expect and get from my union. I could go on and take up time and space listing these things, but you would get bored and stop reading before they were all covered.

Urges Co-operation

Even these things, that I have brought out may seem elementary and of less importance than others you may think of, but I have tried, in this and the article printed in the October 12th issue, to bring out a very important point.

We cannot expect to get things done for our benefit by depending on our officers to do everything for us. We have to help too. It takes a good union, good officers and good members to do a good job. We have a big job before us now. We need to cooperate with one another, from the individual member right up to the highest officer, to get this job done.

I hope that by bringing this to your attention, you will put forth a little more effort to do your bit to help yourself, your fellow worker, your union and your country.

I am an officer and I know that these conditions can be improved. Will you? Won't you? Could you? Try a little harder to be a better union member?

If you do I am sure we will all benefit and you will feel better satisfied with yourself because of the good results that will come to us all in the future.

CIO War Relief Committee Now Community Services Committee

When the National CIO War Relief Committee became the National CIO Community Services Committee on November 1st, it launched an expanded and intensified program of peacetime activity aimed at closer integration of the unions in the life of hundreds of communities throughout the country.

In announcing the change, CIO President Philip Murray pointed out that the policy had in considerable measure been followed during the war years, but that with the coming of peace it would take its place as the major function of the Committee. Hence the new name.

"The immediate future," Murray said, "will be occupied with such problems as readjusting veterans to civilian life, absorbing workers displaced by the termination of wartime production, caring for the unemployed as the nation changes over to peacetime production and others of a similar nature.

To cope with these problems, he added, "the CIO-CSC will give its

greatest emphasis to working within the American community with the goal of bringing higher standards of welfare service to all the citizens."

At the same time, he said that "because the end of the war has not meant the end of suffering for millions of people in Europe and Asia, the Committee will not cease its relief work but will continue to organize campaigns among CIO members for foreign relief projects to help in rebuilding war-torn countries and rehabilitating their peoples. On how well this job is done may depend the future peace of the world."

During the war years, when CIO dollars poured into public

and private welfare channels in an unstinted flow, CIO representation on policy-making boards of the various agencies, such as the Red Cross and Community Chests, showed a great increase, and the present number of such representatives throughout the country is estimated at 2,000. An increase in this type of cooperation will be the aim of the Committee in keeping with the CIO's objective of a closer working relationship between organized labor and the welfare bodies in the nation's communities, Murray said.

The CIO president called on all unions to continue "the splendid support you have given the work of this Committee in the past" pointing out that one of its important results was to create a better understanding of the CIO and its objectives on the part of many who had been misled into believing labor was concerned with advancing only its own interests.

"We have succeeded in breaking down much of the suspicion and ignorance which have prevailed as to our purposes," Murray said, "and a great part of the credit must go to the way in which CIO workers have consistently and generously backed the program of the War Relief Committee."

Cases Pending Before Management

By LEO JANDREAU

The following is a list of cases pending before management at the present time. As a service to the membership, the Electrical Union News in co-operation with the Business Agent's Office will publish in each issue the list of cases pending. When a case no longer appears in this list, it may be assumed that settlement has been made.

5194	75	J. Leguire & Co.	Puchs	5-1-45
5552	75	Joe Thurling	Puchs	9-27-45
5517	88	Cleaning Group	Rosse	2-12-45
5552	76	Group Complaint	Bachewicz	10-3-45
5515	93	Mrs. Mary Kramer	Matrazzo	8-11-45
5558	93	Group Complaint	Garrett	2-11-45
5593	99	Josephine Romac	Esposito	10-15-45
5579	273	D. A. Burger	Kelly	2-24-45
5416	50	Packing Group	Bender	7-1-45
5529	46	J. Santoro	Arcauti	8-27-45
5545	46	W. A. Stevens	Bowen	8-29-45
5567	49	J. Polimeni	Lamoureux	9-19-45
5579	49	Group Complaint	O'Connell	10-1-45
5539	50	Group Complaint	Waterhouse	10-1-45
5536	50	Group Complaint	Wallhausen	10-11-45
5548	109	Leop. Fredericks	Seigler	8-7-45
5529	109	Harry Perue	Wysomski	8-27-45
5541	109	Eric Schlicht	Tascher	8-27-45
5489	81	Group Complaint	Haguet	8-1-45
5547	81	David C. Moray	Ragucci	8-31-45
5571	81	Group Complaint	Whitaker	9-25-45
5591	81	Jack Brubis	Mohlyde	10-12-45
5594	84	G. Leone	Mohlyde	8-7-45
5575	CAP	D. O'Neil	Case	9-28-45
5592	CAP	Helen Quirin and Group	Case	10-12-45
5511	66	A. Jackowicz	Glaquinto	8-10-45
5591	8	Sarah L. Tucker	10-15-45	
5595	8	Antoine Stansio	Scott	10-15-45
5592	52	J. Staruk	Knowlton	10-15-45
5593	66	Eddie Plech	Peterson	10-15-45
5589	15	Punch Press	Mangino	7-22-45
5519	17	Forest Manning	Manning	8-14-45
5594	22	John Miller	Roberts	8-7-45
5593	23	J. Lanthier	Roberts	9-10-45
5572	24	Dewitt Cole	Parke	9-26-45
5571	24	Paul Oleschowski	Scott	9-28-45
5578	28	J. Lanthier	Roberts	9-28-45
5588	24	Group Complaint	Scott	10-10-45
5593	24	Lucille Kennedy	Scott	10-11-45
5588	28	Pauline Patka	Hyde	10-11-45
5597	28	Charles G. Hyda	Scott	10-15-45
5597	28	Ruth Reid	Scott	10-15-45
5599	28	Marion Waytho	Scott	10-15-45
5599	28	J. Lanthier	Roberts	10-15-45
5589	27	Group Complaint	Gardecki	7-25-45
5591	5	Group Complaint	Boyden	8-27-45
5581	5	William Wharton	Franklin	10-3-45
5584	37	Genevieve Carolina Lucille Webster	Villano	10-10-45
5589	5	Virginia Bertram Thomas Sevara	Sevara	10-12-45
5594	97	Thomas Sevara	Villano	10-12-45
5588	65	Anthony Caramelo	8-9-45	
5588	65	Lash	Lash	9-11-45
5582	60	Group Complaint	Matern	9-11-45
5582	60	Joe Windowski	Matern	10-10-45
5596	60	Group Complaint	Pannone	10-15-45
4904	13	William Chiopecko	Rollo	8-1-45
5535	61	C. Becker	Baxan	8-7-45
5495	General	Inspectors' Classifications & Rates	Baxan	8-1-45
5288	107	Ralph Richard	5-24-45	
5572	68	Piles Marx	Pagel	7-13-45
5571	68	E. Rinnell	Wagall	7-5-45
5516	66	Group Complaint	Westbury	8-11-45
5566	16	James Mangino	Ramroth	9-17-45
5511	24	March, Room Group	Sheehy	7-2-45

Cases in Advanced Stages Of Collective Bargaining

CASES BEFORE MR. HOWELL, WORKS MGR.				
5113	84	Group Complaint	Holmes	7-30-45
5189	40	John W. Parhart	Lansing	8-4-45
5186	28	J. H. Leight	Wilkinson	8-29-45
5180	23	Frank Shay	Wilkinson	8-29-45
5595	18	Alfred L. Johnson	Anibal	8-29-45
5522	General	Notes Paid Women on Jobs Rated Over Ten		
5538	69	Lewis Armstrong	Rudeshelm	9-10-45
5529	49	Group Complaint	White	10-8-45
5458	59	Crimmellowers	Petrovsky	10-8-45
5510	109	Mrs. M. Cerrera	Wysomski	10-8-45
5510	109	Mrs. D. Pelet	Wysomski	10-8-45
5510	109	Anna Berone	Wysomski	10-8-45
5510	109	Lucy Motolo	Wysomski	10-8-45
5550	86	Allice Kasinils	Wysomski	10-8-45
5551	69	J. Spasburgh	Wallingford	10-8-45
5551	24	Group Complaint	DeGuerre	7-2-45
5557-A	49	R. H. Bull	Bull	10-15-45
CASES BEFORE MR. SPICER, VICE-PRESIDENT				
5190	53	Group Complaint	DiDonato	7-29-45
5194	273	W. Holders	Martin, Trimble	7-29-45
5338	49	(Turbine Dept.)	Conduers	7-29-45
5394	109	Die Setters	Palola	8-3-45
5238	68	Group Complaint	Wysomski	8-3-45
5419	245	John L. Casey	Ferr	9-7-45
5411	77	Group Complaint	Roth	9-13-45
5411	77	Group Complaint	Wassell	9-13-45
5414	42	Automatic Screw Machine	Nelson	10-15-45
5531	58	C. Glina	Rapaport	10-19-45
5512	61	H. R. Leubadt	White	10-19-45
5555	53	A. Esposito	Esposito	10-19-45
5558	17	P. G. Wiesinger	Tedisco	10-19-45

Cases Before War Labor Board

3219 General Electricians
3909 General Steamfitters
Office Workers

Insurance Quizz Brings Response From Expert

In the October 20 issue, this paper carried a letter from a member who sought information regarding accident insurance. In the letter published, the story was told of how a former GE employee was injured in the plant, received workmen's compensation for the injury but was unable to collect from the insurance policy he carried because the insurance company in question claimed the lost time could and might have been caused by sickness.

An insurance expert, though not a member of this union, read the story in the Electrical Union News and has sent this reply.

"Your letter published in the October 20 issue of the Electrical Union News came to my attention so I will offer my suggestion with the hope that your relative will realize some benefit.

"The Workmen's Compensation Law was passed pursuant to a widespread belief in its value as a means of protecting workmen and their dependents from want in case of injury when engaged in certain specified hazardous employments. The Insurance Company (Travelers) knows that this law has been in effect for over 30 years and that its administration has been unbiased and its decisions impartial. This insurance company also knows that a decision is made only after a thorough investigation and a proper hearing of the matter.

"Before rendering a decision in Workmen's Compensation in your relative's case, he was examined by a State Doctor. The subsequent hearing was held in the presence of a competent representative of the employer company. It is evident that the employer was interested in the question whether the loss was due to 'accident' or 'sickness.' Therefore, the favorable decision was that he was injured, lost time as a result of accident, and consequently received 2/3 of his wages for the loss period.

"By a refusal of the Insurance Company to honor his claim, the company is stating in effect that it will not be bound by the decision of the Referee, Legally,

Election Law Provides For Lost Time Payment

It is not known whether or not the company intends to pay for time which was given off Nov. 6 for election. However, it is in the opinion of the editors of this paper, required to do so by the New York Wage and Hour Law.

The law says specifically: "The

Phone Strike Was a Phony

Prepared by Education-Department, Local 301

All available evidence indicates that the telephone strike which tied up long distance lines for 4 hours on October 5 was company inspired. It is an example of the way some employers seek to avoid collective bargaining with legitimate labor unions.

The Evidence

1. Affidavits signed by telephone workers in California accuse company supervisors of using threats of firing to get employees to quit work.

2. An affiliate of the National Federation of Telephone Workers in Kearney, N. J., was said to be "company-dominated" in an NLRB trial examiner's report following similar charges brought by the UE.

3. National Federation of Telephone Workers representatives on the War Labor Board's telephone commission voted with the employer representatives to delay a wage increase to which a west coast company had previously agreed.

4. Denial by N.F.T.W. officials that any wage demands were being made in connection with the strike nationally.

5. Noticeably friendly treatment of the telephone strike by the usually anti-labor press and radio.

On Ex. Board



FRANK TARIELLO, building 17, was elected by the committee from his section to fill the unexpired term of George Ramroth, recently resigned board member.

According to latest information
Kearney Has Not Signed
the release petition to bring the Kilgore-Forand Unemployment Compensation Bill to the floor of the House for action.
WRITE AND URGE HIM TO DO SO NOW!

GE Practice Like Pic

General Electric's "Commentator," the publication which the company uses to transmit its thoughts and policies on political and other matters to its officials, engineers and supervision, recently carried a series of cartoons taken from "Look" magazine.

The cartoons were based on "The Road to Serfdom," and very cleverly implied that all "planning" was a sure road to national and personal disaster by picturing the well-known history of Nazi and fascist regimes.

The cartoons lead to the point where a plumber was told by the "bosses" that he could not work at plumbing, but had to work as a carpenter . . . or else.

The same week the GE distributed this attack on liberal planning for the benefit of the working people, such as social security, unemployment insurance, price control, etc., (they weren't mentioned by name but the implication was there), a very competent and skilled inspector was sent to building one and told by the "bosses" you have to be a carpenter's helper . . . or else.

From this, it seems clear that GE which opposes planning seems to think it all right . . . as long as the planning is to their benefit . . . but planning for human welfare . . . no . . . mustn't touch . . . its bad!

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The Story of Labor
THE WORKERS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL PLANT WERE ON MANY WAGES. THEY WERE SLAVES. POLLS, IRISH, SCOTCH, HUNGARIAN, GERMANS. THEY WERE PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC, JEWISH. YET THEY FORMED A GREAT UNION... THE AMMUNITION ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS. AT FIRST THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO. RECOGNIZED THE UNION. CARNEGIE SAID: "WHY NOT THE RIGHT OF THE WORKINGMAN TO COPE AND TO FORM TRADE UNIONS IS NO LONGER SACRED THAN THE RIGHT OF THE MANUFACTURER TO ENTER INTO ASSOCIATIONS." BUT IN 1892 HENRY CAY FRICK, NEW CARNEGIE MANAGER, DETERMINED TO CRUSH THE UNION. HE RENEGED HIS OTHER CONTRACT, CUT WAGES AND LOCKED OUT THE WORKERS. HE IMPORTED PINKERTON DETECTIVES, STRIKE-BREAKERS AND MILITIA. AFTER A BLOODY FIGHT THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE WAS LOST AND ALMOST 30 YEARS LATER, BEFORE STEEL WAS UNIONIZED AGAIN, A 12-HOUR DAY AND LOW WAGES BECAME STANDARDS IN STEEL....

1892 HENRY CAY FRICK WAS A UNION BUSTER WITH A UNION CONTRACT. BUT THE CONTRACT EXPIRED...
IF WE STAND UNITED HE WON'T BE ABLE TO!
THIS NEW BOSS, FRICK, IS TOUGH! HE SAID 'HELL SMASH OUR UNION!'...
MR. FRICK'S ORDERS, BONNICK!
I SMELL TROUBLE. NO ONE EYES CALLED ANTON A BO-HUNK BEFORE!
DOUBBLE GAME FAST, FRICK LOCKED OUT THE WORKERS, AND BROUGHT IN PINKERTONS...
DON'T LET 'EM LAND. THEY'VE GOT STRIKE-BREAKERS HIDDEN ON BOARD!
THE BATTLE LASTED ALL DAY. TEN WERE KILLED AND HUNDREDS WOUNDED. FINALLY THE PINKERTONS SURRENDERED...
FIRST YOU CALLED ANTON A BO-HUNK; THEN YOU KILLED HIM! I OUGHT TO...
O'DONNELL, ROSS, MULLIGAN! YOU'RE CHARGED WITH MURDER!
MURDER? HOW ABOUT FRICK AND PINKERTON? THEY KILLED WORKERS!
REMEMBER, I'VE GOT PLENTY OF BOWKINS AN' POLANS FOR YOUR I'VE AN HOUR FOR A 12-HOUR DAY!
IT'S THE SAME OLD STORY. THE UNION AND THE WORKERS DIVIDED!

ORIGINAL TORN