Here's What Happens To our $1.00 Dues
Income—Dues and Subscriptions—$1.00
This is how the governing body of our
Union makes its money.

Attention to the Interests of the Union
Section Leaders—$3.84
The section leaders are the heart of the Union, and receive a fixed sum of $3.84 for each section. They are responsible for organizing and maintaining the local sections, and for ensuring that the dues and subscriptions of the members are collected and paid to the Union.

Attention to the Interests of the Employees
Secretary-Treasurer—$1.55
The secretary-treasurer is responsible for keeping the books and records of the Union, and for ensuring that all dues and subscriptions are paid in full. He or she receives a fixed sum of $1.55.

Attention to the Interests of the Employees
Local Union—$2.45
The local union is the smallest unit of the Union, and is responsible for representing the interests of the members in their workplace. The local union receives a fixed sum of $2.45.

Attention to the Interests of the Employees
State Union—$5.40
The state union is responsible for representing the interests of the members throughout the state, and for ensuring that the local unions are functioning properly. The state union receives a fixed sum of $5.40.

Attention to the Interests of the Employees
Central Bureau—$10.80
The central bureau is responsible for representing the interests of the members throughout the country, and for ensuring that the state unions are functioning properly. The central bureau receives a fixed sum of $10.80.

Attention to the Interests of the Employees
National Union—$21.60
The national union is responsible for representing the interests of the members throughout the country, and for ensuring that the central bureau is functioning properly. The national union receives a fixed sum of $21.60.

Attention to the Interests of the Employees
General Conference—$43.20
The general conference is the highest body of the Union, and is responsible for making the final decisions on all matters. The general conference receives a fixed sum of $43.20.

U. E. Fights Wage Freezing in Washington
(Continued from page 1)
This was one of the actions taken by the Union to fight wage freezing in Washington.

No. 89 Transmitter Speaking
by "RENDEZ" GHESH

The effective and forceful work of the union depends on such factors as price levels and other factors contributing toward the war effort at home and abroad. The Union is working hard to ensure that the employees are paid fairly and that their wages are not frozen.

The failure to meet the problem created by the present level of wages, the high cost of living, and the lack of progress in the labor movement, has resulted in a great deal of concern in the Union.

The matter must be disposed of in a way that will be of benefit to the workers and their organization.

The other job is a total annihilation of the problem. In the United States, the war is a war economy. Medium and small employers are not only fighting an economic battle, but are also making sacrifices in the interest of the nation.

To these ends, the Union has formed a committee to work on the wage freezing problem. The committee is composed of representatives from all sections of the Union, and is working hard to find a solution that will benefit both the workers and the employers.

The 'no wage' movement must be stopped because the failure of business men and women to pay wages will result in inflation and instability. It is in the workers' interest to have wages frozen.

The high cost of living cannot be tolerated. The problem of adjusting wage levels must be solved in the interest of the nation.

The Union is working hard to ensure that the workers are paid fairly and that their wages are not frozen.
Collective Bargaining And War Morale

In revising the history of the wage negotiations between the C.P.R. representatives and the union, it is not difficult to see that a change of policy has taken place on the part of the company management. This change of policy is at variance with the forthright policy pursued by the company management during the past six years of our collective bargaining with the company.

The company now has the right to demand that the employees submit to the company a list of wages, hours, and conditions of work, but in collective bargaining, the employees have the right to insist on a wage increase voluntarily negotiated between management and unions.

The Wagner Act is still the law of the land, and President Wilson is not to be taken lightly.

This is a shallowness of bargaining.

The company has demonstrated a willingness to look outside the window, and has entered into collective bargaining, but this has been limited to the company's own representatives over a period of six years. The company has not shown the same willingness to negotiate with the company's representatives over a period of six years.

The company has shown a willingness to negotiate with the company's representatives over a period of six years.

Thus it is a question of taking the proper measures to prevent a repetition of such shallowness.

Our company, then, is the outgrowth of the union's power and the workers have shown a willingness to submit to the company's demands.

The company, however, has shown a willingness to negotiate with the company's representatives over a period of six years.

The maintenance of membership over a period of six years has been successfully achieved.

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LOCAL 501 SPONSORS "BOMB TOYO" CAMPAIGN FOR WAR BOND SALES

W.T. Grant Co.

The Union asked Mr. Wilson to give it a written statement saying the effect that the Company will offer a wage raise of five and a half cents per hour provided the Government permits him to do so. This Mr. Wilson refused to do.

Government Calls For Voluntary Agreement

We call your attention to the following facts:

There is only one executive order of the President which deals with collective bargaining. This order provides that a Company and a Union shall make every effort in good faith to reach an agreement; failing to do so, they shall call on the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, under whose auspices additional attempts should be made to reach a voluntary agreement; and if this procedure fails then an arbitration panel is set up to arbitrate the dispute.

Therefore, it was clear that Mr. Wilson's position had no basis. All existing law and policy called for a voluntary agreement. The agreement of the General Electric Company has to do with the electric manufacturing industry and does not apply here. The U.S. Labor Board and the Conciliation Service have both been satisfied with the conduct of the Westinghouse Company, and have given the U.S. a written offer for five and a half cents per hour increase which has been ratified by all of the Westinghouse locals.

The General Electric Company is duty bound to do at least as much as the 501 other companies, including Westinghouse, have done for their employees.

Wage Question Develops

On Monday, a sub-committee of the Conference Board met with Mr. Burrows and Mr. Wilson of the General Electric Company to try to settle the wage question. The Company finally admitted that the Union was justified in feeling that the Company had made a commitment on the question of a wage increase based on the Labor Board decision, and that the sub-committee agreed with that understanding.

The meeting on Monday with the Company continued on the point that the Company and the Union would endeavor to work out a mutually acceptable statement which would incorporate the idea of a wage increase on the basis of the Labor Board decision, and that the sub-committee agreed with that understanding.

On Tuesday, the Company prepared a statement which, if accepted by the Union, would allow the wage increase. The statement was signed by Mr. Wilson before it could be submitted to the Union. Later in the afternoon, the Union was informed that the Company could not go along on any kind of a statement. The Company suggested that the officials of the Company, along with the General Officers, appear before W. H. Davis, the War Labor Board, and present the problem before him on the basis of the single fact that the Westinghouse Company had settled, that the General Electric Company could do no less than Westinghouse; and that Davis, on the basis of this clear-cut and persuaded presentation, should take whatever action was necessary to clear the question.

This procedure is being carried out at present. It simply represents a willingness on the part of the Union to explore every avenue for a reasonable settlement of the wage question in the face of great difficulties and in the face of serious obstacles placed in its path by the General Electric Company.

The agreement on the part of the Union and G.E. was contingent on the assurance of the negotiations between Westinghouse and the Union.

The Union and Westinghouse agreed upon a five and a half cents an hour increase for the Westinghouse employees.

The wage increase agreement between the Union and Westinghouse was submitted to the War Labor Board for ratification.

The members of the U.S. Labor Board unanimously concurred with the increase because it was a voluntary agreement between the Union and Westinghouse.

Text of Executive Order By U.S. Labor Board

In Relation to Westinghouse Wage Increase

Under Section 3 of the Executive Order No. 6127, Jan.
uary 12, 1942, and after consultation with the Secretary of Labor on the recommendation of the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, the National War Labor Board takes jurisdiction of this case and enters the following order:

Whereas, a wage increase of five and a half cents per hour has been settled in a signed agreement between the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; and

Whereas, upon the basis of figures presented to the Board by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, it is necessary to raise up a deficiency between the average straight time hourly earnings of Westinghouse employees on January 12, 1942, and the increase in the cost of living for the period between January 12, 1942, and May 30, 1942, by the amount of $0.05 per hour in the cost of living for the period between January 12, 1942, and May 30, 1942; and

Whereas, the above wage increase was made by the Company with the understanding that it is to be effective on the first day of the succeeding month preceding the month in which settlement is made. (May 31, 1942)

a. Relating differentials between male and female employees wage rates shall be reduced two cents per hour.

b. The above wage increase was made by the Company with the understanding that it is to be effective on the first day of the succeeding month preceding the month in which settlement is made. (May 31, 1942)