IV – Farmers
1. Guaranteed price level of 150% of parity.
2. Support all efforts to maintain the family size farmer.
4. Support farmers’ co-ops and oppose efforts of National Tax Equity Association to tax co-ops out of existence.
5. Expand existing soil conservation programs.
6. Expand rural electrification program.
7. Expand Farmers’ Home Administration.

V – Veterans
1. Federal Bonus.
2. Increase benefits to disabled vets and their dependents.
3. Increase subsistence allowances to student vets and for on-the-job training.
4. Cut to 2% the interest rates for federal loans to vets for homes, businesses and farms.
5. Increase appropriations for Veterans’ Administration.

VI – Taxes
1. Raise income tax exemptions to $3,000 for couples and $1,500 for each dependent.
2. Progressively higher taxes beginning with small amount above $3,000 and approaching 100% tax on net incomes over $25,000.
3. Reject all forms of sales taxes.
4. Restore excess profits tax on corporations.

VII – Foreign Policy
1. Support universal disarmament to include international control of atomic energy, discontinuance of production of atomic bombs and full international inspection.
2. Complete elimination of the cartels and Nazi control of industry which planned and furnished the economic base for Hitler’s and Hirohito’s military aggressions.
4. Relief to war-ravaged peoples and post-war rehabilitation with proviso that under no circumstances should food or any other aid be used as a means of coercion but only aid needed by people in the exercise of their rights of independence and self-government or to stir up civil war.

VIII – Housing
1. Large-scale federal low cost housing program sufficient to house all people.
2. Restore priority and price control on home building materials.

IX – Health and Social Security
1. National health law to guarantee that all people shall have dental, medical and hospital care.
2. Raise old age pensions to meet living costs.

Staff Appointments
Voted by Local 301

(Continued on Page 2)

Veteran Loses Arm
Through 6-E Speed-up
Joseph Goll, Purple Heart veteran and father of a transcontinental truck driver, lost an arm in a spur of the moment accident on a Friday exercise in the third shift.

Local 301 was scheduled to take part in the works management’s work check for a month. However, the work was so bad that the union requested an immediate plant closing. Instead, the workers walked out on strike.

The job of operating the 6-E was too much for the veteran, who was injured in a previous accident.

(Continued on Page 3)
Wallace, Third Party Discussed at Convention

The third party presidential candidacy of Henry A. Wallace was discussed at the 331-member meeting Tuesday night, but an endorsement of the Executive Board action was limited to expressing individual opinions.

Speakers opening the Wallace section had deeply praised Wallace's record and platform, but expressed fear that by endorsing he would lose the election of the non-McCarthy Republic. Wallace supports argued that there is no difference between the Democrats under the leadership of President Truman, and the Republicans.

Leaders of Engineers

Echo G-E on Wages

Leaders of the Schenectady General Electric Employees Association last week rallied to the support of G-E Vice-President L. H. Buschke in his stand against a general wage increase. This action was taken by the Executive Council of the association Jan. 12, and communicated to Buschke in a message from R. C. Russell, president of the engineers' group. There was no indication of discussion by a membership meeting.

This is the second time during the 1948 strike, two days after the company had asked for an injunction against Local 310 pickets, came out with a public statement saying that non-production workers went back to work, and calling on the engineers to "(prove) your wage levels in whatever way you can" on the sub-
ject.

The message last week from Buschke to Russell was lavish in praise of Russell's announcement of "price reduction" on some items. Buschke said in part:

"The message last week from Buschke to Russell was lavish in praise of Russell's announcement of "price reduction" on some items. Buschke said in part:

"We will continue to support our program of efficiency by attacking wasting time and effort, absenteeism and tardiness.

We agree with you wholeheartedly in the principle that further general price increases throughout the country will mean more work for everyone in the field of inflation. We feel that increases should be kept to a minimum so that we can get along without them by greater productivity and value."

National Officers Speak

Staff Appointments

Law School, Pullin serves four years in the Army Air Corps. He was navigator of a B-29 in the Pacific. While a law student he organized for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL.

Another Board recommendation approved was for the appointment of Earl Separovich, army Air Force veteran, as bookkeeper to replace Adele Bova, who resigned. (See story next week about "Book-Keepers". Separovich obtained his education at the University of St. Louis. His first work was in the US in 1924 and became a member of the union in 1929. Separovich was an organizer of the US Army Post in St. Louis.

Under the constitution the business agent recommends his assistants subject to approval of the Executive Board and the membership. nowadays only two assistants are needed and now that he was not recommending appointment of another business agent, he expressed a desire for a change in the constitution at the 1948 State Convention.

Schenectady News (Continued From Page 1)

LEADERS OF ENGINEERS LIKELY TO CUT WAGES BY $5,000,000,000

GE received out "pretty good shape" in the matter of profits for 1943, Jacobs, Madigan, Ur, member of the association at 301 Hall Jan. 16.

"We feel the 1947 profits at $98,000,000, compared with the wartime average of $69,000,000 and the pre-war 1938-1939 average of $44,000,000.

"Required not that doing GE and other companies don't want to talk pro-
fits. They hint on talking about mak-
ing only 3% or 4% sales dol-
ars. But in 1947 we wanted to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.

"The US got 9,000,000,000 back from the government. We want to make up for the 1946 losses," he said.

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We have 

"In 1948 we have to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.

"The US got 9,000,000,000 back from the government. We want to make up for the 1946 losses," he said.

"We want to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.

"The US got 9,000,000,000 back from the government. We want to make up for the 1946 losses," he said.

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We want to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.

"The US got 9,000,000,000 back from the government. We want to make up for the 1946 losses," he said.

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We want to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.

"The US got 9,000,000,000 back from the government. We want to make up for the 1946 losses," he said.

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We want to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.

"The US got 9,000,000,000 back from the government. We want to make up for the 1946 losses," he said.

"We have 2,000 dollars paid out in wages," Madigan declared, "two dollars we will go to profits. Industry can raise wages 80 percent and reduce prices 60 percent and make a profit higher than 1933."

"We want to talk about profits, he explained, because they declared their profits had fallen in 1946.