

301 Committees Named for 1948

Appointment of the following standing committees was approved by the combined meeting of the membership and the Stewards' Council Tuesday night, on recommendation of the Executive Board.

Constitution Committee: Frank Emspak, Bldg. 46; George Walker, 73; Edward Wallingford, 60; Roy Lash, 60, and Anthony Campriello, 52.

Grievance Committee: President Andrew Peterson, Chief Shop Steward William Mastriani, Recording Secretary Helen Quirini; Business Agent Leo Jandreau or an assistant, and the Board member affected.

Activities Committee: Louis M. Durrer, Bldgs. 85-109; Marie Sweeney, 69; Gordon Belgrave, 17; Vincent Iovinella, 10; Sadie Iovinella, 89; Mr. and Mrs. Lanson Cole, 89; E. J. LaBombard, Jr., 97; Joseph Scardino, 28; Manuel Fernandez, 269; Stanley Bishop, 69; Anthony Villano, 37; James Cognetta, 52; Samuel Scott, 285; Helen Nichols, 269; Belle Baxter, 14; William Mastriani, 73; Helen Quirini, 81, and George Judway, 18.

Finance Committee: Treasurer Marshall White, Bldg. 13; Albert Davis, 10; Edmund Tanski, 40, and William Downs, 15, trustees.

Editorial Committee: Victor Pasche, William Templeton, Bldg. 11; Mary McCartin, 28; William Landau, 81, and Clayton Pudney, 273.

House Committee: Sidney Friedlander, Bldg. 17; Michael Tedisco, 17; Alfred J. Pelrah, 64; Henry Busse, 68, and Joseph Hills, 89.

PAC-Legislative Committee: Officers—with authority to enlarge.

Food Committee: James Cognetta, Bldg. 52; Henry Busse, 68; Albert Davis, 10, and Helen Nichols, 269.

Transportation Committee: Andrew Peterson, Bldg. 52; Anthony Villano, 37; Mary McCartin, 28, and Willard Kuschel, 46.

Install Officers Next Month

Because of the full agenda at the 301 membership meeting Tuesday night, installation of officers and Executive Board members was postponed until Feb. 17.

Activities Committee

Edward J. La Bombard, Jr., secretary of the old Activities Committee, has called a meeting of the new committee for 8 p.m. Monday at the union hall.

New Year Commenced with Prices Still Rising As Republicans and Truman Stall on Problem

There's no relief in sight from high prices. The U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics admitted that 1947 ended with retail prices still rising "and no indication of a break". He predicted that "consumer prices will go even higher."

Both the Truman Administration and the Republican party let the special session of Congress end without seriously tackling the high cost of living. The phony Republican "price" bill which President Truman finally signed gives freer rein to monopolies that are responsible for today's high prices. The great corporations can now get together to "share" scarce materials without fear of an anti-trust action.

Both Democrats and Republicans have introduced some new bills since Congress returned this month, but there's no sign that the session will produce any real price control.

Truman Program

In November President Truman proposed a 10-point "anti-inflation" program which would give him power to freeze wages and would allow "selective controls" to be applied to prices in the future. It didn't call for a price rollback or for taxing excess profits of Big Business.

The conservative financial writer, J. A. Livingston, whose syndicated articles appear in the Schenectady Union-Star,

said recently that "you can now write off" the president's program as "Mr. Truman's own team laid it low."

Livingston pointed out that Mr. Truman himself last fall told a press conference that price control was a "police-state" tactic.

"Yet only four weeks later he was to ask Congress for authority to impose price controls if necessary," Livingston said.

"Assumably in the interim, the President bought a bill of goods from someone. But apparently he wasn't sold. And apparently he didn't sell the men who had to sell Congress. The president himself didn't work for it."

NAM Program

The National Association of Manufacturers claims that prices are high because people have too much money. The NAM wants workers to produce more goods without getting more money. This plan calls for speed-up, abolishing the 40 hour week and abolishing overtime pay. Then presto, prices will come down, according to NAM.

During the war, under President Roosevelt, the American people saw OPA keep prices down in spite of knifing by the NAM and its representatives in Congress. The record of price control and the reasons OPA was killed will be discussed in the next two issues of EU News.

GE Efficiency Frozen Stiff

Heating was restored in the front part of Bldg. 17-A Tuesday, but here's the record before it happened:

Complaint was made to the works management Jan. 2 that the ceiling heating unit had broken down. The spot is cold and near a door which opens frequently. On Jan. 5 the company said the armature was burned out, but they would try to install a new motor. On Jan. 14 there still was no heat. It seems the armature on the motor had to be rewound. The men began to think there was nothing to do but go home. The case was taken up with A. C. Stevens, assistant to Louis Male, general superintendent, and then with Male himself. The lapsed time between the complaint and the repair was 18 days. The number of cold waves was not counted.



ELECTRICAL UNION NEWS

THE VOICE OF LOCAL 301 - - - U. E. R. & M. W. A. - - - C. I. O.

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January 30, 1948

They're Bringing Fame to 301 on Basketball Court



Meet the Local 301 girls' basketball team. Left to right, Jennie Tescione, Antoinette "Tony" Nebolini, Helen Porter, Rose Mary Budka, Marge Bohringer, Captain "Bonnie" Evans Avery (1947 field day queen of Local 301), Betty Purcell, Mary Ferri and Helen Quirini.

Wanted — New Quarters For Local 301 Food Center

No place has been found yet to move the Local 301 Food Center which can stay at 1027 State St. for only a couple of weeks more.

Once more, the Food Committee has asked union members to suggest buildings to rent. It's a crisis!

Last week union members bought \$8,482.91 worth at the Center; \$2,056.04 Thursday; \$3,812.01 Friday and \$2,614.86 Saturday. Hours are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Thursday; 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday.

To Collect for Polio

Envelopes for donations to the March of Dimes polio drive will be handed to Executive Board members at their meeting Monday night. Board members will give the envelopes to shop stewards for collections in the plant. The deadline for the donations is Feb. 10.

GE Procedure In Injury Cases Investigated

As a result of complaints made by Local 301, state authorities have found certain irregularities in the General Electric Company's practices in connection with Workmen's Compensation.

Mary H. Donlon, chairman of the State Workmen's Compensation Board, recently thanked Business Agent Leo Jandreau for bringing the GE conditions to her attention. A state check-up showed irregularities at GE and at other large plants in the Capital District, she told Jandreau. She ordered the investigation after Jandreau and Michel Perlin, 301 attorney, conferred with her in New York City several weeks ago.

Waivers Not Signed

The state investigators found that the GE Medical Bureau at Schenectady has not asked injured workers to sign waivers of their right to choose their own physicians, before sending them for treatment to doctors selected by the company.

Such waivers are required by the Workmen's Compensation Law before a worker agrees to be treated by a doctor chosen by the company. At any time a worker may insist on having his own personal physician treat him.

Not Posting Enough Notices

Certain forms informing workers of their rights under the Workmen's Compensation Law have not been posted in enough places in the plant or with enough prominence, the investigators discovered. Workmen's Compensation notices have been posted at the gatehouse, the infirmary and the compensation office, but the major buildings have not been covered adequately.

As a result of the union's report to the state and the state investigation, GE workers should be more aware of their rights under the Workmen's Compensation Law from now on, and the procedure at GE should be tightened.

Stewards to Meet

The Shop Stewards Council will meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at 301 Hall.

Washington's Birthday Schedule Announced

GE management has notified the union that in observing Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, which is not a paid holiday, the Works will be shut down on Monday, Feb. 23, and up to the beginning of the first shift Tuesday, Feb. 24. There will be only a few exceptions.

The third shift will come in at midnight Tuesday, Feb. 24, except that where there is a 6-day operation on the third shift, the men will come in Sunday night as usual, because of the fact that Sunday is the sixth day for the third shift.

UE contract proposals for 1948 ask that Washington's Birthday and Election Day be added to the list of paid holidays at GE plants.

\$546 Collection For Joseph Giello

A contribution of \$546 from his fellow-workers in the Punching, Tool & Die division (Bldgs. 15, 17, and 19) was taken Tuesday to Joseph Giello at Ellis Hospital by a committee of 301 members. Giello lost his right forearm in a punch press in Bldg. 17 on the third shift, Jan. 16.

Board Member Michael Tedisco, Steward James Mangino, Jessie Gregory, and Michael Peeri, took up the collection. Office and supervisory employees joined in giving.

The union's complaint that piece price conditions and cluttered-up space around the machine were responsible for the accident was discussed with the company labor relations department at length last week.

Frank Schaaff, of the works manager's office, contended there was no negligence, and he found nothing new that could be done to avoid a repetition other than to insist that operators never put their hands in presses. He said that the company would check all the evidence produced by the union to see if any additional safety measures could be taken.

Several men from the department told Schaaff that punch press operators in the group quite frequently put their hands in presses when something went wrong, and that on the particular job on which the accident occurred, it was impossible to "make out" without taking risks. They complained of the foreman's attitude on their difficulties. One man testified that both sides of the punch press were blocked by loads of sheet iron when the accident occurred, and that he was ordered by his foreman to move the loads because supervision was going to take pictures.

One die-setter with long operating experience said that "you have to take crazy chances to make a dollar," and that if the men followed all the safety rules, they would not make \$3 a day.

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Published by the Editorial Committee
William Templeton, Chairman
Mary McCartin, Secretary
William Landau, Victor Pasche
Clayton Pudney

Editorial Office - Electrical Union News
301 Liberty St. - Schenectady, N. Y.
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SCHENECTADY PRINTING CO., INC.

Adam Boss Makes Plans To Open Own Business

After four years as Local 301 bookkeeper, Adam Boss has resigned because he plans to open a business of his own. The resignation will not take effect yet, however, as he is staying in the office to help break in his successor, Emil Radosevich.

The Executive Board and Business Agent Leo Jandreau have thanked Adam for the "outstanding job" he performed in his four years' service.

For helping organize the United Office and Professional Workers of America, he was fired by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in 1938.

His State Labor Relations Board case resulted in payment of back pay. In 1940 he became a UE organizer, assigned to Revere Copper and Brass at Rome and to the GE plant at Elmira. In 1941 he obtained a job in the transmitter department at Schenectady GE and took a leave of absence in 1944 for his 301 work.



Adam Boss

Volunteers Asked For Blood Donations

A number of 301 members, with obligations to repay blood donations at Ellis Hospital, have requested the union to ask fellow members to volunteer as blood donors. In the past, union members have answered many emergency calls.

The union office is collecting a list of members who owe blood payments to the hospital. Volunteers are needed immediately to repay the hospital blood bank for transfusions given a long-time member who was operated on during the strike. He is being pressed to repay the blood bank. Volunteers should contact the union office.

To Address Pensioners

A speaker from the Social Security office will address the UE-CIO 301 Pension Organization at 2 p.m. Wednesday at 301 Hall.

GE Contract Sessions

Contract negotiations with GE are expected to start during February in New York City.

Local GE Directed To Apply Step Rates

The national GE management has given instructions to the local works management to apply the step rate plan, which increased a number of timing rates, to tables, in accordance with the recent settlement of that dispute.

James W. Burnison told the local management that it should "take immediate steps to change all existing piece rate tables" to reflect the step rates, and price all new jobs on the new tables, leaving existing prices on record unchanged.

The adjustment will apply also to prices on new work set by comparison, when the comparison was with old prices set from time study, but not when they were set otherwise, if the earnings are satisfactory.

Capital District CIO Leaves Action on Wallace to Locals

The Capital District CIO Council voted unanimously at Amsterdam Jan. 22 to take no stand on the presidential candidacy of Henry A. Wallace on a third party ticket, because of "an honest difference of opinion" in the CIO. The delegates decided that any action should be left to the locals affiliated with the Council, but that there should be full and free discussion of the issue at Council meetings.

Union Publicity

An appropriation for a public relations campaign in connection with the 1948 contract negotiations with GE was voted by the Local 301 membership meeting Jan. 20, on recommendation of the Executive Board.

Third Week Of Vacation

The UE-GE contract provides that if a man is entitled to three weeks vacation, the third week must be scheduled immediately before or after the annual shut-down, if there is a shut-down in his department.

A. C. Stevens recently notified the union office that a worker had asked if he could take his third week now, instead of in the summer. Stevens said the arrangement would be all right with him, if the union didn't object. The union office said it would approve any such arrangement satisfactory to the worker involved.

Food Center Report Approved by Local

Members of Local 301 using the union's Food Center are saving from \$2 to \$5 a week on their food bill, the 301 Food Committee reported to the membership meeting Jan. 20.

The report, which was read by James Cognetta, chairman, pointed out two other results of the three months' operations.

The existence of the Food Center has tended to bring prices down in the city generally, "because the super-markets have been watching their prices in comparison with ours." In some cases they have featured items for sale at prices as low or even lower than the Food Center's, even at a "loss" to the super-markets.

Lesson in Profits

The Center is showing the union members what can be done by cutting out middlemen's profits.

"Let's remember that we are mainly saving the retail profit and that the main remedy for high prices is to eliminate the exorbitant profits of the food concerns, the big canners and packers", the report said. "The main lesson to draw is the need for political action to restore price control."

The report mentioned the problem small storekeepers have competing with chains and super-markets and emphasized that the union sympathizes with the small dealers and wants to cooperate with them. The union's group buying cuts chiefly into the business of the super-markets, the report pointed out.

Substitute for Super-Markets

"Members come to shop at the Food Center as a substitute for the weekend shopping at the super-markets, and not in place of the occasional purchases at the neighborhood grocery. In fact, many members have increased their purchases from neighborhood stores, because the Food Center does not carry everything a super-market does, and therefore members will do their week's shopping at the Food Center and supplement it at the neighborhood store."

The Food Committee plans to write a circular to the small storekeepers of Schenectady explaining the union's position and inviting consultation with them on the problem of high food costs.

The committee reported that efforts have been made by some chains and super-markets "to enforce a boycott against us by threatening wholesalers with loss of their trade if they sold to us."

The report emphasized that the Food

Members of Local 301 Staff

Standing, left to right, are Victor Pasche and William Kelly, reappointed as assistants to Business Agent Leo Jandreau at the Jan. 20 membership meeting. Seated, Emil Radosevich, new 301 bookkeeper, and Michel Perlin, full-time 301 attorney formerly with the UE District 3 office



Center is "not a store", but is simply a way of "using the facilities of the union for group buying for union membership."

The Center is operated to run at neither a profit or a loss. Prices are set just high enough to cover the cost of the merchandise plus the necessary expenses. Goods are handled only if they represent a substantial saving to the members.

About 2,500 families of Local 301 members are using the Food Center.

"Let's continue to save what we can through the Food Center," the report ended. "But let's concentrate on fighting for lower prices by political action, and higher wages through effective collective bargaining."

The report was approved by the membership committee.

301 Attorney's Hours

Michel Perlin, 301 attorney, has moved his office from the UE District 3 headquarters to 301 Hall. He is available for consultation from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, and at other times by appointment.

Grievance Case Filed On Veteran's Service

The union is fighting for the right of a Navy veteran, Charles L. Chase of Bldg. 46, to an unbroken service record with GE. Although he applied for work three times at the Schenectady plant and three times at the Fort Edward plant during the 90 days after his discharge from military service, management broke his service record on the grounds he "didn't try very hard" to get back.

After working here three years, Chase left on military leave in 1944 and was discharged from the Navy June 1, 1946. GE finally rehired him Oct. 30, 1947, but broke his service. Frank Schaaff of the labor relations staff and George B. Woods of the personnel office admitted to a union committee that Chase had applied for work within the 90 day limit. However, they insist he should have kept returning.

As Chase lives in Glens Falls each of his three trips to Schenectady cost him several dollars bus fare.

The union will take up the case at the Howell level.

MAKE YOUR SHOP 100% UE

More 301 Shop Stewards Take Their Oath of Office



George Walker, 301 guide, administering the oath of office to a group of newly elected shop stewards, including Sidney Friedlander, Bldg. 17; Peter Stroek, 59; Jack Reiner, 50; John Maletta, 60; Ethel Halterman, 69; Helen Pisano, 60; Joseph De Cerbo, 60; May Law, 28; Ross Lighthall, 46; Marvin

Springer, 28; William Huiskes, 28; Armand De Lorenzo, 10C; Elmer Miller, 60; David Cornell, 61; Charles Ruff, 49 Patrol; Harold Stimpson, 28; George Benoit, 49; Edmund Paska, 93; Warren Bonesteel, 50, and Leo Petre, 50.

United States Had Effective Price Control During War; Here's a Step-by-Step Reminder of How It Was Killed

(This article is summarized from an analysis by Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative.)

As far back as last August, wholesale prices in general were 105 per cent higher than at the outbreak of the war. Wholesale food prices were 157 per cent higher and wholesale meat prices, 218 per cent higher than at the start of the war. They have been climbing ever since.

Contrast these figures with price control days. Despite the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers and its representatives in Congress succeeded in weakening and finally scuttling price control, the record of OPA shows that it DID keep living costs down.

Without effective price control:
August 1939 to May 1943 (45 months)—wholesale prices rose 39 per cent.

With effective price control:
May 1943 (Roosevelt's Hold-the-Line Order) to February 1946 (when Truman began decontrol) 34 months—wholesale prices rose 3 per cent.

Without price control:
February 1946 to August 1947 (18 months)—wholesale index rose another 42 per cent.

This history shows why Big business wanted OPA killed. The profit rate for the first half of 1947 was 80 per cent above 1941-1945 after taxes, and 330 per cent above 1936-1939.

Triple Play

Price control was killed by a triple play of Big Business, aided by both parties and the Truman Administration.

1. The NAM and the Republican

Party spearheaded a propaganda drive to abolish OPA. Big Business backed this drive by plant shut-downs in the winter of 1945-1946 to create artificial shortages and to throw the blame for scarcity and high prices on labor. The General Electric Company and other corporations picked this time for a show-down with unions, and forced strikes rather than grant pay raises. They were practically insured against financial loss by the "carry-back provisions" of the tax law.

2. The Truman Administration made a determined effort "to beat the Republicans to the punch" in removal of war-time controls.

3. Both parties supported a drive in Congress to strangle OPA through crippling amendments and withholding funds.

NAM Campaign

The NAM fought price control from the very start. It claimed that voluntary controls would be enough—the same argument you hear today. It was responsible for delaying general price ceilings till wholesale prices had risen 38 per cent. It insisted on wage free-

301 Member Loses His Home in Fire

A fire Jan. 20 destroyed the home and household belongings of Charles A. Latereau, a 301 member who is a second shift crane follower in Bldg. 60. He has five children, from one year to seven years old.

Several stewards have started collecting contributions for the family. Donations can be made at the union office also.

Death of Mrs. Bartholomew

Mrs. Cora Bartholomew, 86, of Esperance died at Ellis Hospital Monday. A member of Local 301, she was a stock room worker on the second floor of Bldg. 69. It is the belief of her family that her death was the result of an injury suffered at work last summer. The union is investigating.

ing and on setting ceilings to guarantee prewar profit margins.

With the end of the war, the NAM turned on the full heat to kill price control. Over three million dollars were spent on advertisements like this:

"Remove price controls on manufactured goods and production will step up fast.

"This is the way you can get the goods you want at prices you can afford to pay."

Next week's EU News will describe further steps in the killing of price control.

GE Wages and GE Prices Who's Fighting Inflation?

Facts versus Mr. Boulware's Line

"General Electric Leads in Price Cuts" was Mr. Boulware's New Year headline.

What are the facts behind that announcement? They need to be examined—particularly since only three days after Mr. Boulware published a page of congratulations to GE, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles accused General Electric, Westinghouse, and eight other companies of a conspiracy to keep prices HIGH on electrical equipment sold to public utilities. And prices to public utilities go directly into our cost of living—we all use light and gas.

New Tune — Old Song

LET'S THINK OF THE POOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TELEVISION SETS, M'BOY!



Wilson's Vice-President Speaks

Mr. Boulware is Charlie Wilson's new vice-president in charge of labor relations. His "price cuts" publicity bluntly asked GE workers not only to "forego any further pay increase demands," but even to "help us save at least 5%" on labor costs. All this supposedly to "stop inflation," "for the good of all."

The "price cut" announcement is intended to back up the National Association of Manufacturers' theme song—that wage increases are responsible for high prices, that the way for workers to live better is to work harder and get paid less. (Do you remember that other NAM theme song of 1946 — remove price controls and prices will come down?)

The record of GE's price policy does tell a story about wages, prices and inflation. Let's get the real facts:

Last in Wages, First in Prices

On April 28, 1947, GE, last major company to settle on the UE's 15-cent "package" increase, was the first to push inflation by announcing a 6 to 17 per cent price rise on all products. The union said this was unnecessary. Evidently GE's competitors thought so too. They did not follow suit until some months later.

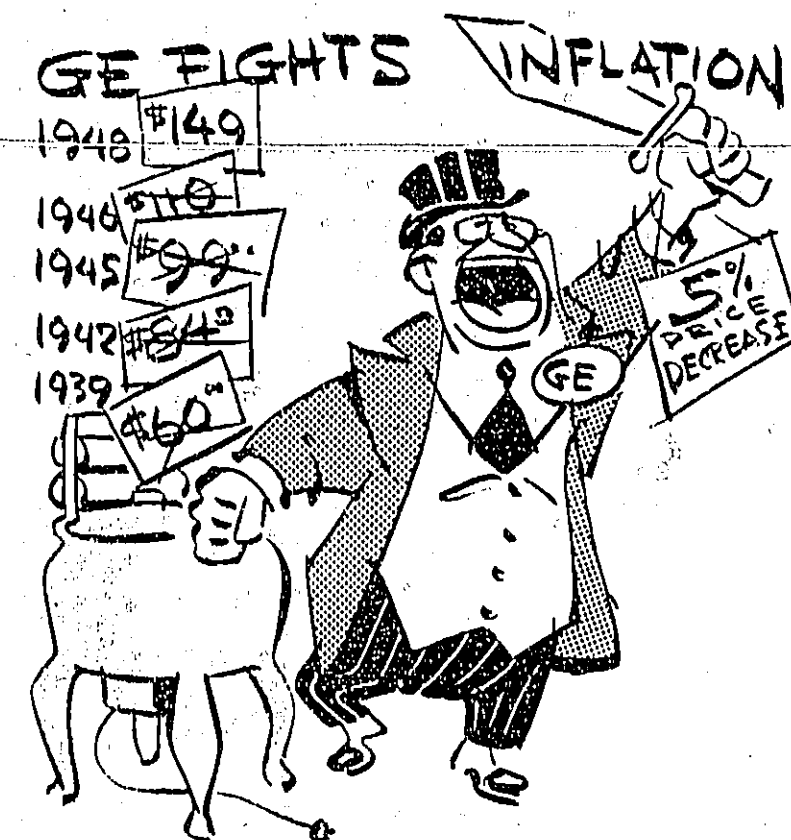
GE's announcement on December 12 that its current contracts allow price increases up to 20% on generators, turbines, and other heavy electrical goods got very little newspaper space. Its 12 per cent rise on radio tubes the same month was not given to the press at all. It leaked out later.

For all 1947, even without the two increases, GE admits an increase of 20 per cent in prices (New York Herald Tribune, December 22, 1947).

Leading - Where?



SOME Way to do it



And the result for GE—an all-time record profit of \$75,000,000—20.8 percent on investment.

So now we have an average 5% reduction on refrigerators, ranges, washers, electric blankets, television sets. For example, on standard wringer type washers, which sold for \$69.95 in May 1941, and in 1947 sold for a minimum of \$129.75. An increase of \$59.80, and now a reduction of \$6.50.

Did GE really cut prices on these appliances to "stop inflation?"

The Real Reason

For the last three months of 1947 the business papers, the Wall Street Journal, New York Times, Journal of Commerce, Business Week, had been reporting selling difficulties, competition, "consumer resistance to high-priced gadgets" on electric ranges. And GE was out of line with its competitors. So one

large distributor told the New York Times on January 1, 1948:

"The reductions, among other things, served to bring GE into line."

GE led the parade for inflation by pushing prices up beyond the reach of the people. Now it brings some prices down a little, for the only reason it knows, to keep on selling.

Price increases are NOT caused by wage increases. When Big Business busted price control, it raised prices by many times the amount of wage increases. It would have done so if there had been NO wage increases. For their only guide in setting prices is "All that the traffic will bear."

Big Business pushes prices up just as long as people will buy, regardless of wage costs. It will stop when people can't buy, when it's too late to do you and me any good. That's what led to the big depression of 1929. And because food, automobiles, electrical appliances, and just about everything is controlled by a handful of big trusts, there is very little competition left. Prices are pushed up fast, but come down very slowly.

The danger to the country today is that purchasing power cannot keep up with production—because of record prices and profits.

Wage increases will not affect prices. They will offset to some extent the hardship of high prices. They will lessen the danger from the depression which Big Business profiteering is bringing on.

Mr. Boulware's Weekly Dose Of NAM Propaganda

The National Association of Manufacturers spent millions of dollars in propaganda to kill price control, win huge tax refunds for GE and the rest, and put over the Taft-Hartley law. Today it spends more millions to sell its line to churches, schools, small business men, women's clubs, doctors, lawyers, and particularly to the workers themselves.

It's the line that workers will be well off if they

Profits Just TOO Small



Maybe Mr. Boulware Believes It . . .



Mr. Boulware says wartime savings are pushing prices up. He does not say that the top 30 percent of the people have 87 percent of the savings, the lowest 30 percent have NO Savings. That is the Federal Reserve Board's finding.

Mr. Boulware says workers should "produce more . . . with same effort." He does not say that GE wants more effort through speed-up, as with carboloy tools.

Mr. Boulware says "conquer inflation" through "increased production". He does not say that prices went up HIGHEST where production went up most (meat, electrical appliances), because trusts largely control meat packing and electrical appliances.

Always Against Wage Raises

Mr. Boulware says the wage increases were cancelled out by price increases. He does not say that the prices were going up and would have gone up regardless.

Mr. Boulware says it is okay to pay lower wages in some GE plants than in others. He does not say that the difference in living costs between Lexington, Kentucky and Cleveland, Ohio, is very small, but the difference in basic wages is 24 cents an hour. GE sells lamps for the same price whether made in Cleveland or Lexington. And the newer plant rates threaten standards and jobs in the older plants.

Mr. Boulware says GE makes only 7 cents on a "sales dollar". He does not say that this "sales dollar" already had paid other super-profits to trusts all along the line.

The biggest fable of all is the phony "impartial poll," which misrepresents the Taft-Hartley act, and "proves" that it is what the workers want. So you are to believe that the NAM, which fought social security, unemployment insurance, the 40-hour week, child labor laws, the Wagner Act, price control, now wants the Taft-Hartley act for "the good" of the workers! Every provision of the act is aimed against unions.

The people's welfare is threatened by the current inflation—prices racing ahead of purchasing power—wages.

Big Business and its Boulwares fight FOR inflation. UE fights inflation in every way, political action, for price control, against Taft-Hartley—and Just Now by Demanding

A Substantial Wage Increase

accept low wages for themselves, higher prices and profits for their employers, and a speed-up called "productivity." This line brought on 1929, but people are supposed to forget that. Mr. Boulware pours this out weekly in the Works News, in full page advertisements, on the radio. We cannot match the cost or quantity of stuff. But union members can recognize the methods—telling half-truths so that they become untruths. We can meet half-truths with the FACTS. For example: