

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1932

NO. 1

PRODUCTION
vs.
SPECULATION



A LESSON IN LIFE INSURANCE



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| Plus | | | | Lack of Protection |
| Lapsed or encumbered policies | | | | Possibility that widow may work |
| | | | | Possibility that children will be underprivi- leged |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
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Magazine Chat

The clouds are breaking. The sunshine is peeping through. No, we are not turning Babbitt. Judged by letters in this issue our membership is getting its second wind, has adjusted its suspenders, hitched up the shiny pants, and faced the situation anew.

That is why we say the clouds are breaking. So long as the membership arises to protect the union, nothing can break it. Least of all, hard times. Read the letters from L. U. 86, L. U. 292, L. U. 595, L. U. 212, and see for yourselves. Here is adjustment to the facts. Here is a triumphant, manly, militant song of labor organization against the chaos of banker prosperity and deflation.

Isn't it strange how little we Americans trust co-operation? Co-operation can do anything. Has. Will. Always. Without fail. We need to trust it more, not less.

Local Union 353, of Toronto, Ontario, has created a business slogan that will have interest for every member of this organization—"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, supervising the efficiency of electrical craftsmen from Alaska to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

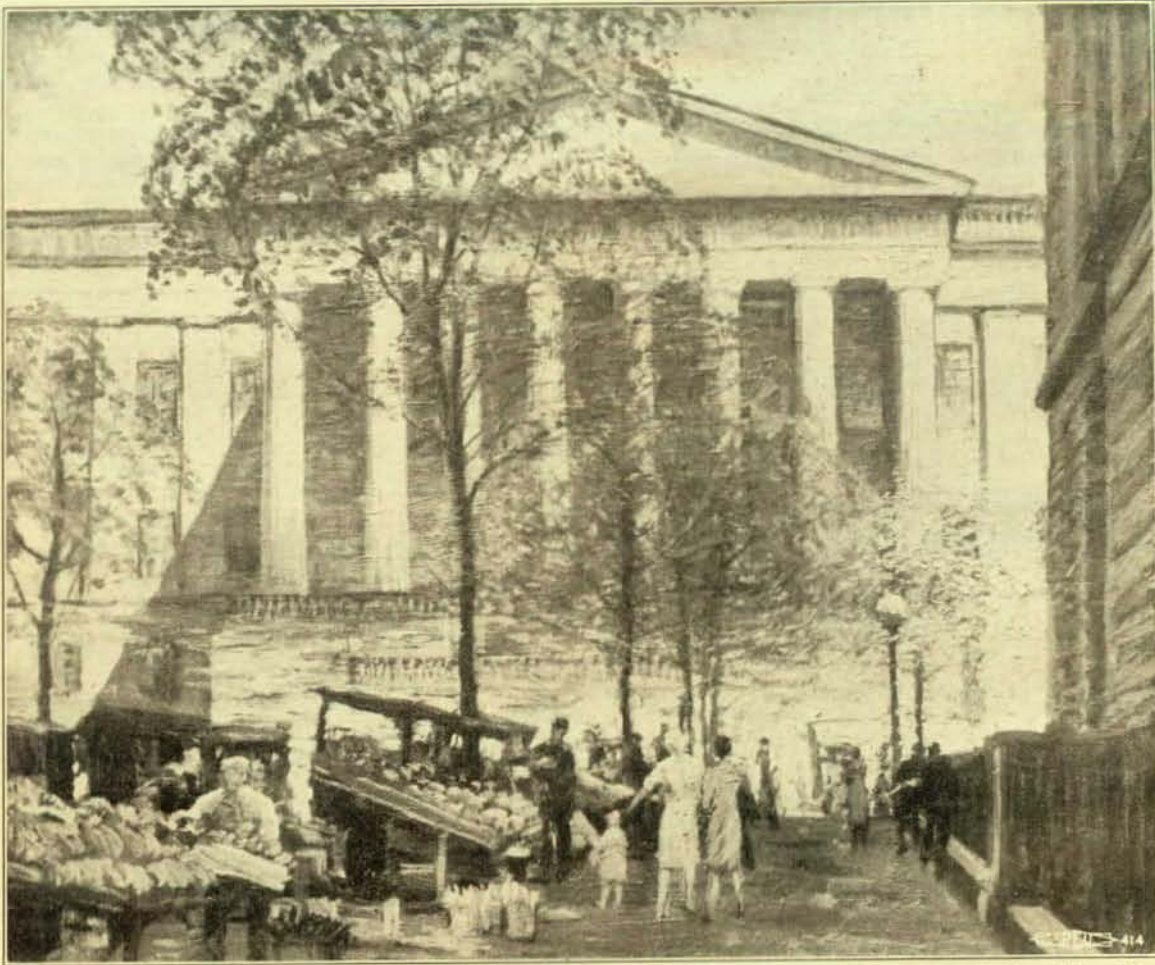
The Canadian Congress Journal, official organ of Canadian organized labor, pays tribute to the work of our Vice President Ingles, in educating labor and the general public in the value of apprentice education.

"In doing so," says the Canadian Journal, "he has removed any doubt that may have existed in the public mind as to labor's interest in this phase of youth education and has helped materially to make much better understood the part organized labor has played in bringing the present Ontario apprenticeship system into operation."

The imposing structure on the front cover is the Minnesota State capitol building.

Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| Production and Speculation—the Cross Roads | 3 |
| Comment by President Broach | 6 |
| All-Electric Home Beyond Mythical Stage | 8 |
| Bills Offer Huge Public Works Plan | 9 |
| Bankers Give Up Everything But— | 10 |
| Something New On American Railroads | 11 |
| Spain Dislikes A. T. T. Contract | 12 |
| Work Plan Continues to Pay Dividends | 13 |
| Mass Production Tinkerers Condemned | 14 |
| Unions Face Revolutionary House Types | 15 |
| Throws Barb Into Thoughtless Kickers | 16 |
| Labor Helps Form Building Credit Pool | 17 |
| Cheap Fallacies of One James D. Mooney | 18 |
| Swope Plan Analyzed by Plan Expert | 19 |
| Wisconsin in Van; Attacks Unemployment | 20 |
| Pinchot Defends Labor's High Wage Policy | 21 |
| Depression Shifts Stock Ownership Scheme | 22 |
| Corporation Methods to Beat Attacks | 23 |
| Editorial | 24 |
| Woman's Work | 26 |
| Constructive Hints | 28 |
| Radio | 29 |
| Cartoon | 30 |
| On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two | 31 |
| Correspondence | 32 |



Courtesy of the artist

One of the Most Beautiful Buildings in Washington—therefore, the World—is the U. S. Patent Office, Imprisoned in Color by Carl Rakeman, Washington Artist. This Month Patent Records Are Being Removed to the U. S. Commerce Building.





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Vol. XXXI

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No. 1

Production, or Speculation—the Cross-Roads

THE major cause of the present disastrous depression is speculation.

This view began as a charge of industrialists like Henry Ford, but has ended in admissions of bankers and financiers.

The practice of speculation goes deeper than stock gambling. It moves to and fro among all business transactions. It has become not only a habit, but an expectation, a fancied right, an institution.

The conception of cost-plus for services performed has just about disappeared. A "fair return" has become meaningless jargon. Whether it was the war that fastened the habit of colossal and easy profits upon the country, or whether it lay within the logic of the profit system, the results are proving disastrous. They are proving disastrous because the new profiteers are destroying the foundations upon which the system, in which they believe and under which they operate, rests.

We propose briefly to examine the (1) philosophy under which the system works; (2) the wholesale departures from this philosophy; (3) and some of the devices used to take more than a fair return.

I.

Traditionally the capitalistic system rests upon a foundation of production. It is the productive capacity, the productive achievements, the productive efficiency of the established system that is emphasized when the system is praised or defended.

Economists, who write about the system, sum up this phase. Note:

L. A. Ruffener

"Men who devise improvements in methods of production are among the greatest benefactors of their race because they contribute to the abundance of material goods without which happiness for the mass of human beings is impossible."

"Perhaps man's greatest single improvement in methods of production was the introduction of the use of capital."

William Graham

"In fervid attempts to convert the inequalities in distribution we are very likely to overlook the social importance of production. Only what is produced can be distributed; consequently the larger the production, the greater the average distributive share."

Supposed guardians of capitalistic system have been most diligent in laying foundation for its destruction. Issue now is, whether goal of organized society is to make money, or to satisfy necessary wants of the population. Moderate profits now unknown. Devices perfected for extraordinarily huge returns from transactions.

J. B. Canning

"The function of the modern business corporation, as a form of business organization, is to increase the productivity of invested capital and to facilitate and stimulate saving."

Alvin S. Johnson

"Capital thrives best in a settled order of society, where the risks of loss are at a minimum. It accepts favors from government, to be sure, but politics is no part of its game; peace and freedom from disturbing innovations are its great desiderata. Speculative enterprise, on the other hand, thrives best in the midst of disorder. Its favorite field of operations is the fringe of change, economic or political. It delights in the realm where laws ought to be, but have not yet made their appearance. To control the course of legal revolution, to retard or divert it, are its favorite devices for prolonging the period of rich gains. Politics, therefore, is an essential part of the game of speculative enterprise."

Carl Bucher

"The factory system organizes the whole process of production; it unites various kinds of workers, by mutual relations of control and subjection, into a compact and well-disciplined body, brings them together in a special business establishment, provides them with an extensive and complex outfit of the machinery of production, and thereby immensely increases their productive powers. Just as in an army corps ready for battle, troops of varied training and accoutrement—infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments, pioneers, engineers, ammunition columns, and commissariat—are welded into one, so under the factory system groups of workers of varied skill and equipment are united and enabled to accomplish the most difficult tasks of production."

J. Dorsey Forrest

"Practically all of the available wealth of society is now directed to productive lines."

F. W. Taussig

"The most important single cause of the abundance of consumable goods, and so of the improvement in the material welfare of mankind, is found in those form of capital which are commonly spoken of as fixed—in tools, machinery, plant."

"Through all the complicated operations the trend is the same; elaborate preparation, production spread over time, much capital, eventual plenty and cheapness of the consumable goods."

"The money means which are put at the disposal of the business class as a whole are a most important part of the mechanism for adding to the concrete apparatus of production."

Edwin R. A. Seligman

"The purchase of the public of a new industrial security means, if the enterprise is honestly and ably financed, that the proceeds will ultimately take the shape of plant or working capital, that is, of realized earning capacity. The function of the promoter, the banker and the underwriting syndicate is at bottom legitimate and productive."

Henry Clay

"At any moment the productive capacity of society is limited by the amount of its capital, the natural riches and state of development of its land, and the number and efficiency of its population."

Fred Rogers Fairchild

"The whole modern system of production rests on capital. There is no possible way of calculating the increased productivity of industry due to the use of capital. But there can be no doubt that, except for its use, modern civilization would have been impossible and the human race would still be in a state of savagery."

These statements from reputable economists one may take as representative of the accepted point of view: namely that the strength of the present system is its productiveness.

II

Now it is time to turn away from the "law" of the orthodox and examine the system as it works, and we shall do so not with any loose or violent methods, but with the same sobriety of purpose. We shall go to as authoritative sources, to the very fountain head of wisdom, bankers themselves.

Fortunately we have an unimpeachable record—statements of bankers and industrialists, research men and others before the U. S. Senate Sub-committee of the Committee on Manufactures (La Follette Committee).

E. A. Goldenweiser, Director of Research, Federal Reserve Board

"I think there is pretty universal agreement that production did outrun consumption during the preceding period—that was one of the factors, and another factor was that there was a big break in stock prices caused by overspeculation in that field, and that break reduced buying power of a very large number of people and put a very large number of people in debt, so that their incomes had to be used for the purpose of paying obligations rather than for purchasing goods. * * *

"The chairman: Would you attribute any of this to lack of proper supervision by agencies of governments?

"Doctor Goldenweiser: That comes to the borderline of the kind of subject I would rather not discuss.

"I think that is not what happened. I think the banks did assume a very large proportion of the loans which previously had been made by private corporations. There was a very large volume of loans, not bank loans at all, made by corporations from their idle funds. In view of the handsome returns in the stock market, they placed their idle funds in the form of loans on the stock market. When the crash came, the corporations began to withdraw their loans very rapidly, and the banks took over those loans, and the amount of loans that the New York banks had on stocks and bonds increased about \$1,000,000,000 in a week."

Henry I. Harriman, Chairman of Directors of the New England Power Association

"Speaking as an individual, I feel that if there had been in existence an economic council, having the respect of the country, it would have been its duty to have pointed out the excess of speculation in 1928 and 1929, and the dangers of it, and the inevitable collapse that would follow such excessive speculation. I think also that, knowing the nature of these signs in business, one could have felt reasonably sure that at a period somewhere from nine to 11 years following the Great War there would be a marked depression which could have been guarded against. We had such a depression 10 years after the Civil War; we had one after the War of 1812, and there was one which followed the Napoleonic wars. If you believe that history repeats itself, there is ample history in the past to indicate that we might expect a great expansion followed by the depression. * * *

"Speculation in its most reprehensible form has always accompanied periods of unusual prosperity. It has manifested itself by inflation of values in land, securities, commodities, or overexpansion of productive capacity and overextension of credit. This type of speculation is harmful both in its material and its moral effect upon individuals. No reference is here intended to legitimate activities carried on in our established commodity and security exchanges under intelligent supervision. Values of credit resources, the buying power of agriculture, and other producers, and business confidence generally, would improve directly from soundly steady prices. All exchanges should take constructive steps to prevent and control manipulative activities either upward or downward.

"Among the suggestions to which your committee has given consideration is that more stringent regulation should surround the granting of credit, to the end that the temporary prevailing prices of securities and other property, tangible or intangible, should not be the basis of credit extension by banks and other financial and loaning institutions. Credit extended on such a basis leads to inflation in prices and undue increase in debts. Debts invariably increase as prices rise. Prices remain high as long as there is no concerted effort to cash in on the high price. Whenever doubt regarding the stability of a given price level is reached liquidation sets in and then the whole price structure collapses. This results in producing widespread maladjustment in debtor-creditor relationships, the wiping out of equity holders, and making unwilling owners out of creditors."

Ralph E. Flanders, Chairman of the American Engineers' Council's Committee on the Balance of Economic Forces

"So, fundamentally, I would say that the typical business cycle, of which this is an example with aggravated circumstances, is due to the fact that purchasing power does not equal the productive capacity, due mainly to the fact that the results of industry, manufacture, transportation, and so forth, on the whole have gone too largely into the hands of those who invest rather than spend, and too little into the hands of those who ordinarily would spend rather than invest."

Eugene Meyer, Governor, Federal Reserve Board

"The chairman: Was the speculative activity of 1928 and 1929, in your opinion, in any way responsible for the events that followed?

"Mr. Meyer: I think they were the result of many different causes.

"The chairman: You do not object to my characterizing it as a period of speculative activity?

"Mr. Meyer: 1928 and 1929?"

"The chairman: Yes.

"Mr. Meyer: Oh, no; it was. It was all over the world.

"The chairman: Do you feel that speculation aggravated the situation? Do you think it aggravated the severity of the conditions which followed it?

"Mr. Meyer: The period 1928-29 was the culmination of a six-year period, which started in this country in 1922-23, and in other countries, if not just at the same time, a little later, of reconstruction, and, as it was hoped, a return to normal conditions—in the case of other countries a return to more normal conditions and more stable currencies. There was a tremendous expansion of the credit machinery of all countries and of international credit machinery, ending up in overoptimism and overexpansion.

"The chairman: Did it not result in what some people call a speculative mania?

"Mr. Meyer: Yes; and it is very hard to say to what extent the situation might have been different if things had been done differently; but, of course, improving conditions tends to make conditions improve further, and it takes a great deal of judgment and wisdom, and also a great deal of moral courage on the part of leadership, to stop business, apparently getting better and improving, from going beyond the bounds of solid justification.

"The chairman: You think it did go beyond the bounds of solid justification, in 1928 and 1929, do you not?

"Mr. Meyer: I do, in many respects.

"The chairman: Did the activity of invest-

ment banking institutions, in your judgment, contribute to carrying us beyond the bounds of solid justification?

"Mr. Meyer: I think they were misled, and went beyond the bounds of justifiable optimism, as events have proved.

"The chairman: The Federal reserve system has not the power to control the activities of investment banking institutions?

"Mr. Meyer: No."

Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Governing Board, Chase National Bank

"The chairman: I will restate it. Do you feel that the policy of investment banking institutions had any part in the excessive speculation which took place prior to the depression?

Mr. Wiggin: Of course, speculation was in the air, and the speculators wanted to buy, buy, buy, and the bankers and brokers dealing in securities supplied that demand. Does that answer your question, Senator? I do not know who is to blame, whether the fellow who wanted to buy or the fellow who wanted to sell, but it all came together.

"The chairman: Was there not a rather large amount of securities floated in the market, due to the underwriting of loans and mergers?

"Mr. Wiggin: I would say it was the other way. I do not think securities were issued because of the desire of the underwriters, but because the public wanted the securities, and they certainly would not have been underwriting if the public did not want them.

"The chairman: Well, that may be one view of the situation; on the other hand, was there a situation which, after all, was a sort of vicious circle that facilitated the absorption of those security issues in the market; in other words, was the policy of the investment-banking institutions in any way contributory to producing the so-called boom or bull market?

"Mr. Wiggin: Well, possibly, but I should say it started at the other end, that the public's demand brought about the underwriting and the supply of the securities. No banker buys securities to sell to the public unless he expects to be able to sell them to the public. He feels the pulse of the public before he underwrites. So I should say the underwriting function of the banker was a result of the demand by the public investor.

"The chairman: It seemed to me, however, that there was an unusual amount of advertising, for instance, carried on during that period of new security issues, greatly in excess of the normal amount.

"Mr. Wiggin: I agree with that, because the demand was in excess of the normal.

"The chairman: Do we not usually use advertising to increase the demand for a particular commodity, whether it be a manufactured product or securities?

"Mr. Wiggin: Well, advertising may be competition between two men in the same line of business. The theory is that better business depends on the more advertising there is. Now, on your theory, there would be more advertising when there was not any business.

"The chairman: There were, were there not, a large number of mergers prior to the depression, which resulted in the issuance of large amounts of new securities?

"Mr. Wiggin: Oh, I think so. There were a good many new securities issued and I suppose there were a good many mergers.

"The chairman: Investment bankers secured a certain profit as the result of underwriting and floating those securities, did they not?

"Mr. Wiggin: Well, they intended to.

"The chairman: Do you think the incen-

tive for these profits had any effect on the attitude of investment bankers toward the issuance of large security issues?

"Mr. Wiggin: Undoubtedly the bankers did business for profit; but no banker intends to issue a security that is not going to be absorbed by the investing public. In other words, he is in business for profit and to make money.

"The chairman: On the other hand if profits are to be obtained from the underwriting and flotation of large security issues, there is also a tendency, is there not, to adopt measures to increase the facility with which those issues are absorbed by the public.

"Mr. Wiggin: Oh, undoubtedly salesmanship and advertising facilitate business; but you must remember that the banker can not make that profit from his advertising and salesmanship unless the market is there to sell on and unless the public is there to buy. In other words, I do not think you would be justified in holding the bankers responsible for the wide speculative craze that worked through the country. I think they were trying to supply what the customer wanted.

"The chairman: Do you think it is true or not that any of the mergers and the subsequent issuance of new securities as a result thereof, were undertaken by investment bankers because of the profits which they anticipated would result from their part in the flotation and sale of those securities?

"Mr. Wiggin: Undoubtedly every banking house, in handling security issues, expects to make a profit. They can only make a profit if the public demand for securities continues.

"The chairman: I do not think you have quite answered my question. I asked you whether you thought that any of the activities of the investment bankers in negotiating mergers and underwriting and floating the security issues resulting therefrom, had been due primarily to the profits which they expected to secure from the particular merger?

"Mr. Wiggin: Of course they are in business to make money, but success in making money depends on the continuation of the market to absorb those things. There may be some bankers with a higher moral sense than other bankers in the sort of securities they issue.

"The chairman: But would you say that any of those mergers were conceived and facilitated by investment bankers because of the anticipated profits which would accrue to them as a result of underwriting and floating the securities resulting from the merger?

"Mr. Wiggin: I do not think such a merger would be possible only for the sake of the banker's profit."

* * *

Walter W. Stewart, Chairman of Case, Pomeroy & Co., Private Bankers of New York

"The chairman: What is your opinion concerning the effect of the policy of investment banking institutions in general in the period prior to the depression in bringing on or in aggravating the depression?

"Mr. Stewart: Well, I think we invented new methods on a large scale in investment banking and we borrowed other methods, such as investment trusts, for example, without any of the usual checks and restraints, which grew up and developed in the countries of their origin. The invest-

ment trust was a very old institution in Scotland and yet it had never been carried to the extent that it was in the United States. Various new devices for credit extension were developed on a large scale and at a rate which it now becomes evident was unsound. The business community of America in 1928 and 1929 had several new agencies to experiment with that they had never had before, and, as is not unusual in those circumstances, having a good thing they made too much of it. * * *

"Senator Sheppard: Do you think the banking structure could be modified in such way as to compel it to recognize the difference between productive and speculative credit and to accord lower rates for productive credit?



Wide World Photos
"Bankers and Brokers Supplied the Demand." Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman, Chase National Bank, Ardent Champion of Wage-cuts.

"Mr. Stewart: I wish that were true, but I do not believe it is. The American banking system now has its assets so largely in investments and in loans upon securities that its capacity to distinguish between its commercial loans and its investment securities is extremely doubtful.

"Senator Sheppard: Well, that is a most unfortunate situation, is it not?

Mr. Stewart: It is; unless one believes that most of the consequences that we face in these times are not the consequence of the direction in which credit is used but of the total growth of credit. It is nearly always true that in these major booms and recessions that it is the growth in total volume of credit and subsequent debt which makes the difficulty.

"Senator Sheppard: Do you think if we had a banking institution confined, say to what we call distributive credit, something like a merchants' bank, it would be an improvement?

"Mr. Stewart: I am inclined to think it might simply because the mind that would administer it would be free from a great variety of problems which arises in the field of credit."

III

These authorities appear to be sufficient to establish the fact that speculation was the major cause of the present disastrous depression.

Culpability of bankers — that is another question. Naturally bankers will not confess to guilt. But even if it were true, as Banker Wiggin contends, that it was the speculating public, which was guilty, it is an established fact that bankers did nothing to check the orgy. Even Mr. Wiggin admits this. He subscribes to the prevailing doctrine that bankers are not in business for their health. They apparently have no public service to perform. No responsibility.

Further testimony of Mr. Stewart, who, by the way, is considered one of the fiscal experts of the world, points to a secondary cause of the depression — namely, price control by cartels, and trade associations.

Now artificial elevation or maintenance of prices has but one aim — greater profits — yes, speculative profits.

These suggest a query: what is a legitimate profit? And again, how and when did America begin to drift away from the fundamental tenet of the economic system, production, to the destructive practice, of seeking speculative profits? Probably, during the war.

It is to be recalled that by an order of the United States Senate in 1920 — the Secretary of the Treasury was required to reveal the extent of profit-taking during the war. Here are actual statistics from the report:

| | Maximum Per Cent Profit |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coal | 8,000 |
| Packing meat..... | 4,244 |
| Canning of fruits..... | 2,034 |
| Woolen manufacturing | 1,770 |
| Furniture | 3,295 |
| Clothing | 9,826 |
| Steel | 290,999 |

This maximum represents the extreme. Yet virtually all of the corporations involved made 100 per cent on their investment.

When one compares the 6 and 7 per cent set up by utility commissions and courts as a fair return on utility investment, one begins to see how far afield profits ran.

It was this orgy of getting during the war years that fastened the speculative psychology upon a productive nation.

That it still holds good is indicated by a letter sent out by Wyatt & Co., investment bankers, Detroit, Mich., in November. This was reproduced in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

Here's a Dividend Record that would make any one sit up and take notice.

- 1921—25 per cent cash.
- 1922—7 1/2 per cent cash.
- 1925—15 per cent cash.
- 1926—24 per cent cash.

(Continued on page 53)

COMMENT

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

ITCH is a disease—so is slander. Slander comes from a narrow, poor manhood. A maggot crawls over the good parts of a dead soldier and eats at the sore. The slanderer proceeds in the same way. He is a cowardly parasite—seeking to destroy by poison-penned, unsigned letters.

New York City is noted for its poison-pen letter writers. It has the most unscrupulous, most slanderous liars I know. They write the most untruthful, vicious anonymous letters imaginable. Similar matter, written in St. Louis, caused its writer to be jailed for criminal libel.

A troublesome fellow, with a bad record, complained about one of our vice presidents, who replied:

"Any knock I receive from a man of this caliber I consider a boost. It makes me think I am getting some results."

Yes, we are often judged by the kind of opponents we have. When certain types begin to speak well of me, then I will know I have changed for the worse. When I begin pleasing them, then look out.

Why do men listen so attentively to anything bad about another—and pay so little attention to anything good? Is it because of envy, jealousy, or inferiority—or because they do not want truths? These traits were once called the devil in man.

Many letters arrive from jobless members. What headaches, grief and heartaches they contain.

Wild stories, crooked thinking, poison and desperation—all are so rampant now. Nothing depresses and worries us more.

Some letters demand work be divided equally. Others bitterly oppose it. Some demand a rotating list. Others want no list. Some want a relief plan. Others want none. Those receiving relief benefits feel these are not enough. Those voting to tax themselves for relief soon complain bitterly. No matter what is done, it's wrong now. In all cases, union officers get more "hell"—both ways.

Many are right on what **SHOULD** be done. But a thing can be right—yet unwise. It can be fair, logical and proper—but often it's suicidal to do it. Men can do only what others—and conditions—will allow them to do. Yes, work **SHOULD** be divided equally—all **SHOULD** get relief—but try to do it and see how "hell" breaks loose.

Men **SHOULD** not tear at each other's throats—but try to stop them. No mother or child **SHOULD** have to work in factories—but try to prevent it. So, a thing may be right, morally and otherwise, but that is not enough. Remember: We are dealing with humans—not sticks and stones.

A new, able business manager recently took office. He was determined to divide work and provide relief. He honestly thought it could be done without more trouble. He did his utmost—but soon his boosters condemned him. He appeared almost broken hearted when relating his troubles on a recent visit here. Yes, it is unfortu-

nate that men are made ill and unhappy—as a reward for such efforts.

Most members—and employers, too—expect the impossible. They want jobs. Nothing else will do. They rebel. They curse officers. The disease is at work. They are desperate. They applaud the most ridiculous and dangerous things—and will try almost anything.

But don't forget: bad as things are, they can be made much worse. Some cures are worse than the disease. You can create a bigger problem than the one you attempt to solve. Man's desire to get all, often causes him to lose all. There is a limit to what a union or its officers can do—especially in a storm. It's suicidal to try to put additions on a burning house. There is no magic wand. The Almighty himself could not begin to satisfy men in these poisonous times—unless He produced jobs or money.

A member writes:

"We have lunatics in Local Union No. ----, two of which are now in the insane asylum. Recently we built up our local union, agreements were signed, more work was obtained for our members, our funds were increased, a new car was purchased for our business manager.

"But at our last election one of our lunatics decided he should become business manager. He was successful in upsetting the minds of the crowd. The results in three months are: funds down to zero, the local's car wrecked while driven in an intoxicated condition, the lunatic disappeared and cannot be located up to the present time. The progress of our local has again been retarded. What pain and hardship we must endure with these lunatics!"

The damage done by fools—sick and poisoned minds—is amazing. It is no less than criminal. We see it every day. And why shouldn't we

discuss this? Why shouldn't we act? Why should false pride blind us? If we did not have faith in our members' high level of intelligence generally, we would not discuss such subjects with them. It would be useless. Surely you want us to speak honestly with you—though it makes us unpopular with many. You can't build on bunk.

But don't misunderstand. We know how disgusting, how unfit some local union officers have been. We have acted in many such cases when investigation justified. But we do not act on mere hearsay. There are two sides to every story. Where local officers are doing their best—or where better ones are not available—we feel they should be given our every support. They may properly expect it.

The most revolting of all union officials—is the discourteous, swelled-up fool who loves to be bossy. He tries to appear important by giving sharp, curt answers—or by refusing to listen at all. He measures bigness by bluster and bluff. We can't expect any official to stand for abuse—nor to waste time with a "nut" or bubble blower—but he can at least be courteous.

It's too bad bossy men rarely see how nauseating they appear to others. Life is so short, the struggle is so hard, union officials at least can be civil and halfway decent to others. Some do not realize how cheap display and pretense only betray the crudest and rankest kind of ignorance.

Courtesy is the first lesson a man should learn—and if we had our way it would be the first thing taught children. Nothing causes so much unhappiness, so much ill-feeling, or makes people hate one, as discourtesy. And nothing pays greater dividends than common courtesy.

H.H. Broach

All-Electric Home Beyond Mythical Stage

ORESTES H. CALDWELL, editor of two McGraw Hill publications, has a hobby. This hobby has significance for the electrical industry. Mr. Caldwell's hobby is to put electricity to every practical and ornamental use conceivable. He has been successful in making his farm home in Connecticut an all-electrical house—a farmhouse of magic.

Claude H. Miller, a writer, who also has electricity as a hobby, describes a recent visit to Mr. Caldwell's home. Here are some of the wonders he found:

An electric clock in the gable of the barn

An all-electric tool and lathe shop

An all-electric kitchen where electrically operated machines perform 200 operations

Electric fans

Electric stoves, grills, etc.

Five electric radio receivers

An electric-clock-controlled radio

Chimes announce breakfast

Electric toys

Photo-electric-cell-controlled garage doors

Electric clocks to control lighting system

Electric flood lights

Electric pump to supply spring water

Electric air conditioning

Of course all the usual refrigeration, dish-washers, etc. Mr. Miller tells interestingly how he happened to stumble upon Mr. Caldwell's house.

Every Turn, an Electrical Device

"If it hadn't been for a turn I made off the crowded Boston Post Road to avoid traffic, probably this story would never have been written. I soon found myself on a narrow country lane winding through the rocky farm lands of Connecticut. After a mile or two I was passing a tiny farmhouse, when I happened to glance at the barn, and there in one of the gables was an electric clock as big as the head of a barrel. A second hand was merrily traveling around the dial, and the time the clock told proved by a glance at my own watch to be correct to the minute. That was certainly unusual enough for a simple Connecticut farm barn, but it was merely a suggestion of what was coming.

"Then I looked in an open shed door and beheld a workshop that would spell 'heaven' to a man who likes to tinker with tools. It was all electric—drills, saws, turning lathe, buffers,

Editor of electrical publication decides to make his farm home "alive" with electrical servants. His success has significance for electrical industry.

glue pot, soldering iron. Two or three heavy electric light lines ran into the house and barn, and at several locations were installed electric searchlights which I readily imagined could make this farm dooryard as light as day even on the darkest night. I speedily concluded that whoever he was, the man who lived there must be, like myself, an electric nut. He was the kind of man I should like to meet, because he had actually done the things that I had dreamed about doing. But how in the world could he do them so far out in the country?"

Time savers in the kitchen should make every housewife jealous.

No Drudgery There

"I wonder if you realize how many household duties can be performed by electricity?" Mr. Caldwell remarked. For an answer I mumbled something about our having a vacuum cleaner and a percolator.

"Just look here," he said, as he led me to the kitchen. "In this small room our cook performs more than 200 operations simply by plugging into a wall socket. Electricity helps her to clean and pare vegetables, mix bread and cake dough, grind or slice meat, beat eggs or whip cream, grind coffee, separate cream, slice vegetables, squeeze fruit juices, even sharpen knives, polish silver, scour pots and pans, wash dishes and dish towels, mop and wax floors and linoleum. An electric fan shoots the smell of cooking where it belongs, outdoors. Another fan cools the room on

a hot August day. We even have a radio in the kitchen to keep her happy.

"Your cooks must be electricians," I said, thinking about some of the cooks of our own experience who couldn't even boil water without burning it.

"No," he replied. "We've had all kinds of cooks. But Mrs. Caldwell never has the slightest trouble in instructing them. I could teach a 12-year old boy or girl how to use everything electrical in this house with less effort than it would require to teach them the multiplication table. It is just common sense; that's all. You switch on a current and something starts heating or moving."

Toys Move Like Live Things

The children share in the fun.

"Mr. Caldwell's children play at housekeeping with miniature electric ranges on which they cook real meals, including pie, bread, and cookies. And what electric home would be complete without an electric train? With its signal lights, gates that open and close, electrically lighted cars, semaphores, switches, bridges, tunnels, and trestles, the electric train was pronounced by Mr. Caldwell to be one of the most fascinating toys to delight the hearts of boys and girls, and grown-ups, too. 'I never pass a toy store where one of these outfits is in operation,' he said, 'without a pang of regret that I am supposed to be too old for such a fascinating and wonderful creation.'"

The Caldwell home may appear to be the fruit of a new hobby, but what has been accomplished is a prediction of what homes for all Americans may become.

"Labor" Offers Relief Plan

"Labor," national labor weekly, offers a plan to aid the unemployed. Under the plan, unemployed members of unions may solicit yearly subscriptions to "Labor." The commission is generous—35 cents on every one dollar subscription secured.

Canvassers will be supplied with authorized receipts, serially numbered, to guard against possible frauds. They will also be supplied with sample copies of "Labor" and weekly letters giving them suggestions that will facilitate the taking of subscriptions.

After members have been suggested by local secretaries, the latter's responsibilities will cease. All details will be handled by "Labor" directly with the canvasser.

A card record will be kept for every canvasser. A careful follow-up will be made to stimulate and encourage canvassers and to see that all new subscribers promptly receive the paper.



McGraw-Hill Publications

This Quiet Farm Home Harbors Every Known Electrical "Servant."

Bills Offer Huge Public Works Plan

THE most far-reaching and scientific bill providing a public works program ever presented has been introduced into Congress by Senator La Follette. Hearings on this bill are now going forward. The bill provides for:

- (a) A permanent administration of public works;
- (b) An emergency program;
- (c) A scheme of taxation for raising money to put through the \$5,500,000,000 plan.

Labor has advanced public works

Labor has opportunity to support measure which has had its backing for a generation, as a depression cure. La Follette offers most scientific bill on subject ever brought before Congress. Wagner urges immediate action by administration.



SENATOR WAGNER
He Meets Present Emergency.

programs as a means for alleviating depressions by providing jobs, for a generation.

In addition to Senator La Follette's bill, Senator Wagner has introduced a resolution requesting the President to draft a \$2,000,000,000 program of public works. To date the federal government has authorized only \$700,000,000 for public construction.

After describing the new administration of public works, the bill declares:

Sec. 7. To meet the emergency hereby recognized to exist, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$5,500,000,000, to be immediately available for expenditure by the administrator of public works in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 8. In carrying out the emergency

construction program, the administrator—

1. May appoint advisory boards and committees to advise and confer with him. No salary shall be paid to board or committee members, but when attending meetings or engaged in other activities at the request of the administrator they shall be allowed necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government.

2. May hold hearings and require, by subpoena, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents and may administer oaths. In case of disobedience to any subpoena the administrator may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents.

3. Such funds may be used as a temporary advance to meet the requirements of such Act as to state funds, to be reimbursed to the federal government over a period of five years, commencing with the fiscal year beginning next after the termination of the emergency, by making deductions from regular apportionments made from future authorizations for carrying out the provisions of such Act.

(b) Not to exceed \$150,000,000 of such amount shall be available for meeting 50 per centum of the cost to the several states and their civil subdivisions of highway bridge construction, without regard to the provisions of the Federal Highway Act limiting the expenditures of federal funds to bridges outside certain municipalities.

(c) Not to exceed \$250,000,000 of such amount shall be available for meeting 50 per centum of the cost to the several states and their civil subdivisions of elimination of railroad grade crossings.

(3) Shall submit monthly to the President and to the Senate and House of Representatives (or the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if those bodies are not in session) a full and detailed report of the emergency activities and expenditures of the Administration of Public Works, together with a statement showing the condition of the funds administered by him. Such reports shall when submitted be printed as public documents.

Sec. 9. That administrator is authorized to deduct from any appropriation made pursuant to the authorization contained in this Act so much thereof as he deems necessary for the expenses of the Administration of Public Works in carrying out the emergency provisions of this Act. The remainder of any such appropriations shall be available for expenditure for the purpose hereinafter set forth, upon allocation

by the administrator in accordance with and in furtherance of the policy set forth in section 1 of this Act, so far as the administrator deems feasible.

Sec. 10. In addition to the regular appropriations for the public works hereinafter specified the administrator may expend for such public works a total of not to exceed \$650,000,000 of the amount authorized in section 7 as follows:

1. For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore and hereafter authorized as may be most desirable in the interest of commerce and navigation, and for the prosecution of flood-control projects heretofore or hereafter authorized, not to exceed \$200,000,000;

2. For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Act, approved May 25, 1926, as now or hereafter amended and supplemented, in respect of public buildings within and without the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$275,000,000;

3. For the construction and reconstruction of forest roads and trails, not to exceed \$50,000,000;

4. For the prosecution of irrigation, drainage, and reclamation projects heretofore or hereafter approved in accordance with law, not to exceed \$25,000,000;

5. For repair and remodeling of existing buildings and structures, and for miscellaneous federal public works, in the discretion of the President, not to exceed \$100,000,000.

Sec. 11. In addition to the regular appropriations for federal-aid highways, the administrator may allocate an additional \$1,000,000,000 of the amount authorized in section 7 for the construction and reconstruction of highways in the manner hereinafter provided, which shall be available for expenditure upon highway projects approved by the administrator, as follows:

(a) Not to exceed \$500,000,000 of such amount shall from time to time be apportioned by the administrator among the several states in the manner provided by Section 21 of the Federal Highway Act, as amended and supplemented, and shall be available for expenditure in the same man-

(Continued on page 51)



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE
He Fights Business Slumps

Bankers Give Up Everything But

A STUDY in banker psychology is the program of "Planned Progress," suggested by K. Phillips Morgan, Bankers Trust Company, New York City—a billion dollar financial institution—in a formal letter to President Hoover.

The program is called planned progress by the banker-author, though all bankers have opposed national social economic planning, promulgated by labor, and other liberal groups.

Mr. Morgan, who is interested in international loans and debts, makes ten suggestions:

1. Rebuild the nation on an auto-age basis.

"We are now, only at that stage of adaptation to the auto-age that the hotels were when they had but one phone on each floor. Building the nation up to a complete auto-age basis is like putting in a phone in each room.

"We have the men, material, organization, capital. We are eventually going to do it. Why not now, in an organized national way? The government—the states and the cities—co-operating.

"I know each city, state, and the country is now nibbling at this work, but only nibbling. What I mean is to realize that we will eventually have to completely transform the nation on an auto-basis. . . ."

2. Germany and European co-operation.

"We are the only nation that can save Europe. We can do it by drafting a proposal regarding armaments, tariff barriers, export problems, and their mutual safety; along lines that will improve or eliminate the unnatural conditions that exist there.

"Then, we, too, promise that we will guarantee their position on condition that they work out a mutual plan agreeing to work together. This must meet with our approval.

"Our guarantee would immediately restore confidence. That would bring back billions of hidden money which, with a proper plan guaranteed by all nations and with our backing also, would create a healthy condition that would bring fresh capital to all Europe. Loans, regardless of the amounts, cannot start this. The greatest fear the Germans as well as the other Europeans have today is the safety of the little money they still have. That fear kills business. . . ."

3. Regulation of the stock market.

"Although I have a definite plan I will content myself by saying that life insurance was put on its feet by a severe investigation and strict government regulation, and the insurance companies are our strongest institutions. . . ."

Letter to President of the United States outlines plan for economic recovery. Willing that labor should work and starve. Sees no need for sharing fruits of increased production. Surrenders everything but power and money. Fascism implied.

4. A plan to develop exports.

"Europe and the world will readily follow the progressive steps we will make, if we show the way. We have a hundred years' prosperity ahead of us supplying the needs of Europe and the far East. . . ."

5. Americanizing America.

"Our stock on Americanism is lower than our stocks on the stock exchange. Whether prohibition is the cause, or politics, or tainted money, or all three, it is deplorable. The lack of real American spirit—real American honesty and integrity—real American honor. We certainly need a re-birth of the nation now, if never before. . . ."

6. Develop the country through national training and culture.

"Train and teach all young men and women up to the age of 21. You know the value of training. You prefer trained men and women above others. They are more profitable to business, the nation, and themselves. . . ."

"Then take the eight or nine millions of boys and girls under the age of 21 who are now working, gradually out of industry. You will therefore have room for the men and women who need work. . . ."

7. Establish the sales tax.

"Outside of the fact that this tax is so well known and has worked success-

fully for years in foreign countries, it is the fairest of all taxes because it considers the full social values which each one enjoys as a basis; and which most people lose track of. Everybody sells something. Merchandise—service—labor. Good government aids you to sell easier, more profitably, safer. The government is now, in addition, directly creating the means of aiding such national selling. Why shouldn't the governments receive a direct benefit of such aid? . . ."

8. Question of liquor.

"The U. S. A. is big enough to lick the bootleggers and gangsters, and should not waive its honor, ideals, or laws to a flask of bootleg. Our most prosperous years were dry. If we have to sell the respect for our laws, or buy imaginary prosperity at the cost of our ideals, then we better quit shop, because that's only the beginning of the end. What effect would alcohol have on auto-driving today? . . ."

9. The President.

"We are at war. A depression war. Not figuratively, but actually. Our losses in human suffering, not dead and wounded, and in money, are many times our losses in the war.

"The President is the Commander-in-Chief. He must take full control. Cut politics out. Let him come before the nation with a plan. Let him risk his all on this plan. Let him ask the nation for full confidence and for full power for from six to twelve months to carry his plan through. Let him promise his opponents to withdraw from the field if he doesn't succeed. . . ."

10. National leaders' duties.

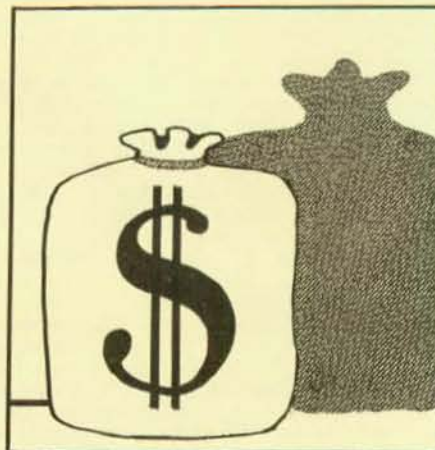
"You know we have no time to spare. Bolshevism, without turning a hand, has gained more than 20 million admirers and converts all over the world on account of the two years of depression.

"You should make it clear we need no lessons from Bolshevism. Neither plans nor principles. We are 50 years ahead of Sovietism today. We will be a 100 ahead, just as soon as we get into ourselves. Hoover needs no lessons from Stalin. . . ."

Fascism Similar

This program, thus sketched, has many of the characteristics of fascism. It is a fascism developed by international bankers. There is no regard for ideals and aspirations of labor and the underlying population. There is only regimentation. There is a suggestion that the President assume "war-time" powers, which means dictatorship, and there is opposition to labor's ambition to share fully in wealth produced. This diatribe is levelled against the five-day week.

(Continued on page 52)



Something New on American Railroads

AN unbroken front—a positive, constructive program—firmness without bitterness—friendly consideration of all problems affecting the rail industry—these describe the policies of 21 cooperating railroad unions.

The unanimity with which the 21 unions have worked together—including those that the conservative press likes to call the "aristocrats of labor"—

Twenty-one unions with unbroken ranks give example of industrial statesmanship. Win recognition on national scale. Public approval given. Bargaining power vigorous enough to win concessions against wage reductions.

program to relieve unemployment and to stabilize employment which was presented to the committee of nine railroad presidents at the conference held in New York City, beginning November 19, and we have received the report of the Railway Labor Executives' Association to the effect that the railroad presidents are practically united in a program, as explained by the committee of nine railroad presidents, of serving notice in the near future of intended changes in existing contracts reducing the rates of pay, unless the railway employees propose in lieu thereof to accept a voluntary deduction from the payrolls based on existing contracts, of 10 per cent for one year.

Armed for Action

"We find that the executives of the organization here represented were duly authorized to propose measures for the relief of unemployment and stabilization of employment; and we approve of their actions. We find that the committee of nine railroad presi-

dents expressly stated, in writing, at the opening of the New York conference, that their committee was 'not authorized to enter into any negotiations touching the matters discussed.'

"In order to negotiate any agreement providing for a prompt and adequate solution of the problems presented to railroad managements and their employees, involving measures to



D. B. ROBERTSON
Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association

has brought forth the comment that there is something new on American railroads.

Before this brief summary of the situation gets into print, it is likely that a joint conference as between a committee representing the railroads and a committee with power representing labor will have reached an agreement.

So vigorous was the thrust of the combined forces of labor that a western railroad which had instituted a cut of wages, without waiting for parley, rescinded that action, and joined the majority.

Foes of unionism, who dread any advances made by organized labor, fear growth in organized labor's prestige.

United Front

More than 1,200 union officials and general chairmen met in Chicago in December. It was a meeting characterized by harmony. The following was adopted:

"The sub-committee recommends that the full committee adopt the following program for presentation to the main body for appropriate action:

"We have received and considered at length the report of the Railway Labor Executives' Association concerning the



B. M. JEWELL
President, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.

relieve unemployment and to stabilize employment, and in order to dispose of the proposals of railway managements concerning the matter of wage reductions, it will be necessary for both railway managements and employees to designate representatives duly authorized to act. We invite and urge the managements of the railroads to create a committee of representatives duly authorized to negotiate to a conclusion; and we hereby resolve that each organization here represented shall proceed immediately to obtain the authority from its members on the respective railroads for the chief executive of its organization to act with the other executives, members of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, as a committee duly authorized and empowered to negotiate to a conclusion the pending issues concerning unemployment and wages with a duly authorized committee of the railway managements.

"Be it further Resolved, That in the event that the railroad managements fail to create a committee duly authorized to act, our executives, authorized as hereinbefore provided, shall be further authorized to take all steps neces-

(Continued on page 51)



A. JOHNSTON
Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Spain Dislikes A. T. T. Contract

HARDLY had the ballots been counted and Niceto Alcalá Zamora acclaimed president of Spain, when his minister of communications bitterly attacked the contract which the old royalist government had made with the dominant telephone company, Compañía Telefónica Nacional. The minister said the contract was illegal.

This Spanish-operated telephone company, dominated by \$40,000,000 of American capital, is part of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, a Maryland corporation. The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is dominated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Bell System.

The New York Times reports:

"With troops and high functionaries from every part of Spain and Morocco gathered here tonight, airplanes ready to drop copies of the new constitution from the skies and batteries prepared to fire Presidential salutes at the inauguration tomorrow, a bombshell was dropped in the Cortes this afternoon that may injure confidence in Spain abroad. Just before Senor Besteiro made his announcement, Martinez Barrios, Minister of Communications, read from the tribunal a declaration that the contract of the Compañía Telefónica Nacional was illegal. About \$40,000,000 of American money is invested in the company.

"He submitted a project, which was referred to a committee, declaring the contract establishing a monopoly in the telephone system in all Spanish cities, towns and villages is illegal and calling for the entire system to be seized immediately. It also proposes that within six months the Minister of Communications shall present a bill providing for payment to the shareholders.

"Although the grounds for the declaration of illegality are not given, Finance Minister Indalecio Prieto, in a speech some time ago, mentioned the names of two men now dead—the late Dictator Primo de Rivera and the late American Ambassador, Alexander Moore—as having made an illegal arrangement."

The Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España was incorporated April 19, 1924, and received concession from the Spanish government August 25, 1924, ceding to it the ownership and operation of the entire telephone system then owned by the government and those due in the future to revert to the government.

Long-Time Contract

No definite date is set for the expiration of this contract, but at the end of 20 years, the government may on two years' notice recapture the property as a whole but not in part, on paying the company the total net amount invested plus a premium of 15 per cent, which premium decreases one per cent for each year that elapses after the end of the

As soon as Spanish people become articulate they protest the terms of bargain with American telephone capitalists. Calls attention again to ramifications of world telephone monopoly.

said 20 years, until the government shall elect to assume ownership.

Service rendered

| Year | Communities served | Telephones connected |
|------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1924 | 581 | ----- |
| 1929 | 2280 | 174,059 |
| 1930 | 2560 | 212,360 |

Capital stock

| | Common shares | 7% preferred shares |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Authorized | -----1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Outstanding | -----400,000 | 600,000 |
| Held by I. T. & T. | 163,584 | ----- |

Total assets—1930—886,186,961 pesetas.

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has \$50,000,000 investments in Europe, exclusive of Germany, of which \$10,000,000 is in the Cia Telefónica Nacional. The parent company (I. T. & T.) designates the Cia Telefónica Nacional as an affiliated company, rather than as a controlled subsidiary. Five of its directors sit on the board of the Cia Telefónica Nacional. Three of the directors on that board are appointed by the Spanish Government.

The I. T. & T. System operates in Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Peru, southern Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, the Argentine, Roumania, and Shanghai, China, maintaining telephone, radio telephone, postal telegraph and cable service with cooperating and interconnecting system between various countries.

The consolidated assets of the I. T. & T. and its associated companies in 1930 were \$604,403,222.

A. T. and T. Control Seen

From time to time the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has analyzed the connections of the I. T. & T. with the A. T. & T. Though the I. T. & T. is headed by two Spanish brothers, Sosthenes and Hernand Behn, it is an American corporation, incorporated under the laws of Maryland in 1920, and it should be stated, though the American Telephone and Telegraph (Bell System) keeps well in the background, it is apparent that it is the force that is welding this world telephone combine, and this fact is not difficult to prove.

1. Two partners of J. P. Morgan and Company (Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney) are on the board of

directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

2. One partner of J. P. Morgan and Company (Arthur M. Anderson) is on the board of directors of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

3. One director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (Clarence H. Mackay) is director of the Guaranty Trust Company.

4. Three directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (James Strange Alexander, David F. Houston and Charles P. Cooper) are directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.

5. One official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (T. G. Miller, general manager, long lines department) is connected with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The interests of this international telephone company are wide-flung. It deals in manufacturing, telephone communication, cables and radio. It has recently absorbed the Postal Telegraph Company and Mackay systems.

OLDEST DATED OBJECT GOES BACK NEARLY TWO BILLION YEARS

The oldest dated object in the world, a piece of mineral from Russia which apparently is 1,852,000,000 years old and probably dates back more than half way to the creation of the earth, is described by Professor Adolph Knopf of Yale in his summary of a recent report on the age of the earth prepared by a committee of American experts and published by the National Research Council. The Russian mineral is thousands of times more ancient than anything resembling human life; it may even be more ancient than life itself. Nevertheless, by calculations from the amounts of the radioactive chemical elements like radium and uranium which are present in this mineral it is possible to calculate with reasonable assurance, Professor Knopf and the associated experts agree, how much time has passed since the mineral was formed. Although this Russian specimen is the oldest mineral yet discovered other specimens from many different countries disclose ages up to about 1,500,000,000 years, so that scientists now agree in fixing the age of the earth's oldest rocks as at least that old and probably older. The Russian mineral now the oldest known was found in what was once melted rock which apparently had forced its way into cracks in still older rocks, as volcanic lavas still do. Accordingly the earth itself must be at least as old as the rocks into which the ancient lava was forced and therefore older than 1,852,000,000 years. Experts are inclined, Professor Knopf reports, to estimate this earth age as at least 2,000,000,000 years and perhaps as much as 3,000,000,000 years.

The bound volumes of the 1931 Electrical Workers Journal are to be sold again this year for \$3.75 postage prepaid. They are uniform with the volumes of other years, one-fourth leather, handsome and durable.

Work Plan Continues to Pay Dividends

THE Cooperative Work Plan, a program to relieve local unemployment by multiplying small repair jobs, continues to make records. Where co-operation is secured between contractors, unionists, utilities and other groups, the plan is a success. Detroit has made a remarkable showing during the last month. Ann Arbor, a smaller city, has had similar success, showing that the plan is not dependent on size.

Cumberland, Md., has used the plan to advantage. Dubuque has. Wichita, Kans., has. Rochester and Hornell, N. Y., also have. Many other cities and towns report progress.

Where the plan lags, the retardation has usually been traced to inability to get co-operation between branches of the electrical industry.

About 300 cities have made the plan a settled part of the local union's program. In California and Arizona, the plan is being presented to units in the copper industry as calculated to stimulate lagging copper sales. Notable campaigns have been put on in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Youngstown. The movement gathers force.

Local unions regard it as valuable in approaching residential work.

In one large city, contractors proved cold to the Work Plan on the grounds that it would encourage journeymen to go into business for themselves. This appears to be only a stall. Most journeymen recognize the folly of going into business in time of depression. Moreover, the International Office has carried on education on this subject, showing that business mortality among shoe-string contractors is immense, and urging journeymen to remain in the ranks.

Detroit

In Detroit, the electrical unemployment cooperative committee was organized as the first step in the campaign. The committee brought electrical contractors, unionists, utility men, and city officials together. The Detroit Edison Company gave support. The city electrical department waived customary fees on this class of work, enabling a sharp cut in prices. Advertisements were run in leading papers. Attractive literature was circulated.

This plea was made:

"Everyone wants to do his or her bit to help the unemployed. But we licensed electricians want WORK, not DOLE. The great decrease in new construction of homes and commercial buildings has thrown many of us out of work, and we are making a special price on electric wiring during the emergency period. Now you can install, at considerable savings, that garage light that you have long wanted, or a closet light, or convenience outlet for lamps, appliances, etc.

"In order to earn our way we are

Cities prove that where co-operation is forthcoming, there is work to be secured. Unions make repair and modernization work settled part of program. Detroit goes into front rank. Does real job.

soliciting little jobs of electric wiring from door to door, at prices 40 per cent under normal. Here is your chance to get work of highest quality at prices that probably will never again be duplicated.

"But these prices are temporary and will only apply during this emergency program. You must act at once. Call Cherry 3694 or send in the special coupon below."

Endorsed By

"This Electrical Unemployment Cooperative Plan has the endorsement of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee, the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Local Union No. 58), the Federation of Labor, the Detroit Building Congress, The Detroit Edison Company, and also the cooperation of local electrical contractors,

(Continued on page 53)



This Picture Has Become a Kind of Trademark For the Work Plan in Detroit. It Appeared in Every Newspaper. It is a Posed Picture With a Real Union Electrical Workman Before the House of a Real Worker Telling His Story of the Value of Repair Work in Relieving the Jobless.

Mass Production Tinkerers Condemned

By EDWARD D. BIERETZ, Assistant to the International President

OUR Brotherhood has been requested to have a representative present a brief paper on the topic, "Significant Trends in the Electrical Industries as Seen by Organized Labor."

The tentative program advises this to be a sub-section meeting of the trade and Industrial Section of the American Vocational Association. It is, therefore, quite appropriate that I ask that my remarks be considered, first, in the light of criticism of the abuses of vocational training in its entirety, and then as a protest against lower standards being adoptable in the application of trade and industrial training in deference to other phases of vocational training.

It is naturally assumed that your chairman expected our expressions of thought would be relative to the requirements for, as well as the effects and influences of vocational training in the electrical industries. We are, we believe, better qualified to formulate opinions involving construction and repair work in connection with this subject. With this explanation, I shall endeavor to outline our opinions, which are thought to be substantial.

In the electrical, as well as all other industries, and in every pillar of our collective existence, economics constitutes the dominant factor. When the question of vocational training is viewed from the economic angle, we must keep in mind there are two elements of industry affected—they consist of the employing and the employed.

The employing element has always succeeded in determining policies involving employment. In many instances, the result of this determination has proved exceedingly faulty in respect to sound economics.

That which we believe to be the most substantial argument in behalf of vocational training is contained in the possibilities of developing what in times past was known as the "competent all 'round mechanic."

Mass Production Tinkerers

The electrical industry, through the dictation of the employing interests, has gravitated the employees to the lower level of specialists, and special work. This has undoubtedly redounded to the temporary economic advantage of the employing element.

We are not making any effort to contradict the theory that the specialist becomes more proficient in the work in which he is engaged. We do, however, emphatically insist that the increased proficiency of the specialist, inevitably tends to confine the specialist to ever-narrowing limits in the field of occupation.

The result of this, of course, intensifies the subserviency of the specialist when he is an employee. This is so manifestly true that our social structure—

Policy defending genuine craftsmanship asked. An address given before the Trade and Industrial Section, American Vocational Association, New York City.

which after all is the real structure of our existence—can be endangered by vocational training, if such training results in the development of specialists, and thereby increases the competition among specialists in a too limited field of operation.

All this is said with the proper recognition of the fact that specialists in the professions are lucratively compensated. It must not be forgotten, however, that in the case of specialists in the professions, the specialist dictates his own fee, and as a result thereof, is able to regulate his compensation to a degree of sufficiency irrespective of competition. It is also true that he does not become a specialist until after he becomes an all-around craftsman. This is not so in the case of the mechanic whose wages are dictated by the employer, and who must, of necessity, more and more accept dictated wages inversely proportionate to the increase of competition in his own field.

Low Wages Common

The obviousness of this fact does not permit denial when we inquire into the wage rates of mechanics employed in the electrical industry. For instance, in the telephone branch of our industry, we

find trained specialists such as switchboard men, P. B. X installers, lead men, individual phone installers, inspectors, trouble shooters, and numerous other classifications. Their wage rates are pitifully discouraging to elevation of our social plane.

In further illustration of our view, digression might be pardonable while we direct your attention to the history of specialization in the machinist's field. A few decades ago, an all-'round machinist was a well-paid employee. As a result of specialization, the machinist is, today, probably the lowest paid of all skilled trades. The machinist's trade today serves as an example of the Scriptural warning against a house divided within itself.

Instead of the all-'round and fairly well-compensated machinist of yesterday, we now have the milling machine operator, the drill press hand, the lathe hand, the turret lathe operator, the shaper hand, the bench hand, the floor man, the printing press machinist, the automobile mechanic, and others, all receiving pitifully low wages for even semi-skilled mechanics—yet they are specialists in their field.

The speaker is thoroughly cognizant of the existence of such trends in industry, prior to the introduction of vocational training, and is certainly not laying these ills at vocational training's door. You have been reminded of them only because they are facts that organized labor cannot overlook, when it analyzes effects and influences of vocational training.

Speaking for organized electrical workers, I am advising this gathering that organized labor will valiantly champion and support vocational training when its results are beneficial to the worker.

That being our real position, we are entitled to bring to your attention our conception of detriments to be avoided as well as benefits to be sought. If we did not do this, we would be shirking a responsibility and unfairly imposing upon the advocates of vocational training, the burden of determining our views through experiment.

Craftsmanship Preserved

Before leaving this trend, I think it proper to direct to your attention, the preservation of wage standards in the electrical workers' organized field of endeavor. Despite a very pronounced desire on the part of employers for the classification of our men in the construction and repair field, we have been successful in maintaining the identity of the thoroughly competent all-'round mechanics.

Many of our employers have time and again urged and recommended that our members be given distinguishing cards,

(Continued on page 48)



E. D. BIERETZ

Unions Face Revolutionary House Types

FIVE-ROOM bungalows of steel, fabricated at the shop, pushed on to flat-cars and transported by train and truck, to the customer, set-up by common labor in 24 hours, to be sold at about \$2,000—this is the prospect in the building trades, if trends uncovered at the President's Conference on Home-Ownership held last month, are fulfilled.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 families are renters in the United States. It is believed that farm families, and workmen in small cities will be glad to enter the home-owner list when the new houses are put on the market.

The houses can be erected on a progressive basis, added to, as families grow in size and income.

Models of the steel houses displayed indicate gains over other types. They are fitted with garages. Flat roofs are used extensively, as outdoor bedrooms, sheltered by tarpaulins, as play-grounds, and as evening sitting rooms. Many windows bring the outdoors in. Colors lend warmth and decoration.

Two committees—the committee on technology, and the committee on farm and village housing—developed material in this field.

No consideration was given to the effect of such innovations on wage and craft standards. One speaker on the technology committee—Collins P. Bliss, College of Engineering, New York University, took a direct slap at unions.

No provision is made for financing house-owners. Dr. Bliss admitted there is a problem. He wondered if wage-earners could raise the money even to set up the houses; but he thought they could exchange services with each other.

Architect Decides Type

The construction of a mass-production-factory fabricated house as described by A. Lawrence Koher, architect for the committee on farm and village housing. Generous quotations are made inasmuch as this JOURNAL believes home-owners and craftsmen should be informed of what is taking place. Home-owners and craftsmanship have not been consulted by the sponsors of this movement.

Construction—The house is constructed by laying a concrete slab for the ground area of the house. (There is no cellar since provision for heating, laundry and storage is made in the ground floor.) There are six light steel tubes that serve as columns. These columns support steel channel beams from which the exterior walls are hung. Because walls do not support the structure, they do not require foundations. These walls are 1½" in thickness consisting of 1½" of compressed insulation board faced on the outside and inside with sheet steel—applied as a perfectly flat protecting surface. These, as previously pointed out, are 3 feet wide. The surfaces of the wall, both inside and out, are factory painted with an elas-

Urge is given toward acceptance of shop-fabricated steel houses in lower price brackets. Destined to affect building industry.

tic, baked enamel paint that does not require repainting.

"An asbestos board of the same dimension could be substituted for the metal-clad panels as an alternate selection.

"A farmhouse of A type could be erected in seven days' time with four skilled laborers and two helpers.

"Windows are standardized steel projecting sash (shelters the open window against rain) with provision for screening. Interior partitions are of the same 3-foot metal clad panels as used for exterior walls, but with a thickness of 1 inch. However, the partitions required are reduced to a minimum; for example, in Farmhouse A there are no standing partitions on the second floor. All of the divisions of this floor are produced by factory made 3-foot closet units and doors. They are delivered complete and only require bolting of these units together to form the several living compartments. This again means speed of erection, possibilities for changing elements of the plan and the elimination of plastering."

Shows Extension For Type

The committee on technology reports:

1. The solution of the small house problem from a technological standpoint depends, primarily, upon the method of fabrication. For convenience this may be considered in two groups—field fabrication and shop fabrication.

2. Field fabrication on the building

site is, with some exceptions, almost universally used at present. Most of the material is cut and joined by workmen, using hand tools, who are exposed to the weather and work under unfavorable conditions. These conditions have changed very little since houses were first built in this country. To be sure, the lumber is now sawed and dressed at the mill, and windows, doors and trim delivered at the site, ready to be cut and fitted, but much of the fabrication is still carried out on the building site.

3. Shop fabrication in large well-equipped plants has, in most other industries, given us products infinitely better and at much lower cost than those fabricated where they were to be used. To mention only one example, everyone realizes the advantages which have resulted from the modern method of fabricating automobiles. The shop fabrication of small houses is one of the most urgent problems which confront us at the present time. Whether it can be solved satisfactorily only the future will tell but its importance justifies a well-directed effort to find a solution. Many of the materials used since time immemorial do not readily lend themselves to shop fabrication and the conservatism of our people as regards housing has not been favorable to simplification and standardization.

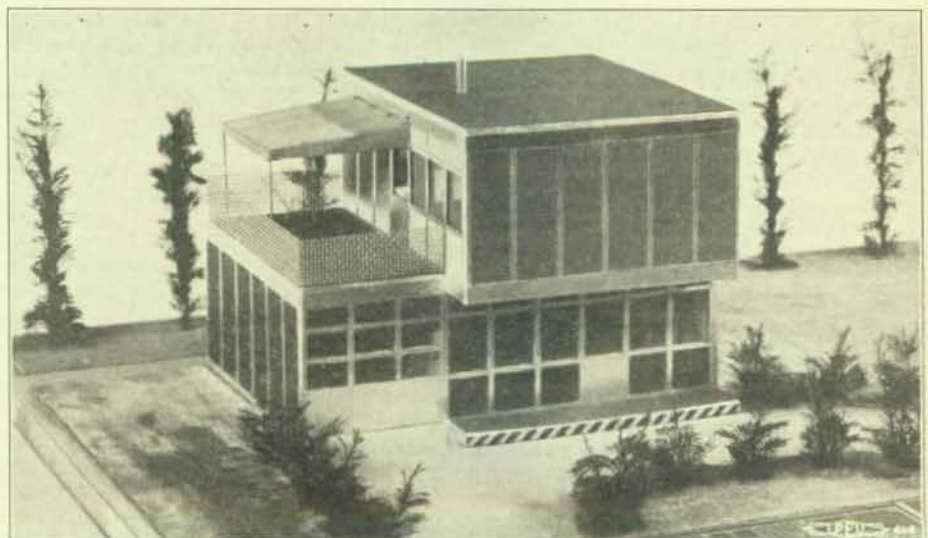
Houses' Alleged Advantages

(a) The houses can be thoroughly worked out in the laboratory to use the most suitable materials; their value can be determined accurately by tests and then they can be standardized for economical manufacture in quantity.

(b) Adequate inspection and tests can be made to eliminate materials which do not meet the requirements.

(c) Machines can be developed to perform most of the operations. Practically all the handling and moving of the product during manufacture can be done by power driven equipment—much of it automatic.

(Continued on page 53)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Commerce
This Is a Model of \$1,500 Type All-Steel House.

Throws Barb into Thoughtless Kickers

By JOHN BACCAGLINI, L. U. No. 3, New York City

HERE seldom appears any contribution in "THE WORKER" from New York City. I presume that this is the fault of Local Union No. 3, and not because the Editor has erected any bars.

I am, therefore, presumptuous enough to take the liberty of giving our worthy Editor an opportunity of adding to the contents of his waste basket or the further use of printer's ink, whichever he chooses.

First I shall state that having no work at present, except an occasional couple of days, and having become rather worn out vocally from participation in the curbstome debates with associate members of Local No. 3 concerning the ills, woes and griefs that practically all working people are experiencing, I thought that writing a tirade would give my vocal organs a chance to rest and the manual effort of writing would be a diversion.

Every member of Local No. 3 whom I have heard give vent to an expression feels we are in very bad circumstances. Often, in fact almost invariably, it is stated "We could not be in a worse condition." Frankly I admit that this reflects my own expressions many times. However, I got to thinking we might all be mistaken. This thought was prompted by chance observation I made of the condition of non-union working men. The non-unionist, regardless of occupation, with whom I have had opportunity of coming in contact, seems to be much worse off than myself and other members of the organization to which I belong.

Non-unionists appear to have no place to go to complain or find fault, while my associate members and myself could go to the union and unburden our grief and woes upon the officers. At least this seems to represent one advantage, and it rather inspired me to think of what the condition would be if there were no organization.

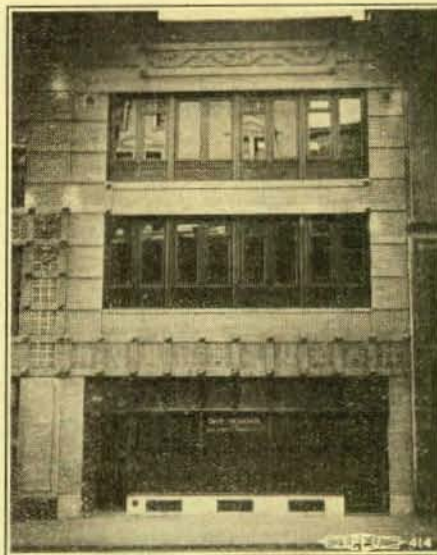
Union Wins Increases

My mind traveled back to 1920 when the last depression started, and I recalled that the membership of Local No. 3, myself included, received \$1 per hour and that our working opportunities were exceedingly limited. The pay for a full week was \$44. If a member were sufficiently fortunate to work four days per week he received \$32. So, it occurred to me that without a union the other members and myself would receive at this rate, for what little work we get at present not in excess of \$8 per day, and immediately doubt arose in my mind that even the \$8 scale would not be in force were it not for good old Local No. 3.

Our present wage rate is \$13.20 per day, so reducing the situation to common arithmetic, it shows that if the members of this local union worked

New York member of 20 years standing defends union against fair-weather members, who think organization should be blamed for world-wide depression. Constructively points out great benefits each individual receives from organization.

three days a week, they receive \$7.60 per week more than they received during the last depression for four days work. If we can get two days' work a week we receive \$5.60 less per week



Electric Day School, Owned and Directed by the Union.

than we got for four days during 1920. Therefore, it seems clear and obvious that without the union, even if the employers had been generous enough to leave the \$8 wage scale standing, the most we would get for two days' work would be \$16, as against \$26.40 at present, and if we can only get one day's work a week we would receive within \$2.80 for the one day of what we received for two days in 1920.

I began to feel that I had been an unreasonable critic. Conditions made my mind gloomy and pessimistic; nothing was right; everything was wrong.

After I began to think things over I decided that the mental attitude I had carried up to the present time reflected the mental attitude of many other members of the union, who have been victimized by this horrible depression. Feeling in error about the matter, I am frank to admit my mistake, and here I shall add that aside from the dollar and cents factor previously mentioned we must all admit, or at least should admit,

that working conditions under which the pay is earned have greatly improved during the past ten years.

Prior to reading the letter from Brother Woodhull, of Local No. 226, of Topeka, Kans., appearing in the November issue of "THE WORKER," I had never thought of the advantages and value or my identity with the union except in the form of wages and working conditions, and the principles of collective action. After reading Brother Woodhull's letter it dawned upon me that I had overlooked very important factors relating to membership in Local No. 3 and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Benefits Are Great

Brother Woodhull set forth in his letter the influence \$1,000 death benefits and \$40 per month pension at age 65 should have on the members to induce them to keep paid up and in good standing. Again I am frank to admit that I had thoughtlessly never placed much importance to death and old age benefits, even though I have two in the family solely dependent upon me.

Desiring accurate information as to the cost of the benefits mentioned by Brother Woodhull if the various members obtained it as individuals I went to a personal friend and neighbor who is an insurance agent and asked him what it would cost me at my age, 39 years, to buy \$1,000 of life insurance and a pension of \$40 per month, the pension to be received when I reached age 65. He showed me the rates in what he termed his rate book. In round figures the cost was a few cents over \$116 per year. This started me and I began to realize that the union dues I was paying were not all going to pay officers' salaries and other expenses of running the labor organization. I recalled that I had in my possession several insurance certificates so I looked them up and was considerably surprised to find that on account of membership in Local No. 3 I held certificates for life insurance in a total amount of \$6,000 and have a pension benefit in the amount of \$82 per month when I reach age 65, and that this protection applies to all members of Local No. 3, regardless of age or physical condition; and at my age using the figures my friend, the insurance agent, had given me, the same amount of protection would cost somewhat over \$330 if taken as an individual, and if I had sense enough to buy same as an individual, which I never would have done, because of thoughtlessness and the previous lack of understanding of the real worth of insurance protection.

This was of sufficient interest for me to go to local headquarters to obtain

(Continued on page 51)

Labor Helps Form Building Credit Pool

By B. B. HURD, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

THE Construction Investment Trust, Chicago's answer to the building slump, is now functioning. Its first constructive efforts are directed toward the relief of unemployment.

The trust will confine itself at the outset almost exclusively with small loans, because of the peculiar condition existing in the labor field.

Its intention is to, just as quickly as possible, provide employment for men in all of the branches, and any building which requires over 90 days to construct will fail to give the maximum employment to all the branches of work.

For instance, on a building running \$1,000,000 the lather would not get into the building for seven months, and except for priming a few frames the painter would not have a job for almost a year. There are other trades which will also be affected on this type of structure.

Because of that, it was decided that in order to give employment to the maximum number of men, and to give all trades employment at the earliest possible moment, that it will be advisable at the outset to make only the smaller loans. The larger ones will follow soon enough.

Story of Drive Told

Approved by both union labor and the building industry in general, the state of Illinois has granted a charter and the Construction Investment Trust is now operating in the Builders Building in Chicago. Applications total in excess of \$30,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 has been superficially examined and found to be about 90 per cent sound. It is estimated that about 500 men a month will be returning to work in Chicago.

A quarter of a million Chicagoans have been invited to subscribe to shares in the new trust. The Illinois Securities Commission has authorized issuance of an initial 1,000,000 shares at \$50 a share. The first \$50,000,000 has already been pledged by labor, labor employers and manufacturers. The Chicago Building Trades Council, comprising 125,000 men, has pledged subscription of 10 shares for each member, to be paid for at the rate of \$5 per week each full week that he works. This alone would total \$62,500,000. But with only 30,000 men working at present this would mean only \$15,000,000 at the start. However, gradually other men will start paying as work begins and wages are paid. Unions from Chicago are investing as much as possible from their treasuries—Painters' District Council, \$10,000; Electrical Workers Local No. 134, \$10,000; Hod Carriers

Labor, both as unions and as individual workmen, plays leading part in forming financing pool to end depression in Chicago.

and Laborers, \$5,000; other unions following as rapidly as the matter can be brought up at regular meetings.



O. W. ROSENTHAL
Chicago Builder Wants Independency From Bankers.

Thumbs Down on Speculation

In addition to the unions, practically all the important building industry organizations of employers have approved the Rosenthal plan, and employees of builders, architects, realtors and material dealers, as well as the big construction and material interests themselves are expected to subscribe heavily for shares in the trust. Money will be available at reasonable rates, with commission only large enough to cover actual expense of operation, for all needed construction.

"Not one dollar will be lent for speculative building," said Mr. Rosenthal. "For instance, there is no need for more office buildings or tall flats or 12-room suites on Sheridan Road and the south shore. There is a definite need, how-

ever, for single family dwellings, for four and five-room flats and industrial structures. When we find, after careful investigation, that any of these latter are actually to fill a want in the community, we'll lend cash for construction, and thereby put men back to work. Our first loans will be comparatively small ones. Within 30 days, as more money becomes available for loans the trust will be in full swing and will have a very definite effect on the unemployment situation in the building industry.

"The \$62,500,000 from the building trades council will be absorbed over a 30 to 40 month period. If we put 500 men back at work within a month, as we contemplate, the next month will see 1,000 men on the jobs and so on. And remember this, we are solving a fundamental problem. The building industry is flat and won't come back till you hear the tap of the hammer."

All Branches Participate

Mr. Rosenthal, president of the Construction Investment Trust, is president of the National Association of Building Trades Employers and also head of the Builders Association of Chicago and the Illinois Builders League. N. C. Mather, vice president of the trust, is vice president of the Lord and Bushnell Lumber Company and president of the U. S. General Underwriters. J. B. Cornell is secretary-treasurer of the trust.

Other directors are Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council and a member of Local No. 134, I. B. E. W., for many years; A. J. Druecker, president of the Material Dealers' Association of Chicago; William Schlake, president of Illinois Brick Company; and T. J. McGuire, president of the Moulding-Brownell corporation.

This trust, functioning properly, marks the dawn of a new era in the construction industry. At last some check will be had on the building booms and depression which have completely demoralized the industry at this time. When we consider that every year the building program must care for a 1,500,000 growth in population in the United States, or in other words, every year if our added population were assembled in one place it would require a complete city the size of Los Angeles with all its varied types of building besides the never-ending urge for improvement. Up until this time the building industry has been completely in the hands of the financial interests. When bonds could be sold at handsome profit

(Continued on page 44)

Cheap Fallacies of One James D. Mooney

"I ACT; then I get some darn fool professor to prove I am right"—so Frederick the Great is reported to have outlined his conduct of propagandistic activities in the Prussian Empire. The rules of conducting propaganda continue pretty much the same, even in America in 1931. Bankers align themselves against the underlying population, conduct an open-shop campaign, institute wage cuts—and then appears upon the scene the apologist for this anti-social course of action. This time it is not a professor who runs to the defense of the bankers. It is a former business executive of an American automobile manufacturing concern, James D. Mooney. The book is "Wages and the Road Ahead." The primary aim of the book is to drum up public sentiment in favor of wage cuts in the building industry.

This book is full of fluff. It is intellectually dishonest, so dishonest that the author cannot detect discrepancies of facts and arguments. For instance, all through the first part of the book he advocates a 10 per cent cut in the hourly wage scales of the building trades workers. He asserts that such a cut will bring about a resumption of building in the building industry. On page 98, he reports that workers are taking cuts in the New York area totalling 25 per cent. He continues to complain that business does not resume. If his cure is so efficacious, why hasn't building resumed in the New York area where he claims wage cuts have been put into effect? This is typical of the reasoning of Mr. Mooney.

Credit Stringency Ignored

He sweeps on consistently with the charge that the high hourly rates of the building trades is what is keeping building retarded. This is of course absurd. The consensus of opinion, from one end of the land to the other, is that the present building slump is due to inadequate credit facilities more than to any other cause. In the first place, 20,000,000 of the 30,000,000 families in the United States have not got money to buy homes. In the second place, contractors are finding it difficult to secure ready money with which to begin jobs which they could begin if funds were available. To pretend to place the burden of responsibility upon labor and not

Book, "Wages and the Road Ahead," written by the former executive of a motor company, is so full of inaccuracies and misconceptions that it is hardly worthy of serious attention. Economic pot-boiler.

upon bankers, where it belongs, is typical of Mr. Mooney's reasoning and analysis.

Mr. Mooney, in keeping with bankers, believes that it is union labor that is keeping up the hourly wage scales in the building trades. This is true. And yet, an open shop association in a large city on the Pacific coast has refused to institute any cuts in the wage scales. They have made this refusal on the ground that the hourly wage scale represented no inflation of labor's wage during the years 1920-1929, and that to cut wages would simply dry up at its source those funds which could well be available in acquiring homes by wage-earners. Mr. Mooney speaks as if building trades workers were only producers. He forgets they are consumers. They should have an income capable of buying the houses which they themselves build.

Mr. Mooney makes no recommendations as to reform of credit, and does not advise reductions in interest rates.

Mr. Mooney believes that wages should be cut inasmuch as wages must be cut if prices are lowered. Prices must be lowered in order that goods will sell. In making this statement, he ignores the following facts:

Four Facts Overlooked

1. Wage cuts have not brought a decline in the price of steel and other commodities, as a shining example.

2. Labor costs are reflected very little in prices to consumers, inasmuch as labor costs are a small item in production as compared with that item a generation back.

3. A 10 per cent cut in building trades workers' wages would not in any appreciable degree affect the price of a house to a house owner. Does Mr. Mooney presume to argue that three per

cent off the sales price of a house would stimulate buying in this present hour when more than 7,000,000 men are out of work, and more than 10,000,000 are on part-time, and the wages of millions have been materially cut from 10 per cent to 35 per cent (Mr. Mooney's own figures), and the purchasing power of the nation has decreased possibly \$8,000,000,000 in 1930?

4. Wage cutting has now been a policy of bankers for the last two years, yet business has not improved at all under the inspiration of this policy. What is wrong with business is a lack of purchasing power. To cut further that purchasing power will not increase business. It will only delay recovery, and has delayed recovery.

Mr. Mooney's book is a monument to banker stupidity. It is a tribute to the regimentation of minds that has been achieved by the banker class that any rational business executive would write such a book. Mr. Mooney is reputed to have come out of the motor industry where Mr. Ford and Mr. Sloan have repeatedly preached high wages in order to create markets for motor cars. Mr. Mooney has been converted to the opposite philosophy, evidently through the allure of fame and fortune. His book is so full of misstatements of fact, sweeping generalizations, fallacies of thought, and fluff that it cannot possibly win serious attention, except from those business men who have already made up their minds to go through with the anti-social practice of cutting wages.

Learned men in all ages have had their judgments free, and most commonly disagreeing from the common judgment of the world; such also have they published both with pen and tongue; notwithstanding, they themselves have lived in the common society with others, and have borne patiently with errors and imperfections which they could not amend. Plato, the philosopher, wrote his book on the commonwealth, in which he condemned many things that then were maintained in the world and required many things to have been reformed; and yet, notwithstanding, he lived under such polices as then were universally received, without further troubling of any state. Even so, madam, am I content to do, in uprightness of heart, and with a testimony of a good conscience. —John Knox to Mary, Queen of Scots.



NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
This Largest of the Office Buildings Is Being Occupied This Month.

Swope Plan Analyzed By Plan Expert

FOR three months Senator La Follette has been holding hearings on his economic plan council bill. No measure has drawn the line of big bankers, industrialists, economists, and engineers to Washington in years. Among the noted names are those of Gerard Swope; Albert Wiggin, wage-cutting banker; Charles Mitchell, of the National City Bank; Harold S. Person, noted engineer of the Taylor Society; Lewis Lorwin, and Lawrence Sloan, vice president Standard Statistics Corporation. Senator La Follette believes that the consensus of opinion of these men is that an economic council is feasible and necessary. Support is given to this impression by the fact that the United States Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the idea of planning, and Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, has formulated a plan, designated as the Swope Plan, for the electrical industry. The Swope Plan has been seized upon as the way out for American industry and has been given columns of publicity in conservative magazines and newspapers, and the Business Bourse, publishers, New York City, have published a volume devoted to the plan and opinions about it. The chorus of approval indicated how muddy thinking in America on planning was, and is.

Enter, Woman Leader

To this vexed arena came forward early in December, at the invitation of Senator La Follette, one lone woman, who not only demolished the Swope Plan as a scheme for forwarding social economic planning in America, but set up such standards for planning that he who reads may not be mistaken by just what social economic planning really is. This woman is Mary van Kleeck, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, a moving spirit in the World Social Economic Congress held in Amsterdam last summer in which representatives of 26 nations participated. Miss van Kleeck has had a record for social achievement. She has been in the United States Department of Labor. She was a member of the President's Unemployment Conference group in 1924. She is a member of the industrial code committee of the Taylor Society, and she has written widely on industrial subjects, particularly upon those subjects touching union cooperative management in the coal industry.

Miss Van Kleeck has performed the needed function of co-ordinating material from statistical and research fields, scientific management, labor economics, and engineering to adduce sound standards for social economic planning.

Called a planless plan. Scheme of price control similar to cartel price-fixing in Europe. True gage of social planning outlined.

She contends that merely to speak of economic planning is to omit the essential of national planning. Economic planning is, and can be carried on, by individual manufacturing plants, by whole industries, by trade associations, and by government, but after planning has reached the stature of a nation-wide function it must have social aims and content, and correctly to specify economic planning the additional word "social" must be added.

Price-Fixing Schemes

Miss van Kleeck told Senator La Follette's committee that the Swope Plan could not be counted a plan from any point of view, and least of all as an example of social economic planning. She said it most nearly resembled price fixing schemes set up by European cartels (cartel is the European word for trade association) with the glaring difference that Mr. Swope refuses to deal with labor unions, while European cartels include labor unions in their associations.

"The Swope Plan," Miss van Kleeck declared, "allows employees to partici-

pate in only the administration of insurance and pension funds. I am astounded to note also that the employee representatives upon Mr. Swope's board of general administration are to be in the pay of the company. Leaders are asked to represent employees and take money from the company at the same time. The employees are omitted from any part whatsoever in planning production.

"Labor unions have a tremendously important function to perform in true economic planning," she continued. "Their function is to maintain purchasing power. Maintaining purchasing power is the only accurate test of a fair balance between production and consumption. The Russell Sage Foundation studies on industrial relations in the coal fields have shown the importance of joint boards set up by the union and by the employers. These boards may plan production, but how production can be planned without consultation with employees under the Swope Plan I do not see."

Another shortcoming of the planless Swope Plan is the fact that the only participation of the government in the scheme is in limiting the form of reports to stockholders.

"The Swope Plan represents only the point of view of industrialists," Miss van Kleeck said. "I should like to see a plan worked out by labor and one worked out by government. No real social economic planning can result in any other way."

Miss van Kleeck stated unequivocally that the essential test of social economic planning is maintenance of purchasing power. She went further than this. She maintained that the only real key to a balance as between production and consumption was purchasing power. How Mr. Swope could call his plan a plan of production in an industry without aiming toward maintaining purchasing power in that industry was a mystery. Miss van Kleeck contended that the labor union had a tremendous function to perform in a planned economy. A labor union is not only an instrument of production, but its social aim is the maintenance of purchasing power for its members.

Miss van Kleeck recommended to the Senate Committee that the present La Follette bill be modified to set up a temporary plan board—say, for a period of five years. The function of this board would be to smooth the way for a permanent council. Its immediate task would be to lay down the broad outlines of national social economic planning, entailing maximum utilization of production, cre-



"Purchasing Power, Test of Planning."

DR. MARY VAN KLEECK

(Continued on page 31)

Wisconsin in Van; Attacks Unemployment

WISCONSIN does not falter. The state which dictated most of the national measures for the Republican party, though the elder La Follette, who originated, but was never given credit for their creation, moves forward in the present, under the leadership of La Follette, the son. Calling a special session of the state legislature, Governor La Follette's notable message becomes a substantial economic document for the times. His warning to the lawmakers of the foes arrayed against them is a tonic to social-minded people everywhere, faced by the pusillanimous pussy-footing of compromising politicians. He said:

"You will be assailed. You will be called Bolsheviks and anarchists and any other names that come into the minds of the hired men of the system. They will say that you are destructive, although they offer no alternatives themselves.

"They will tell you that the government cannot put 5,000,000 men to work, although they forget that they put 4,000,000 American young men to work at the business of war; that they squandered \$40,000,000,000 of American money in the most wasteful and futile war of modern history.

"And still they will say that you are extravagant and wasteful and visionary because you propose to spend millions or billions to build highways and bridges and power plants that will make the farmer's and the worker's life better and happier; you may spend tens of billions to destroy—but nothing to build a richer and finer life.

"To fight this fight you give up security, you give up peace; you may give up your homes; your businesses and your occupations. And what can you expect in return?

"Only the inner satisfaction that if you are successful you will have helped to re-make the life of America; that you will have been a part of a determined effort to live up to the highest and noblest traditions of our fathers; that the scars and wounds that you have received and will receive came in a great cause, the age-old struggle of mankind to build a better world."

Wages Should Not Be Cut

His message reviews the causes of the depression. He finds the productive system strong, and distribution inadequate. He finds purchasing power dropping off, while dividends gain. He attacks chain banking, and wants independent local banking strengthened. He hits wage cuts. His pronouncement on wages shows how deeply the young governor has pierced to fundamentals.

"There has been a great deal of agitation from industrial and other sources for a cut in the wages of wage earners,

Young Governor La Follette follows up new labor code with far-reaching recommendations to aid jobless. Calls special session of legislature. Is in for a fight, and knows it. Does not shrink from struggle. Already widely attacked.



GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE
He Goes to Bat For Jobless

'white collar' workers and public employees. There is genuine merit and justice in such a program if it meant a proportionate deflation for everybody.

"The difficulty with any deflation program that has been thus far suggested is that it deflates the wage earner and the salaried worker, but there is no proposal to deflate the income of the bond holder, the mortgage-holder and the recipient of interest on term obligations.

"For the first nine months of 1931, wages to labor and the farmers' income had each been cut approximately \$2,500,000,000 from the 1929 figures. But the total of dividends and interest had actually increased over 1929.

"The dollar of the wage earner and salaried worker buys more, but so does the dollar that comes from invested capi-

tal. Labor and agriculture have taken approximately a 20 per cent cut in income.

"But for the first nine months of 1931, capital not only had taken no real cut, but the purchasing power of its income had increased 20 per cent. Hence capital, so far as income is concerned, is 40 per cent better off for the first nine months of 1931 than it was in 1929.

"All of these proposals for wage and salary cuts are deemed by big business to be sound economics. But any serious proposal to deflate invested capital proportionately would be assailed. 'Deflate the farmer.' 'Deflate the worker.' 'Deflate the salaried man.' That is 'sound'. But deflate invested capital, and that is another story.

"The United States Steel Corporation, which took leadership in wage cutting, showed by its last annual report that it had \$117,000,000 of cash on hand and \$471,000,000 of undivided surplus. If it was necessary for 'sound' economics to cut the wages of the steel worker 10 per cent, why do we find no program for the deflation of this enormous cash and undivided surplus?

"In the first nine months of this year the American Telephone and Telegraph Company made \$5,000,000 in excess of the highest total ever earned by this company in any equivalent period. Why have we had no proposals for the deflation in the charges to the American public by 'the world's greatest corporation'?

Wages Are Purchasing Power

"If we have correctly analyzed our problem we now see clearly that any deflation in the earnings of those who receive no more than a decent subsistence level decreases the very purchasing power that we are trying to increase in order to reestablish decent conditions.

"We will not help but hurt our problem if we impose the burden so as to decrease the earnings of those below the subsistence level. In dividing income or jobs or anything else there should be no division which reduces people below the standard of living our producing power can easily and properly support.

"It would be better for our morale and our society if employers, public and private, would each see that they provide both employment and a living wage for all of their own normal employees. The state should do it. Industry should do it. To just the extent that this is done we shall reduce both the necessity for and the cost of relief, public and private.

"But in this emergency we must not

(Continued on page 49)

Pinchot Defends Labor's High Wage Policy

CALLING a spade a spade, citing chapter and verse, Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, has given his version of the current depression. In the decade preceding 1929 when the stock smash told an incredulous world that something was radically wrong with the economic system, production increased manifold. Instead of distributing a fair share of this income in the form of wages to the working men, business men shunted the wealth back to itself.

Washington, the capital city, where Governor Pinchot delivered an address before an audience sponsored by the District of Columbia League of Women Voters, is still echoing with the alarms caused by the governor's economic analysis. He said:

"There ought to be very little doubt that the largest single cause of the depression was production beyond the power of the people to consume. Through the years called prosperous, no stone was left unturned which would help perfect or increase our national productive power. Technological improvements, financial devices such as mergers, high-pressure sales campaigns, instalment buying and other credit schemes, all tended to the same end. All helped to raise production to new and dangerous heights, and to leave normal consuming power farther and farther behind.

"Why were these heights so dangerous? How could extra production, which set new wheels spinning, result in depression, which in turn has stopped those wheels and many more? The answer is simple. Consumption was outstripped and left behind.

Labor Ignored

"Instead of sharing with labor the profits of increased production, industry shunted the wealth back to itself. Wage-earners were encouraged, persuaded, cajoled to spend their money buying goods. If they couldn't pay for them now they should buy on the instalment plan. They should borrow money, if necessary. But they should buy. No real American, they were told, could be without his radio and his automobile.

"And what happened to the money spent in buying? Did a reasonable part of it go back, in increased wages, to the working-man's pocket so that the circle of producing and consuming could go on? It did not. It went, in staggering disproportion to dividends and capital. It went back to industry so that production might be increased, even at the expense of consuming power.

"This is no wild guess. This is fact with figures to support it. Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, tells us that in the decade ending in 1929, real wages increased only thirteen per cent, while the returns to all industry increased seventy-two per cent. Where did this seventy-two per cent come from but out of the spent wages of the millions and millions of working-

Depression caused by progressive pyramiding of wealth over a period of 10 years, he declares.

men? In the same period, Doctor Klein tells us, the dividends on industrial and rail stocks increased by 285 per cent—twenty-two times as fast as wages. Is it any wonder that the crash of depression came?

"Increased production served only to turn the national wealth into two tremendously unequal channels. By far the bulk of that wealth went back in a torrent to capital and production. A tiny stream returned to purchasing power through wages. The result was inevitable. What Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes



Photo by "Labor"

"Concentration of Wealth Produces Panics."
GOVERNOR PINCHOT

calls a 'basic cause' of depression is that 'not enough of the social income went to the great laboring and agricultural classes.'

Business Foreordained Slump

"Was over-production and the disregard of consuming power entirely accidental?

"I think not. To me it is inconceivable that the great experts in business and economics who have taken over the banking, industrial, and political control of the country can have been blind to what was going on. Past masters of industry, organizers of vast public and private undertakings, they can scarcely be charged with ignorance or with dodging the responsibility for seeing ahead. For they were warned well in advance.

"As early as 1921 the Federated American Engineering Societies, with administration endorsement, reported that many of our large industries were over-developed: clothing 45 per cent, printing 50 per cent, shoes 50 per cent, coal 50 per cent. Yet throughout the whole decade the Department of Commerce used every power of persuasion to bring industry to the highest point of mass production. If men were thrown out of work by labor-saving devices or by mergers, it was all in the cause of more production.

"If the drive for super-production had been coupled with a drive for an increased return to labor and consumers the result might have been very different. If it had been combined with an arrangement for providing men discharged because of labor saving machinery and mergers with a dismissal wage it might have been helpful. It was coupled with nothing of the sort.

"What it was coupled with was a campaign on the part of the Treasury Department to reduce taxation on great wealth. Wealth thus released from taxation, ran the administration argument, would be freed for productive purposes. If a greater burden fell upon the little fellows, that at least would not hamper production. Production was the God, production that must be inflated higher at any cost.

"That campaign was not only successful but oversuccessful. Not only was the excess profits tax repealed but the income tax on the higher brackets was reduced.

"But meanwhile what was happening to consuming power? What about maintaining the buying ability of those millions of wage earners who would have to use the extra goods turned out by glorified production, if production was to be maintained at such break-neck speed? What about building a balanced prosperity by gearing up both ends of the economic shaft?

"Take bituminous coal. In 1923 the people paid \$900,000 for a coal commission to direct stabilization of that in-

(Continued on page 49)

Depression Shifts Stock Ownership Scheme

By WILLIAM HABER, Michigan State College

Between 1922 and 1929 when industrial wages had reached a high point, when "prosperity" was considered a permanent discovery of our economic system, and when business depressions and unemployment were thought of as relics of a bygone age, some economists saw the end of conflict between capital and labor. The time was near, it was said, when most workingmen were on the way toward becoming capitalists—all by virtue of the fact that they were the owners of several shares of stock in one or other of the large industrial corporations in the United States. Such ownership of stock by workers, it was said, would result in the elevation of workers' representatives to boards of directors and thereby in giving to them some control over the determination of industrial policies.

Robert S. Brookings, for nearly 25 years a "captain of industry" and later as chairman of the price-fixing committee during the war and head of several economics research organizations, has written two books in general support of the above thesis. These are "Industrial Ownership," published in 1926, and "Industrial Democracy—America's Answer to Socialism and Capitalism" (Macmillan Company). The latter book is a collection of various addresses and articles written during the past 10 years.

Not An Accomplished Fact

The central theme of the more important of the essays is that big business and increased productivity have made possible "the saving wage which is not only sufficient for subsistence needs, but provides for the necessary savings to protect the worker and his family from the menaces of unemployment, sickness, old age and death." Such a wage, the author continues, by making possible stock ownership by workers, "is rapidly making capitalists of all our workers." There is need for the modification of our anti-trust laws to enable business associations to stabilize, for the application of the protective tariff principle by European nations on the basis of an economic union of all nations in Europe in order to make possible there, also, the application of the saving wage and mass standardized production.

There are two criticisms one can make of Mr. Brookings' book. First the contents have very little to do with "Industrial Democracy." There is very little in the several essays which tells what is meant by the democracy in industry and how the practices described or suggested in the book achieve such democratic control. Stock ownership by workers has long been shown to be of little benefit either to the workers or to the democratizing of industry. Only a very small percentage of workers own stock, most of the "owners" have not fully paid for their stock, and the stock owned by

How present panic undermines thesis that industrial democracy can be achieved by selling stock to workers is here set forth.

workers is only a relatively small proportion of the outstanding stock of the corporations involved. But, most important of all, much of the stock owned by workers is not even so-called voting stock and, therefore, gives to workers no control over the management or policies of the corporations. The significance of the latter point Mr. Brookings realizes, and proposes that such stock be given voting rights. The same criticisms apply to profit sharing which is also proposed.

Nor is the placing of workers on boards of directors necessarily a step toward industrial democracy. To talk, therefore, as if democracy were already an accomplished fact, is to overlook the basic factors in the industrial situation.

The second criticism is even more vital. The essential philosophy of a "saving wage" is sound. But to write as if this were an accomplished fact even in 1929, is to overlook the income and cost of living figures available in any library. The average wage in the United States in 1929 was placed at about \$1,350, the cost of a minimum standard of living at about \$400 higher than this wage.

Finally, to write with such finality as to what big business and the competitive system achieved in the "saving wage" is to suggest that to the author of this

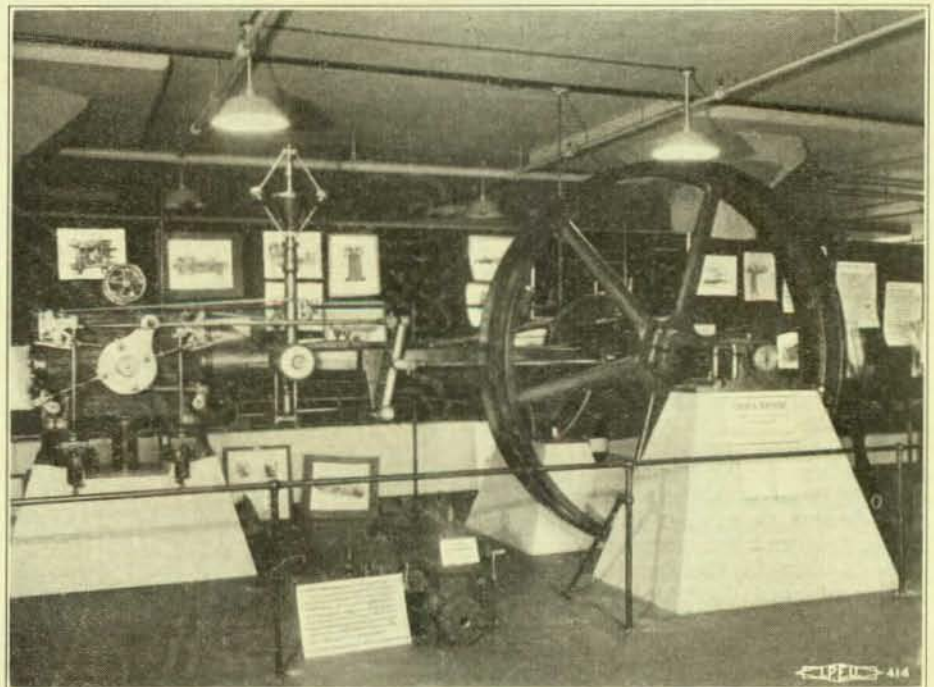
book, also, business depressions were of historical significance only. With 7,000,000 jobless there can be no saving wage and with the bulk of industry controlled by "welfare schemes" and personnel management, with or without company unions, the phrase "industrial democracy" needs special defining.

CANADA FEELS PINCH

The revenue of the Quebec Liquor Commission dropped \$4,828,336 last fiscal year from the previous year, according to the annual report of the commission, tabled in the Provincial Legislature recently. The net revenue to the government amounted to \$9,155,993. The statistics showed the consumption of wine in the Province had increased 88 per cent during the ten years the commission has been in operation.

The gross revenue of the commission for the year was \$22,711,639, against \$27,539,966 in 1930, and \$8,498,052 was expended in the purchase of stock. The Federal Government received \$7,452,158 in customs and excise taxes and the revenue from seizures and permits amounted to \$1,500,758.

The total revenue of the commission for the ten years it has been in operation amounts to \$225,544,037, or an average of \$22,554,402 per annum. Of this amount \$85,509,000 was disbursed in the purchase of stock and for administration purposes and \$76,147,203 was paid to the Federal Government in excise taxes. The net revenue to the Provincial Government was \$63,000,000, or an average of about \$6,000,000 per annum.



Corliss Engine. One of the Great "Creations" 60 Years Ago.

Courtesy Museums of the Peaceful Arts

Corporation Methods to Beat Attacks

By LEONARD SMITH, L. U. No. 58, Detroit

THE history of the struggle against man's exploitation of man is the age-worn story of man's existence. From the earliest records of established customs and community environment, 4,000 years or more before Christ to the present day, we are confronted with the never-ceasing, ever-growing turmoil between the mass of common humanity and its oppressor, the privileged class. It was always thus, and thus it will probably always be, due to the unchangeable basic laws which govern our lives. Countless opportunities have arisen during the march of time which could have been grasped by a Moses who could lead the children into the promised land; but it was destined that the greatest opportunity of all, the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, should resolve itself into the grandest usurpation of humanity's heritage, with its consequent social tragedy, of all experience. Nineteen thirty-one A. D. finds us once more turned back toward the wilderness.

When James Watt perceived the remarkable latent power of steam and its application to industry, he gave birth to a possibility of complete emancipation of the struggling masses for mere existence. The calamitous fact that today, after 150 years of "progress," we find millions of human beings throughout the world without any means of support, stripped of much skill and creative ability, robbed of their pride in workmanship, their sense of security, and promise of independence, and transformed into near-inanimate cogs of a dastardly machine which has made this earth a heaven for the few and a hell for the many, is an indictment against the so-called captains of industry, the despoilers of mankind.

Reams and reams of paper have been covered on this subject; hours and hours of time spent in its discussion. Self-appointed saviors of society preach from every pulpit on the merits of thrift and perseverance to acquire a measure of gold and silver, the open sesame to contented independence. Committees are appointed and resolutions passed. Everything within the wit of man is done to assure the worker that "progress" is the one and only criterion by which his painful journey to freedom can be measured. Progress from what?

New Peonage

Have we really progressed from the days when a golden image was raised upon a pedestal? Have we really progressed since the serpent beguiled a trusting woman to relinquish her garden of Eden for a paltry fruit? Have men who come, by birth and intelligence, to inherit the leadership of world affairs ceased to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage? And has the child of God any more assurance of the necessities of

Member traces growth of employer institutions from industrial revolution, and shows need of labor's fighting fire with fire.

life than had those for whom "day by day the manna fell"? Not much!

As has already been hinted, our immediate problem is the industrial juggernaut which is steadily crunching its victims into the morass of despair. We cannot stop it any more than King Canute could stop the tides. It is a natural process which receives its impulse from human greed—lust for power and self-glorification. Neither religion nor education has done one iota towards halting its onward stride; and whilst we insanely hope and pray for peace, we must sanely prepare for war.

There are two standards in the world today by which human effort can be measured, and which are diametrically opposed to each other. When James Watt harnessed the expansive force of steam, it was a natural thing for Kay to make a shuttle, Hargreaves a jenny. Other discoveries and inventions followed as a matter of course. Manufacturing increased by leaps and bounds, and the once proud and important craftsman was annihilated. Business men became the rulers of the land, and the structure of a new society was in the making. Trade took on new potentialities, and was carried to the far corners of the earth. A standard of value had already been adopted. It was gold. Oh for a Moses at that time! If only there had sprung up at the critical moment a power among human emotions strong enough to insist on the adoption of a social standard, which would have influenced and guided and checked the ruthless rapacity of greed. If only religion and the church had been able to save for all the people the priceless gift which was theirs—the natural force which has existed since time began, but which 2,000 years of hope and prayer did not uncover. Instead of that, the self-elected few wantonly seized its absolute control and, aided and abetted by a quiescent church and passive state, despotically employed it in the most selfish exploitation of public inheritance on record.

Wanted—A Way Out

Yes, Business became king. His hundred thousand henchmen now have the world's resources in their hands. They scheme and fight. The annexation of the workers' birthright has been complete, and new fields are sought to conquer. Banding together into corporations, they now seek to annihilate each

other. The once happy and contented craftsman has become an object of charity amidst his own abundance; whilst Business, the king, with a golden sceptre, sweeps on to inevitable damnation.

What to do? Which way out? Religion? Don't mock us! Education? Will that help! Taxation? Another mirage! Starvation? Perhaps! Legislation? Meaningless! Incorporation? Ah! wait a minute. Let's see.

The above-described trend that society has followed for the last century was unforeseen by our forefathers. The history of the labor union movement dates back to a time antecedent to the machine age itself, when the workers in the skilled crafts were considered the substance of the community in which they worked. They had their guilds and private concourse in which were discussed the conditions of their art. And as the doom of the individual worker became apparent, and production was centralized around the machine in great industrial centres—as the craftsmen were gradually forced to "take a job" with its subsequent spasmodic employment—as fear slowly took the place of content in their hearts and slums took the place of their cottages, they gathered themselves together and laid the groundwork of the great modern labor reaction.

The history of their efforts is one long list of sallies and setbacks. Skirmishes with the task-masters of business would result in apparent victories, only to find themselves confronted with some new form of enslavement. That some small share in community improvements should fall into the hands of the masses could not be helped; but it seemed that with every new advance, with every concession gained, the great working class found themselves farther and farther removed from their former security and peace.

Preachments, Promises, Punches

The modern labor union has evolved from this discouraging struggle. Like all other agencies for the relief of the oppressed it has been effective only up to a certain point. And that point is where the path of Standard Society is obliterated by the path of Standard Gold. Up to quite recently, the rather desultory fight that has been waged in America has met with indifferent success, largely because former leaders have been imbued with the unpopular resolve to harass the demon greed with a preachment, a promise, and a punch in the nose. That this method of procedure was partly wrong was apparent to everyone but those primarily concerned; and, as a result, the great mass of unorganized workers, as well as a neutral public, became skeptical toward their sincerity.

(Continued on page 52)

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
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January After December Only a narrow imaginary line separates January from December. And certainly business shows no improvement in so brief a time. But there is a hopeful difference, we believe. The difference is between December-psychology and January-psychology. December is a summary month. All the ills, hardships, defeats and agonies of the previous 11 months rise up for review in December. January serves us otherwise. It allows us to hope—blindly perhaps—because we cannot see ahead—but to hope no less.

But this does not mean that business recovery is a matter of psychology—that is the kind of psychology that business optimists mean—ostrich psychology—the refusal to see facts. It is not this, but it is the kind of psychology that means applying human intelligence and will to depression problems. We will continue to stumble along, going from bad to worse unless "something is done about it."

It is not hard either to know what to do. Economists and engineers and labor leaders and statesmen have gathered together a platform of business revival founded on sound experience.

First, immediate federal aid for the jobless; second, a comprehensive continuous program of public works. These to meet the emergency. Thereafter it is apparent that the (a) banking system must undergo radical reform to make credit flexible, and free. Bankers have been misusing depositors' money for years to drive reactionary industrial policies, and to line their own pockets; (b) the distribution system must be greatly improved, waste eliminated, but most of all improved to enable the great masses to get more of the fundamental goods of life; (c) a way must be found to maintain purchasing power chiefly through progressive increases in wages, and curtailment of enormous profits; (d) the machine must be mastered, and the dreadful scrapping of human beings stopped; (e) unemployment must pass into vacations with pay under a compulsory insurance system; (f) work hours must be progressively shortened; (g) taxes must be revised, lifted to those who have; and the heavy burden upon real estate must be passed to incomes, in surtaxes and inheritance taxes; (h) finally, our economic and political system must find a way to set up national scientific planning with all that that implies.

Here is a platform for the new year—and for the years to come after 1932.

True Confessions By a Banker There is an old English proverb, "when gold will rust, what will iron do?" It might be reversed to fit the present situation, when bankers turn racketeers, what do farmers and workers do?

The seriousness of the present hour in the American depression is wrapped up with banker failure. Bankers have failed as bankers, as citizens, and as statesmen. Banker Wiggin, principal wage-cutter, head of one of the biggest banks in the world, admitted to the La Follette committee, that bankers did nothing to check stock speculation. His point of view was that it was none of their business. Their business was to make money out of the gambling orgy.

The trouble with that point of view is that it is Nero's. Bankers fiddled while the people of this country went broke.

Bankers did exercise and still exercise tremendous social control. By a monopoly on money, they determine national and industrial policies. They tell men what to do. Only last year they forced the city of Detroit to cut its relief activities in half under the guise of balancing the budget. They told the British labor government what to do—and its leaders turned tory. They tell corporations to cut wages, and wages are cut. They tell southern mills to fight unions, and unions are fought.

But always in the tortuous history of society, men with power have had responsibilities. We see it in the phrase "noblesse oblige," the motto of a dynasty of medieval leaders. Nobility incurs obligations. We see it in the words trust and trustee, terms associated with banks.

But American bankers have not considered that their great power implied obligations. They have considered, as Banker Wiggin confessed, that their power was to do as they liked with it, and to do as they like has meant following profits to the degradation of the bankers, and the nation.

It is a grievous situation. When employers abuse power, workers can rebel. When politicians abuse power, the rascals can be turned out. But when bankers abuse power, workers' organizations and ballot boxes are useless.

It is this situation in which the American people find themselves in the dawn of 1932. It is the major issue of the year, and the decade: how can men with social power be made to use it as social beings?

Public Works Bill Let us be practical. Every local of the Brotherhood, and every labor union in the entire labor movement, can aid in getting the La Follette public works bill passed. This bill is in line with labor policy—labor policy of the last 50 years, that is, the employment of public works to give employment in times of great need.

The La Follette bill is masterfully drawn. It provides for permanent administration of public works, to coordinate and direct all government building activities; and it is equipped with automatic stop-and-go signals, so that government activities cease when private construction business reaches a large volume. It provides for an appropriation of five and one-half billion dollars intelligently allocated among types of public works, and among cities, counties and states. In addition, it

provides a scientific way of raising money for the projects, first by a bond issue, and second by surtaxes on incomes above \$5,000.

Unionists should be glad that they have such a sound proposal round which to rally. They will find great opposition. Already a subcommittee of the Gifford committee has brought out a report discouraging a public works program. Bankers and speculators do not want it, for they fear a rise in taxes. Every piece of sophistry and trickery will be used to beat it off, but listen: if we don't get it, we are going to see conditions grow progressively worse.

Union Über Alles

We detect a greater note of sanity in the rank and file of the membership. Eyes are clearing. The old idealism is reasserting itself. Everywhere men are saying, the union above everything else.

To be sure, there are weak, piddling, traitors who hide behind anonymous letters, in an endeavor to destroy, all in behalf of their own narrow ambitions to seize power, or to get more than their share of the common income. These only strengthen the hand of foes on the outside, but they do not make headway. There are too many members who know the necessity and value of union organization. The traitors only throw into greater relief the loyalty of the great majority.

A man is a fool to do anything to hurt his union at this trying time, or any other time. The union is his greatest friend and protector; it is not only that, it is a point around which he can rally all his forces. No matter what changes take place in society in the next 20 years, it is inconceivable that the union will be unimportant. Capitalism needs the union to check greed. Every other form of society needs it as a starting point for all constructive measures. Those who say destroy are counselling madness. Change, yes. But destruction is unthinkable.

We believe the membership will grow in loyalty and courage. Courage is needed—cool-eyed courage. The old world is on the move. The depression is both a fulfillment and a promise—a harvest of mismanagement, and a promise of a better day. But reforms come slowly, and only through sacrifice, and waiting takes courage, while suffering increases. But courage must assert itself. When have real union men been without it?

What Kind Of Taxes?

We in the building industry have more than a personal and civic interest in taxation. We have an industrial interest. The present tax trend—if it continues—can do more to discourage home ownership, commercial construction, and real estate development than anything else. The present trend is to force real estate to carry the burden of mounting state expenditures. One reason that cities have so little money to meet unemployment relief is because property taxes do not give enough income to meet emergency expenses. Few cities have other forms of taxation. High real estate taxes are discouraging to home ownership. They also give an excuse to unscrupulous landlords for high rents.

Now that taxation is in for revision, it is well for the building industry to give the whole question attention. What kind of additional taxation should the building industry seek? Shall it follow Mr. Mellon? Mr. Mellon wants the sales tax, and he wants an income tax to press down hard on the man of even a \$1,000 a year income. Would either better the building industry? We think not. We believe that the best taxes are those placed on unearned incomes. Even Andrew Carnegie (that old socialist!) advocated a tax of 50 per cent on very large estates. We should follow his advice. Great inheritance taxes should cut down swollen fortunes. Large surtaxes should cut down unreasonable profits. The tax burden on real estate will then be eased, and neither the home-owner nor the state shall suffer.

Permanently Unemployed

A business statistician of some renown said some things the other day, which ought to make both bankers and workers think. He, Laurence N. Sloan, vice president, Standard Statistical Service, declared that 15 per cent of the present 7,000,000 unemployed are *permanently* unemployed—that is, disenfranchised of the right to work—1,050,000 able-bodied men scrapped, through the machine process.

Apart from the fact that this is confirmation of what this JOURNAL has been pointing out for the last four years, there is another angle of interest. What are we going to do about it? Labor says we should curtail hours. The five day week and the six-hour day may well give workers a share in increased production in the form of more leisure. But Mr. Sloan declares that the five-day week is a crime.

We cannot grasp Mr. Sloan's reasoning. He doesn't believe in curtailed production, we suppose, but the five-day week doesn't mean curtailed production.

To date no business statistician, no banker, no business man, has proposed any alternative cure for technological unemployment, and until they do the shortened week and day must stand.

When, Specialization?

When should men specialize? How are true specialists made? In medicine a physician does not become a specialist until he has become a general practitioner. His specialty rests upon a broad general knowledge of the science. It would be strange indeed to take a boy out of high school and drill him in removing tonsils, and allow him to practice as a specialist alone. Specialization does come, and should come in medicine, law, architecture, engineering, and all other professions only after long tutelage in every branch of the science.

The opposite trend is seen in the trades. In electricity, carpentering, manufacturing, and other crafts, the tendency has been to take the workmen younger, and to teach them less.

It is this mistaken educational practice that Edward G. Bierzetz attacks in his paper published in this issue. He believes in specialization for electric workers, but he wants specialization for them, as for doctors, to rest upon a wide general knowledge of electric science.



WOMAN'S WORK



THE SAME MENU FOR BIG AND SMALL!

New Discoveries in Child Nutrition Simplify Meal Planning for Busy Housewife

SIMPLE menus that may be served to every member of the family, even the small child, are suggested in a new bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled Food for Children. It is not necessary, government experts declare, to have a separate diet for children if meals for the family are nourishing, wholesome and simply prepared. When the weaning period starts, and the baby is being changed from a milk diet to solid food, such foods as fruit juices, cereals, vegetables and eggs should be gradually introduced into his diet until at the age of 18 or 20 months he is ready to eat with the rest of the family group. At first, of course, his fruit and vegetables should be strained or rubbed through a sieve to make them easy to digest, and cereals should be served in the form of gruel, but solid food may be introduced as the child shows the ability to digest it.

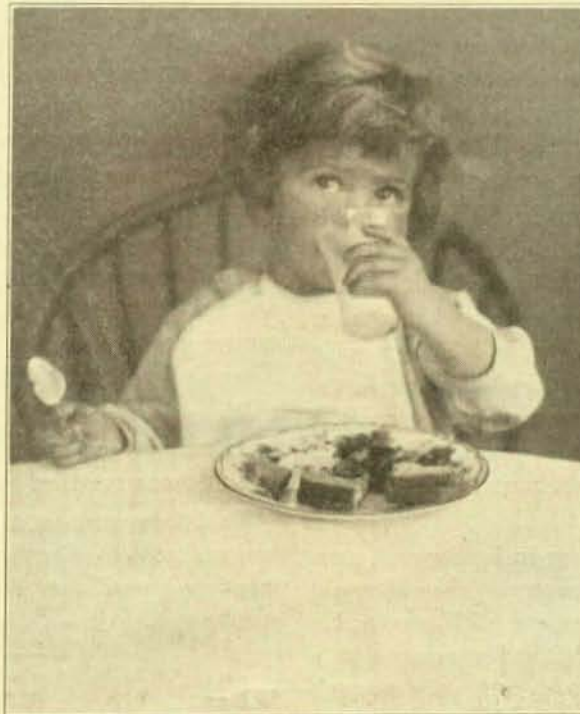
The two-year old child should be able to assimilate a variety of food, if prepared in an easily digestible manner. He may eat small portions of the family dinner if the proper foods are selected and cooked simply. Naturally this is of great advantage to the busy housewife; and any woman who attempts to cope with home and children single handed is surely busy! That is why we want our readers to know of any short cuts that may be discovered to make their work easier.

Careful of Rich Desserts

It is partly a question of adapting the family's meals to the child, and partly a matter of arranging the foods served so they will fit the child's requirements. Not only must they be digestible but certain elements of nourishment must be included to build the child's body strong and well. Of course this is good for every member of the family. Some foods, such as rich pastry, sauces and highly seasoned dishes, and beverages, such as tea or coffee, may not be harmful to older persons but the child must not have them. A simple dessert, such as fruit, either raw or cooked, should be provided for the child when the rest of the family are having pie, and the child's portion of meat or vegetables should be set aside before seasoning or

sauces are added. Of course milk or cocoa should be provided for the child to drink.

It is not necessary for the family to settle down to a round of dull, monotonous meals in order that the child's requirements may be met. Practically the entire range of vegetables may be used. Some, of course, are considered better than others, the green and leafy ones



Just learning to eat and drink—the toddler's meal consists of milk, finely chopped vegetables, stewed fruit, whole wheat bread and butter, and egg or a strip of crisp bacon.

being favored. Almost all fruits, except seedy berries, are highly desirable. Most kinds of meat, fish and fowl are "on the list." And for desserts that everyone may eat, there are puddings, cake, cookies, fruit gelatine, custards, fruit raw or cooked, and ice cream. But the housewife who also has children to care for does not have time for elaborate menus, she will find it most practical to prepare for the whole family a diet which the child can assimilate. Perhaps other members of the group may find this is of benefit to their health, too.

Mealtimes should be cheerful affairs. Food should be enjoyed. When a child is just learning to manage a knife and

fork his efforts should be encouraged, even though they are not always successful! A big bib and a square of oil-cloth at his place at the table will make cleaning up the failures easy. Remember, when you introduce him to a new food that we are all a little shy of strangers. A pleasant introduction paves the way for an enjoyable acquaintance. Begin by serving only a teaspoonful of the new food. Pretty colors in vegetables, pleasing combinations add interest. Of course the child's meat should be cut in pieces small enough to handle. The small child should not be discouraged by giving him large servings. Two tablespoonfuls of a food he likes are enough and much smaller amounts of those that are new to him. The larger boy or girl, of course, develops an enormous appetite and should not be stinted, provided the right things are eaten. And the more they eat at family meals the less they'll want candy and ice cream sodas, remember that!

Body Building Materials

These are the body building materials listed in the bulletin:

Proteins: Found in milk, cheese, eggs and meat. The child needs a liberal supply of some of these protein foods every day during the years of his growth.

Minerals: These minerals are calcium, phosphorus and iron, the builders of blood, sound teeth and bones. Milk is the best source of calcium and phosphorus also contained in smaller quantities in most fruits, vegetables and meats. Iron is important for red blood.

Foods richest in iron are egg yolk, green vegetables, dried fruits (apricots, peaches, prunes and raisins), whole wheat cereals, and lean meat, especially liver and kidneys. Some of each of these minerals should be provided in the diet every day.

Body Regulators

Water.

Vitamins: Stimulate growth and appetite, and prevent certain deficiency diseases such as rickets (malformed bones), pellagra and scurvy. To be protected the child must eat some foods rich in vitamins every day. Fruits and vegetables, some of them raw and none of them overcooked, whole milk, butter,



Small portions of the family dinner may be served to the two-year-old—vegetable stew, apple sauce, bread and butter, milk, and a cookie for dessert.

eggs, meat and some whole grain cereals, especially green leaf vegetables, tomatoes and citrus fruits must be served frequently and in the winter time, cod liver oil is a further safeguard.

Materials For Energy

Anyone who is just sitting still needs some energy foods as fuel to run the engines of the body. The child, of course, who is carrying on a very active life has his body engines going at high speed and needs plenty of fuel. All foods furnish some energy but the most concentrated sources are fats, sugars and starches. As children increase in size and weight and become more active, their need for energy foods grows greater. The adolescent boy and girl use more calories in proportion to size than do adults, so don't try to curb their appetites! A steady gain in weight shows that you are giving the child what he needs.

* * *

YOUR CHILD SHOULD HAVE EVERY DAY—

- MILK—At least a pint, preferably a quart.
- BUTTER—At every meal.
- CEREAL, BREAD OR POTATO—At every meal.
- VEGETABLES, other than potatoes—At least two daily. One raw or quickly cooked; leafy kinds often.
- FRUIT—Once or twice a day. Citrus or other raw fruit or tomatoes daily.
- EGG OR MEAT—The older child may have both.
- SWEETS—In small amounts at end of meal.

In planning meals for children, start with milk. It is valuable for vitamins, minerals, and protein. A quart a day during the period of rapid growth is recommended and a pint a day is essential. Use it as a beverage, and also in soups, cereal cooked in milk, milk toast, custards, junket, and puddings.

Eggs are also valuable in the diet. Egg yolk contains iron and one of the vitamins. There is also a high protein content. From the end of the weaning period the child needs one egg or some meat at least once a day.

Cereals, bread and potatoes are the substantial energy foods and should be included in generous amounts. The whole grain cereals are especially recommended because they contain the vitamin that stimulates the appetite of the growing child. Therefore whole wheat bread or cereal should be given.

Two servings of vegetables each day in addition to potatoes should be in the diet. Among those favored for their vitamin and mineral content are: Spinach, chard, lettuce, endive, chicory, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, collards, kale, water cress, dandelion and mustard greens, lambs' quarters, onions, and the tops of celery, beets and turnips; also tomatoes, green beans, green peas, carrots, asparagus, and cauliflower. Many of these can be served raw, chopped and made into sandwiches or salads; when cooked they should be cooked as short a time as possible in very little water.

Two fruits each day, one raw if possible, should be included, and the citrus fruits with tomatoes (really a fruit) head the list. Tomato juice is cheaper than orange juice and said to be equally valuable. Many child nutrition specialists advise tomato or orange juice every day. Other fruits include ripe bananas, apples, peaches, apricots, pears, plums, prunes, cherries and raisins.

Sweets are valuable energy foods but should be given only at the end of the meal and in small quantities. A nice dessert encourages the child to clear his plate. Suitable sweets include raisins, dates, jelly, jam, preserves, raw, ripe or cooked fruits, simple candies, cake and cookies not too sweet or too rich, custards, puddings, ice cream, fruit sherbets, and such simple desserts.

Butter and cod liver oil are good sources of fats and vitamins. The child needs butter every day and some

cod liver oil in the winter time. Other digestible fats may be included in the diet.

Children need plenty of water. Teach them to form the habit of drinking water at a regular time in the morning and afternoon. Beverages and soups also contain water. Guard against giving them too much of a soup or beverage at the beginning of the meal, so that the child will be able to eat his solid foods. At other times he should have all he wants to drink.

Menus and recipes included in the bulletin are very helpful. If you want to simplify the problem of planning meals for a family that includes small children, write to the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, D. C., sending five cents for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1674, "Food for Children."

Bright Star! would I were steadfast as thou art—
 Not in lone splendor hung aloft the night,
 And watching, with eternal lids apart,
 Like Nature's patient, sleepless Eremite,
 The moving waters at their priest-like task
 Of pure ablution round earth's human
 shores,
 Or gazing on the new soft-fallen mask
 Of snow upon the mountains and the
 moors—
 No—yet still steadfast, still unchangeable,
 Pillowed upon my fair love's ripening
 breast,
 To feel forever its soft fall and swell,
 Awake forever in a sweet unrest,
 Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath,
 And so live ever—or else swoon to death.
 —"Last Sonnet," by John Keats.

The bound volumes of the 1931 Electrical Workers Journal are to be sold again this year for \$3.75 postage prepaid. They are uniform with the volumes of other years, one-fourth leather, handsome and durable.



A nourishing and delicious dinner for the six-year-old—meat ball, green beans, baked potato, milk, lettuce salad, whole wheat bread and butter, and a big baked apple for dessert.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

GENERAL WIRING FORMULA

For Alternating and Direct Current Circuits

The following general formula may be used to determine the size of copper conductors, volts loss in lines, current per conductor, and of copper per circuit for any system of electrical distribution:

$$\text{Area of conductor, circular mils} = \frac{D \times W \times C}{P \times E^2}$$

$$\text{Volts loss in lines} = \frac{P \times E \times B}{100}$$

$$\text{Pounds copper} = \frac{D \times W \times C \times A}{P \times E \times 1,000,000}$$

W = Total watts delivered.

D = Distance of transmission (1 way) in ft.

P = Loss in line in per cent of power delivered, that is, of W.

E = Voltage between main conductors at receiving or consumer's end of circuit.

For continuous current C = 2160, T = 1, B = 1, and A = 6.04.

| System | Per Cent Power Factor | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Value of A | 100 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| Single-phase | 6.04 | 2160 | 2400 | 2660 | 3000 | 3380 |
| Two-phase (4-wire) | 12.08 | 1080 | 1200 | 1330 | 1500 | 1690 |
| Three-phase (3-wire) | 9.06 | 1080 | 1200 | 1330 | 1500 | 1690 |

| System | Per Cent Power Factor | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|----|
| | Value of C | 100 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| Single-phase | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.17 | 1.25 | |
| Two-phase (4-wire) | .50 | .53 | .55 | .59 | .62 | |
| Three-phase (3-wire) | .58 | .61 | .64 | .68 | .72 | |

The value of C for any particular power factor is obtained by dividing 2160, the value for continuous current, by the square of that power factor for singlephase, and by twice the square of that power factor for three-wire three-phase, or four-wire two-phase.

The value of B depends on the size of wire, frequency and power factor. It is equal to 1 for continuous current, and for alternating current with 100 per cent power factor and sizes of wire given in the preceding table of wiring constants.

The figures given are for wires 18 inches apart and are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes provided the displacement in phase current and E. M. F. at the receiving end is not very much greater than at the generator. For example, the constants should not be applied at 125 cycles if the largest conductors are used and the loss 20 per cent or more of the power delivered. At lower frequencies, however, the constants are reasonably correct even under such extreme conditions. They represent about the true values at 10 per cent line loss, are close enough at all losses less than 10 per cent, and often, at least for frequencies up to 40 cycles, close enough for even much larger losses. Where the conductors of a circuit are nearer each other than 18 inches, the voltage loss will be less than given by the formula, and if close together, as with multiple conductor cable, the loss will be only that due to resistance.

The value of T depends on the system and power factor. It is equal to 1 for continuous current and for single-phase current of 100 per cent power factor.

The value of A and the weights of the wires in the table are based on .00000302 pound as the weight of a foot of copper wire of one circular mil area.

In using the above formula and constants, it should be particularly observed that P stands for the per cent loss in the line of the delivered power, not for the per cent loss in the line of the power at the generator; and that E is the potential at the end of the line and not at the generator.

When the power factor cannot be more accurately determined, it may be assumed to be as follows for any alternating system operating under average conditions: Incandescent lighting and synchronous motors, 95 per cent; lighting and induction motors together, 85 per cent; induction motors alone, 80 per cent.

In continuous current three-wire systems, the neutral wire for feeders should be made of one-third the section obtained by the formula for either of the outside wires. In both continuous and alternating current systems, the neutral conductor for secondary mains and house wiring should be taken as large as the other conductors. The three wires of three-phase circuit and the four wires of a two-phase circuit should be made all the same size, and each conductor should be of the cross section given by the first formula.

WIRE AND CABLE

(Portable Cable, Rubber-Jacketed) Application

All-rubber portable cables (sometimes called "drag" cables) are designed for use in connection with the supply of power to electric shovels and mining machines, and for any other use where a flexible and strong cable is desirable for portable work.

Portable cables are used to a great extent in mines, quarries, gravel pits, shipyards, and for logging operations. They are used to supply power to farming machines and also as dredge cable mounted on pontoons.

Description

The conductors are extra-flexible, tinned copper wires, without separator, and are insulated with 30 per cent rubber to conform with the Rubber Covered Wire Engineers' Association specifications. Over the insulation there is applied a double-faced, rubber-filled, colored tape.

In the assembly of the individual conductors for the two-conductor round, three-conductor, and four-conductor cable, the conductors are twisted together without fillers. Over the twisted conductors, there is applied a 1/16 in. wall of 30 per cent A. S. T. M. rubber, which fills in the interstices between the conductors, thereby making a solid rubber filler. Over this core there are applied two layers of seine twine in reverse directions. Over this twined core is a 60 per cent high-grade rubber jacket.

The two-conductor flat cable is made in a similar manner except that the conductors are laid parallel instead of being twisted.

The cable has been designed to provide flexibility, to prevent kinking, and to withstand rough usage such as is given to any portable cable. The cable may be used in

wet or oily places without any appreciable injury.

These cables are designed for 600-volt service, but can be supplied for higher voltages.

RECTIGON BATTERY CHARGERS

Application

Rectigons are suitable for use wherever direct current is required for battery charging. The source of supply must be alternating current within the limits of the voltage and frequency rating stamped on the nameplate.

Rectigons are made with a maximum capacity of 12 amperes at 100 volts or six amperes at 200 volts d. c. and are, for the most part, half-wave outfits delivering a rapidly pulsating direct current. Wherever this may result in chattering of magnets, the application should not be made. The Rectigon should not be applied on telephone batteries while the batteries are in service unless a filter is used to smooth out the rectified d. c. wave to minimize noise in the talking circuit.

Distinctive Features

Among the chief advantages which Rectigon equipment has over other apparatus used for the same purpose are the following:

Starts operating automatically as soon as connected to lead and the alternating current supply is turned on.

Lower in first cost due to decreased number of parts such as starting devices, sustaining coils, resistance, etc.

Efficiency of garage-type Rectigon outfits when operating at full load is higher than that of any other type of similar apparatus.

No knowledge of electricity is necessary to use the outfit effectively.

Absolutely impossible to have current reversal from batteries in case of line voltage failure.

It is practically impossible for any part of the apparatus, other than the bulb, to get out of order while in service.

Operation

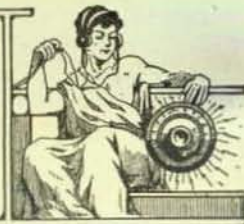
The Rectigon battery-charging outfit consists principally of a transformer for converting the voltage of the proper value and a bulb for rectifying. The bulb is a glass envelope, containing an anode and a cathode in the shape of a filament, surrounded by an atmosphere of pure argon. Leads to the anode and cathode are sealed through the glass walls of the bulb. For convenience of installing, the filament leads are connected to the terminals of a screw base. When alternating-current voltage is applied to the transformer, the filament of the bulb is heated to incandescence by current from a special winding on the transformer. At incandescence temperature, the filament emits electrons, which by collision with the molecules of the gas, ionize the gas and provide the means for current from the anode to the cathode.

The voltage of the secondary of the transformer is applied to the load through the bulb, permitting current to flow in only one direction.

None of the Rectigons listed in the following pages will shut off automatically when the batteries are fully charged.



RADIO



TELEVISION EMERGES FROM THE PEEP-HOLE STAGE

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member I. R. E., Member A. I. E. E.

Development of the Projector Radio-visor Parallels in Importance the Transition in Radio from Earphones to Loud-Speaker.

THE motion picture began as a peep-hole affair. One deposited a penny in the slot, glued one's eyes to a lens within a shadowbox, and saw pictures flipped by the turning of the crank, crudely approximating moving pictures. It was strictly one-man entertainment. Indeed, it was only with the invention and development of the motion picture projector, enabling the showing of motion pictures on large screens in theatres before hundreds and even thousands of people that the motion picture industry was placed in a position from which it could grow to its present enormity.

Television may well be likened to the motion picture in that it, too, concerns programs of moving images. Furthermore, it also began as a one-man or peep-hole affair, with the looker-in, in a semi-darkened room, viewing the flickering pictures through a lens set in a shadowbox. The pictures could be followed by two or three persons at most, grouped closely together so as to be within the narrow angle of vision made necessary by the large magnifying lens. Viewed from the side, as would be the case with a larger group of persons, the pictures immediately became too distorted to have any entertainment interest.

This stage in the development of television might well be likened to the earphone era of radio broadcasting when but one or two pair of earphones limited the number of listeners, placing the program on the plane of a telephone conversation rather than listening to a symphony orchestra. Just so, looking at a television program through the magnifying lens makes more difference than the actual size of the image and the number of viewers. The limited dimensions of the television image prohibit life-like reproduction. Subtle facial expressions, gestures and refinements of action are impossible. Furthermore, the scanning pattern, comprising the 60 horizontal lines forming the image, is too apparent due to the light and dark streaks caused by the plain holes in the scanning disc sweeping over the glowing neon lamp plate, as previously described in these columns. The fact that the looker-in has to remain practically motionless in front of the lens and in a darkened room detracts immeasurably from the

enjoyment of the program. Lastly, when it is recalled that only one or two, possibly three persons, can view the program at a time, we lose that community of attention, emotional response and appreciation so essential to all social forms of entertainment.

Theatres Used Now

Fortunately, the peep-hole era of television is drawing to a close. One television organization is showing pictures in a moving picture theatre in New York City and will soon tour the country. Comments on the quality of the images shown have been none too favorable, due partly to the fact that they are shown in the same setting as and between motion picture showings, with which television presentation is naturally compared. Of course this is not to the favor of television. Nevertheless, considering the relative ages of the motion picture and the television arts, the difference in quality is not excessive. Television pictures have been and are being shown in theatres. That is the beginning. It remains only to improve their quality, which is a matter of refinement rather than innovation.

In the meantime, another television organization has designed, is now producing and will shortly market a projector radio-visor for home use. Essentially, this set is an improvement over former models in much the same manner as the loud-speaker radio was an improvement over the earphone type. The new television receiver permits the leisurely enjoyment of the program by as many as a dozen persons. It makes the image more alive by virtue of its increased size, which may be as large as 10 inches square, with ample illumination for a dimly illuminated room. The image may be viewed from wide angles without distortion. Due to the use of a lens scanning disc instead of plain-hole scanning disc, the successive lines are sufficiently fringed and overlapped to wipe out the scanning pattern so obvious in the former scanning system. In fact, the image obtained with the projected type of radio-visor is soft and artistic, resembling the soft-focus photographs so popular among advanced photographers. While the detail leaves much to be desired, it is certain to improve in due course.

The projector radio-visor which makes the foregoing possible comprises an entirely new form of neon lamp providing many times as much light as the former plate neon lamp, in highly concentrated form; a scanning disc with 60 lenses, each of which is ground to the proper curvature so as to place the spot of light at the proper line on the screen; a driving motor to turn the scanning disc; and a ground glass screen. The spots of light that go to weave the television image are projected on the rear face of the ground glass screen held in front of the radio-visor cabinet. The screen may be moved farther out from the radio-visor, resulting in greater enlargement of the image with, of course, correspondingly less detail.

The great advance in the television reception art is entirely due to the new light source now available. Heretofore, television workers have had to employ the neon plate lamp to translate the intercepted electrical values into corresponding light values. The usual scanning system causes only a small dot of light to be seen at any one time, which, in mathematical terms amounts to 1/4320th of the light of the neon plate lamp. This minute amount of light is sufficient if the image is viewed directly through a lens, with the whirling scanning disc in front of the glowing neon lamp plate. If, on the other hand, the image has to be pro-



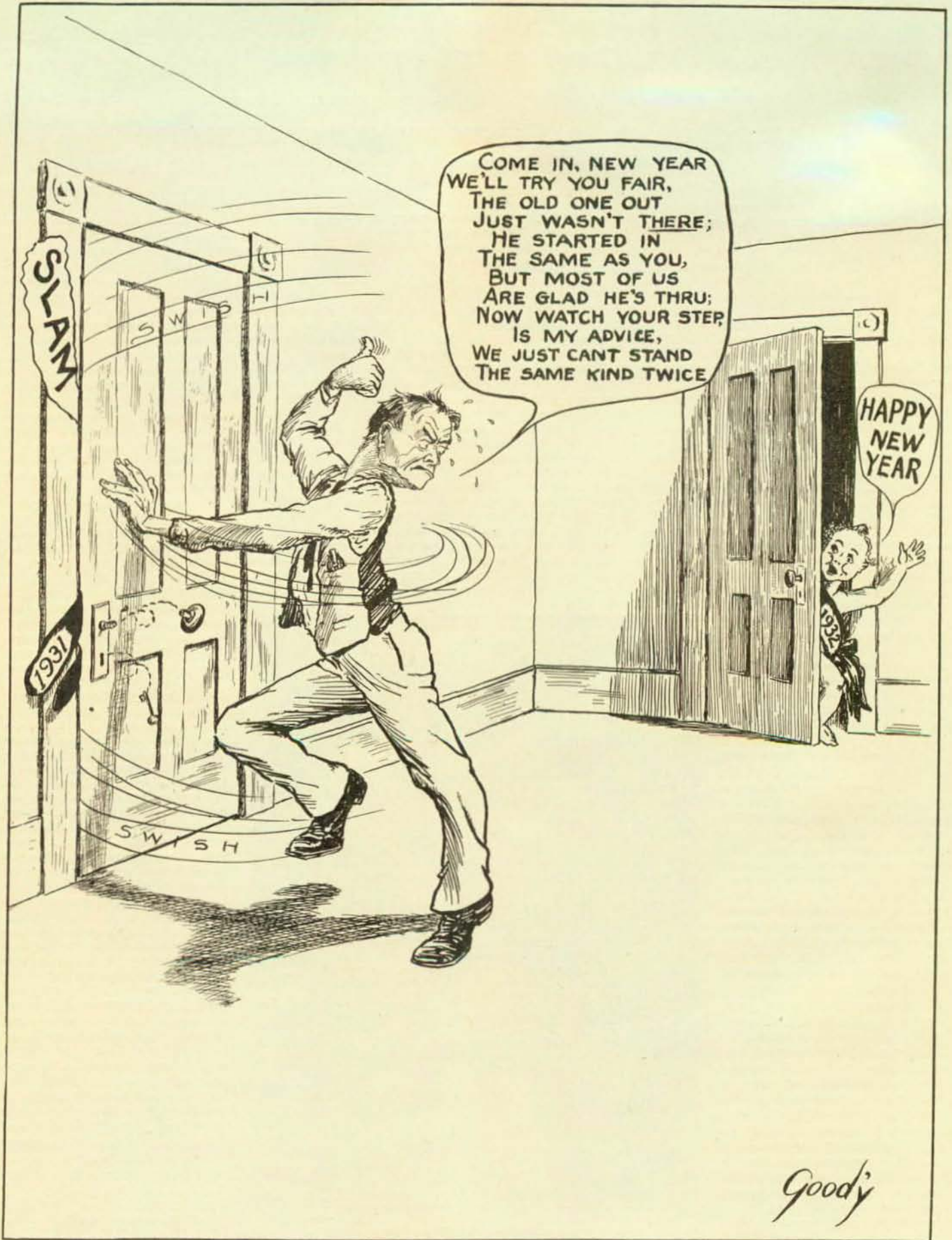
Davis Studios

Latest Type Television Receiver, in Which Images Appear in Very Much Enlarged Form on a Ground Glass Screen.

(Continued on page 56)

GOODBYE, HELLO

Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Harris S. Goodwin



ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Laughs are getting scarcer and scarcer for this column. Probably because jobs are also very much scarcer. Never mind, boys, we'll stick together even if we have to change the name of this page to the Doleful Dole-less Destitute Blues. There'll be happy days coming when every man has a job and there are plenty of laughs on every job. Now for the New Year wishes of our sturdy old pals.

"A New Year Prayer"

Dear Father, help us to understand,
That Thou art ever present here;
Unseen, but known to be close at hand,
Ev'ry moment throughout each year.
Help us to see and point out the way,
Through mind, that Thou would have us
go
So direct our paths, both night and day,
That we may live aright and grow!

W. H. HENDRICK,
Local No. 7, Springfield, Mass.

Be It Resolved

Come ye all to meet with cheer and
exultation
The approachin' year of nineteen thirty-
two;
Whoever said: "Depressions are of but tem-
porary duration?"
"Tmay be a prophecy about to come true!
A "noble experiment" that was meant to
stay
Has gravely failed to fulfill its mission;
Neither will depression be the ruler of the
day,
For 'tis a flop like its father, Prohibition!
Hearken, ye folks, to the voice of an ol' sage,
As the Book o' Life is turned to another
page;
To do a bit o' thinkin', if you'd solemnly
resolve
The most intricate problems you would
easily solve!

A Bit O' Luck

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

P. S. New Year's greetings from an ol'
standby, who won't stand idly by.

A New Reel

Here goes again, the New Year pen,
To try to welcome you;
In the only place, I hope for space
In nineteen thirty-two.

It's always been a page serene,
Only for the apple sauce
From this old Turk, who used to work
So hard to get across.

A lonely bard, proud of his card,
And glad to push a pen;
On every job, a smile or sob
For all our electric men.

The men I knew, I've brought to you
In visions on the reels;
Men stringing lines in steel-tipt Kleins
For sixty and their meals.

Those days are gone, like old thirty-one,
Hard luck has lost control;
Sure I can start, that rusty cart
If I push it will roll.

I'll cut the buck, behind the truck,
If I must buck the reel;
And don once more the straps I wore
With a gaffer at my heel.

JOHN F. MASTERTSON,
International Office.

*A sincere expression of a tragic situation
is this which we have entitled*

"Nothing Today"

Day in and day out I walk around,
Eager to work, but none can be found.
Weary, despondent, I wend my way home,
Knowing full well I was not prone.
Eager I was, knowing, indeed,
Waiting at home was a family to feed.
All answers I get; all I hear them say:
"Sorry, my man; there's nothing today."
The same I must say, when home I arrive
With crestfallen face, more dead than alive.
I lose all my courage when my family I see,
Hungry and barefoot in their misery.
The voices of children, crying for bread,
Their hunger to appease—get a spanking
instead.
My nerves racked, knowing not what I do;
Tears fill my eyes after I'm through;
I'm not myself in hearing them say:
"Sorry, my man, there's nothing today."
Nothing today, when mouths must be fed;
Nothing today, but hungry to bed.
Could I but once more hear someone express,
When asking for work, get the answer of
"Yes."

W. T. WURM,
Local Union 3.

Bits from Local No. 568:

Financial News

What is bankruptcy? Bankruptcy is put-
ting your money in your pants pocket and
letting your creditors take your coat.
How to estimate the cost of living: Take
your income—whatever that is—and add 10
per cent.

Society News

I hear that the Prince of Wales is to keep
the horse that never threw him. I didn't
know there was one.

Home Notes

Instead of getting a new chesterfield in
the spring, I've decided to get a new spring
in the chesterfield.

Fight News

Al Capone versus Al Cohol. A couple of
rounds.

Bedtime Stories

The three little "beers".
GEORGE HILL,
L. U. No. 568.

Buddy on the "Would-Bes"

My buddy sits at times a-moonin',
Seems to sit and think and stare.
Guess he must be just a-tunin'
Up, so's to cut loose for fair.

He expounds some wild ideas,
Then, again, it's mushy stuff.
Generally I think what I please
When he starts his line of guff.

Yesterday he started preachin',
Took the would-bes for his text;
Sez, "the would-be's allus over-reachin',
He'll kick in payday after next.

"The would-be sport he needs financin',
The would-be speculator, too,
W. B. salesmen come, advancin'
Bright ideas ever new.

"Would-be doctors promise to make you well,
When it's too late you learn they're quack.
I'd like to see 'em all in Yuma;
The thing they want's to corral your
'jack.'

"Would-be mechanics fix your plumbing,
Repair your car and paint your shack.
Would-be preachers come a-bumming;
I'd like my would-be money back.

"Someone figgered an ounce of prevention
To be worth a ton of cure;
I'd like to make a real invention;
Maybe some time I'm going to do'er.

"If you thought you're getting stung
It would be a real protector.
Simply pull the trigger on
Your pocket size would-be detector."

All of which sounds worse'n crazy;
I mean about this would-be gauge;
On how to work the thing he's hazy,
Though this is called the machine age.

He'd need an engineer to figger
How to make the gadget go.
I take no stock in buddy's jigger.
Maybe he's right, but I don't know.

CLAUD PHIPPS,
Local Union 18, Los Angeles.

Pat as a Juryman

(Heard in the city of Cork)

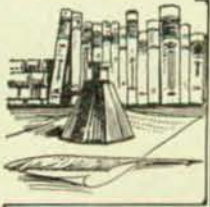
The judge cautioned Pat and said: "Be-
fore you can serve on this jury have you
any prejudice or have you formed any opin-
ion in this case?"

Pat answered: "I have no prejudice, your
honor, but I surely have a strong opinion."
Judge asked: "You have? Well, explain
your opinion. Pat: "Well, one look at this
defendant and I know he is guilty, your
honor."

Judge: "Sh-h-h! That's not him; that's
his lawyer from the Coal Quay."
The Coal Quay is the "Hell's Kitchen" of
Cork City.

M. J. BUTLER,
Local Union No. 3, New York City.

Professor—Could you get a shock by hold-
ing on to the receiver of a telephone?
Student—It depends on who is talking.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

As the year 1931 comes to an end, we find that conditions here have not improved. Building is almost at a standstill and most of the boys are idle and nothing in sight that would make the boys feel a little cheerful, for at the end of 1930 we could see quite a few new buildings getting under construction, but we will not see anything like it in the coming year, unless some of our bankers open up a little and start some alteration work around the city to start the ball a-rolling, but in the last couple of months there have been so many banks closing up that a person don't know where they are at these days, but we were lucky in not having any banks close in Springfield.

I see where President Hoover's campaign in the interest of home building calls attention to various specific plans for remedying conditions for the home owner. Too many persons have been burdened by excessive mortgage finance charges, while in many cases being the victims of shoddy workmanship in building construction. This has been true more especially of those purchasing ready-made homes from the speculative element.

Any concerted movement for the reduction of such abuses is to be hailed with satisfaction. Meanwhile it is encouraging to note that the "gyp" class of builders is finding its range of operations narrowed and that meritorious, honest building construction is more generally in evidence than it was a few years ago, when the operations of a few unscrupulous concerns gained a notoriety that was unjustly prejudicial to the many upright, fair-dealing organizations.

But it is a hard job today to tell the average person about having work done right, for the only idea they have in their heads is to keep the price down, never looking for trouble after the job is done and not being able to find the person who did the job, they have to pay double to have it done over, and the inspection department never having a report to look over the job.

Our building commission in the city of Springfield, passed a law saying all work must be inspected before the said job was allowed to be started, but that must have fallen down, for there is plenty of work being done around town that is never looked over until the job is all done and then it is too late.

We are going to have one of the Brothers appointed as an inspector to look over all of the buildings and homes around the city of Springfield and the job is being held up, I suppose, until after the first of the year, for I know he could find many defects around the main streets in Springfield to keep many of the boys busy for a couple of months of the year, but we will have to wait and hope that something will turn up to cheer the boys up for the coming year. The boys have been out of work so long now, and gone into debt so much that a little more would not do any more harm if they can only get something to take care of the family.

E. MULLARKEY.

READ

A suggestion from L. U. No. 143.

Why we must support the union—a ringing appeal by L. U. No. 86.

Mechanized charity, by L. U. No. 125.

Until they hold inter-planetary hockey matches in Hades, by L. U. No. 595.

About unemployment relief assessments, by L. U. No. 292.

Municipal light fight in Cleveland, by L. U. No. 39.

Bill at home when unemployed, by L. U. No. 212.

Success in Stratford, by L. U. No. 406.

Rubber is king in Akron, by L. U. No. 306.

Atlanta local outlines status of battle with power company, by L. U. No. 84.

Baltimore comments on Boston's device, by L. U. No. 28.

Letters that pump springs of optimism through the muck of pessimism.

Ge! How they boost unionism.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C. GOVERNMENTAL BRANCH

Editor:

As predicted, our December meeting brought forth some long and acrimonious debate as to how and where we shall spend our money, regarding such matters as unemployment, sickness, etc.

The supper and dance proposition was given a kick in the pants, the result being that the whole scheme was laid on the table. The chief attack upon such an affair was that all the boys work regular, eat regular and sleep regular. Well, we're on a par with inmates at Leavenworth. Prisoners now, they have the same privileges as we do—namely, eating, sleeping and working regularly for Uncle Sam. We must always bear in mind that our organization is a labor one and not a social one.

The organization then proceeded to appropriate money from the treasury to help out some of our unfortunate Brothers who are either sick or out of work. There was a long and somewhat heated discussion between the members as to the feasibility of going into the treasury to relieve such cases as mentioned above. To the writer, and many share his opinion, it means that we are about to establish a dangerous precedent by appropriating money out of our treasury for unemployed members, etc. It is natural for any member of our organization, in case he is laid off, to appeal to the local for some sort of financial relief. Another problem is that any member who seeks relief is not going to broadcast to the world his true financial capacity if he can make it appear that he is dead broke and is in a bad shape financially or other-

wise. Of course, we appoint a committee to look into such cases, but any member who knows what the said committee is after can easily bring tears to their eyes by simply posing as a rag baby. Well, only time will tell as to the wisdom of our action in approving of such a fantastical scheme. The safest and most logical thing to do for some of our unfortunate ones is to either assess each member so much, or take up a voluntary collection. That way we would escape a lot of these "sympathy" raids on the treasury.

Brother Graham took to task members who were delinquent in attending their Metal Trades Council meeting, and by doing so stepped on a few corns. One member became so indignant that he resigned from the council. Well, all I can say is if all members who are on the various committees should resign because of a little criticism, Lord help the organization! Well, I presume if we ever started to pay our members to attend such meetings we wouldn't have much trouble with the attendance question. Brother Graham, who is president of the Metal Trades Council here at the navy yard, deserves commendation for his untiring efforts to arouse the members as to their duties in regard to the metal trades and they should realize that by staying away from their meetings that they are not co-operating with Brother Graham.

Mr. Morningstar, master electrician of the Washington navy yard, gave the employees of the electrical department a brief and interesting talk regarding our share in contributing toward the Community Chest, here in Washington. Uncle Sam is out to raise \$1,000,000 among his employees here in the District of Columbia, and every department has its goal to reach. Being on Uncle Sam's payroll, naturally we were asked to contribute. Being appointed key man, it fell upon Mr. Morningstar the task of seeing that his men come through with flying colors. In his talk he spoke of the unfortunate conditions that exist on the outside, and compared them with our own favorable conditions here at the yard. He also emphasized the fact that there was no compulsion to give and that those who couldn't afford to give anything need not do so.

Well, it was then up to the men to show their true spirit and put this thing over the top for our master electrician, for any man who has worked in the electrical department any length of time at all cannot speak too highly of a man who has fought persistently and successfully for his men at all times. The welfare and working conditions of the electricians here at the yard are Mr. Morningstar's first consideration at all times. The writer, who has been employed in the electrical department for the past 10 years, can truthfully say that in spite of the fact that discharges of men in the other trades here at the yard occur every now and then, there hasn't been one electrician dropped from the rolls; on the contrary, we have been taking men on. So there you have a picture of our real conditions. Determination to find work for his

men has prevented many a lay-off of electricians.

Of course, like other groups of men, we have our share of ingrates, chronic Shylocks and poverty pleaders, and with men like that around it gets nauseating. These men have an alibi for everything when it comes to giving. They've got their mitts out for everything and the only way they ever get it is through some one else's hard work. We have some cry-babies here who have had their "nipples" sugared since they've worked here at the yard. No one knows what the h— they're crying about, and I doubt if they know what they are crying about either. To some men it was a terrible mistake when they climbed out of their "cribs."

Well, as far as the writer knows at present, the men have gone over the top for their master electrician, in spite of that certain group mentioned above. Brother Griggs, our past president, went down the line among the union men here, and his response was 100 per cent. The men who are affiliated with our local here at the yard are never found wanting, and like other things they do it is a reflection of their true spirit.

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

After reading our December JOURNAL I took particular notice where Brother Capelle created quite a stir by introducing the war helmets in the Boston postoffice job, and having had the opportunity of observing Mr. Hedin when he was superintendent of the Baltimore postoffice, I was not surprised by his comment. Despite the fact our city code did not apply to the postoffice here there was not one of our members injured even so slightly by rivets, bolts or anything else the iron workers handled; in fact, only one was hurt on this job—Brother Gus Herold, who sprained his wrist. Our business manager, who is Brother Bandel, appeared on the job and requested that the job be made safe. Receiving nothing from this request, Mr. Hedin then instructed our men not to go to work the following morning until the job had been made safe. This brought results, and although Mr. Hedin said the cost would be prohibitive, the job was planked as well, and perhaps better, than jobs under our city code, and done on a Saturday, so that on Monday morning the job was safe, not only from this standpoint, but from others for our men. In so far as I am able to determine, the false economy of trying to make as much profit as possible for the contractor without due consideration for human safety was responsible for the injury to Mr. Hedin's own brother on the job here. The use of the war helmets is an innovation, to be sure, and ample protection while a man is standing erect, but the back and other vital parts of the body cannot be protected by helmets when a man stoops over to perform his work. We are somewhat inclined to believe our procedure preferable to the wearing of "Carnegie Stetsons." If the Boston idea is carried further for safety the clothing of the "knights of old" may again come into style and history then will repeat itself.

Now we sincerely hope that our Brother Local No. 103 does not take offense but, instead, we desire all other locals to try to follow our method because it is the most safe and sane way to protect human life. And for all the out-of-town Brothers to know, we are in the same boat as you, that is, enjoying good health and little prosperity. I am not going to worry you with any more of our troubles but if any one can suggest some sort of subject for me to write, shoot! Material is hard to get these days.

J. PARKS.



HARRY MORNINGSTAR

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

I would be very much pleased if you would find space in our valuable JOURNAL for this letter, as I believe it will interest the Brothers to acquaint them of the gallant fight that our local and the employees of the municipal light plant waged in our city at the November election. On the ballot was a bond issue of \$2,500,000 for the expansion of the plant, and which proved to be the most bitterly contested piece of legislation in our city's history in the last two decades.

It is obvious to the members and employees of the plant what is expected of them in the future, if the plant is to continue to function, and any program of expansion will require a united stand by all who are interested in municipal ownership. It has been my experience of more than 30 years with organized labor and most of it was in the jurisdiction of Local No. 39, and I am not exaggerating when I say no greater solidarity was ever more manifest than that waged to induce the voting public to interest them in carrying the bond issue for the purpose of expanding the plant.

We are satisfied the educational and constructive program that our local had mapped out, made a tremendous hit with our citizens when they were confronted with statistical data from the several administrations operating the plant since its inauguration. With our limited funds, thrown against the powerful power trust of which the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. is a subsidiary of the giant trust, it is needless to mention what an uphill fight was in store for us. Hundreds of thousands of dollars poured into various channels of false propaganda, calumnious statements, erroneous figures; pseudo organizations and boards, both real estate and otherwise, were lined up against us all for the purpose of deceiving the public. True it was defeated, for the margin was too high which was 60 per cent of the total vote cast, thanks to the power trust lobby of the state.

For at the recent session of the state legislature, the powerful utility lobby which numbered 76 and with the aid of the peanut politicians, who didn't go to pass

progressive legislation, but like the old woman who went to the funeral, she didn't know who was dead she just went for the ride, it was this type of statesman who gave us the 60 per cent law, while county and state bonds require only 55 per cent margin. It is no great strain on one's imagination, neither does one have to be scientifically trained in mathematics to understand such discrimination. But notwithstanding the opposition and the collusion resorted to by some of our avaricious citizens, the returns are more than satisfactory, for the fact remains that the majority of the voters were in favor of the bonds which of course means that our people are not only in favor of maintaining the plant, but to enlarge it so that it will be a real competitor with the privately owned company. We can easily verify that statement by the very fact that there is a great demand for both domestic and industrial patrons.

Out of 33 wards only five failed to give a majority and the total adverse vote was 2,171 against the bonds. Of course there was some variance in reasons advanced in these adverse wards, some believed that private monopoly is the best always in everything, even in depressions, and if that is true, haven't they made a h'll of a fine job of this one; starving for profits, for money, and business, while the workers are starving for jobs and food. I never had any experience with the former class, but am somewhat conversant with the latter.

Then some of the wards that didn't vote up the bonds they were somewhat different—they forgot their lines, yes and no mean the same to them, that is, I mean, when it comes to reading the ballot, everything looks alike to them, so we couldn't expect too much from them. It might be well to mention that money has not been the greatest factor in running the plant in our city, they have had very little of it, but they did have some fine brainy men, constantly looking after its interest, keeping things running on an even keel, weathering all storms and today, she stands out like a beacon light to her competitor and her adversaries. Is it any wonder why the forming of phony organizations to beguile the voters? There is a lot of credit due the (will I call them the Four Horsemen?) Quayle, Beckwith, Johnson and Skove. They have met every condition as it presented itself, not with the lavish expenditure of money (because they didn't have it), but in spite of it. Any woman can make a dress out of a bolt of cloth, but it takes a dressmaker to make one out of a yard. And that is just the predicament the above mentioned gentlemen have found themselves in most of the time, and with their probity and excellent knowledge of their work, they have built up the plant which earns a handsome profit to the city, regardless of severe handicaps and opposition. We doff our hats to these men.

In conclusion and in the advent of the new year it is my dearest personal wish as well as my local that all the Brotherhood members enjoy a more Happy and Prosperous New Year.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

Brother Dan Tracy was with us on the night of the 18th and gave a fine talk, but reading between the lines, believe he was trying to make us feel good by telling us how much worse off some of the other locals are.

One of our closed banks opened up last week, which looked promising for the future.

but the public service notified the public in this morning's paper that after January 1 the last car would leave downtown district at 11:30 p. m. instead of midnight on account of lack of patronage. It seems they cannot compete with one-lunged tin Henry's and other one-lungers, of which there are plenty on the streets.

Local No. 60 still has sufficient membership to handle all the work in this territory. We will immediately notify the International Office when we need help, or possibly make an appeal over the radio networks, so all you Brothers who want to come to a wonderful all-year resort, keep your ears cocked this way.

We are still meeting on the regular meeting nights and at the same place, this for the information of the membership, as some of them have apparently been misinformed or forgotten.

WILLIAM L. CANZE.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

If the display on the average news-stand is a true criterion (and it must be) of the mental status of the majority of readers of this country, it is little wonder that we have been prodded downward until we are nearly ready to revolt. In my opinion we would not be doing wrong if we did revolt; moreover, that we do not revolt seems to me merely because we have become too tolerant of abuses, this due principally to plain ignorance, nothing more unless it be lack of organization. Some of us have heard the words, "Bolshevik," "Red" and "Communist" until it makes us tired, and no few times in these columns have we seen Russia slurred or at least little "digs" given her. "Red," of course, has no definition; as for the other two words I recommend that the reader who doesn't like them just take down a good dictionary or reference book and see what they mean. For my part the next thing I intend to read and absorb as soon as I can get it is the book, "Scapegoats," reviewed on page 625 of the December Journal which is just before me. The author was a bond salesman, which leads me to smile and spring a little tale which should have a place on our funny page instead of here and possibly the editor will extract it and place it there.

A lineman out of work, ragged and hungry, and who had at one time traveled extensively with a circus, blowed into a town where his old friend, the circus man, was showing. He went immediately to the circus ground, approached the circus man and panned him for a loan. "Can't do it," says he, "my prize trick baboon just bumped off and it takes plenty of jack to buy another one." "Tell you what we'll do," said the lineman, "we'll peel the hide off the baboon; you can sew me into it and I'll sub for the old 'bab'; if I make good you make me a loan, if not I'll hit the trail." The deal was made and during the afternoon performance when the lineman was pulling his stuff, the stands were in a roar and everything went well until the old boy fell into the den containing three massive lions. With a roar they came at him as he yelled for help at the top of his voice; finally a lion cornered him, opened his massive jaws and whispered: "Shut up, you damned fool, you're crumming the show; we're only bond salesmen out of work."

It's healthy food for thought to take cognizance of the fact that while so many, many millions of men and women are out of work in this country, according to reliable information there is not an idle person in Russia; certainly their standard of living is not equal to ours. What should we expect? We fought for independence and

made a republic of this country 150 years ago. What have we? And when I say we I mean the common people in this country. At least 10,000,000 tonight haven't as much or any more than the poorest 10,000,000 Russians so far as idealism, satisfaction and contentment go. It is none of our business what Russia has, doesn't have, will or won't have any more than it is hers what we enjoy. No one except the damnable capitalists of this country and their kept sheets claims that it is. "Scapegoats" doesn't and couldn't begin to cite a small percentage of the evils with which the working class contends, but anyway, many members who reside in the "brush" will probably be as glad as myself to be advised about this new book. I would suggest that a column, half page or even a full page of this JOURNAL be devoted each month to giving readers advice as to where may be found the most progressive reading for working-class folk. For the reader who wishes to be "brushed up" with clear facts, at this time I respectfully recommend the "Freeman" (Haldeman-Julius Company, Girard, Kans., \$1 per year), a paper which is stressing facts, not mush and propaganda. Also Robert La Follette's "Progressive" (Madison, Wis., \$1.50 per year). Does it tell 'em? You'll say so. For the fellow who likes to do his own thinking, "New Russia's Primer" (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York-Boston), a book by a Russian, translation by Prof. George Counts, Columbia University, a "Book-of-the-Month" Club choice a few months back. For the boys who can appreciate it "Jews Without Money" is a masterpiece, drawn from the tenement district of metropolitan New York—decidedly a true picture of the life of a man who hoed a mighty hard row; yea, a true picture of millions of others who are hoeing the same kind of a row today in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large centers. Could we kindly hear, please, from some of the other members as to what they are finding which is interesting (for the free-minded to appreciate) in the way of uplifting literature?

"Tip."

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Interest and attention of the Brotherhood as well as a large share of the public that keeps itself posted on industrial conditions are centered on the situation existing at Atlanta, Ga., where for nine months the power trust, through one of its subsidiaries, the Georgia Power Company, has been using every weapon at its command to destroy the electrical workers' organization, and thus provide an example for other units of the power trust throughout the country.

The most recent development is the revelation that three months of negotiation with Brotherhood officials, local and international, as well as representatives of the Atlanta Federation of Trades and the Georgia Federation of Labor, have been used by the power company merely to camouflage its real purpose, to strengthen its own position and make preparation for continuation of the struggle.

Adopting an attitude of apparent willingness to settle the long standing controversy the power company executives stalled for three months while they negotiated with Brotherhood representatives, then when a solution had been practically agreed upon they threw off the mask of conciliation, came out with the blunt statement that they were not yet ready to do business with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

So the battle against the power trust is on again, this time to be continued until

the rights of the electrical workers have been made secure against all danger from selfish interests and arbitrary executives.

The situation that brought about the virtual lockout of the members of Local No. 84, on March 18, 1931, was the result of a series of developments extending over a period of four years, during which time the Georgia Power Company sought by one means or another to undermine the effectiveness of the Brotherhood and practically destroy it as an organization. From 1919 to 1927 the Georgia Power Company was locally owned and controlled; during this period of time Local No. 84 had a very satisfactory and mutually beneficial agreement, the company receiving much benefit and goodwill on account of their fair attitude towards the trade union movement, but early in 1927 the property passed into the hands of the Southeastern Light and Power Company, thence on to the Commonwealth and Southern interests, which company traces on up into the great financial house of J. P. Morgan and Company, and from that time dates the campaign of anti-union activities, coercion and intimidation against the members of Local No. 84 which finally resulted in the present open conflict.

One very effective subterfuge that they used was the organizing of a construction company owned by officers of either the holding or operating company that did all the construction work on a non-competitive cost plus basis. In addition to this instrument with the power trust being a very handy tool to increase the capital structure of the operating company, it was also used as the scape-goat in fighting our organization, as the local operating company disclaimed any control at all over the policy or activities of the dummy construction company.

The last contract Local No. 84 had with the Georgia Power Company expired March 1, 1928, and for over three years efforts were made to negotiate another contract, but without avail. The master minds of the power interests evidently got the idea that the Brotherhood and its members would stand for anything, so early in 1931 still further restrictions and infringements on the rights of the members of Local No. 84 were attempted, and it came to the point where the right to bargain collectively was bluntly denied, and with this very fundamental of the organization in danger, there was nothing left to do but sever all relations.

With the full co-operation of the International Office, the Atlanta Federation of Trades and the Georgia Federation of Labor, Local No. 84 has waged an intensive campaign of publicity against the power trust, as represented by its local units. We have stirred up public sentiment and adverse criticism to the point to where the master minds of the giant holding companies have grown somewhat alarmed. Its loss of goodwill and prestige in the entire territory served by the Georgia Power Company is much greater than the cost of doing business with our organization.

About October 1, the heads of the holding company in the east as well as the local representatives let it be known that they would be very glad to settle their differences with our Brotherhood. The International Office assigned the most able representatives on the International's staff to the job of negotiating for an agreement. They came to Atlanta and asked Local No. 84 and the local labor movement to cease all activities against the power company while they were conferring with the management for a settlement. This was done and Local No. 84 and the general labor movement offered every assistance at their command in order

that a settlement might be reached. A proposition was tentatively agreed upon and when presented one power company official expressed surprise and gratification that so generous a proposal would be made by the Brotherhood.

But when it came to signing on the dotted line, however, the buck-passing began again. Our representatives were sent on wild-goose chases throughout the country, interviewing heads of various power companies, all linked up with the local unit here, one after the other of them disclaiming any authority to make a final decision. The final analysis was that the local officers of the operating company here admitted that they did have the authority to sign an agreement with our Brotherhood, but that they were not yet ready to do so.

So after three months of suspended animation the campaign against the Georgia Power Company and the power trust is being resumed with more intensiveness than ever. There will be no armistice until the rights of the members of Local No. 84 have been firmly established subject to no encroachment or infringement.

T. L. ELDER.

L. U. NO. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

How many of us have actually given honest, serious thought to the conditions that confront us, and in fact, the whole world today?

How many of us read articles pertaining to the problems that are vital to us all? Statistical reports dealing with labor conditions throughout the United States, of the giant mergers taking place almost weekly, new labor-saving material and machinery, the "line up" of the 60 men whom Hoover called into conference to try to end this depression? How many of us read what the great and near-great minds have to say about world conditions in general and the depression in particular?

We are going through the most trying times since the beginning of organized labor. Never before had such an array of capital and political influences been aligned against us. We are in a struggle for the maintenance of the very principles for which we are organized, make no mistake about that.

Those of us who are fortunate enough to be working through this depression must take an active interest in union affairs at this time. A man who is working, as a rule, is inclined to think differently than the man who has been "hitting the bricks" anywhere from 12 to 21 months, and who is more apt to know the actual conditions.

We must back up our officers, local and international, they are trying to help us.

Those who study realize now that our whole economic standards must be changed to keep pace with present business methods—it is like hitching a horse to a 90 h. p. automobile. Working conditions can never be the same again, except in goodly organized localities, where there might be a temporary boom, or in the event of another war.

We are in a desperate struggle and, as a whole, are on the defensive. We must trench ourselves and fight back intelligently, holding our organization intact. If conditions demand it we must make concessions. We might better abandon some things than lose standards of work and living that took 50 years to build up.

Without an organization, what can we expect? Nothing but intolerable working conditions and starvation wages—serfdom, the very things that organized labor has fought against since 1881.

Since the inception of the American Plan, in 1921, organized labor has been attacked on all sides and now these same foes are using this depression to force upon us by starvation and want their inhuman demands.

Let us all realize these things and each of us put our shoulders to the wheel. Those of us who are working must take care of our unemployed until other measures are adopted and those of us who are unemployed must remember that we must carry on for the sake of the "old timers" who suffered and even died for the conditions which we have enjoyed up to now.

CARLTON E. MEADE.

L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Editor:

I have been threatened with all kinds of violence if there is no letter in the next JOURNAL, but being business manager as well as press secretary I have been a little afraid that anything I might write would act like a boomerang, so I thought that as the end of the year is so close perhaps a little stocktaking would not be out of place, just to see if we are getting value for our money.

First of all picture a beautiful city with a population of 150,000. A wireman strange to the city comes along, finds there is lots of work but no union, so he goes to the nearest contractor for a job and is told "We start wiremen around here at 40 cents per hour, if you are not good you might get a raise, if you are not good, well, you get fired, start tomorrow." On making inquiries he finds that the highest wage paid to foremen running jobs is 75 cents per hour, and on every job there are at least as many helpers as journeymen. These helpers are paid from 20 to 35 cents per hour, according to the number of years they have been working at the trade. If the job is a little behind schedule the boss just tells everybody to work overtime. Time and half, or double time dare not even be mentioned, and if anyone said anything about starting a union he could expect to be quietly discharged. There were 40 men working on two jobs and only two of the men were getting 75 cents per hour, and this shop had the reputation at that time of paying the best wages in the city. Those are just a few of the rotten conditions we had less than four years ago.

Today if a strange wireman went to almost any contractor in the city for a job he would be asked if he had a union card, and told that they employ their men through the union, that the rate for all journeymen is 95 cents per hour, that he would have to qualify by examination for a city license, that the union business agent is one of only three members of the license examination board, that helpers are not recognized in the trade, that all apprentices must be indentured through the provincial government, that we have an agreement with the contractors, that laborers cannot handle any tools or pull wire, that on a big job just completed 25 miles outside the city we were the only trade that got traveling time and expenses, that right now after two years depression we are on excellent terms with our contractors, and should reap a rich reward for our mutual co-operation in the near future.

I have no need to tell our members that these improvements were obtained through this organization, but "lest we forget," which is so easy, I want to remind them of these facts, then perhaps we could all agree that we have had good value for our money, then go on pulling together for still better conditions.

We are all very sorry to hear that Brother John Noble is no longer an International Representative. He did more to organize this local than any other person, and by that alone we owe him a debt we can never repay. We always found him honest of purpose and firm in his convictions, and I am sure the local is with me in wishing him everything that is good for the future.

J. E. MACNAMARA.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day! And yesterday I heard some one ask "Thanksgiving for what?" True, in some ways, we seem to have less to be thankful for this year than for several seasons past. Yet there are things to be thankful for which are often overlooked in more prosperous times, but which stand out as precious blessings in testing times such as most of us are now experiencing. How fervently we should thank God that "the milk of human kindness" has not all been squeezed out or sucked dry from the great mass of our people. When one considers the money-mad scramble to increase fortunes and power already grown out of all proportion to the needs or just deserts of any human being, and realizes the ruthless lack of consideration of the many by the few who seemingly have the upper hand, it is refreshing to note the evident thoughtfulness for the other fellow that dominates the rank and file of the American people.

It is evidenced in part in the ranks of labor by the gracious, and generally voluntary submission to part-time working schedules, that some one else may have a job. Sharing the too little that one has with the one less fortunate, that all may have something. Community Chests have been filled to overflowing in less time than ever before, many of them for the first time in history, and in greater amounts than ever before. While I do not approve of "Community Chests," and deplore the conditions that seemingly make them necessary, it is significant that they are filled, for the most part, by those least able to make the sacrifice. So I thank God for friends, often unknown, who stick and help in times when none but true friends will stick.

I have, in past letters, referred to the mechanization of industry. Last week, Mr. Editor, I ran across a new development, "the mechanization of charity." In this city we have several organizations, in a way semi-official, which have developed more or less spontaneously, and which meet a real need. In the police reserves we have the "Sunshine division," a sort of charity "first aid" which gets to the scene and meets the emergency of the moment before old Doctor Community Chest gets the case diagnosed and writes out his prescription. Then in the fire department we have the "Toy and Joy Makers," who collect outworn and outgrown toys all over the city, repair and brighten them up, and distribute them to poor little kids who would otherwise lose their faith in Santa Claus. (Yes, of course I believe in him.)

We have also the Salvation Army's Christmas kettles around on the street corners, and the chimneys of the Volunteers of America, and a few other activities designed to give a little extra cheer to the more unfortunate in seasons when the rest of us have so much to make us happy.

Recently a committee of one of the progressive (?) civic organizations gave deep consideration to these informal charities and resolved a great resolution with much publicity to the effect that these things

should be discontinued and all their work be handled by the Community Chest, because, forsooth, insufficient attention was given to "rehabilitation" by the organizations in question. You see, Mr. Editor, they neglect to have a supply of questionnaires and inquisitive questionnaires in connection with their work. One local paper very truly remarked that if such "mechanizing" of charity were to continue, that virtue would soon become just another "frozen asset." Truly "Charity suffereth long," but we must not forget that withal it "is kind."

I've got Brother Clayton "groggy" now, Mr. Editor. I have received a letter from a Brother in Mount Pleasant, Texas (and I want to take this opportunity to tell him that his letter is very much appreciated), commending me for my letter upon the prohibition question and urging me to continue to represent an opposing thought to the action of the A. F. of L. A few more courageous Brothers of the dry persuasion, and Brother Clayton's majority will be overcome!

It may seem inconsistent for me to write upon this question after stating that I do not believe it to be proper business for the consideration of the A. F. of L. or other labor conventions, but the fact that the convention did take action upon it is my justification for discussing it. When, as a member of a labor organization, I vote for delegates to a convention to discuss labor questions, and those delegates attend the convention and vote their private opinions upon a question that I do not consider should have been brought upon the floor of that convention, then it is my privilege to state that I have been misrepresented. And it is my firm conviction that a majority of the membership of organized labor has been misrepresented, when the question in its true relation and import is considered. Some time I shall tell you why and by whom I believe the eighteenth amendment was passed. And the answer is not one generally given or recognized. Though I read a couple of weekly magazines that are rabid in their demand for the return of liquor, and am familiar with all their far fetched arguments (to say nothing of their vain frothings) I also read not a little other literature, and as I think for myself as a general rule, I am still able to strike a balance between the real and the false. Too many people swallow their arguments like they swallow their beer—except for the fact that very little of their argument is "home brewed."

Aside from that, I have little to report. Winter is coming—so spring cannot be far away, the poet says. And I have a poetical strain in my make up. I'm keeping a weather eye on the corner, and if I see the forelock of prosperity appearing around it, I'll hasten to advise you. In the meantime keep a stiff upper lip.

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Recording secretary, H. S. Hollenbaugh, 221-223 Market Street; financial secretary, L. F. Clark, 221-223 Market Street; business manager, L. F. Clark, 221-223 Market Street. Meets at Union Labor Hall, 221-223 Market Street, second and fourth Mondays. Membership 27. Three firms employing seven, four and one—total 12. Work assessment in effect. No traveling cards on deposit. Business manager places all men when needed. One job to start soon; prospects not bright.

I am in receipt of the directory of local

Warning!

It has come to the attention of the International Office that money is being obtained under false pretenses by persons who claim membership in the Brotherhood. LOCAL UNIONS ARE HEREBY WARNED NOT TO LOAN OR GIVE MONEY TO STRANGERS BECAUSE OF HARD LUCK STORIES. The Constitution provides financial appeals must first be submitted to the I. O. for approval—this to protect our local unions from fraud.

unions for the fourth quarter of 1931, and it would seem that quite a saving of the International's funds could be effected if these directories were done away with and each local listed in the Correspondence Section of the JOURNAL, as I have listed L. U. No. 143.

All of the necessary information that is given in the directory is there, and more, and any local sending in a letter could have it printed as this one is under the same listing.

There are 60 pages in the directory listing the locals, not counting the classified section and the general chairmen, and this would increase the number of JOURNAL pages about 10, but in the November JOURNAL there are 15 pages of letters, many of them more than a column which is enough for any one letter unless the writer wishes to have a serial published.

If this plan was adopted I believe we would get more information, shorter and better letters and the floaters would save a lot of money and miss fewer meals and flops. Comments invited.

"CLARK OF HARRISBURG."

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

By now it's past, old Santa Claus' visit (that is if he came at all) and I'll say there is many a father that is keeping his son away from his toys by playing with them himself in his spare time; and no doubt there are many of us that have plenty of it to spend just now. Well, the holidays are a good thing in more ways than one. It rests the mind a little to see the young ones happy and helps one to forget for a little while. So this is the start of 1932, a new year of hope. I just wonder what it will have in store for the most of us and if just around the corner will be caught up with. I wonder if there was a way to make our real rich put their money to work here at home in the U. S. A. where they made it. A lot of them by paying the factory employee a starving wage made many hundreds of per cent off his scant wages, and then again say let's cut his wages.

You might say what has that to do with us, the union man? Only this, if he received a living wage (which he has a right to), he could maybe put in that receptacle or that fixture and have that switch run in or may be he could have that little home

wired and only drop cords put in. It would mean so much to him and you and I might be doing that work, who knows? He would be spending his money at home, not like his employer buying bonds of some other country so he can get out of paying taxes and still say let's cut wages. We have that rich kind here and a lot of it in Cook county just now.

The unions of the Tri City did help that little fellow a little while back. They went to the city hall and had an ordinance passed to pay the city laborer 50 cents an hour. Then they went to the county and had the same bill passed that all county work be paid the prevailing wages and that helped the labor on hard roads. Some contractor came in and paid most anything, but with this ordinance it helped to even things a little and made all contractors pay the same.

It is good to read all the news the Canada Brothers send. Their locals are represented better in proportion than the locals in the States. Local No. 145 is going to try a three-day week to spread out the work, but will have to find the work first. Just now there isn't that thing. Reading Brother Smoot's, L. U. No. 46, story about the automatic jackass, I would say he ought to call it the flying jackass. We have the same thing at No. 145, only a few. Some day they will get old and regret—maybe.

I have a story to tell of one of our members. He wanted to get his wife something for a present so he asked her, "Wife," he said after a lot of coaxing, "What will I get you?" "Well, Sailor," she said, "get me a cow." "A cow?" Sailor said. "Why that?" "Well," she said, "to go around with that bull you have."

SPARK PLUG.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

There should be enough snow in the mountains this year to prevent a water shortage, also rain in the valleys, as there is more snow on the high Sierras this winter than any time in the past 10 years at this time of year and winter has just started.

I was told the other day that the town of Vernon, Calif., had some kind of an argument with the Southern California Edison Power Company regarding rates and could not get a satisfactory settlement with them, so decided to have a bond election to build a Deisel power plant of their own. The bonds carried, so the Edison Company prevailed on the banks in the southern part of the state not to buy the bonds.

It seems they got in touch with a party in Los Angeles that had the money to take one-third of the bond issue, and he got some bank in the northern part of the state to take the other two-thirds. Much to the surprise of the company the whole issue was sold over night.

There are several small towns in the northern part of the state that have tried to own their distribution system but could not do so as the P. G. & E. Company would only sell them current at the regular rate, which they could not pay and resell it for a profit.

We may be able to show them that it can be done with the Deisel Power Plant so they can pay better wages and have better working conditions and sell power to their citizens for less than the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is selling to them, and this might work to the advantage of our locals in other parts of the United States and Canada.

C. D. MULL.

L. U. NO. 152, DEER LODGE, MONT.

Editor:

Kindly publish the following clipping taken from the Deer Lodge newspaper:

**DEER LODGE UNION
GIVES ELK DINNER**

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Are Hosts to 60

Deer Lodge, December 1—Deer Lodge Union No. 152 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with Bryan Kantner, Art Woolman, and John A. Ward as the committee in charge, entertained 60 guests at an elk dinner Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows Hall. The elk was furnished by Samuel Lane.

The banquet hall and tables were cleverly decorated depending on unusual lighting arrangements for the attractive results. Following the dinner a pleasing program was presented, with H. M. Watson as chairman, and William Hoskins leading the assembly singing. Miss Lorraine Graeter gave a reading, followed by a vocal solo by H. K. Evans. O. S. Skillings and William Hoskins, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Erma Bagley, entertained with a clarinet duet. Miss Marion Brown gave a reading, and William Hoskins sang a number of humorous songs, with Mrs. Bagley as accompanist. The program was concluded with a violin and piano trio, composed of J. Hollywood, S. C. Vanderwalker and W. H. Graeter, who furnished music for an old-time dance.

Local Union No. 152 hopes this will serve to inform some of our former members who are now working elsewhere that we are still functioning and having our good times within our local.

Thanking you in advance and wishing you a Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Faternally yours,

W. B. KANTNER.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Nearly everybody is having a hard time but this local and its members. We are all happy, due to the fact that nearly all of us are well and able to argue and eat fish. Speaking of fish, I have just got to say a few words in regard to the fish fry we pulled off on December 11. Hardly anyone knew anything about it until it actually happened, and we were not expecting the crowd that was there, but, boy! was there a crowd? All the contractors and their wives, and all the electricians and their wives were invited and they surely did not disappoint us. While everyone was eating, Brother Massey and his wife entertained us with several black-face comedy skits. Miss June Flynn gave us a beautiful performance of acrobatic dancing, and Miss Dorothy Pattillo gave a very nice interpretation of the Scotch highland fling. All in all everyone enjoyed themselves to the fullest both ways and it created a mighty good feeling of fellowship among all who attended. We have been highly commended by the contractors on this, one of our best get-together social gatherings, and we are contemplating having something of this nature at least once a month in order to keep us all a little more pepped up and to keep us out of the rut we are bound to get into if we do not have something to break the monotony.

Brother Valentine and his wife are in bed, we are very sorry to say, Mrs. Val was very severely burned about the face and arms last week while taking the cover off of her pressure cooker. Brother Val is suffering from

a very badly sprained ankle as a result of trying to clean up the debris out of the club house after the fish fry. Both are getting along as well as could be expected and we hope to see them out soon.

Now boys, while we have all the contractors pepped up and expressing their desire for more let's give it to them, by attending all the meetings and all the social functions, put our shoulders to the wheel and make our motto "Small But Mighty," and, remember, that your executive board and your business manager are just human beings and cannot perform any miracles, but with the co-operation and support of every member in the local we can do some wonderful things easy, and the way to do it is to boost your local and its members, talk it, sleep with it, and eat it, and I am sure that every one will be benefited by it.

Well, well, the Christmas holidays are again upon us and every one in this city is working hard trying to supply those who have been less fortunate than ourselves for something for Christmas. Candy, nuts and toys for the kiddies, and plenty of eats for every one; and from the looks of the big truckloads of all kinds of things to be given away Christmas morning, I begin to believe there is a Santa Claus. Everyone seems to be glad when the holidays are over and we are all back into our regular routine after New Year's so here's hoping that the coming year will bring all of us much happiness, a bigger and better year than any of us have yet experienced, and old man depression will be knocked into a cocked hat. Yours from the "garden spot of the world."

"DICK" OATMAN.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

We are the recipients of an anonymous letter, supposed to have its origin in one of the largest local unions in the United States. From the tone of the letter the persons who were the instigators of such a letter certainly must be members of the I. W. W. and not the I. B. E. W., and if they are members of our Brotherhood they certainly are not loyal members, have violated their oath, degraded themselves, and no doubt have never read the constitution of the organization nor their own local's by-laws.

We are living in a different age. Time was when a few men could and did ruin men and organizations by their falsehoods and underhanded methods of undermining the men and the very structure that they have sworn to support and uphold.

The writer has come in contact with men of the same caliber as the persons who were the instigators of the aforementioned letter. No doubt there may be a few who will believe what they have read, but you know paper will not refuse ink.

Let us hope that any local union official who receives a letter of like character will never bring it to light, but burn it at once, that no trace or remembrance may be had of such vile and perjured wretches as the writers.

I fully believe that the men who are trying to get a following at this time by spreading slandering letters throughout the Brotherhood will fail, as our International Officers stand head and shoulders up, fearless, trustworthy and fighting for the right as they see it.

Read the December WORKER and then you will have some idea of what has been accomplished and what they are trying to do. It is no guess work with them; they have a set program mapped out and with other organizations they expect to do greater things for the I. B. E. W. We as

members should give them our loyal support.

International President Broach is one of the ablest, if not the ablest labor official in the United States and Canada. His love for duty to the I. B. E. W. and its advancement was shown when he declined to attend the International Industrial Relation Associates Convention, held in Amsterdam, Holland, on August 24 to 28, 1931, on account of pressing business at home.

He was the only trades unionist invited to attend this convention from the United States and Canada. He was highly honored in this and we are and should be proud of the fact that we have such a man in our midst.

Read his speech in the August, 1931, WORKER. This was also published in the proceedings of the convention. It is a masterpiece. And for what? Labor!

And this is the man whom, with his co-workers, they are trying to annihilate with their slanderous letters, containing falsehoods and misrepresentations. But this has been going on for centuries. The humble Carpenter, the Nazarene, the Man of Sorrows, was not exempt from such tactics. His words and works live on, and shall for all time.

Right and truth will prevail, for the large majority of the Brotherhood have faith in our officials.

HERMAN R. ARMBRUSTER.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

From time to time various appeals have appeared in this column. At this time I hope to reach the fairer sex in an effort to alter a possible fixed impression now on the minds of the wife, mother, sister or other dependents of the out-of-a-job member of No. 212 whom we will call "Bill."

From personal observation and intimate conversation I find that home surroundings in some cases are not quite as pleasant and agreeable at this time as in times of plenty. This, in a large measure, is without doubt due to the long period of idleness which has been imposed on "Bill," who, until his recent experience with adversity, had always been regarded as a liberal provider and was without question considered as the head of the family.

I have noticed a very decided, worried expression on "Bill's" countenance recently, replacing that jovial smile which always centered there and I happen to know that in some instances it is home worries.

Out of the discussion relative to the unemployment situation at home that morning "Bill" had left for the day, a defeated man. Unable to bring out his argument as to the real state of affairs, he was obliged to turn his back on his own home to seek companionship which, under the circumstances, was impossible to find there.

Now this is not as it should be. If "Bill" ever in his natural life needed encouragement it is at this time and, believe me, there is no encouragement on this earth equal to that coming from the good old wife or mother.

Without question many stories could be told of real financial difficulties. Not of longings for a 1932 model Chevrolet, fancy clothing and the like but real worries such as reduced finances, empty coal bins, rent arrearages, together with spells of serious illness. All this to the one affected means trouble in its worst form.

It takes co-operation to meet conditions of this kind under present circumstances and "Bill" realizes it. Without it he is likely to become indifferent and perhaps negligent. However, I do not think that as yet he has

allowed himself to become so negligent as to lose all interest, but he is more concerned and worried. He knows that he has extended every effort to establish himself in a better position and the fact that he has been unable to do so should not be held against him. He has made his daily or weekly visits to headquarters, which has meant nothing as far as employment is concerned, for there positively has been nothing to offer him.

Some might harbor the idea that since "Bill" belongs to a labor union that they in a way are responsible for his present condition, and that it is up to them to remedy it. To a certain extent that may be true, and as far as they can they do their best for the good and welfare of each and every member. But placing the entire responsibility in their hands is unfair and an idea of that kind should be discouraged at once. Neither is the executive board responsible, as only a small percentage of our present work is under their control, in fact, so small a part that some executive board members themselves are listed with the unemployed. And as far as Fitz is involved I might say that life to that fellow has not been very attractive during this period. With the exception of making two jobs out of one he has done everything else possible to bring out results but it has been an up-hill battle.

Now, girlie, "Bill" appreciates the seriousness of the problem he is facing, and in time he will solve it, but until then he needs your help and needs it bad; without it he may continue to slip and will only require that much more energy to get back to where he should be again.

And, listen; it isn't only "Bill" who is affected at this time. It might be news to you that at present we are carrying 105 cases of relief at headquarters and by the time you read this the number of cases will have increased. Added to that number is a possible 50 or 60 members who although unemployed have not applied for relief. Yes, it is a vast army which "Bill" belongs to and he certainly is depending a lot on you during his period of enlistment.

Perhaps at this time you have thought it possible that "Bill's" mechanical ability has some bearing on his being out of work so long, although that had not interfered with his previous employment. On this point I wish to bring out my opinion with emphasis. "Bill" is just as capable and efficient now as ever, and without the slightest doubt if any job of electrical work, regardless of size or type of construction, that was installed in our locality was ready to start tomorrow morning it could be supervised and manned completely by the unemployed members of Local No. 212 and carried out to its completion in detail to the absolute satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Personal experiences enable me to discuss the pleasant and disagreeable points of unemployment from my own viewpoint. Having my lot cast with the unemployed for some time past permits me to truthfully refer to various angles of conditions as they are at present. While I have not at this time many serious domestic worries which need ironing out, still I hope that the old girl listens in on this, as it may be the means of my getting by a while longer without sending in a call to Station X, while awaiting a break to return to work.

Old 1931 is past and I hope that at an early date those of us who were not treated so kindly by it can forget it. Now is the time that nearly everybody enters into new resolutions. Let one of ours be that you will encourage "Bill" more than you have in the past; let him take you into his confidence; know that his interests are your interests; that his present period of unemployment was not brought about through

any reason on his part and believe in him when he tells you that he is using every effort to bring about an adjustment to the present state of affairs. Greet him with a smile when he returns in the evening, even though he may not bring home the much-longed-for good news that he has been called back to work and I know he will profit many ways by your actions and be much better fit to meet the hard knocks which are waiting for him when he does return to work. Until that time I know the good Lord will bless and provide for you and "Bill," and all the little "Bills" in cases where there are any.

Affectionately yours,

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

"Tis the night before Christmas"—The children in hundred of thousands of railroad workers' homes are hanging up their stockings by the chimney through which Santa is expected to make his ascent. Eagerly, expectantly, their faces beam with joy on what the morn—Christmas morn—will bring. Johnny has asked for a pair of roller skates. Jimmy has asked for a toolchest. Jane has asked for a doll. Jennie has asked dear old Santa for a set of dishes.

"Daddy" and "Mamma" are sitting by, watching the youngsters with sorrowful interest, and perhaps a tear is dripping down their cheeks, thinking of the disappointed faces which will rise in the morn to see the empty stockings. Explanations are in order; perhaps the children will understand and perhaps not; nevertheless this situation will be the rule in many of the homes of those who have been thrown out of work through no fault of our own.

Many of us, members of Local Union No. 214, will sense these misgivings with "more truth than poetry" reaction. Can you blame us? As this is being written we have been asked to accept a 15 per cent reduction in our pay envelope, and were it not for the tragic part of the whole depressing situation, it would be laughable for those of us who have taken a 100 per cent cut in wages via the lay-off route.

Yet behind this dark horizon through which we are groping our way there still rises a shining cloud, and this bright cloud is our union. Were it not for our organization we would still be further enmeshed in the gulf of despair. And were it not for our few honest-to-goodness members within our local union who are willing to make still further sacrifices to help a Brother in distress, life would be not much more than a dark cloud. (The writer speaks from recent experiences.) Remember, Brothers, especially you of Local No. 214 who may be in distress and perhaps are on the verge of dropping your membership in your local union, think back on what the organization has done for you, for it is your union, together with others who have in every depression borne the brunt of all working-men's battles. They are constantly on the alert, watching and initiating legislation for your benefit—fighting bills inimical to labor in general. It is they who are always on the job, fighting wage-cuts, and accepting them only after all other recourses have failed.

Ge, it appears that your writer is going up in the clouds, so you might say, come back to earth; well, I shall try. An item of interest to our members is the fact that after many years of effort we finally succeeded in adopting a new set of by-laws which each one of you will receive in due time. If not, holler. These by-laws amongst other changes provide for the consolidation of the offices of general chairman and financial secretary. Please note in sending in

your future dues: Brother J. Wright, care Local Union No. 214, 5701 West Madison Street, is the address.

Here in Chicago—your headquarters—we are doing things in a big way. We (heavy on the we) have just succeeded in raising a pot of \$10,000,000. That sure sounds big, doesn't it? Well, let's see how big that is. Recent estimates place the unemployed at approximately 650,000. Divide the \$10,000,000 by the number of unemployed and we have about \$16 apiece for themselves and dependents to last throughout the winter. Big, isn't it? This illustration is given just to show that after all relief fails to give the relief necessary to make men carry themselves respectably according to the American standard of living.

Yet, we in Chicago have perhaps another shining cloud. Besides having our own JOURNAL to adorn our homes in educational ventures each month we have "The Federation News." This weekly paper is chuck full of interesting labor news. Were it not for such labor papers scattered throughout the breadth of our land, labor indeed would be in a much sorrier plight. Another interesting source of information is the periodical letter sent out by our vice president, McGlogan, in charge of railroads. These letters should be read by our entire membership, and if you do not read them have your local chairman show you his copy. They present in a clear, concise way everything that is of especial interest to railroad workers in general.

In conclusion, your writer is not a writer, so if I may have missed mentioning something which you desired, please forgive him, and don't forget that in writing these lines an attempt is being made to give you the news in the interest of all. Thank you.

CORAZZA.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, boys, don't any of you get the idea that the depression is over just because I have been heard from again. I have been out of this column for some time, I know, but there have been so many good articles in this JOURNAL that my letters probably would have been basked anyway. Well, as Will Rogers would start out, "All I know is what I read in the papers." This Republican depression or Democratic panic will soon be over now, as all the banks that loaned more money on real estate and stock than their total assets have closed and have been authorized by the different government departments to pay off at from 10 to 30 per cent. There is no reason now why things shouldn't go back to normal for a while.

Ninety per cent of the banks that have failed have been run by business men instead of bankers. Men who have, through the piece work plan and low wages accumulated large fortunes, deposited it in banks, then have had themselves elected directors of their banks so that they might watch the results to speed up the earning power of their dollar. Results: successful men in the manufacturing field have been proven poor bankers. If they had stuck to manufacturing and let the bankers do the banking perhaps this money panic that we are suffering from would not have reached such a serious point as it is today. But when conditions did get bad and stocks went down the German mark standard the banks found themselves holding the bag. So by closing the banks and laying off the working man then he could not meet his mortgage nor his taxes when due, so it's a simple matter now to foreclose the mortgage, then reappraise the piece of property that was yours (as long as you were able to keep up the

payments) and it appears on the tax duplicate half the original value. It is now the bank's property to dispose of as they see fit and, as they have been authorized to pay you only 10 per cent on your dollar, they take your property, sell it again and their future is assured. They can't lose under a system like that, but what happens to your future? Who cares? Do you? Bankers were able to get away with what they did in Toledo only because they were organized and only through organized defense are we ever going to be able to stop this present system of all for me and nothing for you method of high finance. If Toledo ever allows any more banks to open they should arrange beforehand that every time the president of that bank enters the building the burglar alarm should ring to warn the people. And the slogan should be, "All ye who leaveth your money here leave all hope behind."

And that's enough of that. On December 19 the linemen here gave a party for the ex-employees who are not working. The admission was any article of discard in the way of clothing or foodstuff. By that method we were able to take care of 13 families at Christmas time. We are working three days a week; no new work at all, merely maintenance.

I trust that this gets in in time for January publication, as I have been told by several of the wives of members that if I didn't start writing again they would quit reading the JOURNAL. Brothers Sorgenfrie, Coy, Hoover, Cranker, Graham and Schultz tell me they can always tell when there is nothing in the JOURNAL from Toledo. When there isn't the JOURNAL lays around unopened. But when there is something in it it is at their plate at meal time. So I will try to keep it at your plates.

EDW. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In my last month's letter, it was my intention to also write upon the subject of unemployment relief and what was, and is, being done, locally, by Local No. 292 and other agencies along this line. However, lack of space prevented, and so, at this time, I will endeavor to give what facts I possess relative to this matter.

Unemployment, with its attendant poverty, privation, misery and suffering, and sometimes destitution, is always one of the problems of the labor movement. Just as poverty, from that and other causes, is always a problem of every community. Therefore, just as we have our various charitable organizations in the community life here, just so has the Central Labor Union here, for several years, maintained what is known as labor's commissary fund; a fund raised entirely among the ranks of organized labor, for the relief of its own people. At first there was a small percentage of overhead expense connected with this fund, but after the first two or three years, that was eliminated, and since then it has been 100 per cent efficient, i. e., every dollar collected has been spent for relief; something no other relief fund in the city can boast.

One in need of relief receives it from this fund by applying to his own local union's business agent, who vouches for him and he is then given the needed aid. Local No. 292 has always donated to this fund until last year, when we started our relief committee and then made all our contributions to our own relief committee, so that we no longer participate in labor's commissary fund.

As I mentioned above, unemployment has always been one of labor's problems, but never has it been such a formidable problem

as it has become during the last two years. Ordinary efforts are futile, ordinary resources are swamped, ordinary methods are entirely inadequate to even attempt to cope with the stupendous situation that is confronting us at the present time.

In view of this state of affairs, Local No. 292, some time ago, formulated a plan for taxing its working members five cents per hour for class A journeymen and three cents for class B and C, and apprentices, for a period of six months, in order to raise a fund adequate to take care of its unemployed members. This plan, after being somewhat elaborated as to detail, was submitted to the International Office for approval. The International Office, after adding a few more details, returned it to the local with their O. K. for adoption. It was taken up on the floor of the local and acted upon seriatim, and in passing upon it in this way, a few minor changes were made and, therefore, it was sent back to the International Office for approval in its present form, and to date, we have not heard from it, but expect to soon. When we do, if it is O. K'd by the International Office, we will have a fairly good basis to go on with in our unemployed relief work.

An assessment of this nature, even when it is for relief purposes, is always hard to put over. Many are the objections to, and many the arguments brought against it. "Dues are high, expenses are many, times are hard, work is slack; the inherent selfishness in human nature makes such an assessment hard to collect." Rubbish! Twice the amount would be mighty reasonable job insurance. A starving man has very little ability or desire left to stand by union principles, and loyalty is pretty well taken out of the man with an empty belly. By denying our Brothers aid in their time of need, we are only lending ourselves to the process of creating an army of scabs, and not only that, but if we are to hope to stem the tide of wage cutting that is sweeping the country, and to retain those conditions that we have so arduously won through our battles of the past, we must keep our ranks as little depleted as possible and must provide every means within our power to take care of the less fortunate Brother, even though it means sacrifice on the part of the more fortunate ones.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Well, there hasn't been much happening in the City of Opportunity in the last month or so—except a huge bank merger, the rubber industry threatening to move their factories from the city unless cheaper water rates are made available, the new mayor recommending to amend the city prevailing wage law for a minimum wage of 40 cents instead of 50 as it is at present; William J. Rouf, executive vice president of the First Central Trust Company, has been having trouble with the shorts; our old friend, Harvey Firestone, has given a very interesting message to the stockholders of his company, that all the hungry, unemployed were given their gorgeous, annual Christmas dinner, and that everybody is happy and plumb full of confidence.

Outside of three or four committing suicide for want of work, there is not much happening in the old burg.

We all know the why of our great bank merger. It looks like the rubber moguls are going to pull a strike against our fair city to force an issue. They can't get away from the old racket.

We can't expect anything else from our new mayor than to start kicking the underdog. Fair enough—he is going to get the

soldiers their bonus—he and Boss Knight.

I can't get over "Honest" William J. Rouf's trouble with the shorts. "Honest Bill" was one of our ablest bandits, or I mean bankers. Bill has been having this ailment since 1929, but when the doctor examined Bill and found his trouble they gave him a hypo and sent him away. Bill was found with a fever of 400,000 boloneys. Bill was one of those boys who say "Labor has got to take a substantial cut in wages before we can expect prosperity to return." Guess he was taking his "cut." Smart fellow, set examples for our youth. Start at the bottom, work hard, don't watch the clock, pay no attention to salary and you are bound to succeed. What I would like to know is how many he is taking the rap for.

President Firestone made a very thrilling report to the beloved stockholders. It shows that with sales of \$113,797,282, after providing for depreciation, federal taxes and all other charges, the Firestone Company made a net profit of \$6,028,630 for the year just closed. These earnings are in contrast with \$1,541,034 for 1930.

This year's profits more than provide for the dividends on both preferred and common stocks.

Says Firestone: "These sales and profits could only have been made this year in the tire industry by an enthusiastic, energetic and loyal organization such as ours, who willingly made every sacrifice, including large reductions in their compensations."

I would like to call your attention to the fact that these great profits were made on part time employment. The rubber workers going six hours a day and four days a week and as Harvey says, with a large reduction in compensation.

Harvey also reports: "Because of the prevailing low price for securities," the directors deemed it advisable to acquire for the treasury during the year a substantial amount of the company's outstanding preferred stock. There were 48,931 shares acquired at a discount below par of \$1,960,164.

Before hopping off for Florida with all his sons and their families, he said: "Before we can expect things to get better the workingman has got to learn to adjust himself to the present conditions." I would like to see Harvey and his family adjust themselves to the condition of not eating.

Our daily scandal sheet, owned by Boss C. L. Knight and his son, Jack, has this to say: "While these figures are a fine tribute to the Firestone management, they will have the added merit of restoring confidence to the whole industry. The 'Beacon Journal' expresses the sentiment of the community when it congratulates the Firestone organization upon its splendid showing, and no less hope that a matured better business in 1932 will confirm President Firestone's prophecy of better days ahead."

First thing we know these rubber moguls will want beans in their soup.

Well, if they cut wages, decrease man power and increase production in 1932 like they did in 1931, they ought to make a billion—that is if they can build up the confidence of the people.

Well, we have all the human stock fed up now until next Christmas. That is one big worry off our minds. We saw to it that every one had plenty this year, at least that is what was in the paper, so it must be true.

It beats all how smooth things go, doesn't it? Oh, yes; I almost forgot, they started to build a new house here last week.

Outside of a few stick-ups there hasn't been much happening of interest.

W. H. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

I sincerely hope all the Brothers had a joyful Christmas, and on top of that I wish them all a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Further than that I cannot go, outside of admonishing them to concentrate and get the co-operative idea and that means individual effort on their part. Some will ask how can I concentrate on the idea of individual effort? I would answer thus: Eat the proper food, something that you know will feed your blood stream, give you gray matter in your brain, as the old saying goes, and get good horsesense, and then we can all say, Well, we did not do much last year, but, oh, boy! we will give her hell this year.

There is another thing that is vital as you pass from one period to another; it is that you take an audit of yourself, find out your misgivings. "What have I done for my Brother in the past year? Have I snubbed him? Was I co-operating as much as I ought to?" A good resolution following your audit would be beneficial not only to yourself but your surroundings, those who are in touch with you.

Our officialdom at the local has changed somewhat, all for the good of the order. The work is all spasmodic and the Lord only knows when the big job will start (I mean the veterans' home).

The big, wise boys, who broke all the banks with their stock-jobbing propositions are down here now, and I doubt whether we will even get some of the crumbs from some of the wild parties they will pull off. They are doing it on the "q. t." Nevertheless we should worry; it will all come out in the wash.

The women's auxiliary lies dormant for the present. It is the Brothers' fault that they do not co-operate more. The girls have shown they will do their part but do not like to be the goats. Get wise, boys!

There will be some work in our jurisdiction in the near future on some Catholic institutions. St. Pauls has started a convent, contemplate a rectory and church. Ft. Myer will have something in that line.

Now for the next year—all together, let us push like we have never done before. Demand the union label. Thanks.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

To members of Local No. 313 and to the "Cub":

Your recent letter to the WORKER will not appear in these columns, as it was not the desire of the officers of Local No. 313 and as we have at this time no duly elected press secretary.

Fraternally yours,
W. C. SHELIN,
Financial Secretary.
J. F. NEWELL,
Business Manager.

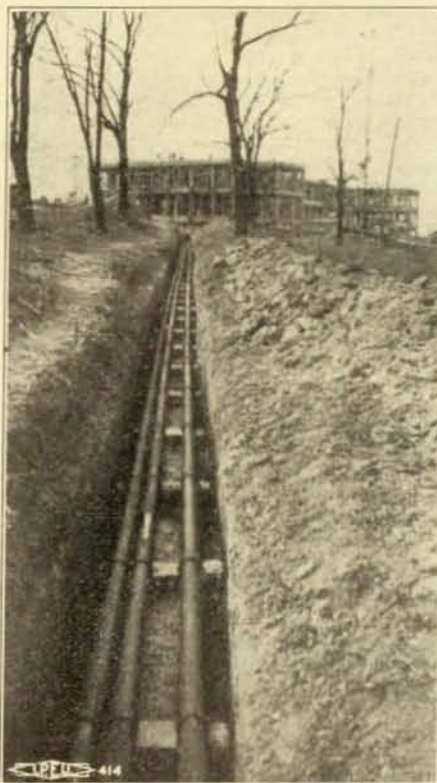
L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

I think that it is about time that I sent you a few lines in regard to conditions about our neighborhood. The optimistic ones like to think that conditions are improving but from the shop stewards reports if it were not for the United States Veterans Hospital now under construction there would be very little for any of our members at this time. As it is, we have a number of men loafing and several working only a day or two a week or less. The hospital job is moving along rapidly, there being five journeymen

and one helper working from our local and Brother George Heinz from Louisville being in charge of the work. The Utilities Appliance Co., of Louisville, Ky., are the contractors, they having just recently signed up an agreement with the local there.

The writer has been laying duct for the past week and so far has installed about 8,000 feet of three inch Orangeburg. There



are three lines extending from the pump station up to the ninth manhole, which is located near the main building. There are two manholes at each location as the telephone, of course, is separate. I am enclosing kodak prints of the main building (under construction) and of a portion of one of the fibre duct lines with the building in the background. The excavation in the foreground of the picture of the main building is for the ninth manhole location. This is as far as this portion of the construction has progressed at this time. The bricklayers are working on Unit No. 2, and also on some of the smaller buildings but have not done any work so far on the main unit. The buildings are being wired for radio at each bed as well as nurse call system, and an emergency lighting system is to be installed for the operating rooms.

I will write again soon and will send some further pictures as the job progresses.
R. A. PETIT.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.—Carlyle.

L. U. NO. 332, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Editor:

By the time this goes to print the holidays will be over. For some it has been a time of merry-making and for others it will be just so many more days gone by. But anyway, I hope Santa Claus has been good to each and every one of the Brotherhood and hopes for the coming year to be the biggest and best year we've had.

No doubt we can all see how we might have made the year just ending a better year and it's just a question of whether we will profit by our mistakes of this year past or will go on making the same mistakes over again.

There were two events in the last year which affected this local which I will relate. Our financial secretary was taken from us by the I. O. and placed in the field. He has held that office or the recording secretary's job for the last 12 years so it caused a little stir in replacing him but the newly appointed secretary, Brother O. K. Webb, I believe is filling the bill. One more word about our departed secretary, his handle is Ed. A. Stock. One of the work horses of our local and while we hated to lose his services we feel certain that in his new field of activity he will be able to really bring out his ability. More power to you, Ed, and we are pulling for you.

The second, but not least, was Brother Broach's visit to the coast. Some 20 of us journeyed to San Francisco to see and hear him. Maybe to the eastern locals this wouldn't be much but out here on the Pacific Coast it was quite an event. The turnout wasn't quite as large as some of us had hoped, but at that it was too large to gain any real view on his hopes and aims. Maybe there may be some who disagree with me on this but I won't debate the point, it's merely my own point of view. While I agree with his opinion that there are fanatics, insane and demented members in our ranks, I believe the vast majority of us are fairly sane, and I would have enjoyed his talk a lot more if that point hadn't been his major topic during his address. As I have stated, the majority of us are aware of our more unfortunate members, but I believe we have some more vital points which I had hoped would be brought up at that meeting. But I was glad to be able to have attended the meeting and I came away with a broader knowledge of the man who is our leader and with a greater confidence in the future of our organization under his leadership.

We have a few members that are in pretty needy circumstances and we are doing our level best to help as much as possible. Some we will never know the hardships they are facing due to pride, and then we have some "leeches" but we are doing our darndest to be fair and help those who need it and all we've asked that those who are behind in their dues to come before the "E" board and state their case as there isn't a man in the Brotherhood who would let another Brother lose his standing if he knew the latter was sincere and was endeavoring to hold on to his card to the best of his ability.

Well, for a new scribe I guess I have taken up enough space, so adios for this time.

S. B. W.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor:

Greetings: Several months have passed since Local No. 353 has burst forth into print in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. The truth of the matter is that we have so little work in the "Queen City" at present that there is really nothing to write about.

Those of you who took the trouble to read

the letter from Local No. 353 will remember that we have always spoken against hard-luck stories in the JOURNAL, and for that reason we prefer not to appear in print, rather than appear in a wailing and moaning epistle from Toronto. Crying towels are out, but we do wish that someone with a little bit of nerve would land in town and start a few of these jobs that they have been talking about for some years.

About 200 journeymen are now out of employment, and another 200 are working less than half time. In spite of it all, we have lost only a few members and if we can weather the storm until the new jobs open, Local Union 353 will have emblazoned itself in such a manner that it will live a long time in Toronto's civic history.

We extend the season's greetings to every local union in the organization, and hope that the sun will shine on both sides of the fence very shortly.

F. J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 401, RENO, NEV.

Editor:

Recently this local had occasion, for the first time, to call upon International Vice President H. P. Brigaerts for official help.

A few months ago we had trouble upon the S. P. Depot and recently we had need of help in a difficulty upon the T. & D. Theaters. When we appealed to Brother Brigaerts we received such prompt and efficient service that we feel impelled to express our appreciation to you. Brother Brigaerts not only gave us prompt and courteous personal attention but he sent Brother Feeley into Reno upon the first call and Brother Edward A. Stock upon the last call. Both difficulties were straightened out to our satisfaction.

Brother Stock spent the week-end with us and, after ironing out our difficulty, went into local affairs and looked over our by-laws and working rules and gave us valuable suggestions and able help.

This local is very pleased with the fine work that you, and those under your direction, are doing, and the sincerity of purpose that appears to be manifest in our present International administration.

Thanking you, and through you our International Vice President, Brother Brigaerts, we are

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
GEORGE I. JAMES.

L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONTARIO

Editor:

The past month has been exceptionally interesting to organized labor in the city of Stratford.

First was the municipal elections, when labor for the first time officially entered in the field. The North Perth Labor Party gave the workers in this city the opportunity of saying whether or not they desired to have representation on the various municipal bodies.

Four men and one woman were nominated; two for the city council, two for the board of education and one for the public utilities commission. Of these candidates we succeeded in getting representation on each of the three bodies. Mr. H. Rhodes, chairman of the Stratford Trades Council, was defeated by the small margin of 32 votes, and Mrs. A. Whale, the other defeated candidate, had the satisfaction of polling the largest vote ever polled by a woman in this city.

The electrical workers were delighted to be able to get our vice president, Brother A. E. McIntyre, elected to the public utilities commission. Brother McIntyre has, during this last year, given a great deal of time

to our local union. We are quite confident that Brother McIntyre will add to the technical knowledge on the commission and will also be a worthy representative of organized labor.

I am sending you a cut of Brother McIntyre so that our good friends of the Ontario Provincial Council will recognize the face.

The electrical workers dominated the proceedings at the last meeting of the local trades council. Brother A. E. McIntyre outlined to the council our case for electrical licensing legislation.

Brother W. B. Mowry explained our case for the lineman protection legislation and



E. A. McINTYRE

yours truly introduced the subject of trades disputes and investigation act. The trades council appointed the legislative committee to act along with our representatives to take the various matters up with our local member of Parliament, Hon. Dr. Monteith, Minister of Labor, so we expect to have an interview with him during the coming week.

Brother Reg. Skidmore introduced a resolution from our organization dealing with the present economic conditions on railroads. Brother Skidmore pointed out very clearly that the continual demand for reduced wages or wage rates was only an effort on the part of railroad managements to be able to assure the bondholders that, no matter what the circumstances of the workers on the railroad, the returns on their investments would be assured.

A communication recently received from Brother McGlogan re the recent negotiations with the railroad executives and the reports of the conferences seems to prove beyond doubt Brother Skidmore's assertions. This document from Brother McGlogan deserves profound study by every man in the railroad industry. If any individual needs absolute proof of the worth-whileness of trades unionism I would urge our members to refer them to this document. We are circulating it among our members so that they can read it for themselves and be in a position to discuss it at our next meeting.

In closing my letter for this month, allow me to express through the columns of our JOURNAL my deep appreciation of the splendid work being done by our good friend, Brother J. E. McNamara, of Local Union 105, as secretary of the Ontario Provincial Council. The communications received from him show a conscientiousness that must be admired.

K. COCKBURN.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Editor:

Christmas tide is around once more, and at this season especially, when according to tradition the human race should be joyous, the gloom gatherers are busy with what may or may not be in store for us in the near future.

Tales of short-time, half-time, part-time, no-time, lockouts, shutouts, strikeouts, not to mention reductions, deductions, and ructions, are making the rounds like the spectre in Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and they prove to be quite as materialistic.

Several of these ghastly rumors have been run to earth, and upon close inspection are found to be a pure hoax, started by some unreliable individual as a practical joke. It is always wise to be guarded when these fantastic stories are unleashed.

The monthly meeting proves this, and time has shown us repeatedly the inaccuracy of them. Like the spectre let them fly away, and let us turn to the next scene:

A hall in the Travelers Building, Bannatyne Avenue. Time: December 18, 8 p. m. The room filled to overflowing with happy-faced youngsters, even the older folks were transformed to youngsters that night. At the far corner of the room a huge Christmas tree ablaze with lights was the centre of attraction, for it fairly groaned with tidings of gifts for all the tots. To the left centre Brother Poapst, chairman, sat in his high backed chair in state, the only solemn face to be seen in all the assembly. He had reason for this, no doubt, for Santa Claus—I'm letting you in on a secret; his full name is Santa Claus McMillan—had not arrived.

Community singing was well on the way when a telegram from Fort Churchill told of Santa's arrival at that point. A second telegram from Le Pas told of a transfer from the old traditional reindeer and sleigh to the airplane. Then the excitement run high for seemingly only a minute had elapsed when a message from Selkirk and another from Stevenson's Field, Winnipeg, arrived heralding the arrival of Old Santa himself. He looked somewhat travel worn and may have lost some avoirdupois, but then it's a tiring journey. He had his usual smile and cheery word, and that's everything these days.

On his appearance amid great applause he immediately began to hand out the gifts to the little folks assembled, and to those at outside points were dispatched by mail.

After the distribution of these presents a first class entertainment kept up the interest. There was quite a professional touch about the juvenile artists who entertained, and their turns were well applauded. Those assisting included Miss A. Robertson, step dancing; Miss N. Snead, recitation; Master G. Poapst, piano selections; Mr. Frank Kelly mystified with his conjuring, and to wind up, two reels of motion pictures made a most enjoyable entertainment.

I hope this description will help outside members of Local Union 409 to visualize just what the local entertainment committee is putting up.

In closing I take this opportunity of wishing all a hearty Christmas and brighter prospects for the New Year.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

"This is written on the Pacific Coast. Out here union conditions used to prevail with light and power and telephone companies. But, sadly, we then had no discipline, no management, no centralized authority. So

the agreements and conditions with almost all of these utilities were soon destroyed by the very men who established them."

Did you read the above in the October JOURNAL? If not you should have.

Let us look back a few years into the past. Fifteen years ago you could travel across this continent here and there, you would find cities where the electrical workers had agreements with light, power and telephone companies, brought about by the men on the jobs in these localities.

Today you can travel over the whole continent, the jobs you find with these public utilities, with the electrical worker organized, strong enough to demand recognition, can be counted on one hand. Why? What has brought about this change? Let us look back a few years and see if we can find any cause, real reason, why these conditions exist today.

A few years ago the light and telephone companies were independent companies serving one city or large town with lines running to a few nearby small towns; some cities would have two light or telephone companies, operating and competing in them.

First the telephone companies began to consolidate into one gigantic telephone company known as the Bell System, until there was only one system, the Bell. With this consolidation disappeared the union man in the telephone industry. In their place, appeared a new element, youth just out of school or off the farm, trained, molded into their way of thinking.

Next came the buying up of light and power companies, consolidating them under various names in different states. One after another local unions felt the hand of this new power trust. As the unions fought with their backs to the wall to hold what they had gained after years of struggle, one local after another was smashed to a helpless handful of loyal members.

When the new power trust set out to smash a local union, they cut wages, ignored existing working agreements, fired union men, replaced them with nonunion men; they refused to do business with union representatives. When these locals were forced to strike, this new power trust reached its long arm into unorganized districts, sent trained, practical men into the strike area to train the youth, just out of school or off the farm, to take your places. You were whipped into submission with these unorganized men from other districts.

We have seen the telephone, light and power companies consolidate into powerful trusts.

What has the electrical worker done to meet this situation? We look back 40 years to the day the electrical workers organized into a labor union. We find the method the same today as then, isolated local unions with very limited jurisdictions struggling for existence.

Now and then two or more local unions would try to work together, each with their separate authority, each with their own jurisdiction interest above the others.

We need local unions with broader jurisdictions. One local union in each state or territory, with jurisdiction as far reaching as the executive of the light or telephone companies, with power to organize all districts of said companies. Have one agreement to cover the whole state or territory, have regular meeting in each district to keep the local informed of any controversial action that may develop from time to time.

Today we find the vast majority of men working in the electrical industry never have been a member of a union, a great many have never been approached on the subject of organized labor, unless by some individual

member, who gave them hell for not having a card, instead of explaining the principle of organized labor.

LEE CARVER.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

For months we have all been waiting for Congress to convene, hoping that some immediate legislation would be introduced, some legislation of a constructive nature. The present session of Congress is about three weeks old at the time this is written and if anything to help the American wage earner has been mentioned, it has been mentioned in such a low voice that it was impossible to hear it at this distance. So many American citizens have the same problems, the same ideas and ideals, that it is beyond comprehension why they don't express themselves as a unit when it is time to elect public officials. The needs of the farmer, the small business man, the salaried and unorganized worker are identical with the needs of the members of organized labor. This being the case, why do they go to the polls and vote for a candidate solely because he is a Democrat or a Republican or because he "promises" the most, or for any other one reason except the one they should alone consider—ability? The following poem was copied from "The Federation News," the weekly publication of the Chicago Federation of Labor; the title is "The Statesman"; the writer's name is not given:

The statesman throws his shoulders back
and straightens out his tie,
And says, "My friends, unless it rains the
weather will be dry."
And when this thought into our brains has
percolated through,
We common people nod our heads and
loudly cry "How true!"

The statesman blows his massive nose and
clears his august throat,
And says, "The ship will never sink as long
as it's afloat."
Whereat we roll our solemn eyes, applaud
with main and might,
And slap each other on the back, the while
we say, "He's right."

The statesman waxes stern and warm, his
drone becomes a roar,
He yells, "I say to you, my friends, that
two and two make four."
And thereupon our doubts dissolve, our
fears are put to rout,
And we agree that here's a man who knows
what he's about.

I think that those few verses about explain our attitude towards candidates for office, both local and national. Let's wake up and see if we can't come out of fog.

The Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly has inaugurated a class in economics and public speaking. I am sure that it will be interesting to the membership to know that the course in public speaking adopted by the class is, "A Short Course in Public Speaking," by H. H. Broach. The class is under the supervision of W. B. Richardson, vice president of the assembly and also a member of L. U. No. 508. Considerable progress has been made and the class is growing weekly.

In closing, I would like to take a rap at the "committee on house cleaning." To these reactionaries and obstructionists, I want to say, "Keep your filthy literature away from Savannah; you will save time and postage. Any one who attacks prominent men, and is afraid to sign their name to the charges can be called nothing but what he is, a coward."

A. W. THROT.

L. U. NO. 560, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

The year 1931, now drawing to a close, marks an epoch in the life of organized labor in Pasadena, and this being one of those rare rainy days in sunny southern California, it falls on me to tell the world about it.

At this writing the finishing touches are being put on our new Labor Temple and plans are worked out for an official dedication and opening at which we hope to see representatives of all labor bodies in this section.

Work on the building was started early in August, a very opportune time, and did much to relieve unemployment in our ranks, as every effort was made to provide all the hand labor possible and divide it among the various crafts.

The site being paid for and a part of it leased out on a satisfactory long-time lease it was only necessary to borrow construction funds which, together with the outstanding stock held by the various unions in the association, represents less than half of the estimated value of the property. This puts the association on a good financial basis which should enable it to pay its indebtedness off in a short time.

The Temple is located on Walnut Street close to Pasadena's civic center (now nearing completion also). It has a large auditorium in the rear, a well-appointed kitchen which will probably be equipped with an electric range, a dining room, three assembly rooms, three offices and two rest rooms on the main floor. A large lounge, another room of similar size (for which use will be found later), a vault and two smaller rooms make up the basement a half story below ground. In all a roomy, well-balanced building and a credit to all those who had a hand in its making and one in which we of Local Union No. 560 are justly proud (We have had many favorable comments on the lighting arrangement).

The completion of this project is a monument to those, some of whom have gone on, who visioned it and worked untiringly to bring it about. It should go a long way toward establishing the best of relations between organized labor and the general public, also a better social life for all of us in the movement.

We're looking forward to many pleasant events for the year 1932 and hope that many other locals will be as well housed ere another year has passed.

Let's hope the lean years are about past.

Adios,

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Editor:

The officers join me in wishing every member of this local and all members of the I. B. E. W., a very happy Christmas and a much brighter New Year than the last.

Very few will be sorry to see the end of 1931, the only thing that Santa Claus is likely to bring us is a cut in wages, that's if we still believe in the old gentleman with the decorated chin. So after struggling the whole year to keep the wolf from the door, we've decided to let him in and kill him for Christmas dinner. Why worry?

GEORGE HILL.

The bound volumes of the 1931 Electrical Workers Journal are to be sold again this year for \$3.75 postage prepaid. They are uniform with the volumes of other years, one-fourth leather, handsome and durable.

L. U. NO. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.

Editor:

While the question of unemployed relief has been our major problem the last two years, and realizing that each city or community must reach their own conditions to give relief to their unemployed, it may be of interest to our members at large to know that conditions here in the northwest are probably not any better than elsewhere throughout our nation.

This city and its surrounding territory are dependent upon one major industry, that being the government navy yard. Due to the naval program curtailing certain expenses, the results were that a large force of men were thrown upon the labor market. In former years our cities like Seattle, Tacoma and Portland were able to absorb these temporary work loads, but at present a person is better off by staying in the community in which he was employed.

While the northwest is known as the wide-open spaces, with plenty of fishing and mountain scenery, yet to ask a man to raise a family by eating fish and clams is beyond human endurance for a steady diet. Even an Eskimo will kill a bear or a reindeer occasionally so that he can appreciate fish again.

The problem arose what to do to give relief to about 500 men which involved about 350 families. This local, having its distress problems and trying to help in a small way, would hear from cases of other local unions in this city which oftentimes were more distressing than ours. The result was members of our local would dig down in their pockets to help out the other fellow, and naturally in a majority of cases the fellows who always do the shelling out are the few who always attend the activities of their local. Conditions became so acute that executive boards of all the local unions met with the Central Labor Council to discuss the problem of unemployment and distress. A committee was formed to find ways and means for a solution. This committee drew up a set of plans which were so nearly perfect in the idea wanted that it was immediately approved by all labor organizations, civic and fraternal bodies, that now in its third month of operation it is increasing in popularity.

The principal substance of the program is, there are seven men on the board of directors: the mayor is chairman with three business men and three organized labor men. The secretary-manager was elected separately and acts as employment clerk with headquarters at the city hall. All employers and employees contribute one per cent of their income to whatever labor or civic group they are affiliated with. Those belonging to no organized group make their contributions through the name of the firm they are employed with. In checking over the list of contributors we find that the firms and employees are helping better than 98 per cent of those employed. The money is sent to the treasurer of the employment bureau, where it is kept for 30 days, because during the 30 days the contributors have the privilege of having some unemployed person work out the amount he has paid in around their home or place of business. For instance, an employee has contributed \$2 for the month and he asks the treasurer for his receipt. He will then get in touch with the employment bureau and state the kind of work he wants done. The unemployed are all registered and listed numerically. The bureau will send a man and this man, after having performed his day's work will receive the contributor's receipt plus the additional in cash for the day's work. The receipt will be turned in at the bureau and

he will receive his \$2 there. At the end of the 30 days the amount of money on hand by the bureau from parties who had no work to be performed will automatically be turned over to the city to be used for civic improvements in labor only and the city employs these men to work in the various departments. There has been no reduction of labor on the city's payroll, and these men are employed only on work which would normally not exist or where funds are not available.

While this relief is not entirely taking care of our people who are in destitute circumstances, such as fatherless families, orphans and sickness, there are additional funds being collected and turned over to charitable groups and with this money turned in collectively into one fund allows these organizations to work very efficiently.

The principal arrangement lies in the fact that a person honest in his efforts to support his family would rather work than be given charity and it also serves a dual purpose by the contributor. First, it gives relief to a family. Second, it makes civic improvements in the community, which at the present state of taxation and assessments would not be considered by the local citizens.

J. VAN ROSSUM.

L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Editor:

As usual we are having our seasonal depression in employment, but from what I can see in the contemplated building program things will resume a climbing attitude in the near future.

Contractors have started preparations prior to putting in footings on the American Legation job. This job, I believe, will be a closed job all through.

The boys on the Research job are working week about to tide things over a bit. Certainly shows a Brotherly-spirit.

The railway members are noticeable in our local again, in fact they are stirring things up a bit, and are doing their best to make their end 100 per cent union.

The Cooperative Work Plan is moving along at a snail's pace, but of course it is better to make a good job of the foundation so that in the future we will not lose time by backing up on account of having overlooked some detail on the start.

We are looking forward to our civic elections here and hoping that labor will have a higher representation in the near future than it has had in the past. We'll leave off here hoping the old hicky will have turned business on the up trend for a long pull before another month is gone.

MELVIN E. CAMERON.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Who Pays the Freight?

It has been some time since L. U. No. 595 has appeared in these columns. Possibly the press agent has not been able to get enthused under present conditions. Probably I can't blame him. Under the new constitution and at this stage of our evolution, undoubtedly the business manager is to blame. That's why we have him. If he can't take it and smile and make an answer, someone else should be the business manager. Therefore, here's an answer, when and if I get by the preface and Hizzoner, the Editor.

In the first place, I speak to my own members. If any of these ramblings can apply to others, then they are meant for others as well. We are not moaning. In fact we do not ever mean to moan. Times

are tough? Sure, but we are getting by here in Oakland some way and will keep on getting by until times are better. It's a good town and L. U. No. 595 is a good local. Regardless of conditions, remember this: There will be a good bunch of fellows—good mechanics—regular guys—in 595 until they are holding inter-planetary hockey matches in Hades. And with our bunch and the same gang that exists in every other L. U., the above remark applies equally well for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. That is in answer to the opinion that we are going on the rocks.

All of this fails to synchronize with the heading, but you can change that to "Why Girls Leave Home" or anything else more appropriate. The point is that I have the presumption to propose to use the columns of our JOURNAL as a safety valve to let off some steam. The steam has been building up for eight months. Here's where older, better and much more experienced business managers get a laugh. The eight months applies to my time in office as business manager of L. U. No. 595. In that time I've learned more about applied psychology than the Profs could give you in four years of college. And at that, I realize I'm just getting started in the first grade. Which brings us down to the point of what we mean about freight.

In our local, and most of yours, I imagine, we have at this time a financial problem. We met ours by carrying Brothers' dues and making loans in cases of necessity until the law of supply and demand took care of that. The supply ran out. The demand is still with us. The new constitution took care of the loans—and there are no more loans. The question of carrying the dues of unemployed members was a matter of mathematics. So many working members able to pay dues at so much per each would balance the books. So we raised dues a dollar a month on everyone. That's the best we can do. We had previously tried an unemployment assessment plan which failed for various reasons—the main one, as I believe, that there hadn't been a time card system in effect for a few years on which to base probable revenues and expenditures. Here is some of the accumulated steam.

We believe every unemployed member has the right to have his standing protected and it is incumbent on the working members to supply the means. But such member should have enough interest in his own good standing to abide by the rules of the L. U. requiring him to appear before the executive board once a month, and state his circumstances and make his request. Some haven't and some won't when they come under the gun. In those cases it has been and will be just too bad. As I see it, the big problem this winter is, to hold our organizations together and make it as easy as possible for members to protect their standing. However, don't blame the union when it is up to you. Who is the union anyway? None other than each and every individual himself. And when members ask why don't the union do this or do that—you're not asking me, you're asking yourself.

The constitution and our local by-laws require dues to be paid quarterly in advance. To those of you who can pay, who are working, and who drag along until forced to get in, I say you are not shooting square. That is your legitimate share of the freight. I am asked why I don't knock them all off the job when they don't pay up on time. Simply for this reason—I'm trying to hold what we have and trying to lay the foundation for good business relations when the jobs come back. To pull a shop, if necessary,

to whip one or two slackers on dues into line would be a short sighted policy at this time. So, we make the best of conditions as we know them locally and wait for the turn in the road. On the whole my boys are a good bunch of fellows. And I really believe some who "let George do it" just haven't understood. I hope I'm right in that assumption.

Some things burn you up—others restore your faith in human nature. Here's a case:

A Brother had been carried repeatedly for dues. He was first in line for the payoff on the assessment. He hadn't worked much for a long time. He went on a job for a month at \$9.00 a day. In that period of time he paid one month's dues—\$3.75. The excuse was: The rent, the grocer, etc. Sure, he owed plenty. But how about the local union? Brother, our by-laws call for \$1.00 per day when you work to apply on any local indebtedness. When you do work and don't pay, the next time you don't work. Where does your bread and butter come in anyway? Your organization. If it wasn't for the union we'd be getting seven dollars a day locally right now. So, every day you do work, you are in just two bucks. And as for the wire-twister on the outside getting seven—the only reason it is seven is because the union scale is nine. So, regular fellows are carrying his freight for him.

Here's another one:

An old timer came in to pay his quarterly dues in advance. He joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers before I was born. He is still a good electrician and in normal times works quite steadily. He has been on the shelf practically this whole year through sickness, operation and slack times. I hated to take his dough and said as much. Right there I learned something about unionism. He said in no uncertain terms that the union dues came first on his list. He never had been carried and wouldn't be as long as there was anything left to put on the ice. Well, will that Brother get a break? I'll say he will, whenever there is a break in the bag.

Those are examples. We are not down-hearted out here in the land of wide open faces. Maybe we are temporarily suppressed and financially embarrassed—but we've been that before, especially the latter. And before this is all over, somebody is going to find out that we haven't yet begun to fight.

We, of L. U. No. 595, sincerely wish every officer and member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a time honored Merry Xmas and send a promise to do our part to make it a better and happier New Year for all of us. Adios.

GENE GAILLAC,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

We are in the midst of the "tourist season" here. The cold and weary travelers from the colder climes are with us in greater numbers this year. We have them coming and going. They stop here on the way to California and they stop here on the way east.

There is no work here—we cannot take care of our own membership. So we ask our traveling Brothers not to get stranded out here this winter as she promises to be an exceptionally long and cold one.

We are real pleased with the recent visit of our District Vice President, Brother H. P. Brigaerts. It was just what we were in need of. He left Brother C. C. Killen, International Representative, here, to give us some real help and advice. And he knows how to tackle the job. P. J. TIERNEY.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

For four weeks we have been regaled by a sexologist of 16 years' experience, who packed his theater at 50 cents per head. Some of us attended one lecture, some of us every lecture to which males were admitted and all of us insist that we attended only in the interest of better health but we fear that if a positive cure for cancer or tuberculosis were offered, we would not be so solicitous.

Thursday, December 3, we observed ladies' night. Brother Jerome E. Hawkins provided an excellent program of songs, comic sketches, fancy dances and instrumental music, every feature of which was donated. During the evening an I. B. E. W. button was presented to Past President V. M. Sylvester as a token of appreciation for his excellent work in the interests of labor.

Numbered slips were distributed for the awarding of a prize for the lucky lady. This prize was a credit slip good for trade at a local store. The prize was won by the lucky lady.

How does this look for a 1932 line-up?

Washington's Birthday, Monday, February 22; Decoration Day, May 30, Monday; July 4, Monday; Labor Day; Christmas, Sunday (observed Monday); and New Year's Day, 1933, Sunday (observed Monday). And 1932 is leap year; believe it or not.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 770, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

The Brothers are looking forward with the hope that with the New Year better working conditions may obtain in the West Albany shops. They have been closed now for some time and no definite opening date set as yet. With these shops closed over half of our members are thrown out of employment. We, of course, appreciate that this condition is general, yet we take pride in the fact that we have kept our membership practically intact.

The pessimistic news off our chest, we are pleased to advise the admission of five new members between our last two meetings, and if International Vice President McGlogan will only put Albany on Representative Westgard's itinerary again for a little longer period than his last visit, all the no-bills in this section should be cleaned up.

Whew, Brother Broach don't believe in half measures, just in quarters, unless the printer left out a decimal in the December issue; 25 per cent assessment in salaries is rather drastic and while in these days there is not much we can be thankful for, yet here is an opportunity to be thankful that we are not on his payroll.

In regards to the proposed pay reduction it would be well for the entire membership to follow General Chairman McCullough's advice, contained in his December report. It being worth repeating, I quote: "Pay no heed to the garbled reports in the press or from sources not friendly to our cause." We should withhold comment until authentic information is conveyed to us through the proper channels; in the interim don't take the press reports too seriously.

Well, here is hoping that 1932 will be a prosperous one for all and at the close will find all points 100 per cent I. B. E. W.

O. E. LENT.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

We have passed through one of the most trying years that the labor organizations of this country have ever experienced and conditions indicate that the worst of the struggle is yet to come. Now is the time when every local officer and member should put his shoulder to the wheel and work for the organization. Forget your personal likes and dislikes. If a man is a good union man, co-operate with him to strengthen the organization, whether you like his Aunt Hattie's standing in the social register or not. An officer who publicly criticizes the organization or its officers is guilty of violating his oath of office. We must hold every member and stand united if we hope to hold what we have gained in the last decade. What we do now will decide what the future will be. Stand pat, or lose everything and start the long uphill climb all over again.

Brother E. C. Frank will soon be on the active list again and attending meetings. We have had a number of accidents among the Brothers during 1931 but they all survived although Brothers Berg and Criswell still give those things a wide berth. Brother Shepard is getting along fine and we hope to see him at a meeting soon.

We are moving back to our old location at Oak Temple, 706 East 105th Street. The hall is on the fourth floor and will be open on the second and fourth Thursdays. Regular meeting on second Thursday and on fourth Thursday the executive board meets in the ante room and you can pay your dues and join Brother Jamison's Royal Order of Sixty-Six, Penochle, Rummy, Poker and Bridge Hounds or sit on the sidelines and discuss "Now when I worked on the C. L. & W. in '98." Yes, there is bowling in the basement. Happy New Year!

BILL BLAKE.

LABOR HELPS FORM BUILDING CREDIT POOL

(Continued from page 17)

men worked night and day and when these bonds had been watered so heavily that the public refused to buy, tools rusted in the yards and men tramped the streets. We are always being referred to as those \$1.75 per hour men, but when you consider that the average building trades mechanic in Chicago since 1919 has averaged less than \$1,500 per year it can readily be seen that \$1.75 per hour is less than one-half in a yearly wage.

Building construction, in the past, has been one year of frenzied activity, overtime, hurry up tactics, then one, two or three years of comparative idleness. This adds greatly to building costs, besides the suffering and hardships to the workers. If the Construction Investment Trust is the plan whereby building construction will be stabilized and these conditions remedied then every building trades mechanic should line up solidly behind this plan, so we may have, at last, some voice in our industry, and some control over our industry which has always been at the mercy of scheming tricksters, who in their merry chase for bigger and more profits, are responsible for the deplorable building situation today.

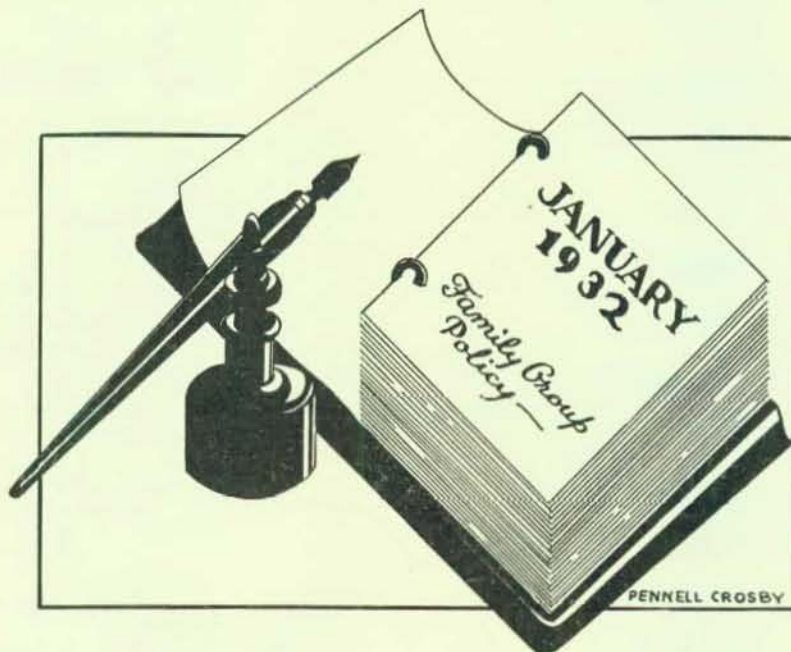
AMONG THE NECESSITIES



Many are planning their expenses for 1932 with an eye toward retrenchment—lopping off an expenditure here and there under the pressure of curtailed income. Expenses are being scrutinized carefully and many things

insurance protection on your families at such small cost that it can be included in the family purse without strain.

We know the mental agony it relieves in time of trouble—the message of peace and comfort it can bring to



we had become accustomed to as necessities have suddenly assumed the proportions of extravagances—or at least we figure they can be eliminated in a pinch.

But insurance! What of that? Does insurance seem of less importance under the eagle eye that inspects and weighs carefully the relative merits of all money expenditures?

On the contrary, Electrical Workers, it is not hard to reason out that the need is greater than ever before! In-

the harassed head of a family when an emergency arises suddenly and unexpectedly.

The Family Group is designed to meet just such emergencies and it can be secured at small cost through payments made in any manner that best fits limited funds—monthly—semi-annually—yearly.

Fill out the application on the reverse page and be assured of protection at small cost in a sound policy. Information and additional applications will be sent on request.

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

Cut Here

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the of a member
(Give relationship)
of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No., and I hereby apply for.....
units or \$..... life insurance, and will pay \$..... each.....
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except.....
(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth..... Occupation Race
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace Sex

Beneficiary Relationship
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary.....

My name is.....
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is.....
(Street and number—City and State)

Date..... (Signature in full)

QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Father of Child. | Full Name | Birthplace |
| | Birth Date | Occupation |
| 2. Mother of Child. | Full Name | Birthplace |
| | Birth Date | Occupation |
| 3. Premiums will be paid by: | Name | |
| | Address | |

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit: If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS
G. M. Bugniacet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)



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IN MEMORIAM



Joe Clark, L. U. No. 1037

Whereas the Almighty, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Joe Clark, who was killed November 6, by a fall from a pole; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local drape its charter for 30 days, that a letter of condolence be sent to his parents; that a copy be sent to our official Journal and a copy spread on our minutes as a token of respect to our departed Brother.

R. S. IRVINE,
Press Secretary.

Clarence L. Tyus, L. U. No. 734

Whereas it was the pleasure of Almighty God to take Brother Clarence L. Tyus from this life on October 18, 1931; and

Whereas the passing of Brother Tyus leaves in our hearts a void which can never be filled; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 734, I. B. E. W., extend its deepest sympathy to the family of Brother Tyus; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of Brother Tyus and to our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE B. BRYANT,
JEROME E. HAWKINS,
VERNON E. SAUVAN,
Committee.

Earnest Haigh, L. U. No. 53

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed friend and Brother, Earnest Haigh;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Haigh Local Union No. 53 has lost a faithful member who has contributed immeasurably to the upbuilding of the union, his family a true and faithful husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 53 extend our deepest sympathy to the wife and family of our departed Brother in their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the International Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 53; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother, Earnest Haigh.

WILLIAM BURKERY,
E. L. LOWDER,
F. WALKER,
Committee.

Howard H. Caldwell, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother and friend, Howard H. Caldwell; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his untimely passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late, departed Brother, Howard H. Caldwell.

ALBERT E. COHN,
FRED S. DESMOND,
CHAS. B. WEST,
Committee on Resolutions.

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held on Wednesday evening, December 2, 1931.

CHAS. B. WEST,
President.
CHARLES J. POEHN,
Recording Secretary.

Albert Cooke, L. U. No. 501

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take home our esteemed Brother, Albert Cooke; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a true friend and worthy member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 501 and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Medford Joseph Jenkins, L. U. No. 67

It is with sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 67, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Medford Joseph Jenkins. His noble qualities, kindly spirit, and his loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 67, I. B. E. W., of Quincy, Ill., That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the wife and family of our departed Brother, Medford Joseph Jenkins; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 67, I. B. E. W.

W. E. HARTZELL,
President.
C. A. EVANS,
F. D. LUDDEN,
Committee.

Edgar E. Koontz, L. U. No. 154

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Edgar E. Koontz; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 154, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EARL JORDAN,
GEO. T. MURPHY,
W. S. HEETER,
Committee.

C. V. Martin, L. U. No. 80

Since it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to allow the Grim Reaper to visit us and take out of our midst our dearly beloved comrade, again it is with heavy hearts that we pause to mourn our loss of one of our most beloved Brothers, C. V. Martin.

L. G. WHILEY,
S. M. TISCHLER,
W. C. CARRAWAY,
Memorial Committee.

Frank L. Brown, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that Local No. 18, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Frank L. Brown, on November 16, 1931; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy to the Worker for publication and a copy spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local No. 18, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

R. A. MANGAN,
EVAN HUGHES,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

James L. Brennan, L. U. No. 110

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 110, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother James L. Brennan into eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

LAURENCE DUFFY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
JOHN HOY,
Committee.

Charles F. Yuengling, L. U. No. 83

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Charles F. Yuengling; and

Whereas with the death of Brother Yuengling, of Local Union No. 83, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we have lost one of our loyal and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 recognizes the great loss in the passing of Brother Yuengling and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood and this Local Union for the past 21 years; we hereby express our appreciation of his efforts; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 83 and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. E. MacDONALD,
GEO. E. ELICOTT,
I. B. NELSON,
Recording Secretary,
Committee.

Roy L. Buchanan, L. U. No. 17

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Roy L. Buchanan; and

Whereas the membership of Local Union No. 17 deeply mourns the loss of a true friend and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Buchanan, a copy for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 17.

WM. I. SPECK,
WM. P. FROST,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

H. H. Coursey, L. U. No. 17

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, H. H. Coursey; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

F. DONAHUE,
WM. I. SPECK,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

Angus McLeod, L. U. No. 83

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Angus McLeod; and

Whereas with the death of Brother McLeod, of Local Union No. 83, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we have lost one of our loyal and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 recognizes the great loss in the passing of Brother McLeod and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood and this local union for the past 17 years, we hereby express our appreciation of his efforts; be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 joins with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 joins

with his family in their bereavement; and he it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 83, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. E. MacDONALD,
GEO. E. ELLICOTT,
I. B. NELSON,
Recording Secretary,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1, INCLUDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

| L. L. No. | Name | Amount |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| 195 | Chas. Baars | \$1,000.00 |
| 3 | Morgan Larsen | 1,000.00 |
| 103 | C. J. Briehof | 1,000.00 |
| 67 | M. J. Jenkins | 1,000.00 |
| 43 | W. H. Timm | 1,000.00 |
| 17 | H. H. Coursey | 1,000.00 |
| 110 | J. L. Brennan | 1,000.00 |
| 136 | W. S. Hicks | 1,000.00 |
| 80 | C. V. Martin | 825.00 |
| 1 | H. B. Schmidt | 1,000.00 |
| 429 | J. F. Ebaugh | 300.00 |
| 584 | C. W. Madsen | 1,000.00 |
| 83 | A. McLeod | 1,000.00 |
| 103 | E. Wheeler | 1,000.00 |
| 17 | R. L. Buchanan | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | James Carver | 1,000.00 |
| 58 | H. E. Brunning | 825.00 |
| I. O. | W. S. Dawley | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | Jas. Hertle | 1,000.00 |
| 154 | E. E. Koontz | 1,000.00 |
| 164 | Wesley Ford | 1,000.00 |
| 104 | W. H. Silver | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | T. E. Callahan | 1,000.00 |
| 710 | Antoni Juskiewicz | 475.00 |
| 3 | Jas. J. Tierney | 1,000.00 |
| 52 | H. Schrieber | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | E. A. Woodart | 1,000.00 |
| 58 | O. R. Miller | 1,000.00 |
| 38 | J. A. Groves | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | J. W. McGrath | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | Harry Heikoff | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | J. J. Sullivan | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | Henry Christeon | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | Jos. A. Hanagin | 1,000.00 |
| 76 | Earl Oberg | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | Patrick Roach | 1,000.00 |
| 18 | J. T. Rundel | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | A. H. Foster | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | E. Schneider | 1,000.00 |
| 20 | Jos. Doolan | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | Mandel Gold | 475.00 |
| | | \$38,900.00 |
| Death claims paid from December 1 including December 31, 1931 | | \$38,900.00 |
| Death claims previously paid | | 2,498,336.10 |
| Total claims paid | | \$2,537,236.10 |

NOTICE

The local unions of the state of California join in requesting traveling members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to keep away from California. The unemployment situation there is serious; it is impossible for the locals to find jobs for their members; and the funds of the charitable organizations are being so rapidly depleted that no further help can be given.

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



MASS PRODUCTION TINKERERS CONDEMNED

(Continued from page 14)

permitting them to work only on specified work, under conditions involving wage rate differentials. In this field, it has been advocated that our men be classified as house wiremen, low tension men, pipe men, repair men, power men, etc.

We have met this situation by a concentration of effort through education, to increase the proficiency of our members as all-round mechanics. Progress in this direction has not been as great as hoped for or desired. It has, however, been sufficiently productive of result to effect a change in the opinions of our immediate employers.

Craftsmen Are More Mobile

In analyzing our position you must give consideration to another very great and important factor in determination of procedure. It is this: any given number of competent skilled all-round mechanics can, at all times, be afforded a more equitable distribution of earning opportunities than can obtain among the same number of men, segregated and divided into separate groups of specialists, trained in only one particular line of work.

There is a practice—if continued to be engaged in—that would justify apprehension on the part of organized labor, regarding the influences of vocational training. This practice, I am afraid, is becoming increasingly evident in many localities. It consists of using the machinery provided for vocational training, for the purpose of directing children in the public schools into industry. The speaker has had called to his attention numerous instances of this fallacious practice.

Perhaps enthusiasm is in some cases responsible. It is also possible that a false conception of necessity justifies the theory being followed. Whatever the cause it is felt to be wrong. Vocational training will do a world of good and no harm if its application is permitted only to those actually engaged in the industry in which training is being given, and of such nature as to develop mechanics thoroughly competent in all branches of work in their respective crafts.

Organized labor can be expected to oppose vocational training if it is going to be used as an instrument for directing students in public schools, who are judged mentally substandard, into industry and thereby unjustly intensify competition for those who have voluntarily chosen any field of endeavor in industry.

We maintain it is unwarranted assumption of an ability to pre-judge destiny, when one undertakes to encourage the school boy to abandon ambition in academic, professional, or commercial pursuits, and make effort as a mechanic in industry.

Perhaps there are some men engaged in vocational training work who will reply to this statement as others so engaged have. They will contend that

there is no attempt to pre-judge destiny. They will explain that students who by reason of their backwardness in some subjects, indicate little possibility of success in professional, commercial, or other fields. Our answer to this contention is that such backwardness does not constitute qualification for success in the field of mechanics.

We insist if the scholar is backward in ordinary school curricula, it should be the purpose of the school to correct that deficiency rather than—by rule of thumb method—direct such boy into mechanical labor fields. If vocational training is permitted to be used by the school as a dumping ground for backward students, the situation is deplorable. Such permitted use of vocational training would necessarily make vocational training an accessory before the fact in the matter of the school's shirking its responsibility.

Dullards May Have Genius

There are many noteworthy examples justifying this argument. To mention a few—Grant was a poor scholar, but became President of the United States—Lincoln was denied all opportunity as a scholar, and yet was successful in attaining this same high office.

The speaker personally knows two lawyers, nationally recognized for their ability at the bar, whose parents despaired of them ever graduating from high school. I also know two eminent surgeons who are recognized as authorities in surgery, whose parents were subjected to the same trying anxiety.

It has been my further opportunity to make the acquaintance of a business man, whose wealth is rated in excess of three millions of dollars, who confidentially told me he left school at the age of fifteen years because he was not able to get through the sixth grade.

There are numerous other instances of backward students gaining renown in callings of their own choice.

There is an all too evident developing resentment by the parents of school children, against a portion of the pupils' time at school being devoted to manual or vocational training. On every hand, praises of the old system of teaching the three R's are heard.

Herein lies the danger facing vocational training. Unless those advocating and promoting vocational training exercise great care to prevent the direction of pupils in the public schools into overcrowded fields of employment, the continuation of vocational training is doomed.

One irate father, in protesting against this complained of result of vocational training, quite properly said:

"If I permit these school teachers to tell me that my son should be a mechanic because he is backward in a number of studies, I expect they will have the gall to attempt a pre-natal determination of the vocation my future child shall follow."

The speaker anticipates denials of the purpose of vocational training as being to direct students into vocations. I have been told that before. I am not arguing

that such is the purpose. I am making the positive statement, however, that regardless of purpose, that practice is engaged in.

My earlier remarks emphasize consideration of the influence of economics in our collective existence. Your attention has been directed to the lowering effect upon wage rates of specialization among employees. It is needless to explain to this assembly of minds, the destruction of our social structure to be expected from lower wages. This extremely probable result constitutes our apprehension regarding specialization among employees being continued to the extent that the skilled mechanic becomes a mere automaton.

There are other destructive effects of unwise ambition to extend false benefits of vocational training. Briefly, I am referring to the practice of vocational trainees being permitted in some instances and encouraged in other cases to enter business on a competitive basis thus stimulating just opposition from employing members of industry.

There are incidents involving this approval by vocational directors. Certainly, by no stretch of imagination can we view the Smith-Hughes Act as contemplating the creation of unstaple competition.

Over-Inflated Value Set Up

Our files on the subject of vocational training contain a record of a statement made by an over-enthusiastic director—that, in our opinion, questions the competency of the director himself. The statement constitutes a claim that "Graduates of state trades schools are equivalent to men with four years' practical experience."

We do not believe that any such statement could be honestly made by one familiar with the subject. While it is true our vocational schools offer advantages to the practical mechanic in the form of technical training, it is impossible to conceive of vocational training providing the skill to be acquired through four years of practical experience. This conviction is so firm that we, without hesitancy, counterclaim that the graduate of an engineering course is not the equivalent of a helper with one year's experience in the mechanical labor field.

At the invitation of the chairman of your program committee, we came to speak to you on "Significant Trends in the Electrical Industries as Seen by Organized Labor." We have spoken of those trends as we have seen them. To those who may take exception to our opinions, we express our regret, but insist that our statements represent our honest convictions. To those who find it possible to agree with our thought, we express our appreciation for the opportunity of showing our willingness to be helpful, in the promotion of vocational training along proper lines.

Please be assured of the co-operation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in your efforts in behalf of vocational training—provided the result is the education—as compe-

tent all-round mechanics—of those who are actually employed in that branch of industry for which they are being vocationally trained.

On the other hand, I could not leave your presence—feeling I was expressing my honest convictions—if I did not advise that if vocational training does not result in the production of mechanics, proficient in all branches of their trade, organized labor has no reason to support it. By the same token, if vocational training in our public schools is permitted to direct school children into industry, and then transform them into specialists, limited to special work, organized labor has no alternative and must oppose vocational training.

Concluding our criticism of improper effects upon economics in industry resulting from unwise application of vocational training, we simply want to warn against the danger of vocational training destroying the industry which provides opportunities for vocational training.

We believe careful analysis of requirements necessary to the strengthening and improvement of our social structure, justifies such attitude on the part of organized labor, irrespective of any resulting economic disadvantages to the employing element of industry. So long as man-created industry serves the purpose of enhancing the benefits accruing to mankind, industry deserves and is entitled to, every economic advantage. When industry tends to destroy man, its creator, then industry's tendencies must be re-directed or else man perishes by reason of his own creations.

WISCONSIN IN VAN; ATTACKS UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 20)

deflate the earnings of the 80 per cent of American families who represent the mass of our purchasing power. Our job in the financing of our program is clearly to finance it in accordance with people's ability to pay by a surtax on incomes above the subsistence level.

"If Wisconsin adopts this policy of meeting this emergency we can in truth say to the United States Steel Corporation and similar business and industrial leadership: 'If there is to be any wage cutting, whether of public or private employees, we will take our cuts—the millionaire, the bond holder and the interest receiver right along with the farmer, the worker and the salaried man.'

"I am opposed to waste, to over-payment for anything or to anybody at any time, whether in depression or in prosperity. Wherever and whenever any individual in the public service in any of its forms is receiving more than he is worth his salary should be cut.

"But any blanket cutting of salaries in public or private employment is merely another method of making the poor poorer and the rich richer. I am opposed to it. I am in favor of meeting the costs of this depression in accordance with Wisconsin's traditional tax

policy of people contributing in accord with their ability to pay. That means that those who have net incomes above the subsistence level must contribute their share in proportion to the size of their income."

His program involves:

- (1) Equalization of the burden of taxation—heavy surtaxes on great incomes.
- (2) Widespread industrial research, with an opportunity for forward planning.
- (3) Let business govern itself.
- (4) Make business of common necessity public utilities in direct control and ownership of the people, with fair distribution of earning power to give stabilization of entire economic system.

Governor La Follette has been attacked as seeking class legislation.

PINCHOT DEFENDS LABOR'S HIGH WAGE POLICY

(Continued from page 21)

industry, already in bad shape. Its report and its recommendations were killed in cold blood while the Administration looked calmly on.

"Take agriculture. For years the farm organizations have battled in vain for the stabilization measures which were so badly needed. Their plans were defeated and no plans were substituted until a belated bandaging of low prices was unsuccessfully attempted after all the harm had been done.

"Take the stock market. Some years ago when speculation was getting out of hand and the Senate had begun to study the situation, the then President concisely announced that the amount of brokers loans was not too high. Never before had a President undertaken to support the stock market.

"More recent statements that prosperity was just around the corner only helped to delay any steps toward stabilization. Promises of industrial leaders that a tremendous volume of building would be undertaken—promises made and then ignored—served only to lull the people further into a false sense of security.

Purchasing Power Unheeded

"In all this record—so far as I know or have been able to discover—not a plan was made—let alone carried out—for stabilizing the nation's purchasing power. Not a prop was put beneath consuming ability while producing ability was being reared to such dizzy heights. No suggestion was made by those leaders who had so complacently taken credit for our good times, and had so cheerfully shouldered responsibility for them. Our national leaders, those same leaders who have been insisting on local relief, lent willing hands in the development of a prosperity so one-sided that it could not stand.

"Before going further let us see what sort of an economic structure these men have been building—these men who have consistently opposed the idea of federal relief. I have examined that structure because I doubted whether its erection

was so haphazard as might on the surface appear.

"This is what I found. By the steady drying up of the springs of purchasing power and the over-stimulating of production, there has been developed in this country the most astounding concentration of wealth in the hands of a few men that the world has ever known. A strong statement, but true.

"Here is the basic evil which has brought on the depression, and which we must guard against in planning relief for the future. Here is the evil which is protected and fostered by local relief plans. Here is the evil which, if allowed to develop further, can block all hope of recovery and overthrow our entire economic structure. Let me show you the intensity and the extent to which concentration of wealth exists.

"In 1926, the Federal Trade Commission made a report to the Senate on 'National Wealth and Income.' They had studied the county court records of over 40,000 estates. The records came from 12 states and stretched over a 12-year period. The counties studied had been chosen to represent not only every section of the country from coast to coast, but also every sort of district from the farms to the congested cities.

"They found that in this sampling, one per cent of the people owned about 60 per cent of the wealth, that \$60 out of every \$100 were owned by one person out of every 100. They found that 40 per cent of the wealth, \$40 out of every \$100, were left for the other 99 per cent of the people. In other words, one person out of every 100 was considerably richer than the other 99 put together.

Unequal Distribution Continues

"They found further that 13 per cent of the people owned more than 90 per cent of the wealth. And at the other end, 73 per cent of the people owned only five per cent of the wealth. Three-quarters of the people could have added up all their fortunes and it would come to a bare 20th of the total.

"In 1929, the National Bureau of Economic Research made a careful study of all the incomes in this country for 1926. They found that 4,500 people received that year an average of almost \$240,000 apiece. And at the bottom of the heap, 44,000,000 people had incomes of about \$1,000 each, or less than one-half of one per cent of the separate incomes of those at the top.

"More recent figures are yet more amazing. In 1929, the per capita income in this country was \$700 for every man, woman and child. But, according to the Treasury Department's preliminary estimate, over 500 persons had in that year incomes of over \$1,000,000 apiece. Their total income was \$1,185,000,000. They received, these 500 odd, the average shares of 1,692,000 people.

"The facts of concentration alone are impressive enough. But even more so are the indications of how tremendously that concentration increased in the years

during which it received governmental encouragement. The figures for these years tell all too vividly the story of a nation building toward disaster by unbalancing its economic equilibrium.

"On March 20 of this year the National Industrial Conference Board published in its bulletin figures representing the total income of the nation for several years back. In 1920 we made over \$74,000,000,000. In 1928 we made \$81,000,000,000. In eight years we had increased our income by a little less than one-tenth.

"But the Treasury Department's latest annual statistics of income reveal some particularly interesting things to compare with that one-tenth. In 1920 there were 3,649 people who had incomes of over \$100,000. In 1928 that number had jumped to 15,977. It had doubled and then doubled again and was still going up.

"In 1920 those people made a total of over \$727,000,000. But in 1928, those who had the \$100,000 incomes and up received about \$4,500,000,000, more than six times as much money. And all this, remember, while the incomes of all our people increased one lone 10th of its previous figure.

Millionaires Increase

"Then how about the men who receive \$1,000,000 a year? In 1920 there were 35 of them, and they got \$77,000,000. In 1928 there were 511 of them, 15 times as many, and they got over \$1,000,000,000, or 14 times as much. The national income had meanwhile increased by one-tenth.

"Finally, look at our fellow citizens who get a paltry \$5,000,000 a year. In 1920 there were four of them and they collected not quite \$30,000,000. But by 1928 they had added 22 new members to their exclusive circle, and the 26 of them were forced to get along with an income of a little over \$250,000,000 between them.

"In other words, in the eight-year period between 1920 and 1928, while the total national income increased less than 10 per cent, the number of men with incomes of over \$1,000,000, for instance, increased over 1,400 per cent, or 140 times as fast. And the amount of money these men made in one year increased 1,300 per cent, or 130 times as fast as the total amount of money made by everybody in the whole of the United States. They certainly got their share.

"The same astounding concentration of wealth and power is seen in the industrial world. A study of corporate wealth and of the influence of large corporations was published this year in *The American Economic Review*. The conclusions reached are eye-openers.

200 Control Majority

"In 1927, there were over 300,000 industrial corporations in this country. Two hundred of the 300,000, less than seven-hundredths of one per cent, controlled over 45 per cent of the total wealth of all these corporations. The

same 200 received over 40 per cent of all corporate income and controlled over 35 per cent of all business wealth. Furthermore, about 20 per cent of the wealth of this entire nation was in the hands of those 200 corporations.

"Truly the growth of these 200 giant corporations has been almost beyond belief. In the 10 years up to 1929, their total assets grew from under \$44,000,000,000 to \$78,000,000,000, an increase of 78 per cent. The author of the study, Prof. Gardiner C. Means, asserts that if their indicated rate of growth continues in the future, they will own within 20 years virtually half of our national wealth.

"Professor Means then emphasizes an extremely important fact. He says that in 1927 less than 2,000 men were directors of these 200 corporations. Since many of them were inactive, the ultimate control of more than one-third of industry was actually in the hands of a few hundred men. And, according to present indications, it will still be only a few hundred men who by 1950 will control half of the wealth of this entire nation.

"It is this almost unbelievable concentration of wealth which has killed the consuming power of the average millions and has brought our misfortunes upon us. It is this same incredible concentration which is the chief obstacle in our path to permanent prosperity. And it is the Senegambian in the local relief woodpile.

"For if we examine statements and actions of the proponents of local relief, we find that they weave together into a surprisingly harmonious pattern.

Shields Great Wealth

"That pattern does not spell relief for the unemployed. What it spells is persistent shielding of concentrated wealth—not relief for the needy but release for the millionaire.

"The local relief advocates are prolific in denials of any excessive distress. Yet I know, from various careful studies I have made that there are almost 1,000,000 men unemployed in the state of Pennsylvania alone. If my state were typical of the rest of the nation there would be not far from 10,000,000 unemployed in the country, with the number increasing as winter comes.

"Next we have statements to the effect that wage-earners are not so badly off because prices have been dropping along with wages. That argument is answered by the government's figures. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Stewart, of the United States Department of Labor, announced, on October 1 of this year, that in the two-year period from June, 1929, to June, 1931, the cost of living went down less than 12 per cent. This percentage was carefully computed from the prices of food, clothing, rent, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items. In the same period, he stated, the total wage decrease was about 40 per cent. Wages actually paid dropped more than three times as far as prices, and we have the Department of Labor's word for it."

BILLS OFFER HUGE PUBLIC WORKS PLAN

(Continued from page 9)

ner, so far as practicable, as other funds appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act, with the following exceptions:

(1) The limitation of payments permitted by said Act shall be increased to \$50,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than 20 feet clear span;

(2) Any amounts apportioned to any state not claimed by such state shall be available for payment to states who are able to proceed with construction over and above their apportionment;

(d) Not to exceed \$100,000,000 of such amount shall be available for meeting 50 per centum of the cost to the several states and their civil subdivisions of elimination of highway grade crossings and construction of by-pass roads.

Sec. 12 (a) The administrator may allocate not to exceed \$3,750,000,000 of the amount authorized in section 7 for the purpose of making loans to states and their civil subdivisions for (1) construction of federal-aid highways; (2) construction of other state, county, and municipal highways, streets, and pavements; (3) construction of bridges; (4) construction of water supply and sewerage works; (5) construction of flying fields, exclusive of purchase of lands; (6) establishing of parks and playgrounds, exclusive of purchase of lands; (7) construction of public buildings; (8) elimination of grade crossings; (9) reforestation and fire prevention, exclusive of purchase of lands, and (10) other construction of a public or semi-public character.

(b) Loans made under the provisions of this section shall be for periods of not more than 10 years, at a rate of interest three-fourths of 1 per centum above the average rate at the time of making the loan for the bonds issued theretofore under the provisions of this Act, but in no event to exceed 5 per centum. No loans shall be made under the provisions of this section except upon the approval of the finance board created by section 14.

Sec. 13. The administrator may allocate not to exceed \$100,000,000 of the amount authorized in section 7 for the purpose of making loans to limited dividend corporations created solely for the erection of housing, on projects for housing families of low-income levels, such projects to have the approval of the administrator with respect to (1) the financial structure and the limitation of the dividends of the corporation, and/or (2) the limitation of the rentals to be charged, and/or (3) the location and plan of the project with respect to city plans, slum clearance, and the rehabilitation of blighted areas in cities, and/or (4) the replacement of housing now unfit for healthful habitation, and/or (5) the guaranties under state or municipal laws and administration of adequate control, and/or (6) the senior or other financing of the project, and (7) such other considerations and safeguards as the administrator shall deem necessary or expedient. Such loans shall be made upon the same terms and conditions as loans made under Section 12, except that such loans may be for periods of not more than 30 years, and may be amortized serially within such limitation of time.

Sec. 14. There is hereby created an Emergency Finance Board, to be composed of three members, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members of the board shall be experienced in state and

municipal finance, one shall be experienced in housing construction, and one shall be experienced in banking and finance generally. All applications for loans under sections 12 and 13 shall, subsequent to their approval by the administrator, be referred to the board for its approval. In acting upon such applications for loans the board shall take into consideration (1) the financial condition of the borrower and (2) the ability of the borrower to obtain funds at reasonable rates from other sources. No salary shall be paid to board members, but they shall be paid from funds available for the administration of this Act a per diem compensation not to exceed \$ for time devoted to the business of the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the government. The members of the board shall serve during the continuation of the emergency.

Sec. 15. Appropriations authorized by section 7 shall remain available until expended or until the index of industrial production as now computed, of the Federal Reserve Board reaches index numbered 100. Thereafter the administrator shall make no new commitments, and shall have the emergency powers conferred upon him by this Act only so far as may be necessary to complete contracts already under way and liquidate the emergency affairs of the administration of public works.

The bill provides for a prosperity bond issue, and for an additional tax levy upon incomes above \$5,000.

Senator Wagner's resolution directs that:

Resolved, That the President, the Federal Employment Stabilization Board, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the construction agencies as defined in the Federal Employment Stabilization Act (46 Stat. 1084), are severally requested to exercise the authority conferred upon them by said Act to the end that supplemental estimates of public works emergency appropriations in an amount of \$2,000,000,000 may at the earliest possible time be transmitted to Congress pursuant to such Act so that an emergency public-works program may be inaugurated and the policy of Congress declared in such Act may be effectuated.

SOMETHING NEW ON AMERICAN RAILROADS

(Continued from page 11)

sary for concerted and co-operative action in conformity with the provisions and spirit of the Railway Labor Act to protect the interests of our memberships in existing rates of pay and working conditions."

Mr. D. B. Robertson, chairman of Railway Labor Executives' Association, received the following letter from Daniel Willard, acting chairman for railroad presidents' group:

"Mr. D. B. Robertson,
"Chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association,
"Cleveland, Ohio.

"My dear Mr. Robertson:
"Your letter of the 11th instant, together with copy of the resolutions therein referred to, is received and I have read both with much care.

"I quite agree with you that the rail-

roads should now appoint a small committee with authority to enter into negotiations with yourself and your associates in an effort to reach a definite understanding and agreement concerning the matters discussed at our New York conference and referred to in the resolutions accompanying your letter, and I shall recommend to them that they do so.

"I am attempting to arrange for a conference of railroad executives next week, and I have no doubt that at that time a committee will be selected and fully authorized to negotiate to a conclusion the several matters referred to in your letter.

"While I am not authorized to speak for the railroads, I wish you to know that I personally think that the action which you and your associates have taken here in Chicago represents the very finest type of industrial statesmanship. I am confident my associates will view the matter in the same light.

"Please accept my hearty congratulations because of the constructive and broadminded manner in which you have dealt with this important problem.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "DANIEL WILLARD."

SWOPE PLAN ANALYZED BY PLAN EXPERT

(Continued from page 19)

ation of more accurate cost of living standards, and new methods of increasing purchasing power, measurement of effect of economic conditions in other countries upon the United States, and full utilization of raw materials.

Description of social economic planning as developed at Amsterdam by representatives of 26 nations included union co-operative management—agreed policy of raising standards of living—authority of federal government to compel information necessary to full understanding of economic conditions touching maintenance of purchasing power, and an advisory council of technicians, experts in scientific management, and government officials.

THROWS BARB INTO THOUGHT-LESS KICKERS

(Continued from page 16)

information concerning the distribution of benefits, and I found that during the past 18 months the beneficiaries of deceased members of this local have received \$390,000. I also find 103 members receiving pension and disability benefits. This removed from my mind any question concerning the ifs, ands and buts as to the members themselves or their beneficiaries receiving what they are entitled to.

Further investigation disclosed that one-half of this insurance was furnished by the employers of the membership of this local, and the other half furnished by the union, but all was conditional on good standing membership in Local No. 3 and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Here, again, I had to compare the relationship of this union with the employers at the present time and for several years back, with what the relationship was 10 or 12 years ago, or as much farther back as the old time members of the union care to allow their minds to travel.

After obtaining an understanding of the actual protective assets the members of the local have established because of their identity with the union, the increased wage scale and improved working conditions, I realized without qualification how narrow my mind had been and how little I had appreciated what the officers of the local, in co-operation with the officers of the International Brotherhood, have done for the membership.

Curbstone Orators Answered

Shortly after equipping my mind with these facts I was again a party to several curbstone conferences, and listened very attentively to the arguments and expressions of associate members who had been as thoughtless concerning general conditions as myself, and who were fully as emphatic, if not more so, in giving vent to expression of all things that are wrong, without mentioning any of the things that are of advantage or are right, as an equalizing factor. In my own crude way I set forth to many of my associates what I had discovered, as I felt that every member should take into consideration these conditions. To a very considerable extent the placing of these facts before members I have had an opportunity to talking to has established a more favorable and reasonable viewpoint, even though it has not the effect of producing additional working opportunities.

As there would be no opportunity verbally to place these facts before every member of the local, and realizing that this depression is not confined to New York City and its environs, and believing that members throughout the entire International organization are about the same, regardless of geographic location—by this I mean, thoughtless and often unreasonable, particularly during such trying times—and knowing how extensively our valuable publication is read and how the members look forward to its arrival each month, it inspired the thought of putting my views in writing and letting all members who care to take the time to read it become acquainted with actual facts uncovered by a heretofore negative and bias-minded critic.

BANKERS GIVE UP EVERYTHING BUT

(Continued from page 10)

"The very proposal of a five-day week proves our limited understanding of the world's needs.

"It will take us a few generations to catch up to what we all need—let alone to what we all want. Let us plan today, to supply those wants.

"The statesman's policy is—'man does

not live by bread alone'—and he builds accordingly. The statesman is a bull on progress and plenty, and creates it; notwithstanding the five-and-ten-cent minds whose reactionary brains are as dull as their vision." . . .

There is attempt to shift the burden of taxes upon the underlying population through the sales tax, and there is the same old drivel about prohibition. There is not one real concession toward making a better world. There is no word about industrial democracy, scientific control of industry, maintenance of purchasing power, abolishment of war, social control of credit, and national social planning.

This program should be well scanned as a possible platform for American fascism.

The following description of the Bankers Trust Company is pertinent.

Interlocking directorates between the Bankers Trust Company (N. Y.) and the following companies:

Ten directors in Bankers Company of New York (subsidiary of Bankers Trust Co.).

Four directors in American Surety Co., of New York.

Three directors in each of:

Astor Safe Deposit Co. (subsidiary of Bankers Trust Co.)

Franklin Savings Bank.

General Electric Co.

Kennecott Cooper Corp. (including its president).

Two directors in each of:

American Can Company.

Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Co.

Braden Copper Co.

Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co.

Detroit Edison Co.

Discount Corporation of N. Y.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. (including its chairman and a vice president.)

Fifth Avenue Bank.

General Motors Corp.

Home Life Insurance Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. (two partners: Thos. Cochran and Wm. Ewing).

Long Island R. R. Co.

Northern R. R. Co. of N. J.

Radio Corp. of America (including its chairman).

R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

R. C. A. Phonograph Co.

R. C. A. Victor Co., Inc.

Republic Steel Corp.

Title Guaranty & Trust Co.

Utah Copper Co.

One director in each of 190 other companies, including:

American Locomotive Co.

American Smelting & Refining Co.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.

U. S. Steel Corp.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.

Great Western Sugar Co.

American Beet Sugar Co.

South Porto Rico Sugar Co.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

National Biscuit Co.

Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.

International General Electric.

General Motors Acceptance Corp.

General Motors Radio Corp.

National Broadcasting Co.

Radio-Keith Orpheum Corp.

Loew's, Inc.

International Paper Co.
Continental Paper & Bag Corp.
Consolidation Coal Co.
International Nickel Co. of Canada.
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.
National Industrial Conference Board.
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.
Queen Insurance Co.
National Union Fire Insurance Co.
Federal Insurance Co.
New York, New Haven, & Hartford R. R. Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
Seaboard Airline Ry.
Missouri Pacific R. R.
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
Western Pacific Ry. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
U. S. Trust Co.
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Bank of Manhattan.
Chase Securities Corp.
Philadelphia National Bank (du Pont).
Mellon National Bank.
Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh (Mellon).
Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh (Mellon).
New York Telephone Co.
Stone & Webster, Inc.
Drexel & Co.
The United Corp.
United Gas Improvement Co.
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.
Public Service Co. of N. J.
Niagara Hudson Power Co.
American Superpower Corp.
Commonwealth & Southern Corp.
Bonbright & Co., Inc.
American & Foreign Power Co.
American Gas & Electric Co.
Electric Power & Light Co.
National Power & Light Co.
North American Co.
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. and 124 others.

CORPORATION METHODS TO BEAT ATTACKS

(Continued from page 23)

Happily, a new dispensation has appeared on the horizon—a Daniel has come to judgment. Those of us who, from childhood on, have persistently imbibed the doctrine of a universal brotherhood of man—an illusion to be made real by mental or physical persuasion—and who have lived to witness its repeated defeat by the inherent greed of the individual, have been enthused by the promise of a new and more effective approach to the giant Goliath. A method of modern procedure is in the making. The machine age suppression is to be fought with a machine. The die has been cast, and in it poured the molten sum of past experience. Slowly and surely there is fabricating a real, forceful, result-getting policy that is making the new corporation of electrical workers a pillar of strength in the common struggle for freedom from poverty and glut.

Steel must be met with steel. President Broach is to be congratulated on the signal success his Rooseveltian spirit

and meritorious system have so far secured. Like no other leader, past or present, he is trying to inculcate the officials of all branch offices with the enthusiasm he has for corporation methods as the only means of combatting corporation suppression. The hampering strings of proletarian interference in management had to be removed; and the destiny of the Brotherhood placed squarely on the shoulders of those best qualified to direct. Fraternity gave way to efficiency; and the I. B. E. W. stands today one of the strongest bulwarks in labor's defense.

It was the only way out. A century and a half of mad desire, on the part of the privileged class for still more privilege, has culminated in the only possible consequence—a world-wide massacre, and paralysis. The workers are the sole victims of both. The business machine which brought it about can only be fought with machine-like business; and machine-like business is what the organization now means. The commodity this corporation sells must be made the highest quality obtainable; the culls eliminated. Strict honesty in the equal distribution of dividends must be insured by flawless code, while the highest sales ability obtainable must be enlisted in the successful marketing of its product. The eyes of labor generally will watch the acid test now taking place with a new interest—the test of power to retain our place in the sun. Let us each resolve to invest all our loyalty, courage, honesty, faith, and skill in gilt-edged bonds of this new corporation, in which lies the only promise of justice and relief.

WORK PLAN CONTINUES TO PAY DIVIDENDS

(Continued from page 13)

and the inspection department of the municipal government."

L. J. Coons, enterprising business manager of L. U. No. 58, makes this report to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL:

"Our first step in the organization of this campaign was to enlist the cooperation of the Electrical Guild, the Detroit Edison Company and the electrical inspection department. The inspection department agreed to waive inspection fees on all jobs of \$10 or less. The Detroit Edison Company agreed to take care of advertising and the offices of the Guild are used as a clearing house for all calls.

"The city is divided into five districts, with one contractor in each district. Each contractor in turn divides his territory into sections and one of our members is placed in this section to solicit work. A price list is given each member from which he prices these smaller jobs; for the larger jobs not covered by his price list, he calls the shop and an estimator is sent out.

"The solicitor is also equipped with a small pamphlet, a duplicate of the advertisements in the newspapers which he leaves at the homes called upon.

"At the present time, we have 80 men assigned to this work and expect to add to this as the movement gathers momentum.

"A sales meeting is held once a week and a sales manager from one of the large business houses gives a talk. The advertisements have resulted in about thirty calls per day and the total amount of work sold per day is approximately \$180."

The modernization section of the President's Conference on Home Ownership makes the following suggestions for electrical placements:

"It is wise to provide one outlet on each of the four sides of all living rooms. In a dining room, in addition to wall brackets, it is suggested that at least one double or triple outlet be placed in a baseboard, that provision be made for a sideboard and serving table, and that, particularly for servantless homes, one double or triple floor socket be placed under the dining table for electric cookery.

"There should be at least one outlet in the hall, one in each closet, and in every enclosure between doors, with provision also for porches and the garage.

"One set of outlets for the use of electric appliances, such as a heater, is useful in the bathroom.

"In bedrooms or dressing rooms, the probable position of furniture, such as beds, closets, easy chairs, fireplaces is a factor, and any sewing room should be provided with outlets for electric sewing machine, ironing board, and work lights.

"In the kitchen it is useful to have convenience outlets near permanently placed appliances, such as a washing machine, ironing board, and refrigerator, and a multiple unit over a roomy table, where percolator, cooker, and any other kitchen electric contrivances may be placed. A ceiling light is desirable. The scientifically designed 'kitchen unit,' comprising a canopy and shade holder in which the socket or sockets are enclosed and a frosted globe entirely circles the lights so that the globe radiates light equally to all parts of kitchen without shadow, might be installed.

"In the kitchen, on the porch and in the halls, and on the cellar and attic stairs, it is desirable to have switches just inside doors, with multiple switches in halls.

"Two or three drop lights in any attic may be desirable.

"Near any piece of furniture permanently placed the outlets can advantageously be installed above the baseboard."

PRODUCTION OR SPECULATION—THE CROSS-ROADS

(Continued from page 5)

1927—100 per cent cash and 150 per cent stock.

1928—25 per cent cash on the increased capitalization.

1929—40 per cent cash and 33 per cent stock.

1930—24 per cent cash on the addi-

tional increased capitalization.

Current rate for 1931—24 per cent cash.

This leads us to an enumeration and discussion of devices set up, perfected, and sanctioned or unsanctioned by law, by which more than a fair, legal return is taken.

Cartels and mergers.

Holding companies.

Stock dividends.

Secret rebates.

Dummy companies—subsidiaries.

Branch factories.

Stock kiting by ballyhoo.

Fictitious evaluation.

Ploughed-in and water capitalization.

Salary bonuses for executives.

Cartels seek to stabilize prices, but have not been completely successful. The Chadbourne plan for sugar is meeting with opposition now in Cuba. Mergers serve often to cut down overhead, with no corresponding decrease in prices. Holding companies contribute gains in operating facilities, but according to authorities on the public side of rate adjudication and evaluation, are the way by which water is inducted into capitalization. Flagrant cases of compounded capitalization can be pointed out. Stock dividends are another device for taking huge profits, without apparently doing so. Dummy companies often supply the route by which a manufactured product will pay three or four profits to the parent company. Branch factories abroad enable American manufacturers to escape tariff restrictions, and higher wage conditions at home. Stocks have been taken out of the dignified sphere of banking and made a part of advertising ballyhoo. Evaluation is faked. Unneeded capital is often ploughed back into the business, which in turn, must make higher earnings at the expense of labor costs. Bonuses to apparently low-salaried executives lift their salaries into the millions.

The condition is an aggravated one. Business has reached the point of whether it will turn back to the era of fair return on goods and services furnished for productive purposes, or continue in its spiral journey toward speculative altitudes—which means in the end, ruin.

UNIONS FACE REVOLUTIONARY HOUSE TYPES

(Continued from page 15)

(d) The workmen can become very efficient because each is expert on a particular operation, uses power-driven equipment, and is employed under favorable conditions protected from the weather.

(e) Adequate inspection and tests during and after manufacture can be made to insure a uniform product which will function satisfactorily.

(f) It inherently encourages the use of better and better materials.

(g) Lost motion, waste and damage are almost eliminated when the house is erected later on the building site because the sequence and best method of carrying out each operation are carefully determined in advance.

(h) These new houses, which will appear queer to most of us at first, will come into extensive use because of their material advantages and their lower cost. As we become accustomed to them we gradually will realize that they are beautiful because they are logical.

5. Shop fabrication, however, has some limitations.

(a) Well-equipped shops would centralize the fabrication of houses in contrast to the widespread, poorly co-ordinated operations in use at present.

(b) The necessity for transporting the fabricated aggregates to the building site affects the design, kind of material and method of fabrication and erection, depending upon the distance and method of transportation.

(c) The architecture, dimensions, and embellishments of the house would be limited by the necessity for economic production.

(d) Competent supervision of the field erection would be necessary.

6. If we attempt to describe a small shop-fabricated house which could be marketed in large numbers at a reasonable charge for advertising and selling, the following may be the result. Portions of the house as large as can be transported and erected economically will be fabricated in the shop. For lack of a better term these will hereafter be referred to as "fabricated aggregates". The walls are formed of panels, say four feet wide and the height of the room. These panels are light and strong. They are easily and quickly joined to form a house of one, two, or three stories in height, having rooms of the desired number, size and arrangement. The floors and roof are also panels of about the same size as the wall panels. The stairs are completely assembled, ready for setting in place in the building. The bathroom and kitchen may also be completely assembled—rooms consisting of floor, walls, and ceiling, ready to set in place. All pipes, ducts, and wires are built into each fabricated aggregate at the factory, connections being made after erection. Complete closets, dumb waiters, laundry chutes, etc., are placed in position as erection progresses. The chimney is in sections and with complete fireplaces is erected like the other fabricated aggregates. If practicable, both the exterior and interior surfaces of the walls will be finished ready for occupancy. If not, these surfaces will be finished after the house is erected, using special methods and equipment which will insure efficient and permanent surfaces.

7. Careful consideration of the possibilities of fabricating small houses in the shop leads to the conviction that they can be produced at very much lower cost than houses of the same size are built at present, probably at half the cost. The very great reduction in cost, due to the shop fabrication, of many other structures and machines which are widely used, such as the automobile, is convincing proof that it results in a very great reduction of cost. For success it is essential that under competent management architectural, engineering, and technical experts co-operate to work out the problem.

8. The shop fabrication of parts of a house, such as doors and windows, will undoubtedly continue and we may confidently expect it to include in the future many parts which at present are fabricated in the field; but unless they are finished ready for assembly in the field, there will always be cutting and fitting with waste and inefficiency, which will, to a great extent, offset the gain due to shop fabrication.

9. The bewildering array of new building materials now available will never come into its own nor aid materially in solving the small house problem if its application is left to craftsmen in the field accustomed to other materials. As they are trained and gain experience, in using these new materials, better results will be obtained. There is a great need at present for the thorough training of some craftsmen in each community in the application of each new material. Whether this can reasonably be expected of the manufacturer is a question. The value of any material cannot be determined by a consideration of its properties and of the price but is dependent upon the design of the house, its intended use, the environment, the other materials, and cost limitations.

10. Even if the shop-fabricated house outlined above is unattainable at present, much can be accomplished by large organizations which, making use of the technological possibilities, develop houses using the best combination of materials to secure not only low first cost but low cost of maintenance, heating, etc., which simplify and standardize the materials they use and fabricate as much as possible in the shop. Much can also be accomplished by organizations which have an efficient staff in the shop and in the field and will guarantee results. There are now organizations of this kind building houses much like ordinary houses but of somewhat better material and workmanship and at some saving in cost.

11. A great opportunity awaits the organization, however, which, unhampered by precedent, although giving due considera-

tion to the requirements and psychology of the American family, offers small houses at a materially lower cost which are safe, fire-proof, permanent, warm, comfortable, and last but not least, pleasing both inside and out. A comparatively few designs for each of say four prices up to \$8,000, which would allow sufficient variation in the arrangement of the rooms and in outside appearance to avoid uniformity, would meet a great consumer demand. The materials and construction should not be subject to the whim of the purchaser. Details such as colors and lighting fixtures could well offer, within limits, the opportunity for individual taste.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:

Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This sea that bares her bosom to the moon,
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;

For this, for everything, we are out of tune;

It moves us not.—Great God! I'd rather be

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

—William Wordsworth.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

| | | | |
|---|--------|--|-------|
| Application Blanks, per 100..... | \$.75 | Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs | 15.00 |
| Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100..... | .50 | Ledger sheets for above per 100..... | 2.50 |
| Account Book, Treasurer's..... | 1.00 | Labels, Metal, per 100..... | 1.75 |
| Ballot Boxes, each..... | 1.50 | Labels, Paper, per 100..... | .30 |
| Buttons, S. G. (medium)..... | 1.75 | Labels, large size for house wiring, per | |
| Buttons, S. G. (small)..... | 1.50 | 100..... | .50 |
| Buttons, R. G..... | .75 | Obligation Cards, double, per dozen..... | .25 |
| Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair..... | 2.50 | Paper, Official Letter, per 100..... | .75 |
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| Book, Day..... | 1.50 | Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)..... | 2.40 |
| Book, Roll Call..... | 1.50 | Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)..... | 4.80 |
| Carbon for receipt books..... | .05 | Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts) | 2.40 |
| Charm, vest chain slide..... | 5.00 | Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts) | 4.80 |
| Charters, Duplicate..... | 1.00 | Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts) | 2.40 |
| Complete Local Charter Outfit..... | 25.00 | Receipt Book Overtime assessment (750 receipts) | 4.80 |
| Constitution, per 100..... | 7.50 | Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's..... | .35 |
| Single Copies..... | .10 | Receipt Book, Treasurer's..... | .35 |
| Electrical Worker, Subscription per year..... | 2.00 | Receipt Holders, each..... | .25 |
| Emblem, Automobile..... | 1.50 | Research weekly report cards, per 100..... | .50 |
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| Gavels, each..... | .50 | Seal..... | 4.00 |
| Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index..... | 6.50 | Seal (pocket)..... | 7.50 |
| Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100..... | 1.50 | Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen..... | .50 |
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| Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages..... | 4.50 | | |
| Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages..... | 8.75 | | |
| (Extra Heavy Binding) | | | |

| FOR E. W. B. A. | |
|--|------|
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| Charters, Duplicates..... | .50 |
| Constitution and By-Laws, per 100..... | 7.50 |
| Single Copies..... | .10 |
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METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11 TO DECEMBER 10, 1931

Table with 5 columns of L. U. NUMBERS and corresponding receipt amounts. Each column contains a list of union members and their respective contributions for the period from November 11 to December 10, 1931.

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 545 | 26086 | 26100 | 604 | 10993 | 11020 | 857 | 683811 | 683815 | 183 | 76803. |
| 545 | 617101 | 617102 | 606 | 65129 | 65130 | 857 | 204752 | | 193 | 60905-60910. |
| 547 | 655960 | 655974 | 606 | 106418 | 106470 | 858 | 139933 | 139965 | 258 | 63931-63933. |
| 548 | 618768 | 618775 | 607 | 51930 | 51934 | 862 | 11952 | 11968 | 286 | 639451. |
| 549 | 129776 | 129809 | 609 | 241605 | 241624 | 863 | 46312 | 46327 | 293 | 201004-005. |
| 549 | 11735 | 11736 | 672 | 676750 | 676752 | 864 | 242599 | 242645 | 347 | 486871-882. |
| 551 | 66321 | 66333 | 673 | 13965 | 13985 | 865 | 266608 | 266703 | 408 | 399968-970, 400069. |
| 552 | 95408 | 95418 | 677 | 20124 | | 869 | 441001 | 441012 | 443 | 680440. |
| 555 | 899169 | 899179 | 677 | 122736 | 122773 | 869 | 546741 | 546750 | 497 | 204146. |
| 556 | 339738 | 339751 | 679 | 650167 | 650170 | 870 | 202885 | 202917 | 584 | 202369. |
| 557 | 49209 | 49220 | 680 | 706212 | 706230 | 873 | 364370 | 364377 | 595 | 23491-23500. |
| 558 | 621483 | 621487 | 680 | 144619 | 144622 | 875 | 625357 | 625363 | 832 | 678000. |
| 559 | 610394 | 610400 | 681 | 458175 | 458185 | 886 | 280686 | 280702 | VOID | |
| 560 | 5214 | 5235 | 683 | 66798 | 66829 | 892 | 35583 | 35600 | 1 | 115339, 434, 299329, |
| 560 | 22527 | 22529 | 684 | 538904 | 538917 | 900 | 597755 | 597759 | | 407, 438, 410829, |
| 564 | 740789 | 740795 | 685 | 41501 | 41508 | 902 | 54979 | 55004 | | 911. |
| 564 | 57013 | 57015 | 686 | 177056 | 177070 | 907 | 61534 | 61538 | 2 | 486059. |
| 565 | 902972 | 902980 | 686 | 71707 | 71709 | 912 | 305631 | 305750 | 3 | A-J, 12764, 13038, |
| 566 | 65435 | 65442 | 688 | 18635 | 18648 | 912 | 6096 | | | 13192, 13203, |
| 568 | 193515 | 193525 | 694 | 316095 | 316153 | 914 | 169744 | 169764 | | 13212, 13215, |
| 568 | 304938 | 305134 | 695 | 58818 | 58835 | 915 | 971400 | | | 13321, 13462, |
| 568 | 54052 | 54054 | 697 | 302633 | 302674 | 919 | 59340 | 59342 | | 13576, 13596, |
| 569 | 403672 | 403721 | 697 | 135081 | 135169 | 922 | 21666 | 21670 | | 13635, 13679, |
| 569 | 21654 | 21656 | 699 | 42062 | 42070 | 937 | 15550 | 15567 | | 13688, 13746, |
| 570 | 16113 | 16119 | 702 | 492003 | 492234 | 940 | 669689 | 669698 | | 13794, 13860, |
| 571 | 32503 | 32523 | 704 | 212562 | 212612 | 940 | 217957 | 217959 | | 13895, 13918, |
| 573 | 658816 | 658827 | 711 | 292223 | 292296 | 948 | 241692 | 241702 | | 13991, 14020, |
| 575 | 9866 | 9892 | 712 | 9301 | 9302 | 948 | 188676 | 188709 | | 14074, 14088, |
| 576 | 74101 | 74110 | 712 | 368263 | 368275 | 953 | 36441 | 36458 | | 14205, 14275, |
| 577 | 33741 | 33755 | 712 | 62707 | 62708 | 958 | 657340 | 657344 | | 14331, 14420, |
| 580 | 52521 | 52531 | 716 | 285901 | 286040 | 963 | 38692 | 38694 | | 14465, 14644, |
| 583 | 30860 | 30894 | 716 | 136411 | 136500 | 968 | 9356 | | | 15254, 15008, |
| 584 | 202330 | 202400 | 716 | 26418 | 26418 | 969 | 634219 | 634223 | | 15629, 10662, |
| 584 | 58283 | 58414 | 716 | 321011 | 321230 | 971 | 443125 | 443128 | | 16901, 17007, |
| 585 | 721417 | 721432 | 717 | 250787 | 250846 | 972 | 665162 | 665168 | | 17171, 17600, |
| 588 | 179601 | 179637 | 717 | 9711 | 9714 | 978 | 74401 | 74422 | | 17842, 17937, |
| 591 | 695796 | 695805 | 719 | 63469 | 63495 | 987 | 976436 | 976439 | | 17938. |
| 592 | 263759 | 263760 | 722 | 16089 | 16106 | 991 | 677154 | 677165 | 3 | A-H, 2947, 2963, |
| 593 | 2846 | 2860 | 723 | 278629 | 278723 | 996 | 626485 | 626495 | | 2970. |
| 594 | 691665 | 691676 | 728 | 66034 | 66043 | 996 | 87315 | 87316 | 3 | A-H, 3437, 3584, |
| 595 | 23501 | 23505 | 729 | 14828 | 14831 | 996 | 197717 | 197720 | | 3599, 3646, 3652, |
| 595 | 198480 | 198647 | 731 | 460427 | 460443 | 1002 | 337640 | 337665 | | 3900, 3980, 4047, |
| 595 | 45930 | | 732 | 126000 | | 1021 | 970783 | 970785 | | 4054, 4056, 4239, |
| 596 | 440568 | 440576 | 732 | 439501 | 439540 | 1024 | 301719 | 301845 | | 4394, 4514. |
| 598 | 664531 | 664534 | 734 | 361120 | 361158 | 1025 | 973121 | 973125 | 3 | B-J, 305-306. |
| 599 | 924763 | 924791 | 735 | 663223 | 663228 | 1029 | 17103 | 17104 | 3 | C-J, 629, 692, 777, |
| 600 | 1637 | 1644 | 757 | 32087 | 32098 | 1029 | 789951 | 789969 | | 779-780, 815. |
| 601 | 38037 | 38070 | 760 | 72326 | 72336 | 1032 | 768126 | 768139 | 3 | D-J, 10-12. |
| 601 | 148572 | 148577 | 762 | 9289 | 9300 | 1036 | 446105 | 446119 | 3 | O-A, 941, 949, 964, |
| 602 | 27851 | 27900 | 763 | 26312 | 26326 | 1037 | 276931 | 277025 | | 1003, 1033, 1059, |
| 602 | 616201 | 616202 | 765 | 38124 | 38130 | 1037 | 129806 | | | 1103, 1114. |
| 603 | 620855 | 620865 | 770 | 81608 | 81610 | 1047 | 169124 | 169155 | 3 | O, 15373, 15587, |
| 607 | 600984 | 600995 | 770 | 308419 | 308453 | 1047 | 204151 | | | 15632, 15712, |
| 613 | 388073 | 388241 | 773 | 21524 | 21571 | (Duplicate) | | | | 15785, 15807- |
| 613 | 43503 | 43507 | 774 | 77705 | | 1054 | 37278 | 37286 | | 15808, 15864, |
| 617 | 100191 | 100220 | 774 | 799800 | 799825 | 1086 | 341350 | 341381 | | 16003, 16066, |
| 618 | 22552 | 22553 | 784 | 56461 | 56491 | 1087 | 19567 | 19573 | | 16328, 16444, |
| 623 | 90337 | 90359 | 787 | 916341 | 916354 | 1091 | 40653 | 40684 | | 16452, 16596, |
| 625 | 36881 | 36900 | 792 | 707166 | 707175 | 1095 | 69040 | 69067 | | 16684. |
| 625 | 60314 | | 794 | 194007 | 194090 | 1099 | 787631 | 787648 | 8 | 173763, 800. |
| 625 | 445501 | 445508 | 794 | 148898 | 148921 | 1099 | 14106 | | 9 | 347060. |
| 629 | 210402 | 210443 | 794 | 39615 | 39620 | 1101 | 341708 | 341719 | 11 | 352064, 140. |
| 630 | 334478 | 334494 | 802 | 674888 | 674898 | 1108 | 23043 | 23062 | 18 | 287788, 958, 481615, |
| 631 | 945154 | 945178 | 809 | 49536 | 49540 | 1118 | 909 | 910 | | 481710. |
| 632 | 73528 | 73545 | 811 | 64542 | 64549 | 1118 | 7640 | 7669 | 20 | 185032, 047. |
| 636 | 123481 | 123516 | 817 | 371241 | 371250 | 1131 | 38490 | 38498 | 28 | 1621. |
| 640 | 334074 | 334708 | 817 | 127648 | 127669 | 1135 | 614211 | 614215 | 35 | 303117. |
| 646 | 47425 | 47434 | 817 | 451501 | 451770 | 1141 | 53180 | 53205 | 40 | 23201, 418106, 175. |
| 648 | 149760 | 149767 | 818 | 694680 | 694683 | 1141 | 241021 | 241106 | 43 | 133988, 134115. |
| 648 | 107903 | 107976 | 819 | 656899 | 656900 | 1144 | 533972 | 533978 | 43 | 187213, 315, 5846. |
| 648 | 14496 | 14497 | 819 | 75601 | 75615 | 1147 | 59101 | 59120 | 43 | 431258-259. |
| 649 | 217347 | 217386 | 820 | 50527 | 50541 | 1147 | 31199 | 31200 | 48 | 323684, 721, 787, |
| 651 | 711239 | | 832 | 677995 | 678001 | 1154 | 40411 | 40437 | | 824, 865. |
| 653 | 59409 | 59422 | 835 | 80174 | 80178 | 1156 | 369177 | 369245 | 52 | 365191, 110338, |
| 654 | 2498 | 2504 | 838 | 69665 | 69684 | MISSING | | | | 64-6239, 6265, 62911. |
| 654 | 205951 | 205952 | 840 | 664878 | 664891 | 41 | 72631-72632, 72634-72637. | | | 64-112102-103. |
| 655 | 13326 | 13332 | 842 | 624903 | 624908 | 130 | 89891-89898. | | | 65-341193. |
| 655 | 65716 | | 849 | 623544 | 623547 | | | | | 77-426237-238. |
| 660 | 8489 | 8490 | 850 | 746227 | 746237 | | | | | |
| 660 | 65843 | 65880 | 855 | 4131 | 4141 | | | | | |

RADIO

(Continued from page 29)

jected on a screen, a far greater light intensity is essential.

Describes New Lamp

Within recent months a neon crater lamp has been developed the intensity of which is many times greater than the former neon plate lamp. The increased light intensity is obtained by concentrating the light at a single point rather than dissipating it over the large surface of the plate. The concentrated point of light is of such strength as to permit the projection of the woven image, by means of the lens scanning disc.

Whereas the former plate neon lamp could be operated on 20 milliamperes and even less, the present crater neon lamp requires an output of 50 milliamperes and over. This output is readily obtained by

means of two -45 power tubes operated in parallel for the last stage of the amplifier. The large pictures shown on theatre motion picture screens are also due to the use of crater neon lamps, which, because of the considerable power employed, are usually water-cooled.

The television receiver required to pick up images remains the same for the projector radiovisor as for the older forms of radiovisors, except that its amplifier is of higher power output. Recently further refinements have been made in television receivers, insuring a still wider band of frequencies so as to reproduce the delicate pictorial details heretofore lacking in television images.

For the first time, the results justify a reasonable production schedule on television receivers. Manufacturers now feel that they can reasonably turn out a console model including television receiver and radiovisor. Furthermore, the receiver is

being so designed that it can tune in broadcast programs as well as television images. The two types of programs, however, cannot be enjoyed at one time. The receiver can be connected with the self-contained loud-speaker, for tuning in broadcast or short-wave signals. Television signals are also tuned in by means of the loud-speaker response. When images are desired, a switch is thrown to disconnect the loud-speaker and connect the radiovisor. The present models are simple in operation, satisfactory as living room entertainment, and inexpensive. Unless all signs fail, it begins to look as though television will invade the average home in 1932.

The bound volumes of the 1931 Electrical Workers Journal are to be sold again this year for \$3.75 postage prepaid. They are uniform with the volumes of other years, one-fourth leather, handsome and durable.



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