Turbine Well-Organized—Made Good Conditions

The Turbine Section on the 301 Plant has always been well organized and work was done in the same manner as on the 300 Plant. It was not until the 301 Plant was completed that the 301 Plant was put into operation. The 301 Plant was put into operation on January 1, 1924, and the work was done in the same manner as on the 300 Plant. The 301 Plant was put into operation on the night of July 30, 1924, and the work was done in the same manner as on the 300 Plant.

Northside Little League—Says It Was Not Left to Slip Out

The Northside Little League directors were very disappointed with the way the league was left to slip out. They had planned to have a good season, but the lack of interest in the league has caused them to give up. They plan to have a meeting to discuss the future of the league and to see if they can get enough interest to continue.

GE Stands on UE Sell Out!

The election campaign of GE for what it is, a popular and justifiable. The silence of UE is good for all, for the labor movement in Schenectady and for the local UE. At the head of all is the fact that the platform of UE is not to be left to slip out. The directors are very disappointed with the way the league was left to slip out. They plan to have a meeting to discuss the future of the league and to see if they can get enough interest to continue.

New Union Hall Plans Let Out for Bids

The New Union Hall plans were let out for bid on July 31, 1924. The plans were prepared by the architects hired by the local UE. The bids were opened on August 1, 1924. The contract for the new hall was awarded to the builders who offered the lowest bid. The new hall will be located on the site of the old hall, which was destroyed by fire.

No Compromise Says G.E.

General Electric’s statement in the present contract negotiations over the local USWA has been met with a strong demand for a compromise. The local USWA has stated that it will not accept any compromise and that it will continue to fight for its demands.

Local 301 News

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

Aug. 2, 1924

Executive Board Metics

All Board Members are required to be present for this meeting.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3rd

No Compromise Says G.E.

The National Labor Relations Board has issued a report that the present contract negotiations over the local USWA have been met with a strong demand for a compromise. The local USWA has stated that it will not accept any compromise and that it will continue to fight for its demands.

Executive Board Metics

All Board Members are required to be present for this meeting.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3rd
GE’s Run-Away Plans Exposed!

Plan of GE Will Bring Mass Lay Off, Speed-Up, and Wholesale Price Cutting

4,000 May Be Affected in Schenectady

The present plan of General Electric to decentralize the seven large plants where 50% of the GE workers are presently employed will affect Schenectady in numbers of people to a greater degree than any other GE location.

The Industrial Control Division as we know it some time ago has been broken up into four departments: Appliance Control, Industry Control, Spec. Control and Cun. Purpose Control. Appliance Control has already been transferred to Morgan, Illinois—about two years ago. This job employed several hundred men and women. The local plant was unable to absorb all these employees—the result is that women with seven-day a week has been laid off for lack of work.

The company has announced that the other three Control departments will be transferred to Bloomington, Illinois; Waynesboro, Virginia and Roanoke, Virginia. At present there are approximately 10,000 employees in these departments or approximately 2,000 affected employees. The departments are located in Edgerton, 69 41, 73 72, 69 38, 60 Galaxy and 265.

Likewise, the Industrial Heating job is scheduled to go to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. At present there are approximately 250 hourly rated people and 100 salaried employees or approximately 350 total employees. Together, with the Control Departments, over 4,000 people will be affected by this arbitrary move of the GE Company.

The last time such a large group of employees were affected by lack of work in Schenectady was in 1932 when approximately 4,000 workers were laid off. The services among these affected and laid off went up to 15 years. While the Schenectady plant will be bought by the Com-Pac Corporation, it is quite certain that this job will be transferred to GE workers in the GE plant throughout the country.

The United Steelworkers will protest this transfer to the representatives of the company in the current negotiations that the company management is doing a memorandum to the effect that the job goes from Schenectady to Bloomington, Illinois.

The policy of management as far as this question of jobs can be best understood in the statement made by C. F. Cappell at a Manufacturing Conference held in Schenectady on April 21, 1934.

"Suppose we have a dangerous falling, which is being voted by many bank depositors, to the industrial worker, and that the industrial worker is going to be laid off.

The transfer of work from Schenectady affects not only the GE workers but also affects every professional and business man in this community.

During the first three months of this year, over 2,000 hourly rated men and women have been removed from the payroll. We do not have a record of the number of people who have been removed. Likewise, an additional 2,000 have been transferred, and yet the plant has been working at a reduced rate of production. Management has decided to lay off the men and women during the last two months because the company has decided to lay off the men and women during the last two months because the company.

Unemployment Risks

For the unemployed, the prospects are much worse in the manufacturing sector. The unemployed are faced with the problem of finding work. The company will not provide them with unemployment benefits. The unemployed are faced with the problem of finding work.

The Bloomington, Illinois, plant is equipped and maintained to work as an emergency manufacturing plant. The company will make the plant available for the unemployed, but the unemployed will be on their own. The company will not provide them with unemployment benefits.