

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1937

NO. 8



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LPEU 414

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Magazine Chat

The mail bag is full this month; that is, our friends have been unusually faithful in dropping us notes of appreciation. We usually garner some harvest each month, but this month has been particularly generous to us.

Gratifying it is that the article which the editors thought perhaps would be least popular, attracted the most attention. This article was "The Soul of Italy Speaks Through Silone." One friend writes: "If it were the custom to pick the leading and most important articles that appear in the various labor journals during the year I am certain that the article entitled 'The Soul of Italy Speaks Through Silone,' in the July issue, would be certain to receive the choice of any board so appointed."

Another correspondent in a section of the country far removed from the first, takes much the same attitude. "I have read 'The Soul of Italy Speaks Through Silone' and this critic has given a wonderful comment on this book."

All of which is unctuous salve for our vanity.

The truth is, Silone's book is an important book. It sets up enduring values in the face of the ephemeral fascist system. It is brave and beautiful. If we captured something of the power and magic of this work in our reporting of it we are pleased, because it is the kind of thing that deserves it.

Other letters this month served to guide us as to the interest and tastes of our readers. Thus the magazine is shaped, as it should be, by those who form its constituency.

Our readers are loyal to us also in that they set us right when we go wrong. Sometimes they give us a good sound ribbing, and sometimes they pan us, we think, unjustly. But in magazine production it is better to get knocks than no letters at all, but best of all is to get the sincere appreciation of steady readers.

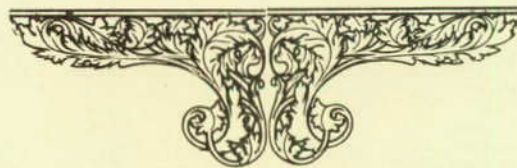
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Photo by Lescarbours

Under the drive of technological advancement, industry takes on a mass effect which dwarfs individual workers into impersonal creatures like the colorful gnome above.





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At Long Last—Machine Problem Faced

THE federal government has moved to create a national policy in respect to machines in relationship to workers.

In what may be an historical turning point in policy, a report of a special committee in connection with the National Resources Board was made public late in July. The report recommends:

1. An overall planning board.
2. Mobilization of existing boards capable of planning or making a contribution to the important subject.
3. Creation of special committees of technicians and scientists.

The weakness of the report was the failure to stress strongly the question of unemployment of workers in its relationship to machines, though this question was implicit in all that was stated. The inventions which the special committee recommended should be given particular attention:

mechanical cotton picker
air-conditioning
plastics
photo-electric cell
artificial textiles
synthetic rubber
pre-fabricated houses
television
facsimile transmission
automobile trailer
gasoline from coal
steep flight aircraft
tray farming.

Many of these inventions have particular interest to building trades workers and to electrical workers in general.

The science committee summarizes its findings under these major propositions:

"1. The large number of inventions made every year shows no tendency to diminish. On the contrary, the trend is toward further increases. No cessation of social changes due to invention is to be expected.

NEW OCCUPATIONS CREATED

"2. Although technological unemployment is one of the most tragic effects of the sudden adoption of many new inventions (which may be likened to an immigration of iron men), inventions create jobs as well as take them away. While some technological changes have resulted in the complete elimination of occupations and even entire industries, the same or other changes have called into being new occupations, services and industries.

"3. No satisfactory measures of the volume of technological unemployment

Special committee recommends definite national policy to cure technological unemployment. A notable report.

have as yet been developed, but at least part of the price for this constant change in the employment requirements of industry is paid by labor, since many of the new machines and techniques result in occupational obsolescence.

"4. The question whether there will be a large amount of unemployment during the next period of business prosperity rests only in part on the introduction of new inventions and more efficient industrial techniques.

"For instance, even if industrial techniques remained the same, the volume of production would have to be greater in the future than in 1929 in order to absorb the increase in the working population and keep unemployment to the level of that date.

ALL PHASES OF LIFE AFFECTED

"5. Aside from jobs, subtracted or added, new inventions affect all the great social institutions: family, church, local community, state and industry. The committee finds that in all the fields of technology and applied science which were investigated, there are many new inventions that will have important influences upon society and hence upon all planning problems.

"6. A large and increasing part of industrial development and of the correlated technological advances arises out of science and research. Invention is commonly an intermediate step between science and technological application, but this does not make less important the point that the basic ideas upon which these programs are developed come out of scientific discovery or creative activity.

"7. Advance of many aspects of industry and the correlated technologies is dependent upon scientific research and discovery. This fact is made clear by the increasing importance of research laboratories in the great industries. The research conducted is not only well organized but it is carried forward with the co-operation of investigators having high rank in the field of science. If the contribution of research were to be reduced, the industries would tend to freeze in a particular pattern.

"8. Though the influence of invention may be so great as to be immeasurable, as in the case of gunpowder or the printing press, there is usually opportunity to anticipate its impact upon society, since it never comes instantaneously without signals. For invention is a process, and there are faint beginnings, development, diffusion and social influences, occurring in sequence, all of which require time. From the early origins of an invention to its social effects the time intervals average about 30 years.

MONOPOLY A CHECK ON PROGRESS

"9. While a serious obstacle to considering invention in planning is lack of precise knowledge, this is not irremediable nor the most difficult fact to overcome. Other equally serious obstacles are inertia of people, prejudice, lack of unity of purpose and the difficulties of concerted action.

"10. Among the resistances to the adoption of new inventions and hence to the spread of the advantages of technological progress there is specially noted those resistances arising in connection with scrapping equipment in order to install the new. Better accounting methods and greater appreciation of the rate of invention development facilitates the spread of improved capital goods. The rate of capital obsolescence is especially a major problem under monopolistic conditions, which probably favor the adoption of technological innovations less than do conditions of keen competition.

"11. The time lag between the first development and the full use of an invention is often a period of grave social and economic maladjustment, as, for example, the delay in the adoption of workmen's compensation and the institution of 'safety first' campaigns after the introduction of rapidly moving steel machines. This lag emphasized the necessity of planning in regard to inventions."

"The most important general conclusion to be drawn from these studies," the science committee states, "is the continuing growth of the already high and rapidly growing technology in the social structure of the nation, and hence the hazard of any planning that does not take this fact into consideration.

"This pervasive interrelationship so clearly manifest throughout the pages of this report points to one great need, namely, a permanent all-over planning board. Such a board is needed to give breadth of consideration to the variety of factors which affect specific plans.

"This board would take its place in the governmental pattern as co-ordinator for the many special planning boards, of which there are now 47 state boards, 400 county boards and 1,100 city boards.

"The technology committee, therefore, makes to the national resources committee, as a major recommendation of this report, the creation of a national resources board, as recommended by the President's committee on administrative management in their report of January 8, 1937."

INVENTIONS LISTED FOR STUDY

"The reports herewith presented reveal the imminence of a few very important inventions that may soon be widely used with resultant social influences of significance, the science committee continues.

"Since these inventions may deeply affect planning, it is recommended that a series of studies be undertaken by the planning agencies herein recommended or by existing planning boards, with the aid of such natural and social scientists as may be needed, on the following inventions:

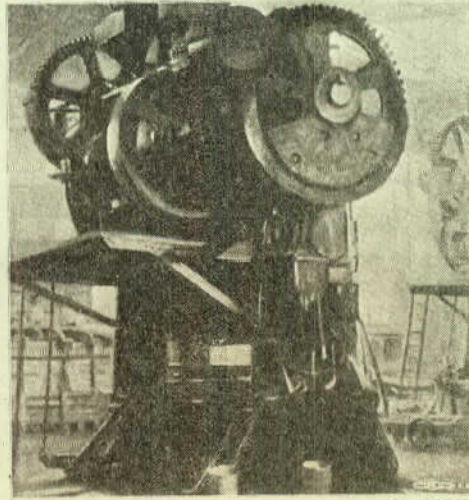
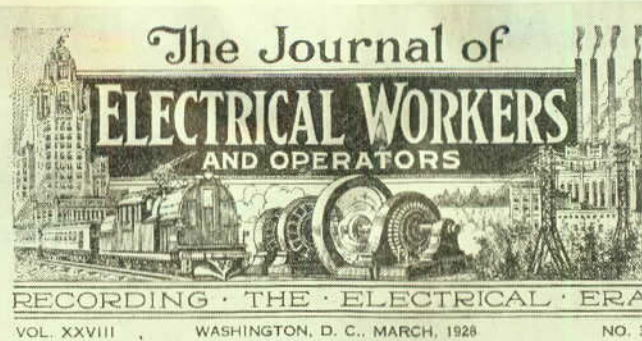
"The mechanical cotton picker, air-conditioning equipment, plastics, the photo-electric cell, artificial cotton and woolen-like fibres made from cellulose, synthetic rubber, pre-fabricated houses, television, facsimile transmission, the automobile trailer, gasoline produced from coal, steep-flight aircraft planes and tray agriculture.

"A special case of the influence of invention is technological unemployment.

"It is recommended that a joint committee be formed from the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Mines, Interstate Commerce Commission, Social Security Board and the Works Progress Administration with such other co-operation as may be needed, for the purposes of keeping abreast with technological developments and ascertaining and noting the occupations and industries which are likely to be affected by imminent technological changes and the extent to which these inventions are likely to result in unemployment.

"It is recommended that such information be made available through the appropriate departments to the industry and labor likely to be affected.

"In view of the findings regarding the importance of technology and applied science, it is recommended that the federal government develop appropriate agencies for continuous study of them; and more specifically that there be set up in the respective departments science committees with the definite function of investigating and reporting at regular periods on the progress and trends of science and invention and the possible



Machines *over* MEN

Notable number of Journal in March, 1928, focused attention on machine problem.

social effects flowing therefrom as they affect the work of the departments and of the agencies to whom they render service.

"Since the patent laws have considerable influence on the rate of technological progress, it is recommended that the whole system be reviewed by a group of social scientists.

"This review, unlike others dealing with specific reforms, technical operations, scientific aspects or ethical implications should be concerned with the articulation of the patenting process with the fundamental processes of human progress and the types of economic systems. From such basic relationships the better adaptation of the system to changing conditions can be worked out in the necessary detail.

"It is recommended that the science committee of the National Resources Committee with the co-operation of other scientists that may be needed, make an investigation of the adequacy of the reporting of inventions and of discoveries in applied science and advise on the feasibility (a) of more balanced coverage, (b) of selecting those more socially significant, and (c) of assembling of such data in some central location or locations.

BASIS FOR MAPPING TRENDS

"Planning is usually carried on in relation to a specific task, for a definite time, in a limited territory; but changes coming

from without these limits may upset the best laid programs.

"Thus the chemical inventions making substitutes of wool and cotton from cellulose, gasoline from coal and rubber from coal and chalk, may affect cotton, coal and timber production, and no doubt policies in regard to other natural resources.

"So closely interrelated is the mechanism of modern civilization that a change occurring in one part, say in industry, will produce an effect in a quite different and unexpected part, as for instance, in the schools, or the use of natural resources.

"Hence we need a view of the general causes, types and trends over a broad front, since any specific program may be affected by forces originating elsewhere.

CENTERING ON NEAR FUTURE

"Invention is a great disturber, and it is fair to say that the greatest general cause of change in our modern civilization is invention; although it is recognized that social forces in turn encourage or discourage inventions.

"Certainly developments in technology cause a vast number of changes in a great variety of fields. A banker once defined invention as that which makes his securities insecure. Hence a study of the trends of inventions furnishes a broad perspective of many great movements of change,

and basic general information for any planning body, however general or specific their plans may be.

"The purpose is to cover a wide range; for the specialization so necessary for progress needs to be accompanied by broader vision. It was possible to obtain this wider perspective by dealing only with the more significant inventions.

"Since inventions were selected for this report on the basis of their social significance, omissions are important as truly as inclusions, especially as the surveys were conducted by competent authorities in the different fields.

"It has been thought best to focus on the near future, which is defined as the next 20 years; but any blunders that cut off sharply the present, the more distant future or even the recent past, would mean an inadequate investigation, since change is a process.

"Most planning is not concerned with invention as such, but with the effects of inventions.

"The air-conditioning developments which lower inside temperatures during hot weather may or may not within the next generation affect Southern cities and stimulate the growth of factories in warmer regions.

"Or again, tray agriculture, which produces a high yield per plant when the roots are suspended in a tray of liquid chemicals instead of in the soil, may or may not be used sufficiently to be of much social significance within the reader's lifetime.

"There is as yet no science capable of predicting the social effects of inventions and decades will be required for such a de-

(Continued on page 376)

RECORD OF 11 YEARS

Electrical Workers' Journal began agitating for national policy on machines in 1926.

Electrical Workers' Journal, March, 1926, p. 102:

"Though electrical workers have never put themselves in the position of opposing the advance of machinery and the inventive arts, still they are not blind to the effect of machines on human lives... Whether the result is to be good or evil will depend, it seems, on whether the machines rule the people or the people rule machines."

Electrical Workers' Journal, November, 1927, p. 574:

"This dramatic invention (the robot) gives the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL opportunity again to declare that automatic machinery—and its widespread use—has created one of the major problems of modern industry. . . . The machine is here. There is no use to fight it. Neither is there any use to blink its power to displace workers and its extirpation of skill."

Electrical Workers' Journal, March, 1928, pp. 128-9:

"It was also apparent a year ago that the new technological process, the widespread use of automatic machinery, and mass production was creating a great surplus of unemployed workers, and this JOURNAL said so. . . . We predict that more drastic changes in industrial policy are needed, and will come, if we are to escape the bitter consequences of machine processes."

Electrical Workers' Journal, November, 1928, p. 565:

"Evidence grows that the struggle to control the machine in behalf of human life is the major problem of the generation."

Electrical Workers' Journal, March, 1929, p. 122:

"Unless mechanization is controlled in favor of the worker, and the consumer, it will usher in difficulties little short of insurmountable. First the time-saving machine. Then the automatic machine. And, finally, the completely mechanized, workerless factory."

Electrical Workers' Journal, April, 1930, p. 195:

"Evidence seems forthcoming that unemployment—that is, vast masses of men who are willing to work and cannot—is inherent in the business system. In those nations where mass production has not been adopted in wholesale like France, jobs are adequate. Few men are idle. In highly technicalized nations like the United States and Great Britain, men walk the streets looking for work in vain. Unemployment exists alongside of and in the midst of prosperity."

Electrical Workers' Journal, January, 1931, p. 3:

"Much of the meaning of machine production is lost upon Americans, and few of them have come to grasp the implications of the machine age."

Electrical Workers' Journal, December, 1932, p. 588:

"There will be no real prosperity until the machine and mechanized production are controlled. Make no mistake about it. The issue is clear: it is men or things, lives or gadgets, personalities or machines."

Electrical Workers' Journal, May, 1933, p. 187:

"It now appears that the evidence offered by economists is preponderantly toward the view that machines displace men; that men are not rapidly reabsorbed in other industries or services; that technological unemployment has aggravated the depression and that the trend is more and more toward a manless industry."

Electrical Workers' Journal, September, 1933, p. 355:

"The major issue underlying American industry is the question of man displacement by machinery."

Electrical Workers' Journal, July, 1934, p. 301:

"America's technical genius is great, very great, but it hasn't been great enough to give a universally high

standard of living—to abolish poverty—for all. Until America's genius can do this, American masses will remain cold to technical achievements which make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

Electrical Workers' Journal, April, 1935, p. 161:

"Until the United States begins to do something about it, this JOURNAL expects to shout to the housetops that the salient problem of this American civilization is the displacement of men by machines. Technological unemployment is not a myth and it is not a joke. It has made rapid advancement during the depression and it is rapidly bringing America to a point of disaster."

Electrical Workers' Journal, November, 1935, p. 475:

"We predict that government will reach a state of social responsibility at some future time that inroads upon the job opportunities of workers will not be permitted by patentees who present inventions which do away with skilled labor."

Electrical Workers' Journal, December, 1935, p. 522:

"With the installation of new methods of production, factory and mill workers are suddenly thrown out of employment or reduced to the status of learners on new tasks. All the skill acquired through years of experience is tossed overboard at one fell swoop."

Electrical Workers' Journal, April, 1936, p. 143:

"Labor has never taken the position that machine economy did not increase the standard of life. Labor's position is as follows:

"(1) Under an unplanned economy, promiscuous introduction of machinery and predatory competition have never permitted the nation to reach the high standard of life possible with present or potential machine and organizational equipment.

"(2) There has been a growing pool of permanently unemployed.

"(3) Rapid displacement of men by machines is proved in many industries, cigar making, dial telephoning, etc.

"(4) Therefore, it appears that the increasing number of permanently unemployed may be traced to machine displacement."

Electrical Workers' Journal, April, 1936, p. 161:

"The terrible devastation left in the wake of the 1929 crash obscured the principal contributing cause of our mounting jobless. . . . The principal reason is, of course, the displacement of men by automatic and semi-automatic machines."

Electrical Workers' Journal, August, 1936, p. 332:

"The real revolutionist in America is technology. It—the deliberate creation of time-saving, labor-destroying machinery—is also anarchic. The unplanned introduction of automatic machinery in industry is what creates insecurity—misery often—as well as the illusion of progress."

Electrical Workers' Journal, January, 1937, p. 4:

"The introduction of more and more machinery has given management a greater control of technology. This is the real meaning of the disappearance of skills in modern industry. Skill is a form of technology. . . . This skill is usually incorporated into a machine and back somewhere in an office an engineer does the direction of the machine and the worker is merely an adjunct to the machine."

Electrical Workers' Journal, March, 1937, p. 94:

"Technology has created the severe problem of unemployment. Technology alone can solve it. This new economy rests upon two concepts, namely, that of national economic planning and a perfection of the distribution system as efficient at least as our partially successful production system."

Powerful Labor Support From New Source

By DR. THEODORE KREPS, Leland Stanford University

SLIGHTLY more than a year ago there appeared from the pen of one of the great modern economists an able book. Bearing the title, *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, it immediately aroused a storm of controversy among economists the world over. Yet today the prestige of its author, John Maynard Keynes, is greater than ever before, and this, his most recent performance, almost universally admitted to excel such truly epoch-making books as his *Economic Consequences of the Peace*, published in 1920, and his *Essays in Persuasion* published a few years later, both of which were masterpieces of accurate prediction of the trend of events after the World War. Keynes has a knack for being right and a rare ability to comprehend in one span of thought the most highly theoretical with the most factually practical.

So it is with his new book. It is written in highly technical language for economists. "At this stage of the argument," Keynes says in the preface, "the general public, though welcome at the debate, are only eavesdroppers at an attempt by an economist to bring to an issue the deep divergence of opinion between fellow economists which have for the time being almost destroyed the practical influence of economic theory, and will, until they are resolved, continue to do so."

INTEREST NOT WAGES COSTLY

But the issues with which his book deals are of such practical importance, especially to labor, that attempts will be, and ought to be, made to apply his theories long before he himself or his followers will have fully worked out the details. For Keynes not only refutes completely the old argument that workers by resisting cuts in money wages tend to increase unemployment, but effectively shows that the real factors limiting the level of employment are those keeping high the rate of interest.

It is impossible without doing gross injustice to the quality of Keynes' analysis to boil his argument down to a few paragraphs. His book is itself a model of brevity and precision, compact with reasoning in terms given highly specialized definitions; terms like "marginal propensity to consume," "investment multiplier," "marginal efficiency of capital," "wage units" and "liquidity preference." No one without reading Keynes' book, and that, be it said, is no easy task, can hope to understand him.

But a few quotations may not only show the flavor of his ideas but whet the appetite for a thorough study of them. Consequently, without trying to place them in any definite order and with the warning that they ought to be read in their context, I quote a few passages below:

Key to the employment problem is found in lower interest rates. May be applied at once to housing. Answers employers who want low wages.

"It is fortunate that the workers, though unconsciously, are instinctively more reasonable economists than the classical school inasmuch as they resist



He exploded a "bomb."
JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

reductions of money-wages, which are seldom or never of an all-round character, even though the existing real equivalent of these wages exceeds the marginal disutility of the existing employment; whereas they do not resist reductions of real wages, which are associated with increases in aggregate employment and leave relative money-wages unchanged unless the reduction proceeds so far as to threaten a reduction of the real wage below the marginal disutility of the existing volume of employment." (Page 14.)

"If I am right in supposing it to be comparatively easy to make capital-goods so abundant that the marginal efficiency of capital is zero, this may be the most sensible way of gradually getting rid of many of the objectionable features of capitalism. For a little reflection will show what enormous social changes would result from a gradual disappearance of a rate of return on accumulated wealth. A man would still be free to accumulate

his earned income with a view to spending it at a later date. But his accumulation would not grow. . . . Though the rentier would disappear, there would still be room, nevertheless, for enterprise and skill in the estimation of prospective yields about which opinions could differ. . . . It seems, then, that the rate of interest on money plays a peculiar part in setting a limit to the level of employment, since it sets a standard to which the marginal efficiency of a capital-asset must attain if it is to be newly produced." (Pages 221-22.)

WAGES SHOULD REMAIN STABLE

"There is, therefore, no ground for the belief that a flexible wage policy is capable of maintaining a state of continuous full employment." (Page 267.)

"Having regard to human nature and our institutions, it can only be a foolish person who would prefer a flexible wage policy to a flexible money policy." (Page 268.)

"To suppose that a flexible wage policy is a right and proper adjunct of a system which in the whole is one of *laissez faire* is the opposite of the truth. It is only in a highly authoritarian society, where sudden, substantial, all-round changes could be decreed that a flexible wage-policy could function with success. One can imagine it in operation in Italy, Germany or Russia, but not in France, the United States or Great Britain." (Page 269.)

"Thus the remedy for the boom is not a higher rate of interest but a lower rate of interest. For that may enable the so-called boom to last. The right remedy for the trade cycle is not to be found in abolishing booms and thus keeping us in a quasi-boom. An increase in the rate of interest as a remedy for the state of affairs arising out of a prolonged period of abnormally heavy investment belongs to the species of remedy which cures the disease by killing the patient." (Pages 323-4.)

"Thus our argument leads toward the conclusion that in contemporary conditions the growth of wealth so far from being dependent on the abstinence of the rich, as is commonly supposed, is more likely to be impeded by it. One of the chief social justifications of great inequality of wealth is, therefore, removed." (Page 373.)

"Interest today rewards no genuine sacrifice, any more than does the rent of land. . . . I see, therefore, the rentier aspect of capitalism as a transitional phase which will disappear when it has done its work." (Page 375.)

MAKE INVESTMENT SOCIAL

"I conceive, therefore, that a somewhat comprehensive socialization of investment will prove the only means of securing

(Continued on page 374)

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Instrument of Justice or Tyranny?

THE law creating the National Labor Relations Board was approved July 5, 1935. The law was formulated in the two or three years preceding 1935. It was the result of experience in the period of adjustment under the National Recovery Act, now defunct, and of years of experience prior to that experiment. Like all laws it represents a point of view of the past requirements in relationship to the problems of the present.

The important point to bear in mind is that when the Act was conceived and when it was enacted, the present situation in the American labor movement had not yet arisen. There is no evidence within the Act itself that prior to the split in the forces of the American labor movement the authors of the Act foresaw that there would arise within the situation a contest between a bona fide and a dual labor union movement.

Therefore, it is apparent, as in many cases before, that a law designed to meet one set of circumstances is being made to stretch over another set of circumstances. The garment designed to protect the body has been recreated to conform to style and thus expose the form to destructive elements.

Members of the National Labor Relations Board must be aware of these facts. They should bring, therefore, to their important job of administering the Act historical perspective and a vital approach to the objective of the law as written. Perhaps this is too much to expect from lawyers and administrators, but if justice is going to be achieved such qualities should be attained, and every force within the range of human psychology should be mustered to reach this consummation. That is, if justice and not tyranny is to be the result.

The Act was conceived as a protection to workers against indifferent and tyrannical employers. The Act is predicated upon this conception, as Section 1, entitled "Findings and Policy" indicates. This section states: "The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions." The Act goes on to say, "that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce." This conception is sound.

If we are not to have a society founded upon individualism we must extend rights of organization to all members within that society. One cannot with assurance accept this premise and at the same time be aware that an Act drawn prior to conditions which now exist is being unjustly stressed to destroy the purposes of the Act itself.

Two outstanding views at once present themselves.

(1) The board operates as an independent board

responsible to no authority whatsoever. No member of the board can be removed except for neglect of duty or malfeasance of office. The only report the board makes is to Congress and the President, reciting merely perfunctorily a record of its cases. It is possible this board was conceived a good deal in the terms of a judicial body such as the United States Supreme Court upon which there are no checks placed.

(2) There is nothing in the Act that remotely implies that employers had to choose between two labor organizations. A distinction is always made between company unions and bona fide labor unions and not between two unions. The board is given discretion as to whether "the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof." It should be noted that it is at the board's discretion as to what unit of THESE various types shall be designated as the unit in which the election shall be held. It should be further noted that the Act itself disqualifies company unions and does not recognize industrial units. It is discretion which now grows into a power of vast proportion for either tyranny or justice.

The board has taken refuge in rule of thumb method of allowing an election to determine the unit and the majority within that unit.

The great weakness of the board is that it has done nothing to see to it that an election involving two labor organizations shall be carried on in an atmosphere of fairness, security and quiet so that a sound decision may be reached by each voter. It has permitted the noisiest aggregation of unionists to compel elections and to electioneer by mob tactics, misstatement, and intimidation of voters. Here is where the board has fallen down in the administration of the Act. It is not enough to call elections. It should see to it that the elections are carried on in the way of democracy and not in the heated mob methods used in a number of instances. If a national election for the President of the United States was carried on in the atmosphere in which elections have been carried on in certain plants we would have Congress hastily enacting laws to prevent such tactics. The board in its administrative function should see to it that fair play precedes elections just as much as they see to it that fair play exists when the ballots are counted.

Defenders of the board may hold that the board is not possessed of police power to control the mob tactics resorted to—just as some members of regional boards have held that nothing in the Act prevents the sabotaging of one union by another. Such statements, however, can only be considered as evidence of eager exercise of discretion in desired directions while disclaiming discretionary authority in instances of contrary sentiment. The board could refuse to hold elections petitioned for by petitioners whose case is so weak that it must be bolstered by mob violence.

Great Radio Plant Signs with I. B. E. W.

CROSLEY Radio Corporation, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest radio manufacturing concerns in the world, which also operates the great radio broadcasting station WLW, has signed a liberal agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This marks another great advance of the union in the radio manufacturing field, and carries the emblem of the organization deep into new territory. The plant employs on an average of 3,000 workers. This main force, however, reaches the total of 4,000 at peak periods of production.

The organization was carried with the full co-operation of the Cincinnati Central Labor Union and with the assistance of Jack Hurst, president of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, and Harold Latimer, president of the New Local Union No. B-1061. Labor unionists of Cincinnati rejoice at the remarkable progress made in the manufacturing field. President Latimer states: "Every day it is being more and more realized that the organization of the Crosley Corporation is the finest accomplishment for organized labor in this area of anything in the past five years."

The Crosley Radio Corporation is engaged in the manufacture of a complete line of radio receiving sets. It manufactures under its own patents and also has acquired the right to manufacture under patents owned and controlled by other radio corporations. The radio receiving sets are sold under the trade name Crosley. Household electrical refrigerators are also manufactured in its own plants and sold under the trade name Crosley Shelvedor. It manufactures other electrical equipment.

In addition to its huge broadcasting station, WLW, known the world over because of its power, it operates WSAI and the short-wave station W8XAL. The company has branch offices in New York and Chicago. The assets of the company are placed at nearly \$7,000,000. Its real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment alone are valued approximately at \$4,000,000.

The Crosley product is noted for its precision of manufacture, for its beauty of appearance, and for its widespread popularity with radio users. The company recognizes the I. B. E. W. as the sole collective bargaining agency for all hourly paid employees.

A 40-hour week is provided in the agreement and overtime rates are paid for overtime. A general blanket increase of approximately 17 per cent is provided for by the new agreement. This increase in wages makes the employees in this company the highest paid employees in the industry, according to reports from Cincinnati. An intelligent plan of adjustment of grievances is provided for in the agreement. An arbitration committee is provided for. One of the features of this remarkable agreement is provision for regular vacation for all hourly

Crosley, of Cincinnati, of worldwide scope, enters into agreement with A. F. of L. organization. Wage scale said to be highest paid. Excellent agreement.

paid employees. The agreement also provides for safety measures by the company. Protective devices and other equipment to completely protect the employees from injury is mandatory upon the company. The company has the right to use the union label of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is apparent that the radio manufacturing industry has passed the eph-

meral stage. According to Standard Trade and Securities, the average price of radios sold in 1936 was from \$10 to \$15 higher than those of 1935. Unit sales totaled about 8,000,000 sets against approximately 6,000,000 in 1935. Home receiving sets are selling at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 per year. They have been greatly improved and have been developed to a stage where many of the difficulties affecting clear reception have been eliminated.

From the above it would seem that radio has become a permanent part of the great electrical industry. How television may affect the field is not yet clearly to be seen. Observers say that television will not be developed to such an extent that it is likely to affect the manufacturing of radio broadcasting instruments for years.



Courtesy "Broadcasting" Magazine
When Crosley erected its great broadcasting station it became a festive event for miles, drawing attention from entire mid-west.

30 Per Cent of Students Now at Work

By O. A. RIEMAN

THE Neon tube bending school at Ocala, Fla., was recently terminated after the completion of two successful classes. This school was conducted under the joint auspices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the general extension division of the University of Florida.

The Brotherhood established this school for the purpose of developing a higher standard of skill among its workmen and to help satisfy the constant demand for men for which this aggressive new industry is calling. Seventy men, all members of the I. B. E. W., composed these classes. This group represented the Southern, Eastern and Central parts of the United States.

Each student averaged seven hours per day at actual tube bending and pumping practice, while six hours per week were devoted to the theory and textbook work concerning gaseous tubes. Laboratory experiments were made and later checked to determine what different sets of conditions made in the life and luminosity of the tube. Neon signs were later studied as a complete unit. During the last three weeks of each class, regular commercial signs were designed, layouts made and the tubes bent and pumped. Installation of the tubes and transformers were then made and the circuits were wired so that the sign was a complete electrical unit ready to be installed. Emphasis was also given to the thought that in the near future much of the interior and lighting effect will be produced by means of luminous tubes.

STUDENTS ACTUALLY AT WORK

The students showed an unusual amount of enthusiasm and persistence while attending this school. Approximately 30 per cent of the students are now actively engaged in Neon tube bending. Many others are attending night classes which are being sponsored by their local unions, so that they may keep in practice during the summer months and thus be prepared for the usual fall rush.

The University of Florida furnished the instruction staff and made available splendid board and room accommodation for the students at the nominal rate of \$1 per day. The International furnished all the special equipment and materials used. They are to be commended for the assistance and co-operation which were extended in making this school a success.

A school has been established in St. Louis, starting off with an enrollment of 34 students. Tube bending is considered a highly skilled art in the electrical field. Properly qualified as a first class tube bender, the worker must have a wide knowledge not only of the mechanical art but knowledge of physics, chemistry and electrical science. At the school the worker not only bends over fires where he learns the art of bending tubes, but

Influence of Brotherhood Neon school reaches every section of United States.

at the proper time he receives instruction in the related sciences. George Tice is instructor.

The class in Florida was made up of students from the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois and Texas. The class was divided into two sections of 24 each, each section occupying a half day of instruction. The equipment included eight cross fires, two ribbon burners and three small hand fires. The course included the designing and build-

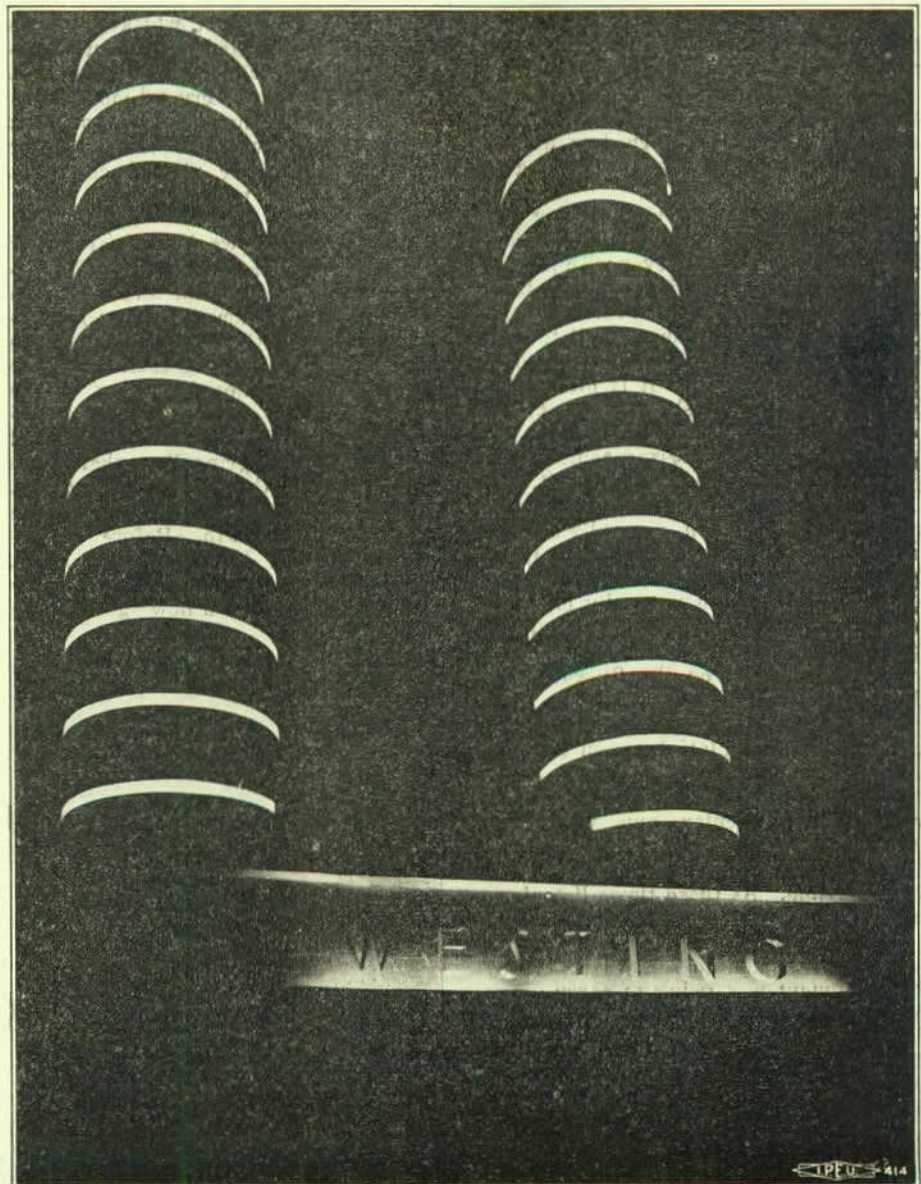
ing of gas tube signs, including bombarding, pumping and then filling the tube with the rare gases, the latter being a trade by itself. Glass tube bending is much harder to learn than bending conduit or steel tube, though the glass bends with less effort.

During the operation of the classes at Camp Roosevelt, there was opportunity for social affairs. One party involved the chartering of the Sunset Club, the employment of a real union orchestra at union wages, and a real dance.

The following men were members of the class:

Sam Skolnick, L. U. No. 508; Leo DesGarduns, No. 349; O. A. Kempfh, No. 130; H. C. Roch, No. 308; H. Bedinbaugh, No. 349; C. R. Van Luven, No. 323; Ray Harris, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Philip Mad-

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TUBES HAVE GREAT DECORATIVE POWER

I Got Busted — Not The Tube

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. 18

THIS is a little story of the Navy, during the days of spark transmitters and crystal detectors, when an operator had to have good hearing and lots of patience, when radio signals were so weak you had to use a soft lead pencil or the resultant scratching would cover up the note.

On October 11, 1915, I was transferred from the cruiser San Diego to the torpedo boat U. S. S. Stewart, lying at the Coronado dock, in San Diego Bay. The radioman on the Stewart was being paid off, having completed his enlistment of four years.

As almost everyone knows, torpedo boats are small ships, low in the water, very long and narrow and could travel at high speed. I say "were," because later they were supplanted by the destroyer type of vessel, which was of a greater tonnage and still faster in speed. The torpedo boats generally carried two torpedo tubes on deck and several 3-inch guns.

Their primary purpose was to slip up on a larger ship under cover of darkness, discharge a couple of torpedoes at her and then under high speed make a getaway.

When a slim vessel is approaching you in the darkness with all light "doused," it is very hard to see her even with powerful searchlights trained her way. It is when she turns to "let go" with the "fish" that her broadside is turned full toward the larger ship, and it's just too bad if she is spotted then, for it is more than likely that the larger ship has gun crews at their stations and even though the smaller ship takes a zig-zag course, it is quite probable they will make a hit.

In those days the torpedo boats usually had only one radioman, generally a third or second class electrician (radio), as they were then called. The quarters on so small a ship were naturally crowded and every square inch of space put to some use.

The radio shack on the Stewart was about amidship, on the port side, and squarely under a 3-inch gun, only one-half inch of steel deck plate between the gun carriage and the shack. Torpedo boats carried no armor plate of any kind. Well, when that particular gun was fired "something" generally happened in the radio shack, as the concussion was something terrible. At these times listening-in was of course out of the question and I generally plugged my ears with cotton and looked around to see what part of the equipment was going to carry away next.

Our transmitter was an old one-half kilowatt quenched spark set, which had an average range in daylight of about 150 miles. The receiver was a medium wave tuner with crystal detector. Torpedo boats having such short and low antennas they did not pick up much wave energy to actuate the crystal detector, which was

How privately purchased audion tube—first of its kind—brought downfall to radio electrician.

a Perikon type; a certain grade of carborundum held in a clamp and with a sharp needle jammed down on the most sensitive spot you could find. The idea was to try and find the sensitive spot. A local battery of a few volts was impressed on the detector to actuate the head phones.

Although the Perikon type detector was not very sensitive, it was very sturdy and hard to get out of adjustment. However, most all "ops" in the Tin Can fleet generally carried along a pet piece of galena or silicon, together with a piece of the "E" string of a mandolin, which they used for the "cat whisker." This crystal was substituted at the first opportunity for the less sensitive Perikon. If another "op" had a crystal more sensitive than yours, the idea was to break off a small piece when he wasn't looking and stick the larger piece back in its holder before he noticed anything was wrong.

On December 1 we held final target practice off the Coronado Islands. Everybody was excited about the torpedo flotilla going to Mexico, where reports were coming through that the Yaqui Indians were robbing ranches, stealing cattle, etc., the local Mexican authorities being unable to stop these outrages. Of course big-hearted Uncle Sam had to take a hand in it as many big "gringo" ranchers were losing their wealth in a foreign country.

We were due to leave San Diego on the 4th of December, 1915. Before we left the "op" on the U. S. S. Paul Jones, flagship of the torpedo flotilla, asked me to come over and see a new "gadget" he

was going to try out with his receiving set. Upon arrival I saw a little square box with a small glass tube with two red covered wires protruding from the bottom and a green and yellow wire coming out from each side, respectively. This was one of the first commercial "audion tubes," manufactured by some small local concern in San Francisco. It had no base of any kind and was suspended by its leads; filament, plate and grid. The bottom leads were the ends of the filament sticking out from the glass.

My friend had purchased at his own expense (I believe it was \$7) one of these audions and had been playing with it unknown to the rest of us "ops" of the Tin Can fleet.

Major Edwin Armstrong had just patented his famous feed-back circuit, and it was this circuit with the little audion tube that was almost directly the cause of my being "busted" from second class radio electrician to third class, for "inefficiency."

Our commanding officer always wanted his press reports (news of the day), which were broadcast from NPL and NPG, naval high power radio stations at San Diego and San Francisco. This was easy enough when the boats were around the California coast.

On December 4 the flotilla left San Diego in the midst of a southwest gale for Topolobampo, Mexico. We had to stand up while at mess for two days; and oh, boy, how sick I was.

I used to lie on the radio shack floor with my feet braced on a stanchion, head phones on, and with my head in a bucket, and in between "heaves" hearing the seas break over the bridge. In a big sea, the little torpedo boats took about as much water as a submarine would, especially as they were traveling under forced draught and heading into the storm.

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DON DRAPER, W6GSN, OF LOS ANGELES AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

Housing Bill Gets Impetus From Labor

NEEED for a wide-spread government low-rent housing program cannot be denied. Private construction cannot serve the "one-third ill housed." Yet, although the reporting to the Senate of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill was accompanied chronologically, by a pronounced summer slump in private housing construction, indications were that passage of the bill is anything but certain, and that labor, particularly the building trades, must put forth every effort to force through this program. Already the Treasury Department, hostile to the bill, has succeeded in lopping off \$300,000,000 from the fund available for loans, while the bill was in committee.

As originally introduced, the bill called for a fund of \$1,000,000,000 in bonds, to be made available for loans to local housing authorities for construction purposes over a four-year period. As amended it will provide for \$700,000,000 to be loaned over a three-year period. There will be no subsidy to construction costs but with the funds available, the local city or state housing authority will be able to borrow money at the going federal interest rate, which at present is 2½ per cent. The city is expected to put in a subsidy up to 20 per cent, in cash, land or tax remission, of the development or acquisition cost of the project, but this provision is flexible. The effect of these provisions should be to encourage efficiency in management, and economy on the part of the local housing authorities.

The subsidy in the Wagner Housing Bill is to go directly toward reducing rents—in other words, toward making it possible that the "ill housed" shall be able to use the better housing it would provide for them.

These subsidies would be granted by the National Housing Authority to local developments which could show that this help is needed, and on a yearly basis. Suppose, for example, it was shown that wage rates in a given community were so low that tenants badly in need of housing could not pay more than \$15 a month for rent. The annual grant would be used to bring the rent down within their reach. If in subsequent years wage rates showed a general rise, the annual grant may be reduced. In any case it may not be more than 3½ per cent of the development cost and the bill provides that total grants in any one year may not be more than \$20,000,000.

REAL VALUES POOR CAN'T PAY FOR

The slum clearance angle would be controlled by the local authorities as it is naturally assumed they know best whether there are areas in their city which should be demolished and rebuilt; or whether slum conditions are

Bill passed with amendments. Has bearing on war boom.

due mainly to overcrowding and high rents, which could be relieved more economically by erecting developments on vacant land. Altogether, under the discretionary powers granted to them, the local housing authorities have both the incentive and the opportunity to show what they can do for the improvement of their communities. But as most cities are up to their necks in debt and cannot



Houses like this can be built to house workers in low-income brackets.

in any case borrow money as cheaply as the federal government can, they must have federal assistance even to start a program.

And this program has been hanging fire for years—and every year the need for it has grown more pronounced. Remember, in 1930 residential building was virtually at a standstill. The present volume of business looks big when compared to depression years, but it is still far below 1926. President Roosevelt in a recent press conference said that the country was now about 750,000 family dwelling units below its needs. This refers only to people who can be served by private builders—people who need houses and can pay full price for them. Everybody who has tried to find a place to live knows that landlords are reaping a wonderful harvest. Sanitation, privacy, space and comfort are luxuries the poor can't pay for.

In the meantime, there are still thousands of skilled building mechanics unemployed, intermittently employed, or working at some other job than their trade. Their skill is a national resource well worth conserving, and their employment at prevailing rates will help not only themselves but business in their communities.

Delay in starting the program is dangerous and expensive. Every rise in construction costs means less housing for the money, and property which a few years ago was vainly seeking a purchaser now is being held by speculators with prices stiffening.

Even such a conservative publication as the *New York Journal of Commerce* admits that government must meet the need, because "It is widely recognized that the greatest opportunity for further revival of new construction is in the field of low and moderately low cost housing. The higher the level of construction costs, the less likely it is that private capital can be induced to initiate and finance building on a large scale to furnish housing for low-income groups, and hence the greater will have to be the reliance upon heavy government subsidies to accomplish this task."

LABOR GIVES ENDORSEMENT

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, put the Wagner-Steagall Bill as "Number One" on the federation's legislative program. He is vehemently urging that it be passed, and says that in his opinion "and that of all the labor representatives who have been working closely with the problem of national housing, that annual grants are to be preferred to capital grants as a form of subsidy." Capital grants, he says, have been thoroughly discredited, because they raise initial costs instead of bringing rents down and "do not guarantee enough continuing control by the federal government to make sure that the housing projects remain low-rental."

We can see at present several reasons why the housing program has a difficult road to travel before it becomes a reality. One—the most obvious—is the factional fight that has tied up the Senate on the President's Supreme Court Bill. Senator Wagner's Housing Bill could not come up for action until that was disposed of and the long deadlock results in clamoring for adjournment with other major legislation shelved.

Second is the opposition, mostly concealed but strong, of those who are satisfied with the existing condition. A housing shortage is a wonderful boon to the myriad of real estate investors—which includes many big, powerful banks and insurance companies. It is due to their influence, possibly, that building supply manufacturers, who would be directly benefited by the program, seem so disinterested in supporting it.

This strange indifference may also be due to the circumstances that building material prices zoomed upward to a very profitable level early in 1937, holding

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Local Union Research Expands Notably

LOCAL unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should turn their attention this month to Local Union No. 86, of Rochester, N. Y. Possibly Local Union No. 86 has solved one of the vexing problems in making complete, accurate and timely research reports to the International Office. Let it be said that one of the problems of our 100 or more locals who now make annual research reports has been to get the local union membership interested in turning in weekly cards. The International Office has been aware of this difficulty and has always been warmly appreciative of the efforts of local officers to send in accurate reports. We understand too thoroughly, we believe, the problem of the local member who may be on two or three different jobs in a week. We know he does not always have at hand facilities to turn in his accurate report and that when he does make it, he makes it at no little sacrifice to himself.

The International Office, on the other hand, emphasizes repeatedly the importance of these research reports. The International Office cannot actually know what is going on in the matter of wages, hours and working classifications, employment and unemployment without these reports. It cannot face government departments or employers intelligently without them. The Brotherhood research reporting system has placed the Brotherhood in a pre-eminent position and has established its prestige throughout the nation.

Now, then, Rochester has hit upon a device that makes it to the interest of the member to make his weekly report.

This device is as follows: Dues are paid on the basis of the number of hours worked, so that all members must fill out their work card if they are working or not, so that the financial secretary may know what to charge them as dues.

A. Knauf, financial secretary, is apparently responsible for this excellent device as reported to us in his letter carrying this year's research report.

The extent to which our loyal local officers are reaching in order to cooperate with the research department of the I. B. E. W. is indicated by a recent letter from Jacksonville, Fla. This letter states:

WIFE AIDS IN KEEPING REPORTS

"Will you kindly send me a sample of the research ledger sheets as listed in the list of supplies. I have some trouble in securing a suitable book for keeping these records, and a still harder time convincing the members—new ones, especially—of the necessity of keeping their reports coming in.

"I believe that we are now able to afford a ledger for keeping these, and that I can convince the members that it will be less work and expense in keeping them if we have the proper books. I have no help in the office—unless I call in the

New cities are added to honor list of reporting locals. Local groups find new ways to perform.

Mrs., and she has been so darn busy aiding strikers that she doesn't have any time left for me any more."

Halifax, Nova Scotia, has joined the list of local unions making research reports. Joseph P. Sullivan, business manager of No. B-1030, writes:

"Please find enclosed work statistics for our 'bunch.' It has been difficult to figure out a large amount of overtime. Trusting at the end of the year they will be more presentable. With best wishes."

We are assured by J. H. Lake, business manager of Local Union No. 48, Portland, Oreg., that he is making arrangements in his office to take care of the statistical report regularly, especially in an effort to obviate duplication of effort.

Lake Charles, La., has joined the list of locals reporting. Binghamton, N. Y., through Ralph Shapley, business manager, writes:

"I want to thank you for the article on 'Research Built Into L. U.'s Procedure' in the May Journal, in which you quote from my letter of April 3. Also for the nice things said about it, although I didn't write with the expectation of seeing it in print."

SECRETARY STIMULATES WORK

G. M. Bugniazet, International Secretary, recently sent the following letter to heads of local unions:

"The Brotherhood is making great progress. Its membership is increasing rapidly. At this time we are very anxious—now more than ever—to keep up our research reports. We must continue to serve our local unions with adequate information on wages, working conditions, hours and classification of work.

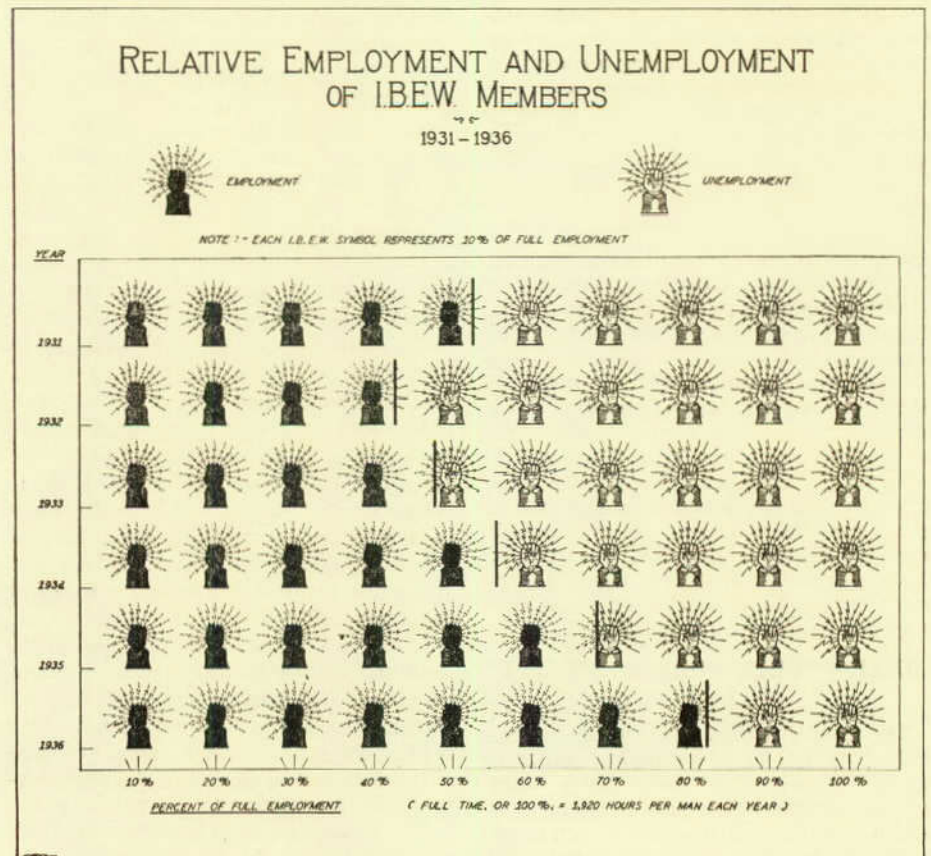
"Recently we had the following letter from a member of the President's Committee on Vocational Guidance. This is just one of the instances of the kinds of service we are performing every day with government departments and with employers.

"In my report to the President's Committee on Vocational Education I have used the statistical material which you prepared on employment and unemployment in your organization. This proved to be very valuable material in the report."

"In the past we have had reports from your local union. Recently your reports have not been coming in so regularly. We are aware that it is a good deal of inconvenience and expense both to your office and to the membership of the local to perform this service. We want to assure you that it is worth it to the organization.

"Please send in your 1936 report. If

(Continued on page 374)



Union's Figures Reveal Better Employment

INSIDE wiremen members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers averaged 43 per cent more employment in 1936 than they had in 1935. Such is the encouraging information revealed by the annual research reports, on hours of work, received in the International Office from our inside locals.

Since 1933, the low point of the depression for the construction industry, inside wiremen have experienced an increase in employment of over 150 per cent, as demonstrated by the fact that they obtained, on the average, 1,300 hours of actual work apiece in 1936, as compared with an average of only 515 hours in 1933. All figures for 1936 are preliminary. Here is the record:

TABLE I

Average number of hours worked, per member, in inside locals:	
	Hours
1931	887.4
1932	603.5
1933	515.4
1934	680.2
1935	907.7
1936	1,299.1

Increase, 1936 over 1935, 43.1 per cent.
 Increase, 1936 over 1933, 152.1 per cent.

For the public utility branch of our membership the increase in employment during the last three years has been less spectacular, since the electric power and light industry did not come to as complete a standstill as did construction, though unemployment has been severe in this field also. Utility workers—based on the records of all reporting members in unions chartered as linemen, outside,

Still nearly 33 per cent unemployed in building trades. Data of I. B. E. W. research department checks with that of other agencies. Taken as authoritative.

utility, powerhouse, and electric light and power locals—have experienced a 30 per cent increase in work per man since 1932, the depth of the depression in the power production industry. (Table II.)

Considering all members of the I. B. E. W. together, including those in mixed, electrical manufacturing, radio, maintenance, etc., as well as those in the two major branches already mentioned, we find that 1936 gave our Brothers 20 per cent more employment than they had in 1935, and just double the amount for 1932.

TABLE II

Average number of hours worked per member for all reporting I. B. E. W. members and for public utility workers:

	Average No. of hours per man (all members)	Average No. of hours per man (utility workers)
1931	931.3	—
1932	738.2	1,504.7
1933	822.1	1,700.9
1934	967.7	1,723.7
1935	1,240.8	1,855.9
1936	1,492.7	1,961.5
Increase:		
1936 over 1935	20.3%	5.7%
1936 over 1933	81.6%	15.3%
1936 over 1932	102.2%	30.4%

There is no figure for public utility employees in 1931 because the I. O. did not begin in earnest to gather information on this type of work at the outset of its work-record system. For the same reason, too much importance must not be attached to the figure for utility workers in the year 1932. We feel that the data which we do have in this field for 1931 do not cover a sufficiently large number of cities to form the basis for an international average, but they are very important in studying employment conditions in the particular localities which they represent, and of course they figure in the total data on all I. B. E. W. members combined.

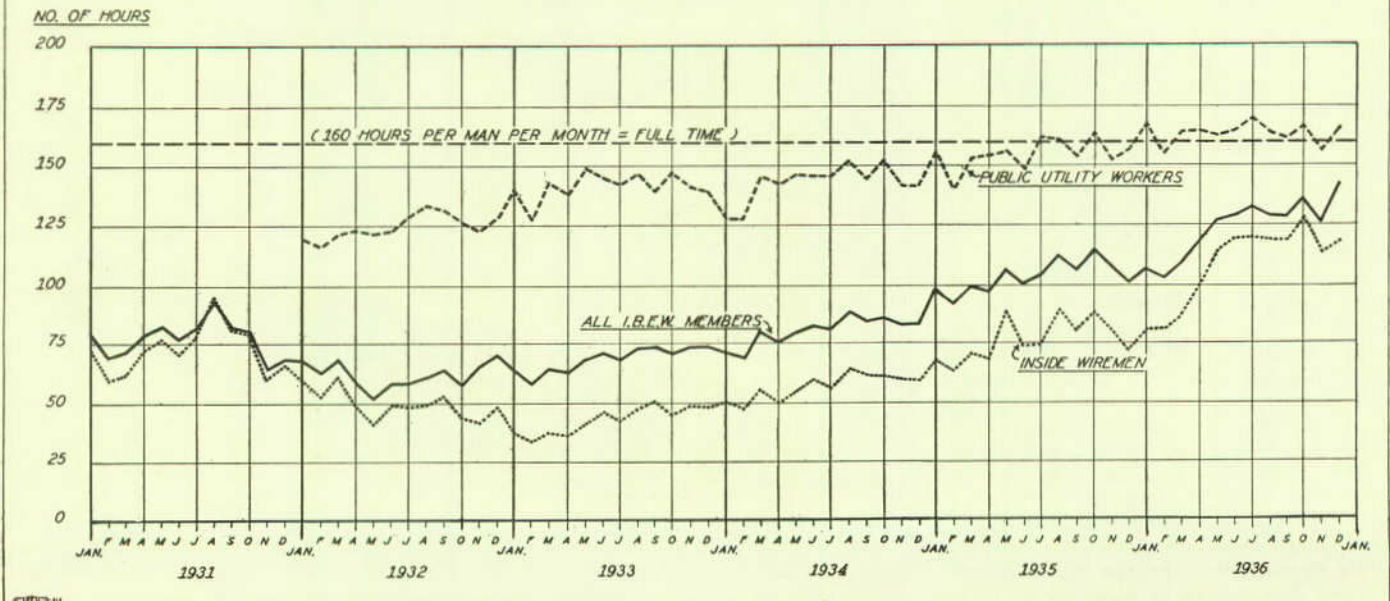
Every year when the work-reports come in to the International Office, the research department computes the percentage of full time employment which its members have obtained. In order to do this it is necessary to take some arbitrary standard to represent full time employment for its entire membership.

It has been our custom to use the 40-hour week, or 160 hours per month as this full employment standard. Multiplying this number (160) by 12 we arrive at the figure of 1,920 hours per year as being the full time employment standard for members of the Brotherhood. This figure, it will be noted, is based on a 48-week year rather than a 52-week year.

Since a large portion of our membership are building trades mechanics who are normally employed considerably less than 48 full weeks out of the year, even in good times, while another large portion are electric light and power com-

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AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER MEMBER BY MONTHS, 1931-1936



Electrical Committee Faces Sharp Demand

THE electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association, intermeshed with the American Standards Association, has before it a strong resolution passed last spring by the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. This resolution requires that the electrical committee should be re-organized for the purpose of increasing the representation of those concerned with the public interest. The electrical committee creates and controls the National Electric Code which in turn sets up standards for the entire United States in the electrical materials field.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has a special interest in this resolution inasmuch as the union called a meeting two years ago of agencies charged with the public interest, at its offices at 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and asked that this needed reform be instituted. During these two years the electrical committee has obdurately refused to listen to any such request from any source, and has quite arbitrarily refused to permit members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and members of state departments of labor to have representation on the committee. The committee, as it is now constituted, is comprised of representatives of public utilities, telephone interests and manufacturing groups, with a large predominance of persons interested in the commercial development of materials.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL I. A. E. I., MARCH 7, 1937

Resolved, That in view of the facts set forth in the accompanying report, and our knowledge of conditions which exist in the electrical committee of the N. F. P. A., we transmit to the board of directors of the latter body the conviction of the executive council, I. A. E. I., that the electrical committee should be re-organized for the purpose of increasing the representation of those concerned with the public interest and the authorities legally enforcing the National Electrical Code.

COMMITTEE REPORT

With respect to the representation of the public and disinterested engineering groups on the committee, the following facts are pertinent.

At least six states in the United States have made the application of the National Electrical Code mandatory within their borders: Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington; and others have made it mandatory in particular occupancies. These are in addition to the states such as California, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, which have used the code as a basis for mandatory regulations, but with modifications.

We are informed by the uniform legislation department of N. E. M. A. that

I. A. E. I. lodges resolution with committee requesting representation for public groups. Reform necessary.

165 cities of the United States apply the National Electrical Code without change, and it is well known that others adopt it with slight modifications. Still others, like Chicago, use it as a basis for a local code. Of the 165 cities, 25 are in states which make the code mandatory, leaving 140 cities which make independent application. Of these, 10 are of more than 100,000 population. Many of the larger cities have their own codes, but these are usually based on the national code.

On the electrical committee one city administration is now represented, but it is not one that applies the code unchanged. There is one representative of an association of state officials, but that association does not include more than one of the particular administrative bodies that enforce the code in the six states above mentioned. It thus appears that five states, 10 large cities and 130 small cities which enforce the code and obtain experience in its application have no direct representation upon the electrical committee.

Some of the states and cities may be considered to have indirect representation through the I. A. E. I. California, North Carolina, Wisconsin and Michigan have administrative officers who are active in the I. A. E. I., and two of these are serving on the electrical committee as I. A. E. I. representatives. Only two of the 10 larger cities above mentioned have inspection officials who are members of the I. A. E. I.

Of the 44 members of the electrical committee seven represent I. A. E. I. and 13 represent insurance organizations. There are nine representatives of public utility organizations and nine representatives of other trade associations. The remaining six members may be said to represent the public interest and engineering bodies with no direct commercial interest.

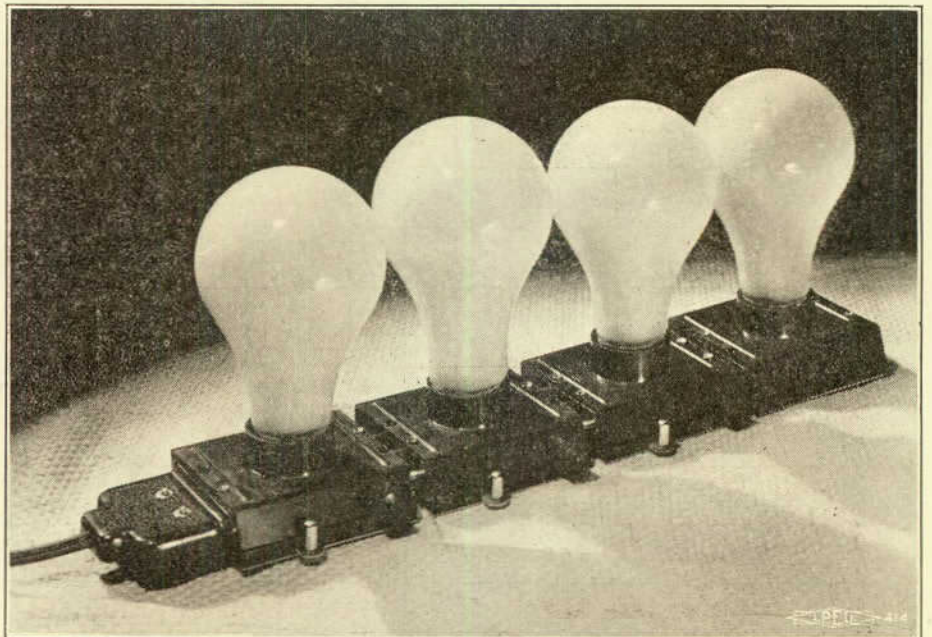
Our own association is made up largely of men connected with municipal inspection departments and insurance organizations. To a large extent it must be conceded that we represent the public interest. Our seven representatives added to the six above mentioned, make a total of 13 who can be so classified. As this is less than one-third of the entire electrical committee, we are led to the conclusion that the public enforcing bodies should have more to say regarding the revision of code rules.

SUMMARY OF REMARKS MADE BY REPRESENTATIVE OF I. A. E. I. AT MEETING OF N. F. P. A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JUNE 21, 1937

The purpose of the resolution is to secure a greater proportionate representation of those representing the public interest and those actually enforcing the code. The latter group, through their inspection experience, learns of weaknesses of the code, both as to the lack of regulations and as to the presence of regulations which are difficult to enforce or are unnecessary.

Trade associations are organizations primarily to serve the business interests of their members, and fire prevention can be only a secondary consideration with them. The electrical manufacturers formerly had no representatives on the

(Continued on page 372)



Let light break on the vexed problems of internal electrical industry politics.

Local Union Organized On State Wide Basis

A UNIQUE organization of a local union is recorded on the Pacific Coast. The union is L. U. No. 77, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, serving public utilities including both private and publicly owned utilities in the great state of Washington. The pivotal point of operation is Seattle. The local union extends, however, through the great state of Washington in the western part of the state.

Adopting the slogan, "Go Where Electricity Goes" and adjusting its jurisdiction to suit, this great body of electrical craftsmen has attracted wide attention to itself. The cities served are Seattle, Tacoma, Kelso, Longview, Aberdeen, Hoquiam.

Moreover, this local union, organized on a state-wide basis, serves the overflow of these plants into rural territory. One of the correspondents of the local union has recently described the remarkable development of this organization in the 1937 Yearbook of the Washington State Federation of Labor:

Local Union No. 77, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is organized on a state-wide basis, since it has to deal with utilities serving a large part of the state of Washington. Operating in a narrow field proved a difficult task, and the field was extended in order to better serve the many hundreds of skilled workmen who are employed by the essential utilities in a fast-growing territory.

The electrical worker, through his organization, has been able to negotiate wages and hours and working conditions with little difficulty and no interference with service to the people of the territory served. There always has been an atmosphere of peace and co-operation, with the result, good wages and constantly improving working conditions. The 40-hour week has been firmly established, and double time for overtime is universal in the entire territory. All electrical workers, whether in private employment or in the service of municipally owned utilities, are working under good working agreements, with all essential features standing at every operation.

Local No. 77 has agreements with more than 125 firms and corporations, and all of the arrangements have been consummated without the loss of a day's time on the part of any worker and with a minimum of negotiations. The union has es-

Following electricity from its base throughout state of Washington makes L. U. No. 77 unique in its scope and function.

tablished a reputation for fair dealing and for open negotiation on the questions involved in wages, hours, and working conditions.

is safe to say the best service in the country is offered to users in the field of Local No. 77.

Through Business Manager Mulkey, who attends meetings of the membership in every locality at least monthly, the membership of Local No. 77 keeps in close touch with problems as they arise and are able to meet them quickly and without irritation on the part of either men or management. It has been found an excellent plan for the business manager to know personally the officials of

the various utilities throughout the state, and thus be able to negotiate with them on a basis of common, friendly understanding.

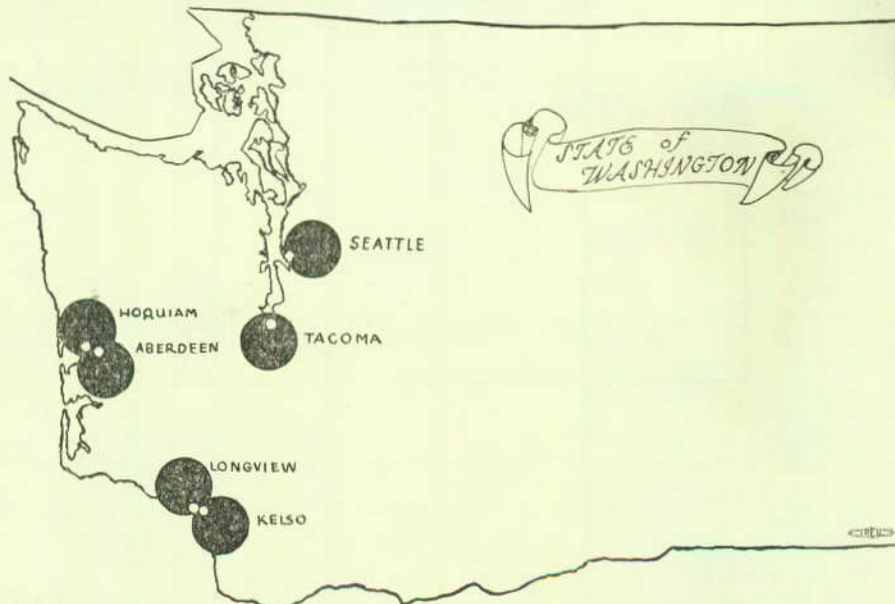
Not only has it been found essential to negotiate through officials who personally know each other, but it has been found expedient to have unit locals directly affiliated with the main office in Seattle, and with local central bodies as well. A centralized administration has thus been established, with the closest of contacts with local problems, with machinery provided for quick action through negotiation. And, it is

known generally, that electrical workers only resort to the strike as a last resort. Locally, the strike has never been necessary.

In the radio field a campaign has been carried on to protect the owners of radios, who of necessity must be illy informed as to the technical operation of their instruments. A war has been waged against "bootleggers" and incompetents. Prior to the organization of radio mechanics, under the jurisdiction of Local No. 77, radio owners had no way of judging workmanship and no means of knowing whether charges were exorbitant. There was no control of charges and no standard of efficiency in workmen. Cut-throat competition made "free service" an advertising slogan, resulting in faking and faulty workmanship. Naturally, it became difficult or even impossible for the legitimate shop to operate.

It is not generally known that Seattle is the third largest hotel center in the United States, at least in the number of transient rooms. But the fact made organization of telephone girls necessary. Without any sign of trouble, an agreement was worked out covering a period of one and one-half years, increasing wages 25 to 35 per cent, and establishing

(Continued on page 372)



PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT POWER STATE CO-OPERATE

The firms and corporations doing business with Local No. 77, are operating in the several fields of service, and the number of men employed ranges between one and 1,000. The satisfying thing is that the conditions of work and the observance of union regulations are just as pleasant in the small operation as in the larger.

With more than one-half of the total number of electrical workers in the state of Washington in its membership, Local No. 77 is easily one of the largest unions in the northwest, and its problems cover the entire field of electrical generation and distribution, in both city and country. Not only has the local been interested in wages and hours for its members, but it has been instrumental in expanding the use of electricity in the introduction and installation of water heaters, ranges, and appliances throughout the territory served.

Being firmly convinced that the best interests of the workmen were tied in with the wider use of electricity through the utilities in the field, the officers and members of Local No. 77 have been firm in their determination to give the people the best service possible. This program has led to the inauguration of many items of free service to the customer and user of "juice" and electrical equipment, until it

Labor Takes Place In Security Set Up

ACCORDING to announcements made by the labor division of the Informational Service, labor is playing an important part in administration of Social Security Board policies. In a series of stories issued to the labor press in June and July, the labor information service points out that during the first seven months it had existed, it had distributed 1,779,301 circulars and other published material, much of it on request. It has received more than 1,000 letters from unions and individual workers, involving questions of law or proper procedure. The service has held more than 82 conferences with labor officials during the same period and has prepared many articles and speeches explaining the operation of the Social Security Act.

The information service states: "The story of the interaction between the millions of wage earners eligible for benefits and the Social Security Board, which is the agency for administration of the Social Security Act, is a lesson in democracy. It means that wage earners themselves are voicing their desires and aims, and are undertaking daily to cooperate with the agency charged with the responsibility of fulfilling those desires and aims. This is something new in democratic procedure."

The service points out that exhibits and speakers are very much in demand at labor conventions. State federations and conventions in Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, North Carolina, Idaho and Utah have either received such exhibits or will receive such exhibits during the course of the summer. In addition, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, United Wall Paper Crafts of North America, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, International Plate Printers and Die Stamps and Engravers' Union, Lithographers' International, the Upholsterers' Union, American Federation of Musicians, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Automobile Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the Boilermakers' Union, the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Airline Pilots Association and United Rubber Workers have had representatives of the Social Security Board at the last convention or are to have.

To date 29,000,000 wage earners have been registered for Social Security account numbers, making them eligible for old age pensions.

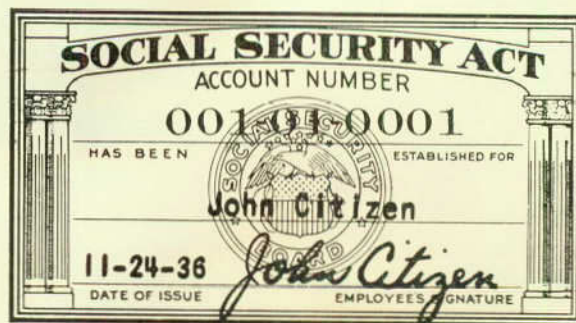
The American Federation of Labor, through its president, William Green, has made a request for important changes in the Social Security law. The Federation wants larger annuities with elimination of tax on employees and payrolls and it wants all workers included under the unemployment insurance.

Relationship with unions and central bodies indicates Social Security Board understands wage-earners are stockholders in great insurance project.

Mr. Green's statement is:

MILLIONS ARE STILL JOBLESS

"The great depression which demoralized our economic system and made the



problem of security more acute than it has ever been before lasted 39 months," Mr. Green said.

"Since the tide was turned in March, 1933, the current economic recovery is now in its fiftieth month. Yet, today only a small part of the problem of insecurity created by the depression has been solved. At the end of four years, we still find 9,700,000 without jobs. Some 6,000,000 jobless are still on the active file of the United States Employment Service, while new applications continue to outrun placements.

"We began this year with over 2,000,000 persons still dependent on employment for the work relief program and over a million cases on relief.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS HELD NECESSARY

"Economic controls embodied in the federal recovery program have been abandoned and there is no assurance that the course of recovery in the near future will be stable and balanced, unless decisive steps are taken in the immediate future to revive such controls.

"The problem before us then is two-fold. First, to prevent the recurrence of the economic catastrophe of 1929 by assuring wage-earners their equitable share in recovery; and second, but equally important, to give the working people of America a full measure of protection against the hazards of dependency in old age and in times of unemployment. We must ask ourselves today what has been done and what still remains to be done to accomplish this purpose.

"First of all we must deal with all phases of relief, public assistance and

unemployment as one closely integrated problem. There must be a coordinated plan whereby the indigent and the unemployed will be assured security under a program in which all agencies of the government responsible for these problems share jointly in their solution.

GRANTS IN AID ARE INADEQUATE

"In this respect the grants in aid or public assistance provisions of the Act are most closely related to our present relief problem. We must, therefore, strengthen the provisions of the Act as our permanent and substantive law to insure the necessary security to those in need not on an emergency but on a permanent basis.

"The Act is designed to extend such assistance on the basis of a tested principle of federal aid to the states but the assistance provided for is far from adequate and the standards imposed by the federal government in extending this aid are at the present time far from sufficient.

"In this respect, therefore, we have but one objective—to make the grants more adequate so that the average level of aid throughout the country could be increased and

to make sure that minimum standards of assistance are adhered to by the states.

"Perhaps the most serious shortcoming in the present law will be found in the provisions relating to the old age insurance.

DEFECTS IN ANNUITY PLAN

"The present system is financed entirely from taxes on wages and payrolls, thereby placing this double burden of the cost upon the worker. The coverage of the benefits is limited and excludes large and important groups of the wage-earners. The annuities provided for, fall far below the minimum social requirements. The present plan not only falls short of offering security to our older population but is also dangerous and unworkable in its fiscal provisions.

"The American Federation of Labor believes that such groups as agricultural workers, seamen and others must be included in the coverage of the old age insurance plan. It also believes that the present rate of annuities must be revised upward. Employee contributions should be eliminated and the program should be financed by direct taxation.

"The enormous reserves provided for in the present law will be unnecessary if the program is financed from direct progressive current taxes and if the state adds its share to the contributions. Minor adjustments in the program suggested from many sources cannot solve the problem.

"We must eradicate the present shortcomings of the old age insurance plan and place it on a sound and workable basis."

Casualties Leap Upward in 1937

Note: These figures are reported each following year, for the year in which they are gathered.

There is something fatal in statistics. If kept honestly they do not lie. This is the case in the deaths of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers based on the insurance records. In 1935, because our members were generally unemployed, the total casualties reached only 98, the smallest of any year except 1933. In 1936, after employment increased, the casualties jumped to 119. Quite significant also is the dramatic story taught by these figures of the wear and tear of economic life upon our membership inasmuch as suicides greatly increased in that year.

Moving finger of statistics writes story of better employment—more hours of exposure—in increased accidents among our members.

	1936		Misc.†	Total
	Outside Men*	Inside Men		
Electrocution	5	3	2	10
Falls (fractures, breaks)	8	4	1	13
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	2	—	3
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	6	7	1	14
Tuberculosis	8	29	2	39
Pneumonia	8	13	9	40
Total				119

	1935		Misc.†	Total
	Outside Men*	Inside Men		
Electrocution	14	1	—	15
Falls (fractures, breaks)	6	9	—	15
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	1	—	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	2	16	1	19
Pneumonia	8	33	5	46
Total				98

	1934		Misc.†	Total
	Outside Men*	Inside Men		
Electrocution	15	2	2	19
Falls (fractures, breaks)	6	9	1	16
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	1	2	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	2	9	1	12
Tuberculosis	8	21	—	29
Pneumonia	6	21	4	31
Total				111

	1933		Misc.†	Total
	Outside Men*	Inside Men		
Electrocution	9	4	1	14
Falls (fractures, breaks)	3	7	—	10
Burns (explosions, etc.)	—	—	2	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	7	14	—	21
Pneumonia	7	26	—	33
Total				80

* Instead of the category linemen, outside men is used, which is slightly more inclusive.
 † Includes railroad workers, cablesplitters, etc.

	1932		Misc.†	Total
	Outside Men*	Inside Men		
Electrocution	12	5	1	18
Falls (fractures, breaks)	7	12	1	20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4	—	2	6
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	—	—	5
Tuberculosis	7	10	2	19
Pneumonia	5	17	3	25
Total				103

	1931		Misc.†	Total
	Linemen	Inside Men		
Electrocution	11	6	—	17
Falls (fractures, breaks)	5	5	—	10
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	11	3	18
Tuberculosis	8	20	4	32
Pneumonia	9	27	4	40
Total				118

	1930		Misc.†	Total
	Linemen	Inside Men		
Electrocution	22	2	2	26
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	1	—	20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	6	2	—	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	27	6	38
Tuberculosis	4	24	1	29
Pneumonia	4	24	2	30
Total				151

	1929		Misc.†	Total
	Linemen	Inside Men		
Electrocution	26	4	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	15	10	2	27
Burns (explosions, etc.)	7	1	—	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	20	3	28
Tuberculosis	3	28	4	35
Pneumonia	13	37	2	52
Total				181

	1928		Misc.†	Total
	Linemen	Inside Men		
Electrocution	24	7	3	34
Falls	11	11	4	26
Burns	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	23	2	31
Pneumonia	8	22	6	36
Total				128

	1927			Total
	Linemen	Inside Men	Misc.	
Electrocution	22	5	—	27
Falls	9	11	1	21
Burns	6	2	—	8
Miscellaneous	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	9	16	4	29
Pneumonia	6	16	—	22
Total				108

	1926			Total
	Linemen	Inside Men	Misc.	
Electrocution	22	8	3	33
Falls	11	9	4	24
Burns	2	—	1	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	1	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	30
Pneumonia	9	21	—	30
Total				122

	1925			Total
	Linemen	Inside Men	Misc.	
Electrocution	30	8	2	40
Falls	12	7	2	21
Burns	3	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	—	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	4	36
Pneumonia	4	15	1	20
Total				129

	1924			Total
	Linemen	Inside Men	Misc.	
Electrocution	29	11	5	45
Falls	13	11	4	28
Burns	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia	7	23	—	30
Total				148

	1923			Total
	Linemen	Inside Men	Misc.	
Electrocution	12	10	7	29
Falls	5	7	—	12
Burns	3	3	—	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	—	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia	5	14	1	20
Total				115

	1922			Total
	Linemen	Inside Men	Misc.	
Electrocution	23	7	1	31
Falls	9	4	—	13
Burns	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia	3	11	3	17
Total				109

These records kept by the research department are unique. They furnish as accurate a chronicle of the hazards of the electrical industry as any figures kept in the United States.

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXVI Washington, D. C., August, 1937 No. 8

What Is Labor? Garet Garrett, an amateur economist writing in that palladium of advertisers, The Saturday Evening Post, at so much a word, finally in the last paragraph, reaches a conclusion that can well be examined by trade unionists:

"Such now is the labor movement. What formerly was an economic conflict between capital and labor becomes a political struggle for possession of an ultimate power. Labor is no longer the wage earner. Labor is a weapon. Who controls the weapon gains the power. What is involved is the next state of society and how it shall be governed. To that no one can pretend to be neutral."

Like many outsiders to the labor movement, Mr. Garrett takes a casual and cursory view of the movement, from his morning newspaper. From the hodgepodge of reporting that he finds there, he arrives at conclusions that might possibly be, but is not likely to be. Steeped in the psychology of the boss who has perpetually looked upon labor as a tool or a weapon, Mr. Garrett concludes that labor is only a static and stodgy mass of workers, unintelligent and unthinking. As the boss's power slips away, and his control of this or that group of workers wanes, Mr. Garrett falsely concludes that the group must slip into the control of a dictator. Hence his phrase, "Labor is a weapon." It never occurs to Mr. Garrett—and perhaps this is not strange, for even some labor leaders agree with him—that labor is not a weapon, but a democratically controlled citizenship. This is hard for persons like Mr. Garrett to understand and believe. He is willing to believe that he himself is intelligent. He is willing to believe that his colleagues on the Saturday Evening Post are intelligent. He is willing to believe that the businessmen advertisers of the Saturday Evening Post are intelligent, but he cannot believe that the workers who operate the plant of the Post or make the wheels of the great city of Philadelphia revolve are intelligent. So this so-called mass of workers are conceived as something to be done with, a group to be handled, by either a boss or labor leader. The sooner such a conception of labor is scrapped the better this nation will be. America is founded on the bedrock

of political democracy. It is true, industry has never accepted this conception. For this reason, shallow persons conceive labor as a weapon and not as a citizenship.

Mr. Garrett is right in one respect. What conception we have of labor will determine the next state of society and how it shall be governed. As labor decides this question for itself so the United States will go. In this sense, Mr. Garrett, the amateur economist, has stumbled upon a profound truth. We cannot believe that American labor—that is the solid, enduring section—will embrace a dictatorship of any kind, come the dictator in the guise of boss, leader, or political administrator.

The Totalitarian State Walter Duranty has been a consistent friend of the Soviet Republic. Incidentally, he has been the most fair and consistently vivid reporter upon affairs in Russia. It can be taken then as no expression of bias when he states in his article in the New Republic, "The Riddle of Russia" that the totalitarian state cannot bide any kind of opposition within its precincts. The course of events during the last year in Russia forcibly bears out Mr. Duranty's analysis of this form of government. The purges of Hitler, the suppressive tactics of Mussolini, and the mass murders of Stalin all indicate that the totalitarian state will not permit the slightest opposition within its borders.

It would seem therefore that democracy cannot make any terms with either fascism or communism. If citizens of democratic countries wish to elect the totalitarian type they should do it with no illusions. They cannot have both forms. They can't have democracy and have totalitarian, too. All the siren and honeyed words of propagandists of these forms should not sway the minds of citizens of democratic countries. There can be no compromise; a nation must choose either democracy or totalitarianism. It can't have both.

What the Workers Make From time to time, with apparently good intentions, the Secretary of Commerce gives out figures purporting to show the good wages that American workers receive. Recently he stated that the average annual wage in 1936 was \$1,244. This, of course, is not a munificent salary and can not buy many of the goods of life but it was presented by the Secretary to indicate that there is a high standard of living in the United States. This might be regarded as a fairly good standard if it were true. We prefer to take the figures of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Dr. Lubin presented figures in June to the House Labor Committee that completely demolishes this theory that American workers are well off. Dr.

Lubin found that in Providence, R. I., 42½ per cent of all of the families had less than \$1,250 a year. He found in Muncie, Ind., that 40 per cent of the families had less than \$1,250 a year. In Mobile, Ala., 44 per cent of the families had less. In Dubuque, Iowa, 52 per cent had less than \$1,250 a year. In Springfield, Mo., 50 per cent had less. In Bellingham, Wash., 45 per cent had less.

All of this merely indicates how far the United States has to go before workers really achieve a good standard of life. It is not too much that every family should have at least \$2,500 a year. The American system is capable of producing this income and every American family deserves it.

Wage Movement Upon Railroads What is going forward in the railroad industry is of significance to every American citizen. Here is a great wage movement conducted with the commonest kind of good sense and intelligence. The American public is treated with the spectacle of full co-operation between 14 Brotherhoods. They are acting as a unit.

George M. Harrison, the able chairman of the committee of executives, is in charge of the wage case. It has been presented to the railroad management. It may be that the procedure set up by the Railroad Labor Act may be invoked and the case may go to a fact-finding committee appointed by the President of the United States. The point we are making here is that too often unions are regarded as mere instruments of force to cause strikes and to annoy management. In the railroad field a wholly different procedure has been made a part of the great railroad tradition. The unions are living up to their responsibilities. They present the most thorough-going case, based upon rockbottom facts.

Mr. Harrison has mobilized the research men attached to the various union offices and has called in other experts. There is little doubt that the unions will be able to present their case forcibly and adequately. This, we take it, is the kind of thing that must arrive in other industries if labor is to achieve its fullest significance and power.

Stains Upon National Pages When the history of this troubled period of warfare between capital and labor is written, there is little doubt that the brutal and deliberate clubbing and murder of strikers in the Chicago area will go down as stains upon our national honor. It makes no difference what workers were involved, or what the issues of the strikers were, the forces of law and order so-called did a disservice to the organized community when they attacked defenceless workers and agitators with clubs, gas and guns. They were contributing to general disorder. They were also proving the contention of fanatics that management is blind and brutal, that the police of a great city are mere

convenient tools of management. Workers everywhere are repelled by this dirty spectacle of mob violence from officers of the law. Nothing can be gained by such anarchic display of force.

It is significant too that fast upon the heels of this massacre came the formation of vigilant committees. These are not new in the industrial scene, but they take on a more sinister aspect at this hour. They should be opposed by every man of good-will in every community. America is on the fair road of solving its so-called problem of capital and labor if the extremists and fanatics and madmen are not allowed to direct the course of events.

Cool Heads In times such as these a very desirable quality to acquire is coolness of mind. Transition always produces an abundance of panaceas, wild proposals, false assumptions, Utopian schemes. Confusion reigns. It is well then in the midst of confusion and obscurity to adhere more rigidly than ever to principles. In such a time, the union man can well ask himself when he is struck in the ear with a novel proposal two or three questions: Does this proposal square with my union card? Does it square with democracy? Does it conform to ordinary common decency? These are simple questions in the hour of stress. Following them no union man can go very far wrong. In the long history of the labor movement men have learned that you can't build anything upon shifting sands. A man may look like a Hindu magician and pretend that he can toss a rope into the clouds, change it into a tree and allow one to mount its branches. This is all illusion. In the labor and economic world we have to build upon what we have got.

Growth Steadily and constructively the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is growing in membership. This growth is large but it is not sporadic. The basis was laid for it long before the NRA or the present leniency of law abetted growth. The largest gains have been made in the field of power and light and the field of electrical manufacturing. We have gained possibly 50 per cent in membership in the public utility field and possibly 25 per cent in electrical manufacturing. More and greater gains can be anticipated. This new membership is not what might be called a mushroom growth. It is not being flung into a situation where it cannot be assimilated into stable membership. It is being absorbed. Service to these new members is being given almost instantly. They are becoming a part of a great organization, stable and progressive.

So long as money has more power than the Constitution of the United States, then so long will it be without utilitarianism.



WOMAN'S WORK



WORKERS DEMAND RELIEF FROM MENTAL TENSION

By A WORKER'S WIFE

NERVOUS strain is a veritable killer. After the sudden death of Senator Joe Robinson, terminating dramatically last month his leadership of the court reform program, Dr. George W. Calver, the physician of the U. S. Capitol, pointed out that it was due as much to nervous strain and worry as to actual physical condition.

"It must be remembered that this undue nervous strain and tension," he warned, "seems to completely change normal body processes into abnormal toxin-producing activities, and thus worry alone can cause changes in the metabolic cycle in the tissues of the body with very serious consequences."

Food eaten by a person suffering from nervous tension is not properly digested, the doctor explained, and the poisons produced seem to result in a thickening or hardening of the arteries.

"Coronary occlusion has been called the disease of the intelligentsia," he said, "because of its frequent occurrence among the leaders in the business, professional, financial and political worlds. It can be limited in its effect by the observation of the proper routine of living, eating and exercise, with a bit of relaxation to break the tension of the day."

Yes, that's the story—proper routine of living, eating and exercise, and a bit of relaxation. To many workers this is just as impossible to achieve as it is to leaders of business and politics. The "big shot" is enslaved by his own enthrallment in the game, and by the many and varied demands on his time that he feels he must meet. The worker is far more hopelessly barred from the proper living conditions and periods of relaxation he needs—by the economic pinch. His work day is geared to a constant speed and alertness. This is particularly true for anyone who works in conjunction with a machine process. The hand tool can be laid down for a moment while the worker rests. The machine won't wait and the worker must keep going. His lunch period is too short to allow him to get away from the din and dust.

Too often his nightly return takes him to a home cramped, stuffy, and noisy. Uncomfortable, crowded too close together, always worried by lack of sufficient money, the members of the family get on each other's nerves. Where shall he find repose, to knit up "the ravell'd sleeve of care"?

Lucky is the man who can, of an evening, pitch horseshoes on a vacant lot, play a leisurely game of ball, or find a quiet, clean river to swim in, or a bit of garden to dig! Whose pleasure is in

a fishing trip rather than a visit to a tavern!

Unfortunately many—and this is not only the workers, but also the women at home, driven on all day by a multiplicity of tasks—do not have the means for healthful relaxation. The bright rivers, the green playing fields, are too far away. Time, space and money make them inaccessible. Or perhaps the people themselves do not recognize their real need. Habituated to speed, they don't know how to slow down.

Speaking in favor of the 40-hour week at the International Labour Conference, Dr. Harold Butler, director of the I. L. O., declared workers needed greater leisure time.

"The introduction of speed, both in locomotion and in the transmission of ideas," he said, "has transformed the conditions of urban existence. The motor, the airplane, the telephone and the radio impose a strain upon nerves and brain to which the organism is not yet adapted. After all, it has been built up over tens of thousands of years to meet conditions in which no human being could move faster than a horse and no communication between human beings was possible except when they were face to face or put their thoughts deliberately on paper.

"There can be no doubt that the result is an increased tension, about the limits and effects of which we really know very little. Though the burden of physical effort has been enormously relieved by mechanical devices of every kind, it has been replaced by an increased strain on the nervous system, which the human organism is less prepared to resist. * * * The result is that we have a whole series of new diseases, nervous diseases. We

hear of 'nervous breakdowns' in all walks of life, not only among hard-driven intellectual and professional workers, but also among the least skilled workers exposed to the noise, the speed and the inexorable rhythm and discipline of the modern factory * * *"

More consideration for the human machine is needed if we are to avoid a tremendous crop of mental wrecks and premature deaths. It is up to people themselves to recognize the signs of overstrain, and to learn how to deal with it. Even a small home may be clean and calm, its companionship soothing.

Study of the way mechanical factors harry man's inner peace is going to show that the objectives fought for by unions so long are physiologically, as well as economically right. The man needs more pay so that he can buy back more of the products of industry. He should have shorter hours in order that larger numbers of men can be employed. He also should have shorter hours because he needs the leisure to combat the abnormal strain of his working conditions. The same is true of paid vacations which are beginning to appear more frequently in union agreements. Few workers can afford to lay off deliberately and take a vacation at their own expense. But a vacation provided and paid for, and intelligently used by the worker, can wipe away the effects of a year of hammered nerves.

Another objective unions have done much to gain, is security. Protection against discrimination, arrangement of work to prevent layoffs, safety measures and other efforts to keep a man physically and mentally secure in his work. There are also the insurance benefits and pension plans (in which the Brotherhood is a leader) that help to give him and his family some measure of financial security.

Finally there is the joy of "being in the union", banded together with his fellow workers in an association to help and protect one another—a democratic and effective body where he can express his wants and needs.

Women, too, feel the desire for association that gives them companionship, inspiration, and the means of striving toward their ideals. They are realizing that the women's auxiliary gives them something they need—an opportunity for expression and service. A means for working toward the day that will give us security of income, quiet, spacious homes, and the means for healthful relaxation.

They Were Union Linemen

A very interesting comment on our last month's feature article, "Not for Linemen's Wives," is made by J. E. Horne, press secretary of L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles. He says that all the linemen used in the picture, "Slim," were members of his local; as are the linemen being used in another picture now being made, "Black Lightning." We want to congratulate these men on a fine piece of work. It's no wonder "Slim" has the real breath of life in it.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

As secretary of the ladies' auxiliary of the I. B. E. W. Local No. 5 of Pittsburgh, Pa., I wish to take this opportunity to inform our Sisters in other cities just what we have been doing in the past, as well as what we intend to do in the future.

Our auxiliary has been in existence for two years, but we have had no press secretary. At our last meeting I was elected to that position and from now on we will keep the other auxiliaries posted on our activities.

Through the perseverance and untiring efforts of the chairman and secretaries of the different districts, Mrs. M. Mabon, Mrs. John F. Manley, Mrs. B. Dietrich, Mrs. M. Strutzel, Mrs. M. Aber, Mrs. B. McKenna and Mrs. B. Bradley, as well as the co-operation of Local No. 5, we have been able to make our auxiliary an organization which has been and is continuing to be a credit to the I. B. E. W.

We have quite a large membership and note at each meeting an increase, which certainly shows how interested and helpful the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of our electrical workers are in making this auxiliary an outstanding one.

Referring back to the beginning of our women's auxiliary we had a few members who were very hard to convince of the feasibility and practicability of this organization, but as time passed those members began to realize the necessity and importance of such an organization, not only in a social way, but also in a civic way which would help and benefit our electrical workers and their families.

We are glad to state that the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters have responded to our call for joiners in this great movement and have put their heart and soul into it.

Our members know that not only will this auxiliary accrue benefits to them and their families, but will also act to bring the members, formerly unknown to one another, to a closer relationship and better understanding.

It is very important that each and every one of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the electrical workers become more active in their respective auxiliary in their particular city and in that way help the labor unions to help their workers.

The day is past when the women can sit at home and take care of the household duties only. They must now make up their minds to become active, not only in a domestic manner, but also in a civic and social manner as well. Labor is facing a crisis and it requires all the help and co-operation that its members can give. The sooner our sister members realize this fact the better for all concerned.

Every effort should be put forth to buy union-made products, because our union label has for numerous years done what the President of the United States tried to do with the N. R. A. Buying union-made products helps to advance the cause of thousands who have to work for a living, and which can only be done by demanding the union label on merchandise purchased and to improve civic conditions.

We are now in the midst of a civic campaign, whereby labor has drafted a candidate for the council. Brother M. P. Gordan is the man labor has picked because they know and we know that he will do his utmost to see that the working class of people in Pittsburgh are given more consideration

than has been shown in the past. He is not only a labor leader but a humanitarian as well.

Knowing that Brother Gordan has the ability to fill the office of councilman, the ladies' auxiliary of Local No. 5 are with

him 100 per cent, as well as the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union.

According to the above notes one would think that we have had no play but only
(Continued on page 373)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

SUPPER ON THE PORCH

BY SALLY LUNN

A meal out of doors, or as the Europeans call it, *al fresco*, is delightful in the late summer when coolness comes with evening, so don't pass up the opportunity now that the right season is here. The picture above illustrates a meal that is colorful, satisfying, yet simple to prepare; and as you'll notice, there'll be little dishwashing. This is something to keep in mind when you plan an outdoor supper, because everything will also have to be carried out and in again.

The big chop plate in the center of the table is filled with a very attractive arrangement of stuffed eggs, pickles, olives and raw vegetables—cucumbers, tomatoes and radishes—and the potato salad may be almost a meal in itself.

Use your imagination when you make potato salad. Even though the family likes the recipe you are using, you can make it more interesting by adding different ingredients. Frequently there are odds and ends in the ice box that will blend in very successfully; and in a meal such as we have pictured, if you feel that the meat and vegetable ration is a little skimpy you can make up for it by what you put in the potato salad. Here are some suggestions; any one of them makes a good addition:

Red kidney beans; frankfurters cooked, skinned and sliced; diced pineapple; green peas; shredded carrots; chopped sweet pickles; tuna fish; salmon; shrimp; flaked corn beef, or cold boiled ham, diced. Add in the proportion of one cup to each eight servings of potato salad.

And here is a dressing that gives a zesty flavor and the wholesome nourishment of cheese:

CHEESE DRESSING FOR POTATO SALAD

½ cup thin cream
1 cup American cheese, grated
½ teaspoon salt

½ teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons chopped pimento
¼ cup mayonnaise

Place the cream, cheese, salt, mustard and pepper in the top of a double boiler and heat until the cheese is melted. Beat well with a rotary beater. Then add the pimento and mayonnaise. Chill before using.

STANDARD POTATO SALAD

3 cups cooked potatoes—diced
1 onion chopped fine
¼ cup green pepper chopped fine
½ cup cucumber, diced
½ cup diced celery
¼ cup minced pimento
½ cup chill sauce
Salt and pepper to taste
Mayonnaise

If you like a creamy potato salad, blend the mayonnaise into well-cooked potatoes as soon as you take them from the stove, before adding the other ingredients. And for my own taste, I like at least half a teaspoonful of prepared mustard in any potato salad dressing. The above recipe will serve eight people.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently done something to dispel the impression that potatoes are especially fattening. According to their report, the starchy content of the potato is scarcely more concentrated than that of an apple or orange. The vegetable is 70 per cent water, with only 11 to 21 per cent being starch. But it does contain important food elements such as the minerals iron and phosphorus, it is a fair source of vitamin C and also known to contain vitamins A, B and G. So watching your weight doesn't necessitate a potato-taboo, though it does suggest caution in the amount of butter you put on them, or mayonnaise in the case of salad, both of these being concentrated fats.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

It's all quiet on the Middle Western Front now. Activities have ceased and the entertainment committee are at ease until late in the year. In our last letter, through haste, Harry Burgdorfer, "the genial secretary" who was appointed for the picnic, was not mentioned. Harry took to his new position like a veteran, keeping his books in first class order and had reports that pleased the most finicky committee members.

Everybody is working and many have taken to the highways and byways for recreation. News is at a premium at this writing. To date St. Louis is enjoying an exceptionally cool summer and somewhat unseasonable, but, we still have several months to go.

Our educational program is in its making and something definite will be at hand shortly.

Labels on St. Louis Made Fixtures

The fixture situation is unsettled and we wish to warn all locals to be on the lookout for labels. Several of the large fixture houses in St. Louis are: The Edward F. Guth Company; Gross Chandelier Company; Missouri Steel and Wire Company; Incandescent Electric Supply Company; Butler-Kohaus, Inc.; Architectural Bronze Studios, Inc.; Central Hardware Company.

100 Per Cent Union

Please be advised that the Day-Brite Reflector Company is 100 per cent union and that many sons and relatives of Local No. B-1 members are employed in their factory. The officials of this company advise that their present employees outclass the employees of their former unorganized factory.

Switchboard Manufacturers

It is rumored that the two largest switchboard manufacturers west of the Mississippi are negotiating to be 100 per cent union. Regarding any union activity mentioned in this article, the writer is in favor of and speaking of, affiliation with the American Federation of Labor—and not the C. I. O.

The executive group of Local No. 1 has been burning both ends of the candle to create a better understanding in the electrical industry in St. Louis and the surrounding territory.

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

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

Editor:

It feels good to pick up the JOURNAL these days and read the different writings from the scribes and mostly all of them seem to be more cheerful than they were a couple of months ago, for they all report good working conditions and look forward to a good fall and maybe winter, and that surely is something to be cheerful over. To see the new increases in wages that have been granted to the different locals makes me feel that the good times have come back to the electrician anyway, for there are many of the trades that have men loafing. However, I have been talking to some of the different business

READ

100 Per Cent Hydro-Electric Union,
by L. U. No. 911.

Reaction in Canada, by L. U.
No. 773.

Strong Service Local, by L. U.
No. 48.

Baltimore Makes the Grade, by
L. U. No. 28.

About Local Union Officers, by
L. U. No. 358.

Railroad Recess for Montreal, by
L. U. No. 561.

managers of the building trades and most all of them say that most of their men have been working for some time. You will always find a few travelers, who don't care if they work or not.

But you pick up the different papers and they all talk about a building boom to come that will last a couple of years and the Dodge reports show some very good-sized buildings to be built this year around New England, so I hope nothing happens to stop this good news. For as far as the new housing work, it doesn't seem to help the electricians much today. They go through it in a short time with a couple of men.

But in Springfield just now they seem to have a contest on who can build the best looking show window and they surely are doing a good job and the boys are being kept very busy on store fronts and renovating all stores and buildings. Just now there is very little new building, mostly all alteration work and it has been keeping the boys busy for some time.

Our business manager went away for the week-end and you know the first trip out you get careless and lay on the beach too long. He surely looked like a piece of raw beef, but he is gradually getting into condition and I guess it will be a while before he will get careless again.

ED. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Time flies, and it seems to fly faster than ever between issues of the JOURNAL. The mail man dropped mine in the box and the nine-tenths had it thoroughly digested by the time I dropped my weary carcass into a chair. Sez she, "Say, old man, it's about time you were sending in an article to the JOURNAL. Do you realize it's the twenty-first of the month?" So here am I, with the temperature in the nineties, trying to think of something of interest to our readers.

At our last meeting we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. D. Bieretz, assistant to the president. He landed in this city on his way to the southern part of the state and visited our local for the first time. Mr. Bieretz obli-

gated our officers and made an extemporaneous speech afterward that was a wow. At its conclusion he was given the applause that his colorful speech richly deserved.

A few years ago, when the city manager plan was being discussed, practically every labor organization in the city opposed the plan. A few nights ago in one of our papers an article signed by leaders of the C. I. O. for this district stated that the city manager was no friend of labor and at the coming election they were going to use the votes of their 30,000 members to throw him out in the cold. The very next issue of the paper had an account of an interview with the secretary of the Central Labor Union in which he stated that the city manager was a lot easier to get along with than the old city council and that labor was really better off under the present form of government.

Our business manager, Brother Myers, requested a vacation, and his duties have been taken over during his absence by one of the older members. There's no doubt the old man needed a rest, for it has been a 25-hour day for him, and others, since this Lewis movement got under way.

It must be pretty nice to have a vacation with pay. One of the clauses in the new agreement which the linemen's local has signed with the Toledo Edison provides for such a luxury. It seems to me that the narrow backs are behind the times, since they can't do as good as the "high liners." No doubt my friend, the "Duke," will come back from his, much refreshed in mind and body, and we should expect greater things from his famous pen after two weeks with pay.

At present writing most of the boys are getting in full time and the rest are doing nearly as well. In fact all of the building trades have been busy on the houses which are going up like mushrooms all over the city. Some of the gang who forgot all they ever knew about housewiring had to learn all over again. The retail stores have been signed up nearly 100 per cent for all crafts and their clerks, and in fact any one who works in one of them, belongs to a union of some sort or another. All of this is being accomplished by a great deal of hard work and the spending of a large piece of money, but the results will justify the expense, so there will not be much kicking over it.

That back page of ours sure is improving by leaps and bounds and if all the boys who know how to write "poetry" would send it in it would be the finest collection of its kind in the world.

Hoping that the weather will be much cooler by the time I have to send in another letter I will sign off here.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

In scanning over the letters of various local unions in the July JOURNAL, I was inspired to write a few lines and let some of our Brothers know that L. U. No. 16 is still alive and getting work for its members. During the flood many members came and helped us out. It was very nice of the Brothers to come here and assist. We enjoyed having them, as we learned much

about what other locals were doing. Evansville has not fully recovered from the flood disaster yet. Our mayor has been working hard to get our part of the flood control that the government is now laying plans for. We sure do not want any more experience in floods.

Some time ago the electrical industry here lost a very good friend, Leonard Hollander. He was a union employer for a number of years and a little better than two years ago he was appointed as the chief electrician of the city. After the flood he contracted pneumonia and passed away. The city is very considerate of us and always makes sure that applicants are members of L. U. No. 16, and are in good standing before an appointment is approved. Brother Harold Holtkamp succeeded Mr. Hollander. Brother Harry Doerr filled Holtkamp's place. Before our mayor was elected a committee called on him and asked him what consideration we would be shown, should he be elected, toward appointing one of our members as an electrical inspector. Mayor Dress assured us that whoever got the job would be a member of the local union. Two of our Brothers were applicants. One was physically handicapped and was appointed. We are sorry to say that he gave the local union little consideration for what they did in getting his appointment. He rather gave credit to the non-union group. The local union was good enough to carry his dues for about a year and a half while he was hurt, but the appreciation that he has shown for the union will be charged to experience. The first of the year an assistant inspector was appointed, our treasury Brother, Bruce McNeely. He is making good, and the gang are well pleased with him, and we hope to see rapid promotion for Brother McNeely.

Our WPA director, John K. Jennings, who is now state director for WPA for Indiana, has shown us beyond all doubt that he is for labor, and Brother Chester Greer has been in charge of the electrical work of WPA since it first began.

Brother George Morrow was recently appointed as state electrical inspector there, and we are advised by the department that they are very well pleased with his work and that they are soon going to place him in Vanderburgh County to clean up a lot of defective electrical work there.

We recently organized the electricians of Owensboro, Ky., had them signed up 100 per cent, presented an agreement to the employers and they refused to sit with the committee and negotiate. The electricians were working nine to 10 hours per day, six days per week, and the wages were from 20 cents to 50 cents top. The employers were charging \$1.00 per hour for their services but still could not afford to pay any more to the men. United States Conciliator Robert Fox was called in to assist, but could not get the employers to agree to meet with the committee and negotiate an agreement. The employers singled out a couple of men that they could handle and got some of the boys to go back. Others got work elsewhere and are carrying a card in the I. B. E. W. It is pretty bad when a bunch will let a conciliator down like that, but maybe they will see their mistake some day. The Ken-Rad Lamp & Tube Corporation of Owensboro, are very much opposed to labor unions, and it is alleged that they were instrumental in breaking up the organizing of the electricians.

It was certainly a great help to us when the International Office issued instructions concerning the use of labels on Neon signs and tubes; all Neon signs manufactured by the Neon sign shops here bear the label and so do the tubes. We do not connect or hang a sign that does not bear a label.

Harry Sherman, Founder, Passes

Members of this organization who have known the work and loved the personality of Harry W. Sherman are now mourning his death. He died June 26, 1937.

Harry W. Sherman was former International Secretary and one of the founders of this organization. He was initiated in Local Union No. 44. His membership was transferred to Local Union No. 86. He made a large contribution to the organization during his life. The organization in his later years repaid him with a pension—a monument of the worth of collective effort.

This has helped us to control the Neon sign work in our jurisdiction and it has greatly increased the earnings of our members.

Some one has said, "Your greatest discouragement is among your own people." This is no doubt true in all walks of life. We are all interested in having a better I. B. E. W. and local union, so let's give a little encouragement to our officers and we will all benefit by same.

W. E. LYCAN.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Another month goes by and we have grown a little bigger and better, and I hope a little wiser than we were a month previous. However, time is the one thing that will tell us. One thing we do know to be a fact is that we have made progress. Our business manager was instrumental in getting a \$1 raise per day for the electrical workers who are employed by the harbor department of the city of Los Angeles.

Brothers, by all means don't get the wrong impression about these increases in your pay envelope. The different departments don't just voluntarily step up and hand them to you. Oh, no sir; the business manager has to use all the tact and diplomacy possible. He brings in his statistical data to show the powers that be just how much the cost of living has increased. He also shows them the wage scales of some private employers, and all this takes time. As stated in a previous issue of the JOURNAL, it takes conferences and then more conferences, as our city is controlled by what is known as the commission form of government (a commission for each department, consisting of five members), and there are 17 different commissions. And besides all this the Brothers who are employed in the fire alarm come directly under the city council. One can readily see what a bunch of contacts the business manager must have before he can proceed on any undertaking.

The above is in reference to the members who are employed by the city. We also have many members employed in the oil industry. The Pacific Electric Railway has a signed up agreement with L. U. No. 18, and as stated before, do not think these wage increases just happen. They are gotten by hard work on the part of our officers. Having served on several wage committees myself, I am quite familiar with the way these things have to be handled, and usually a wage committee gets but little credit for the

efforts they have put in to get an increase in wages, or better working conditions for the membership.

My reason for making these statements is the fact that we have altogether too many members who think all we have to do to get an increase in our pay is to go to the business manager and tell him. He is then supposed to wave his magic wand, and lo and behold! there it is. If one of these Brothers could but follow his footsteps through the entire proceedings, he would see things in a different light.

We are certainly glad to see our fellow scribe of L. U. No. 409, Winnipeg, Man., so full of enthusiasm. There is one thing he omitted to tell you in his last letter, and that is, the wage scale in his town compares very favorably with their electric rates, which we will agree with him, are very low, but Brother, you are on the right road to get those wage scales boosted a little. Just organize your district and watch the results.

The 19 new members is a record not to be sneezed at in these panicky times, especially in the short time you say you got them, January to June, inclusive. Very good, indeed! I am asking you on behalf of L. U. No. 18 to send us that small booklet you mention, titled "Advice on the Best Methods of Obtaining New Members for Your Local." I am quite sure that it will be a great help to us as we have done quite well ourselves in that same period of time (pick up your JOURNALS for the same period of time and read our articles about organizing). I think it will compare very favorably with your efforts, only we count ours by the hundred. I am not saying this to belittle you in any way, and if you have any new methods to get new members, we want them. As I have stated many times, we have one of the most fertile fields to work in one could imagine.

You were right about the rate question. I am now compiling the data which I will give to you at some later date.

In the JOURNAL for July, and on the Woman's page are the comments of someone, she may not be a lineman's wife, but she certainly knows the dangers that are there for the lineman. The picture is "Slim," made by Warner Brothers. I must state at this time that all the linemen used in that picture were members of L. U. No. 18. There is another picture in the making at the present time similar to the one just referred to, the one they are making at present is called "Black Lightning." All the linemen used in this picture are also members of our local. I am not trying to horn in on our sister Local Unions Nos. 83 and 40, as L. U. No. 18 is the linemen's and we furnish that classification for all the studios. To those of you who have not seen the picture referred to above, by all means do not miss it. It is really a wonderful reminder to the linemen.

Our JOURNAL for July just seemed to boil over with good articles, in fact we think it the best one for quite some time. They were all good, but this one was the best. And again I will have to say the editorials are the real meat of the entire issue. We also note with pleasure the return of a prodigal son, our good friend and fellow scribe of L. U. No. 211, "Bachie." The correspondence section is never quite complete without his three columns of wit. L. U. No. 308, St. Petersburg, Fla., gets in a nice article, "Life of a Business Manager in Three Rounds." The business manager of our local has those three and one more. He has the round of trying to keep certain members of our local from usurping his duties.

L. U. No. B-465, San Diego, Calif.: You are surely making wonderful progress down your way. Am quite well acquainted with many members of your local and am going to try to pay a visit down there before long.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Editor:

Enclosed are pictures of Local No. 25 members and building which kept a few of us all winter and then some. Same was completed in 1936, but an \$80,000 plane hangar and machine shop kept some of us till now. Haven't a picture of hangar yet. In closing will say, another job guided through by the ace of business managers, Joe Lorenz, who is the missing link in the picture. If this makes news fit to print, okeh!

D. V. EVERETT.

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

Editor:

Local No. 26 has adopted an organization plan which will be used to combat the unfair labor practices in our jurisdiction. It is a plan which has been carefully drafted by a committee of members. In event this plan is administered with all good intention, we should get results in a reasonable length of time, which would be appreciable. In order to reach our objective the local is trusting the integrity of those who are to take an active part, such as the committee representing Local No. 26 and the contractors.

We find chisellers in every institution, but in the event a chiseler is discovered to be deceiving, out the chiseler goes. There is not a deceitful point in this plan and we will not tolerate any while in operation.

Brother Paul Rabbitt is foreman for the E. C. Ernest electrical contractor on the new C. I. O. building in the capital city, which will house Lewis and his lieutenants. Well, as you know, homes and institutions are built with skill.

Brother M. G. McKnew was unanimously elected chairman of the executive board. A man who is well founded in labor tactics.

Local Union No. 26 extends its deepest sympathy to Brother G. Statter and family for the death of his mother-in-law. Likewise to Brother Bill Burdine and family for the death of his daughter, Lillian Burdine. May God take care of their souls.

VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

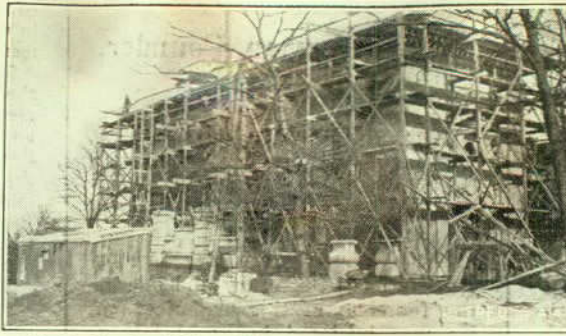
L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

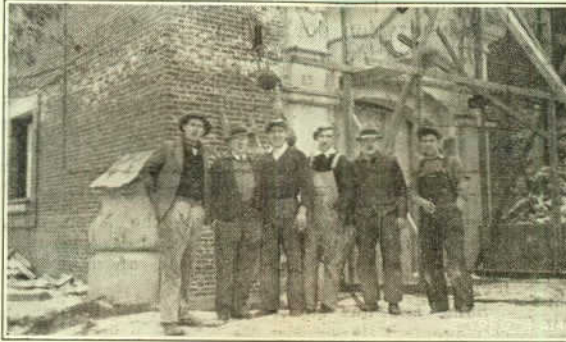
At our last meeting we learned of the excellent work being accomplished by the organizing committee and especially by our very popular business manager. Incidentally, we frequently hear the remark, "What a pity Carl wasn't a B. A. long ago." "Pop" can be proud of his little boy who made the grade. Don't gather from this that the rest of the official family is sitting idly by. No sir, the boys are all pulling together and accomplishing things these days.

We happened to stumble into one of the meetings of the newly organized and were amazed at the numbers present. These men were from various large plants. The spirit seemed to be there and the morale was excellent. We noticed quite a few familiar faces present. It seems that competition is sometimes a very good thing, for it certainly spurred us all on into real activity, and the above was some of the results. We wish to include the name of Charles Slater as one of the very active workers in the campaign. We can't at present recall the names of some of the others.

We can't help expressing our admiration for Brother W. T. Reese of 308, St. Petersburg. That letter of his on the life of a B. M. was a masterpiece. We wonder if our



W. K. Vanderbilt's million dollar museum in memory of his son.



Left to right: I. R. L. V. Everett, foreman; A. C. Roeder, electrical contractor, and Brothers Alec Marten, Walter Ackerson, H. Kalkowsky, and J. Kramer. Brothers M. L'Hommedieu, Herbert L'Hommedieu, John Shoustrom and B. Young were working on the job but did not get in the picture.

own B. M. can add to the list of requirements for a successful business manager? In short, to be a success, you have to be a little more than a walking encyclopedia, good, all-around fellow, willing to give a loan, a handout, buy tickets of all descriptions and help Brothers out of any difficulty at all times, a guy you generally read about in books.

At the meeting Brother Frizzel appeared with a mysterious black bag and had the boys all puzzled as to when the pay-off was due or was it a pay-off? Or what was in that bag anyhow?

Bill Gluth of Gunther Beer fame, made one of his rare visits to the hall. We suspect Bill was on the lookout for some customers. For those interested we can state that Bill smokes cigars that explode at a certain time. Is that another trick to attract customers, Bill?

Brothers Rudell and German have something in common. Yes, the boys are taking in more territory and are broadening out. Is it prosperity, good living or American Beer?

Did anyone hear of the new Boy Scouts in 28? Ask Dougherty, Cadell, Hess and the scribe about the adventures at the jamboree. Was it an experience or was it just plain roughing it? All we needed was some rope to tie knots. Oh yes, we forgot the chief scout, or was he a good scout? Slim Mannel was all-scout.

Pete Hefner wishes to be called, or is better known as "Whitey." Bachie of 211 please take note.

For the purposes of keeping order in the rear of the hall Whitey Hoffman usually calls the roll. We think Whitey does that to appear impartial. It is even too noisy for one to think. We mean thinking in the rear of the hall is also disturbing to that gavel pounder.

Al Kramer has the general appearance of an escaped convict, or a parolee at any rate. Al, since returning from Louisville, has ac-

quired a new and original habit. Al is great on plucking and is he good. He is even better when he catches you unawares. Al graduated from dropping lighted cigarettes in Brothers' pockets. Another one of his innocent and harmless tricks.

We had the good fortune of running into big Elmer Blye's little brother at the park the other day. Incidentally, little brother is almost as big as big brother, and is he raising a family.

And now we learn on good authority that Johnny Rainer is in a new and (to him) a profitable business. Johnny raises buzzards. Yep, John prides himself on his new breed of buzzards. We can't see anything in it, but John sees profits. How about that coon and catfight? Are they in trim yet?

Brother Herman Hess has a new one. When an Indian greets you he generally raises his hand and grunts, "how." Herman greets you in the same manner but says, "how much?" Maybe he's preparing for a hand out, or does he want to know how much time is in a job for him?

John Franz got somewhat rough last meeting and made one of the boys' straw hats rather useless by slapping it out of shape. John has this one weakness, either slapping you on the head, whether it's covered or bare, or doing the slapping with whatever he has in hand. It is dangerous to tease the Brother, he can't take it.

Yours for more interesting news,
R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

The accompanying picture portrays one of the new modern generator plants recently completed on the lot of Warner Brothers' First National studio.

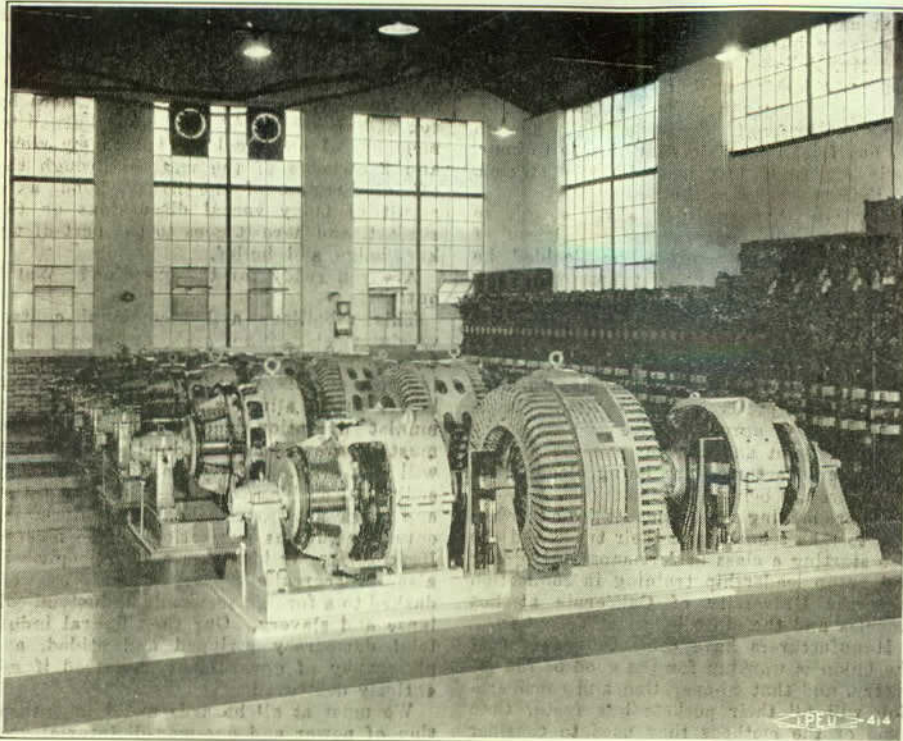
The D. C. switchboard in this plant is composed of 50 panels, 38 of which are feeder panels, each circuit 240 volts and fed by two 750,000 c. m. per leg lead and paper 600 volt insulated, and a 500,000 c. m. grounded neutral.

There are six of these generator sets in the plant, each one consisting of two 250 k. w. 125 v. lot Westinghouse generators driven by a 750 horsepower 240 volt synchronous motor. The generators are connected in series and all six sets parallel at 100 per cent overload.

One of the new features not shown in the accompanying photograph is the new ventilating system in this plant. Down through the center of the plant, with an outlet above each machine, extends a large ventilator pipe which sucks out the warm air as it rises towards the ceiling and carries it away. With this ventilating system working and plenty of fresh air drawn in by the many windows surrounding the plant, the atmosphere is always cool and makes working in this plant a pleasure. Considerable of the work in this plant was done by members of Local No. 40, of which they are justly proud. Of course, the maintenance and operation of it also belong in our jurisdiction.

In practically all of the studios recently there have been many new and interesting electrical improvements, some of which I will describe to you in some later issue, hoping this may be of interest to many of the readers.

Local No. 40 has just held its election for new officers, to hold office for the next two years. With this important matter



Power to make the movies is generated in this plant which L. U. No. 40 built and is operating for Warner Brothers.

satisfactorily taken care of, we feel as if the next two years should be very profitable to our organization.

There has been considerable new building going on at some of the major studios for the past several months, and this has very materially helped to keep our idle list down fairly well; however, not enough to lift it entirely, as we had hoped.

BERT THOMAS.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Radio is receiving a lot of attention in our town from Local No. 48, I. B. E. W. Under our sponsorship, but directly governing themselves, is the large group of radio servicemen, numbering over 100 members and giving promise of an easy 200 members. After usual committees and group meetings, an agreement has been drawn up which is at this writing about to be presented to employers. The hours are to be 44; wages \$30 per week for journeymen, \$18 per week for apprentices, \$25 per week for jobbers' counter clerks, \$16.50 per week for assistant clerks. The eight-hour day is to be worked between times specified by the employer and one-half day off is to be allowed Monday to conform to the 44-hour week. If possible, a minimum number of men is to be used on Saturdays and work rotated among the men from week to week. The hours and wages asked for are considered reasonable and are a decided improvement in a good many shops. Present conditions in some radio shops are very poor, with long hours and low wages prevailing.

The first line-up of requests included Saturday afternoons off and stopping of work at 6 p. m. This pertains only to work on the service bench and has nothing whatever to do with the hours the store is open. A conflict existed here, because of each dealer maintaining that a large percentage of the week's business was taken in during evenings, and Saturday afternoons and evenings. In order to do nothing that would be detrimental to business, the radio

servicemen decided to work evenings and Saturdays for the period of this agreement, which is to terminate June 1, 1938. It is expected we will ask for Saturday afternoons off and stopping of work at 6 p. m. in our next agreement. Work performed after 6 p. m. and Saturday afternoons would then take time and one-half rates.

We hope to bring to the public's attention during the coming year the fact that radio service is to be conducted similar to any other normal business during regular business hours. However, shops remaining open after regular hours will be able to satisfy customers by a "loaner set," or in case of rush work, the job can be done immediately at time and one-half.

One of the large problems confronting the radio servicemen is to eliminate the person who is repairing radio sets at his home, doing the job cheaply as a rule—quite often poorly—and depriving the radio stores of work rightfully belonging to them. We expect to help business a good deal by getting rid of the "basement worker" and hope soon to pass a city ordinance requiring a license to do radio repairing. The servicemen are taking the union very seriously and giving good co-operation in every respect, and we expect to have a shop label in every shop in town.

Work has been started on the broadcast radio operators' division of the electrical workers and the technicians of KGW-KEX, the Red and Blue NBC outlets operated by the Oregonian Publishing Company, have drawn up an agreement and it is now being negotiated with the management. Other broadcast station operators have shown much interest and are going to become members in the near future.

Organizing of the announcing staff of the aforementioned stations is nearly completed and this group is also to include employees of all other stations, some having already declared themselves as being in favor of joining this division of the electrical workers.

The communications section of Local No. 48 has also included the employees of the

Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. They are a very active and co-operative group and their agreement has been formed and is in negotiation now. Conditions are much improved—and don't forget to "send it Postal."

More from these sections next month, and let's hope you other locals are doing your share along this line. Why not write to the JOURNAL and let us know what's happening?

J. H. LAKE.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Because Local No. 77 meets on the fourth Friday of each month it is hard sometimes to get the latest news in these letters before the last of the month, but this month is an exception with five Fridays so will try to finish up all the news to date.

Of course there is the election of officers to report on as they were installed last Friday by our old friend and past president, Matt Blair. Brother Blair did a mighty fine job of installing, considering the fact that he is just recovering from the effects of a slight stroke that made speechmaking difficult. Our new president is none other than our hard-working recording secretary, Brother O. M. ("Crummy") Anderson, and he will be well supported by Brother C. F. Corwin (operator P. S. P. & L.) in the vice president's chair, who is one of Puget Sound Power's crack first aid instructors. (This might act as a warning to unruly Brothers, because Andy is from Texas and the vice's chair is right next to the exit.)

Tom Arnold steps into Anderson's old place as recording secretary and this writer doesn't envy him any after the record that Andy made while in this position the last two years, even if I did run for this position.

And then there is Frank Tustin and B. W. ("Shorty") Bowen filling the positions of financial secretary and treasurer. These two couldn't be beat with a stick. Frank does a real job when it comes to watching the dollars and cents and Shorty, although a little reluctant about attending all of the board meetings, watches the checks with an eye to the Scotch in him.

Business Manager Mulkey was voted back into office and with him went his assistants, Brothers Al Martin and H. F. Mullaney. These boys are all hard workers and have helped the local to gain an enviable place in the labor ranks of the Northwest.

The executive board remains almost the same as before with Brothers Fred Tucker (City Light), Ray Cooley (P. S. P. & L. Co.) and F. N. Stanley (P. S. P. & L. Co.), re-elected to office and Brother Floyd Miles (Street Railway), our president for the last term, was elected to the board. Brother E. M. ("Three-Finger") MacDonald was also elected to the board after an absence of four years.

July 17 saw the regular annual electrical workers' picnic of Local Nos. 46 and 77 get off with a bang-up start and close with a three-hour dance and the best report from every one attending that the picnic committee has ever had the pleasure of hearing.

This year was the first year that admission was charged and also a small charge made on the beer; guess it just shows that free things don't always work out the best. As it turns out, this year's picnic will cost the treasury only about one-fourth as much as last year and everybody will be a lot better satisfied. Also this is the first attempt at having the picnic on a Saturday for the benefit of those members who have to drive a long way. This leaves them an extra day to get rested up in so they can really come and enjoy themselves without worrying about going to work the next day.

Brothers Floyd Miles, of L. U. No. 77, and Jimmy Hicks, of L. U. No. 46, were the two

leaders this year and they did a mighty fine job of it, too. We hope they do as good or better next year and get an earlier start so we can invite all of you fellows out here to help us celebrate.

Of course we can't forget our pals, Bob Clayton, of L. U. No. 125, and his wife, and Teddy Morrison, of L. U. No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., as they are regular attenders of these doings and would be very much missed if they didn't come.

The Washington State convention was in session from July 12 to 15 and was well attended by the electrical workers from all over the state, and I wish that I had a much more complete report to make on it, but have not had the opportunity to get all the lowdown to date.

This week sees the third agreement being signed between the I. B. E. W. and the Puget Sound Power and Light Co., with an increase in salaries of as much as 8 per cent in some cases and vacations for daily paid employees which is quite a bit of news in itself, but as it's getting late will save what I have left over for next time, providing our new president gives me this job again.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

You can now buy Los Angeles made storage batteries with the union label. The Frank W. Dillin organization, makers of the Federal line of batteries, has agreed to a memorandum of terms with Local No. 83, I. B. E. W., and started using the union label July 1. Within a short time the I. B. E. W. stamp is expected on several other brands. The local is making a general appeal to union members of Los Angeles and the surrounding territory to buy union made batteries and to prove to the industry that going 100 per cent union is the wisest course from a dollars and cents angle.

Starting organization efforts in the battery group some three months ago, Local No. 83 is forcing a waterlogged industry to its feet, making it lift itself by its own bootstraps, as it were. Progress was slow at first as men who had worked for years at from 25 to 39 cents per hour were so ground down that most of them had lost hope, and an organizing drive during NRA had failed with disastrous results to a few leaders.

On May 1 manufacturers came along with a 50-cent minimum, which was quite a boost. They declared that they had planned the raise anyway. This old stall worked fairly well and things didn't look so hot for a while. But a few of the boys were loyal and showed the failing Brothers the error of their ways.

Then apparently some of our old friends got busy and trouble flared up in several fields, batteries, fixtures, and switchboards, all Class B set-ups. Two battery manufacturers set up company unions. And thereby hangs a tale.

We have a guy named Kelly out here from the Washington office. An old Los Angeles wireman, he has stuck to the union through thick and thin, been blacklisted here and there, but has always come back for more.

He hauled one manufacturer up before the labor board so fast it would make your head swim. And what that fellow found out about the Wagner Act was the biggest surprise of his young life.

In the other case, the "big shot" from the East came out here to visit a branch concern, and incidentally to use his influence to overawe the men into signing up with a company union. He attempted to give the boys the rush act without consulting his officials here, figuring, it seems, that the local office might give the boys a penny or two too much. Well, he reckoned without a couple of his workmen, who hunted up the union that very evening.

Next morning Mr. Big Shot had callers but was "very busy." One of the visitors, the said Mr. Kelly—I beg your pardon, not Mr. Kelly, but just plain Kelly—called a meeting of the men at noon while they were eating lunch out in front. Speaking loudly enough for our friend the "big shot" inside to hear, Kelly explained just how the war started. He then proceeded to the labor board.

It seems that the "big shot" wasn't so busy next day. After some two hours of friendly (?) conversation, he decided he had picked up a pretty hot potato. About that time he had a rush call to go back East. He dumped the labor situation in the laps of the local officials, and now everybody is happy.

With these difficulties behind us, we seem to be having pretty smooth sailing. Manufacturers have agreed to give us a raise the first of August and another one the first of November; factories are being cleaned up, and hours are being adjusted.

We are making arrangements for our members to take schooling in their trade and are also starting a class in foremanship training and group leadership training in connection with the University of California at Los Angeles and the state board of education.

Manufacturers have come to realize that the union is working for the good of the industry, and that co-operation and consideration will fill their pockets lots faster than some of the methods they used to consider essential when dealing with labor.

LEO BALTAZOR.

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

Editor:

Sez I to myself as I grumbled and growled, I am sick of that union, and then how I scowled.

The Brothers are unfriendly, the meetings too long—

In fact it seems as if everything is wrong. I don't like to kick, but the hall's a disgrace, And signs of neglect are all over the place. I'll quit going there. I won't spend a dime. I can make better use of my money and time.

Then sez my conscience to me, sez he, "The trouble with you is you're too dumb to see

That the union reflects you, whatever it be; So perk up and smile and serve cheerfully. Just stop fault-finding and boost it up strong, And you'll find yourself happy and proud to belong.

And friendly and willing and jolly at work. Unions thrive on workers—not on those who shirk.

Attend all meetings—relax at your ease. Join in discussions as oft as you please, Support each official and strengthen his hand. In short, get in tune and play with the band."

Well, from all this it is plain to see

The fault's not with the union,
The fault's with me.

Re-written by CARL CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Greetings of July: Brotherhood, attention for the moment. There is a principle involved—a serious situation—C. I. O. vs. A. F. of L. Industrial Organization vs. Trade Autonomy. In simple words, Vertical Union against Craft Union.

This supposed issue is a false illusion and camouflage. In fact, a real subterfuge. The A. F. of L. labor policy affords a combination of both or either arrangement of organization, properly and righteously sponsored by the choice of the workers and accorded by the will of the majority of place

or industry affected, unmolested at certain stated lawful intervals.

The truth should be revealed. I have been requested by many friends in and outside of the union, in some instances by contending sides, and particularly urged by members of our local to express my views and knowledge of the matter through the official JOURNAL of the Brotherhood, as a result of many verbal discussions on the subject, and here it goes to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Are you ready for the question? Watch out!

This rebellious and secessionary controversial crisis, of monarchical transcending tendencies, and foreign alliances of vile seizing rule or ruin, unethical concentration of labor, futile alluring conspiracy of Communist deception and Bolshevik regime, must be averted and subdued, or the result will be a fatal, conscriptive, desecrating and seditious acclaim of labor regimentation and tragic arbitrary utilization of the union entailing furious subjection of the masses. Henceforth our ideals as a free people will also be corralled, swayed and possibly dashed to a foreign servitude, industrial collapse and slavery. Our then figural industrial democracy stripped and stifled, and philosophy of government shattered if not entirely destroyed.

We must at all hazards avoid centralization of power and one-man-dictatorial government. No person is great enough to boss another arbitrarily. Individual freedom of conscience should prevail.

The church and the union of labor with wise leadership and conservative action and in concentration, are the two most formidable, potent, reliable and redeeming civilized factors, exemplifying the principle of the Golden Rule, one for all and all for one. Inspiring faith, hope and charity—founded on mercy, justice and judgment. Their wisdom and combined instrumentalities will prevail and democracy triumph forevermore.

Do not be deceived by the maneuvering of false prophets. Personal egotism, catch phrases and mass psychology have been with us from the beginning, and it seems that it will always be. Prudence and fundamental progress atones for it. However, the offering should only be considered for what it is deemed worth lawfully and justly restricted accordingly. If there is anything wrong in the democratic policy of the American Federation of Labor, or abuse of power by the majority or any of them at the top, or a change of method desired, even as a matter of opinion, or unwarranted governmental derogatory effect, let us as always conform ourselves to the law, compose and settle our differences amicably, in our own democratic fashion and abide accordingly like good sports, until another lawful time and opportunity arrives. Traditionally, let the foreigners take care of their own affairs.

However, be cautious. Don't be too quick in casting judgment on the other fellow. Be reasonable. Maliciousness should be suppressed at all hazards, and judgment tempered with mercy. A reprimand is often more effective than a penalty. Let us be alert, stand our ground. No jurisdictional intrusion—assert our rights. Go forward. Boost for the Brotherhood and keep our craft out in the front. But, be calm, cautious and considerate in all our deliberations and righteous defense of provoked attacks, during this flare-up and forevermore. I say this unsparingly, no hostility or violence. Let us in the lower decks try to arrange ourselves in this controversy, in each of our respective localities, so that when those at the top settle their personal differences, Fascista or Tokiodom, we at the end of the struggle can get to-

gether amicably in harmonious accord or settle the matter for them by proper procedure, separating the chaff from the wheat. Loyalty and sincerity, honesty of purpose, the union of the worker in righteous accord, in rigid solidarity are always in need, but more necessary now than in any other period in history. We must carefully guard and conserve our inheritance and democratic tradition, the greatest good for the greatest number. Liberty, justice and equality under the law.

This actual affront and controversial issue of the various contingents vitally affects the fundamental precept of trades autonomy and virtually destroys the principles of craft incentive and scientific research, based on ability to serve creditably, as a result of being cradled in the mechanical application and industrial endeavor, under specified qualifying standardization.

However, regardless of our individual industrial conceptions or methods of accomplishment, we must be loyal, sincerely honest and respect the rights of others. Conserve our republican form of government and democratic traditions—in union there is strength, success and progress. Division always weakens, it indicates fear and failure. Might is derogatory—brutal and outside the pale of civilization and democracy, and must vanish from the portals of organized labor. We need will, memory and understanding, obedience, law and order, cooperation and good will to all industrial understanding. Labor must conduct its affairs legitimately, in the open and move in a straight line. No curves or back switching, false maneuvering or selfish conniving. We must keep in step, in the stride of public and industrial progress toward the goal ahead.

I wish to qualify my attitude on the matter: I am heartily in favor of the principle of industrial organization of volunteer accord, providing, however, that the cause warrants it and it serves best, affording proper qualifications and representation in conforming with the policy of the American Federation of Labor and possibly a more liberalized conjection determined by democratic precedence.

This confused, very much misunderstood and to some extent abused question, of policy has been properly placed before the delegates of many past conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and particularly the last conclave, for consideration, and fully discussed pro and con. Conclusions were drawn and suffrage cast, decisively, and the will of the majority should prevail until another lawful interval is presented. This is the only civilized way to settle any question in a democracy. Surely we should not resort to the jungle law—the survival of the fittest.

Contention

Craft unionization is logically based on the conception and incentive of trade autonomy in the pursuit of both capital and labor in contending forces, mutually actuated in honest accord, as exemplified in the union of states and federal government, based on the golden rule and democratic discretion.

Our renowned president, William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, paid us a visit last month, coming to the anthracite coal region, sponsored by the Scranton Building Trades Council and Central Labor Union of that vicinity. The labor president, on his way to this section, arrived on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 3:45 p. m. He and his party were met and received a welcome at the station here in our city by cheering masses of laboring men and

women. Many of his friends of this region will remember the faithful service he rendered this section as a recent official of the United Mine Workers of America, and also appreciate the many personal, labor and legislative contributions he rendered in the interest of the toiling masses, and the alleviation of suffering humanity. The Scranton delegation arrived in a caravan to meet and escort the esteemed labor president to their fair city and banquet at the Hotel Casey, where the labor chief was the guest of honor and John Williams, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, shared in the gladation, arranged for the occasion, led by the labor officials and Public Safety City Commissioner Hanlon, and motor cycle brigade, other dignitaries and friends of labor. Lawrence's, Scranton's leading band, furnished the music. The Wilkes-Barre delegation was headed by Edward Finney, president of the Building Trades Council, and other labor moguls and big shots. All trades were represented. Electrical workers were very prominent in the affair. I have no desire to further encroach upon the scribe of Local No. 81 and expect full account of the affair from that end.

Locally

Local conditions here at the present time have slowed up. The building trades in general have been very successful of late, and have signed contractors that for years were on the outside; among them the Sardon Building Construction Co. The electricians are trying to keep themselves employed in their own dilly-dally way, grab your own job. That method never works successfully here, or to my knowledge, in any other place. The linemen and all electrical workers of the Public Service Co. are unorganized to date. The electrical building contractors to a great extent are signed up, but not doing much at the time. Many people inquire about some of my old friends. Among those Brothers, Willard Barber is recuperating with his in-laws. Jack Dieroff is president of the machinists in the Elizabethport Shops of the Central Railroad at Elizabethport, N. J. Jack alone is an electrician for the Central Railroad at Jersey City, N. J. Jack Mosley is chief engineer of the Quaker Hosiery Mills in Philadelphia. I intend to visit them all shortly. Franke Roache, from all reports, is the city electrician of Miami, Fla. The latter visited here a year ago last month and looked good at the time. It is nearly 20 years since my last letter to the JOURNAL, and this one was written in great haste. If it is passed by the censor I might write another.

Yours for Amalgamation, a Re-United Federation of Labor, Progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,

Forty years or more in the strife for labor.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Chattanooga has been expanding some in the past few weeks, through the efforts of our president, business manager and representative, Brother Freeman. We have signed up five more shops, which gives Local No. 175 15 shops out of 21 licensed contractors. Of course some of the pressure was brought about by a strong building trades council here and the biggest majority of the general contractors, taking in all the largest general contractors.

Local No. 175 has done a good job helping to get the boys on TVA, Chickamagua Dam, lined up and in the local and getting them a raise of 10 cents on the hour, which is 10

cents per hour more than the boys get in the contract shops. Now they think this local has done about all it can for them, and that they won't need it any more, so they want a local for TVA employees. Of course if they had a local of their own they could reduce their dues and get away from a 2 per cent business managers' assessment. We have one here for them but the boys in the contract shops receive less per hour and pay a 5 per cent assessment.

I know that locals that have a full time business manager in the field prosper and have more work. (The business manager says it is full time—24 hours a day.)

The C. I. O. is causing some inconvenience here, some A. F. of L. locals have withdrawn from the central body; 175 withdrew for one month but are back in now. One thing here is that some of the carpenters, electricians and painters, and I think it is a good guess, some of the other members in A. F. of L. organizations, have members of their immediate families in C. I. O. Some C. I. O. people here have come over to the A. F. of L.

In the past week there have been some kind of camouflaged company unions sprung up here in Chattanooga.

E. E. CROSBY.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

No doubt this is a surprise to see L. U. No. 210 listed in this month's JOURNAL but perhaps you fellows would like to hear from us once in a while.

L. U. No. 210 has placed a soft ball team in the night ball league here and has made plenty of friends through the way they have showed their sportsmanship. The team has finished the first half race in second place, a good record, but our hopes are high and we expect to win the championship, if possible, so we would like to hear of other locals which go in for the sport.

Our local has been busy, and quite a few new faces have been seen at our local meetings. Many thanks to the boys responsible for the way our local has increased, bringing our average up over the 200 mark.

Election was held July 2. Brother E. Casto was elected president, relieving "Joe" Kershaw. No doubt a lot of you readers know "Joe," and a better fellow or pal couldn't be found, and he has always been 100 per cent union and has worked hard to put our local in the standing.

Brother E. Casto has been our vice president and was relieved by Brother Cassell.

Brother Haspill was re-elected foreman again; the boy must be good.

Brother Warren White also succeeds himself again as financial secretary, with plenty of work ahead.

Brother Sessinger relieved "Hot Wire" E. Jones of the office of recording secretary.

Treasurer Eichorst succeeds himself without a struggle.

Members elected for the executive board were as follows: Brothers Burbuck, Eichorst, Strockman, Sowdenslager, White and McGuire. They are well suited to their offices, so plenty of luck to the new men taking office, and may they have the success and courage of the men who were relieved or resigned office.

Well, gang, I'm a wiper-up in manholes, and this is my first attempt as a scribe. Forgive me, etc.

SESS.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

You members in Toledo do not need to be told what has been accomplished here or what collective bargaining means to the

American worker. But should you be in doubt as to whether or not your contract is just a gift of God and is not the sole result of years of untiring efforts on the part of your local, and its various committees, visit some workers of the craft within a radius of 50 miles and then pat yourself on the back and say that you have a pretty darn good place to punch a time clock. After being one of a visiting committee recently invading what has always before been enemy territory and after listening to the men's side of the story in Adrian, Mich., I have a different view of things in general.

There is and always will be too much difference between profits and expenditures for labor. This is particularly true in outlying districts but now that Adrian enters the picture it is more true than ever. But we did succeed in part at least in showing those boys up there that the American Federation of Labor does offer the American laborer a protection under the collective bargaining plan. That any request of the body must be approved by an I. O. affiliation. That four men cannot call a sit-down strike and tie up an industry by importing outside radicals to picket your jobs, as has been the case where dual organizations without international affiliations have in the past tied up vast industries, throwing thousands of employees out of work while negotiations were being carried on by a communistic group whose only interest is in the spoils should there be any.

Those men in Adrian threw in their lot with us because we did not tell them to sit on their job while this group of professional interviewers met and threatened their employers, jeopardizing their jobs. Instead they were told to remain on the job, to remain loyal to their jobs, and to continue to earn a livelihood while their picked committee presents and dickers for better working conditions and if possible more money. Under these terms they asked to join our ranks.

These men, knowing very little about organized labor, had only their better judgment to guide them, and they accepted our invitation and came into L. U. No. 245. These men were sandwiched in between two factions. They saw a strike carried on three years ago here in Toledo by the American Federation of Labor in a strictly businesslike manner, conducted in a way that was a great credit to any organization. Recently they saw a dual organization conduct a strike on the other side of them where radicalism and communism went hand in hand. Lawlessness was very evident. Hospitals and other institutions were made to suffer. Lights were turned off in the home of the worker without warning. They saw hundreds of autos pass through their respective district calling themselves reinforcements, men who class themselves auto workers and who have no interest whatsoever in the electrical industry.

So it was easy for these men to make their decision as to whom they wanted to represent them. The protection they wanted was a signed contract. Not carloads of armed strangers. Not an organization which a few years before contributed thousands of dollars to a political party (which the American Federation of Labor nor any of its affiliated labor unions was never guilty of) money which was blood money furnished by the radical element for the purpose of gaining power, using the American worker as a financial agent, and to strengthen their ranks. Read, if you can, the speech of Representative Cox, taken from the Congressional Record. Learn how the American worker is being taken in by these representatives of

Local Union No. 3

We are taking this opportunity to notify the International Office and the locals and the membership of the Brotherhood at large that we have in our city, in the Borough of Brooklyn, a firm known as the Bright-Light Reflector Company who manufactures steel enamel reflectors and who specializes in a silva king silvered reflector and who also manufacture spotlights, etc.

After months of negotiation with this company, they have absolutely refused to have any part of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Fraternally yours,
JACOB S. SOLOMON.

this Committee for Industrial Organization. That's why workers of today are flocking to the American Federation of Labor. They want to deal in a legal and businesslike way and not join a radical organization which has nothing to offer but bloodshed and rebellion.

A greed for money is still taking some of our members to Detroit, sacrificing their seniority and chances of a steady income after they are 40 years old, for a few cents more on the hour.

Louis Hess, of the Eastside Substation, informs us that a misstatement made by me in this JOURNAL a year ago can now be republished. The cigars will be passed around as per schedule. That's fine, Louie, and those panatelas will be appreciated. Bring the baby down to the meeting sometime and let's get acquainted.

Oliver Myers has finally pulled stakes and departed for parts unknown for a much-needed rest. Doctor's orders, you know, he wouldn't listen to anyone else. We will be glad to see him back as labor needs a fighting spirit now more than ever. But his health comes first at any price.

I myself am writing this from the top of West Virginia's highest mountain on a borrowed typewriter. Fifty miles from Huntington, and it seems all of it is straight up. The sun comes over one ridge at nine and disappears behind another at two. Seven miles to the store and 20 miles to the first beer. I'll take my climbing on cedar after this. This mountain climbing is not so good. But my vacation will be over long before you read this. Hank Schomberg has returned to his first love, the two-pin truck. G. C. Sweet, after these many years, has been granted a service job.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

What is the harvest to be?

An old, old question. Vitally important, but always to be a question.

We know what the harvest has been, visualize what it may be; never can we be certain of the specific crop.

One fact is certain, "we shall reap as we sow."

The earth may be fallow, but of what avail if the seed is diseased, and, if the seed be good and germinates, of what use if the sprout is not cultivated?

Natural and human elements will, as always, be at war with each other, and, paradoxically striving at the one and same time to bring out the best in each other. Remember, however, nature is always the master.

Man can extend his boundaries but they are not limitless; rob the earth of its wealth,

but it is not inexhaustible; build skyscrapers to the heavens, but they are not illimitable; thrust his puniness on the world, but he is not infinite.

Could we but grasp the completeness and finality of an inexorable nature would we not humble ourselves to pause a while and take stock?

The ancients, as we of today, sowed the seeds of hatred and lust, reaping death and destruction. Others sowed the seeds of understanding and knowledge and reaped the beauty of life with material and intellectual advancement.

Not far, though, are we advanced from the ancients. The forests have been ravaged and destroyed, but we still travel through the wilderness. With our right arm we raise up, though weak; with the left strike them down. We cry to our God for divine guidance; with the same breath pray to Him, amid the welter of blood and carnage of battle, for victory over our enemies. We create material temples of great vastness and splendor, yet allow to rot and decay the spiritual temples.

Some day, may it be soon, truth throughout the world will prevail. Year by year the harvest is greater and the crops better, but, until that day comes when the toilers of the land and of the sea are of one accord as to the rights and responsibilities of each and everyone, the fruits of human endeavor will fall far short of that ultimate goal of perfection all good growers seek.

Labor has a field that is boundless. The weak must be lifted up and made strong; the downtrodden and exploited must have struck from them the shackles and fetters of human misery that are the reappings of ignorance, bigotry, and consummate greed. From the fields must be cleared the boulders of avarice, malice, and hatred; the stumps of a decadent and demoralizing privileged-class caste system must be pulled out and destroyed.

No good, however, can be attained unless a better something can take the place of something discarded. Knowledge and more knowledge is the crying need of labor. No power is greater. Progress is measured by the ability to think; the ability to think will spring from a desire to improve and advance.

Labor can continue to cultivate, but until such time it purges itself of the weeds of stupidity and ignorance, the harvest will be as it always has been—a failure.

There is—always will be—the long, hard, row to hoe. The never ending struggle for human existence forces to the surface all that is good, all that is bad, in the races. Smug in self-complacency, too apt are we to become imbued with the idea that the rugged individual is still with us. Too often today is the rugged individual backed by a tommy gun or a gang of Pinkertons. This curse is not common to any one person or group, we all accept the inheritance of the survival of the fittest and become damned because of it. The surviving fittest and the method of survival too often smell to the high heavens.

Too frequently the field of labor is exploited by that most loathsome of parasites, the breed that exploits the need for work which provides the food, shelter, and clothing for dependent ones, and bleeds for his own gain a share of the hard earned wage-reward for honest labor: The tommy gun here is the power to give or withhold a job. Or it might be the breed that advances the sweat shop, the exploiter of children, the maker of slaves. The tommy gun is the auction block of human misery, distress, and want; the finger on the trigger, the Pinkertons.

Let us not fool ourselves. We are men—I hope. Many of us long ago discarded the toys of our childhood and in so doing came to manhood.

We must think as men, act as men. Are we blind to the muck and slime that we slosh through? God help us should we lose our footing. The curse is that we allow the condition to exist. But, we have got to start purging first the individual self. Not to become perfect, but a better example to those who look up to us now for leadership and advice.

To belong to a labor union is no disgrace, but how many refer to the fact or make it known? If any are forced to make the acknowledgment it is with apologies and regrets. Honest labor is naught to be ashamed of, yet many a son and daughter today despise and look down with scorn on the very thing which made possible to them the finer, better things in life.

The lawyer is proud of his calling, yet LL.D'S, thousands, chase the ambulance. The doctor walks with pride, though many MD'S skulk in the unethical mark; the politician enjoys superior distinction, and politics are stinking, rotten to the core. Is not labor at least equal to any of these? Sometimes perhaps a bit better?

Labor leadership is becoming more intelligent, more important. The chain is still, however, no stronger than its weakest link. There are many links. Someone has to pull the plow, someone to guide it. When the chain breaks no ground can be broken until it is repaired. Perhaps the time will come when there will be no weak links, but until then we will continue to plan and labor for the perfect crop, and in so doing become the better for it in spite of ourselves.

Our children's children will reap the harvest.

JAEF.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

To use the P. S. of L. U. No. 77's words, "Who is the fellow that went and put the skid grease under the last two months when I wasn't looking?" I find myself in the same predicament every month when it is time to beat the dead line. The days have slipped by almost unnoticed, because they have been busy days, which goes to prove that the old adage "time hangs heavy on idle hands" is correct.

We are enjoying a period of steady employment that has no equal since the post-depression days. Our members are manning several good industrial jobs along with some new commercial buildings, and a goodly number of remodeling and new house jobs.

Allow me at this late date to report the results of our June election. Our officers for the next two years are as follows: Brother M. S. McDaniel, president; Brother J. H. Zufall, vice president; executive board, Brothers McDaniel, H. M. Smyers, Paul Long, H. B. Blankenship and W. Polsley; financial secretary, H. W. Herhold; recording secretary, Rex Newbauer, and your writer the business manager.

The various craft, State Federation of Labor and building trades conventions were held at Dayton, Ohio, from July 21 to 30. Your writer attended the State. I. B. E. W. and State Federation of Labor conventions and after observing the very constructive programs for the coming year, I believe (to use a homely phrase), we "have the world by the tail on a downhill pull."

I believe every delegate will bear out my opinion that the success of holding the convention in Dayton is largely due to our old friend, John E. Briedenbach, for the words

"Briedenbach" and "Dayton" are synonymous. An orchid to John and Dayton for their hospitality.

At the time this is being written, on next to the last day of the convention, it is an assured fact that the building trades will place another member on the executive board of the State Federation, which will give them a controlling majority.

Akron will be the scene of the All-American and International Soap Box Derby, at Derby Downs, on August 15. Our members will install the elaborate timing device consisting of photo-electric tubes controlling high speed cameras and stop watches. To you lovers of the racing ponies, this "it's a photograph" will be one of kids racing their motorless, homemade, midget "jalopies" downhill.

C. W. MURRAY.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Editor:

This being my first attempt at scribing for Local No. 325, I am asking that you bear with me for a few paragraphs and try not to be too critical. After all, I am young at the business of writing, so here it comes!

Work here in Binghamton has been fairly good for the past few months, but with the completion of several of our larger jobs, construction has slowed down to a big extent. Although most of the boys are working at present, things are not as rushing as they were. So, don't come to Binghamton if you want a life job pulling wire. Wait for the next boom, boys.

Our local has been doing a fine job here for a long time, and the credit goes to our very competent executive board. They really are a bunch of live-wires, even though they do not look the part. No kidding, they are a nice bunch of fellows.

The only time any individual shop has indulged in any sports besides the national game of card-playing, is hereby recorded. This shop, of nearly all local members, is scrapping for first place in a city soft-ball league. The boys of Gleason Electric have entered the league for their first season, and have all the reason in the world for being proud of their standing.

The serious part of this letter follows when I tell you that we are mourning the loss of Brother Leon C. Simmons. He was drowned at Otisco Lake, while, according to witnesses of the tragedy, he was trying to save a pal from the same plight. This was a shock that really hurt us, and we feel that we have lost the only real press secretary L. U. No. 325 has had in a long time. Leon was a regular fellow and will be missed by all those who knew him. Our heartfelt sympathy goes to his wife and daughter.

In closing, I can say I certainly thank you for enduring this little speil, and if you are able to finish it, I would like to send you the best wishes of the boys of L. U. No. 325.

ERFORD L. BODLEY.

SEND IT IN

If you have a bit of news—
Send it in;
Or a joke that will amuse—
Send it in;
A story that is new,
We want to hear from you—
Send it in;
Never mind about your style;
If it's only worth the while—
Send it in.

—Kindersley (Can.) Clarion.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

The saying goes that no news is good news, nevertheless, whether the saying is true or not, I have no excuses to offer for my silence during the past six months, other than being lax in my duties.

However, as our summer months are very limited in this part of the country, it is not my intention to go into any lengthy discourse at this time.

Fort William and Port Arthur, like many other sections of the country, are not immune from their share of labor troubles and wage disputes. Civic employers of both cities are patiently waiting at the present time for the setting up of a board of conciliation to settle wage disputes. I hope that next month I will be able to submit a favorable report on this matter.

It is with deep regret that we have to record here the death of our friend and Brother, Starr C. Barrett. He had been an employee of the Fort William Telephone Exchange, in the capacity of cable splicer, for the past 30 years.

In paying tribute to Brother Barrett as a friend and Brother worker, we cannot overlook his genius as a mechanic, even though he had the misfortune to lose his right arm some five years ago. His inventive mind created devices which enabled him to do work that most men with two good limbs might well be proud of.

Brother Eddie Mariner, of L. U. No. 134, Chicago, and Brother Clarence Rabideau, of Portland, Oreg., I know you will be sorry to hear this sad news, and I am sure will mourn his passing.

We extend our sympathies to Brothers Shirley, Blair and Roper, who have been on the sick list for some time.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

It is nice to read the JOURNAL and see where the various locals are taking in new members, with lots of work for all. Unfortunately, we are unable to make the same report. Last fall one of our largest contractors addressed a mass meeting of our local and told us there would be a shortage of electricians in the early spring. But spring has gone and summer is well on its way and we still have a large percentage of our men out of work. There are a number of jobs going out around the province but nothing of very much importance starting here. There are plenty of prospects if they ever materialize. We also have prospects of a provincial election in October of this year, which means we will be forced to listen to the same old empty promises. Brother P. Elsworth, our press secretary, went to Windsor to work on the new Ford job. President J. Nutland left a note on my desk last night which read: "Pass the time away by writing a letter to the JOURNAL." Page Brother W. T. Reese, of Local No. 308.

I note in the July issue that one of our locals honored a Brother who had been initiated into the Brotherhood in 1900. Brother A. S. Hay, a member of this local, was initiated in Local No. 114 in 1900, just one year after I was born. We sure had a good time that night.

CECIL M. SHAW.

L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor:

Well, this election job is finished for another two years. The local felt that the old officers had served faithfully and deserved re-election, so with the exception of slight changes in the two boards, the officers are the same.

The first six months of this year were very progressive with most of our members busy, due partly to the WPA but mostly to the kindness of L. U. No. 675, our sister local of Elizabeth, N. J., which took up our unemployed on the General Motors Plant at Linden, N. J.

Boys, that was the kind of a job you see in your dreams but not often in reality, with union materials used throughout.

I would like to touch on a subject of importance that I have noticed in the past few years. That is the better class of business managers that are being elected by the membership of the Brotherhood. The old-time delegate is slowly dying out. Sobriety and diplomacy are taking his place. More harmony, more work, less unemployment and less trouble on the job will surely be the result.

But the membership themselves could do a great deal more to the good and welfare of our locals.

They could, for instance, forget their petty jealousies and selfishness and turn these efforts towards better organization and improve conditions.

Notice the average officer, how he tries to adjust differences arising among the members, how he brings questions on the floor for action to improve working conditions, and to straighten out members who have skidded along in paths not according to the rules, to stop hand-shakers who would do for the boss more favors than the other fellow (against the rules) so he could stay longer on the job.

All men were born with that power of thinking for themselves, why not have more constructive thought from the membership?

How many members sit through the meeting never using their right of the floor to voice their ideas or objections? They are

not dumb, they can say plenty on the street corner after the meeting.

If we clean up our house and repair it we will be in a better position to show the non-union man the error of his ways and thereby improve our locals by more complete organization of the field.

R. H. BECK.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

I got a letter from my good friend, Bill Dowling, the other day, with news that made me think. It told of some boys who dropped their cards and indirectly of his keeping his up although he has been on the city police force for six or seven years. He said he was offered a job when he went into a shop to pay his dues and had gotten my address from reading my letter in the JOURNAL. And Bill is just a young chap. I just wish we had more of that kind of unionism in our ranks. We have just had a tough problem to handle because of the lack of good unionism.

Let's take a good look at ourselves and our union. We are the average American working men. The public calls us electricians. Accredited on the whole to be above the average in intelligence and schooling. Have about the same virtues and faults as any other men but with this one advantage—one of the best, if not the best, international unions in America. One that offers a man more for his money than anything else he can invest his money in. Better conditions to work under—protection from exploitation—training in his line of endeavor—access to labor research and assistance of trained representatives—fellowship that puts many a man to work when jobs are really hard to find—life insurance protection for our loved ones—a monthly trade JOURNAL second to none that gives up-to-the-minute information on what

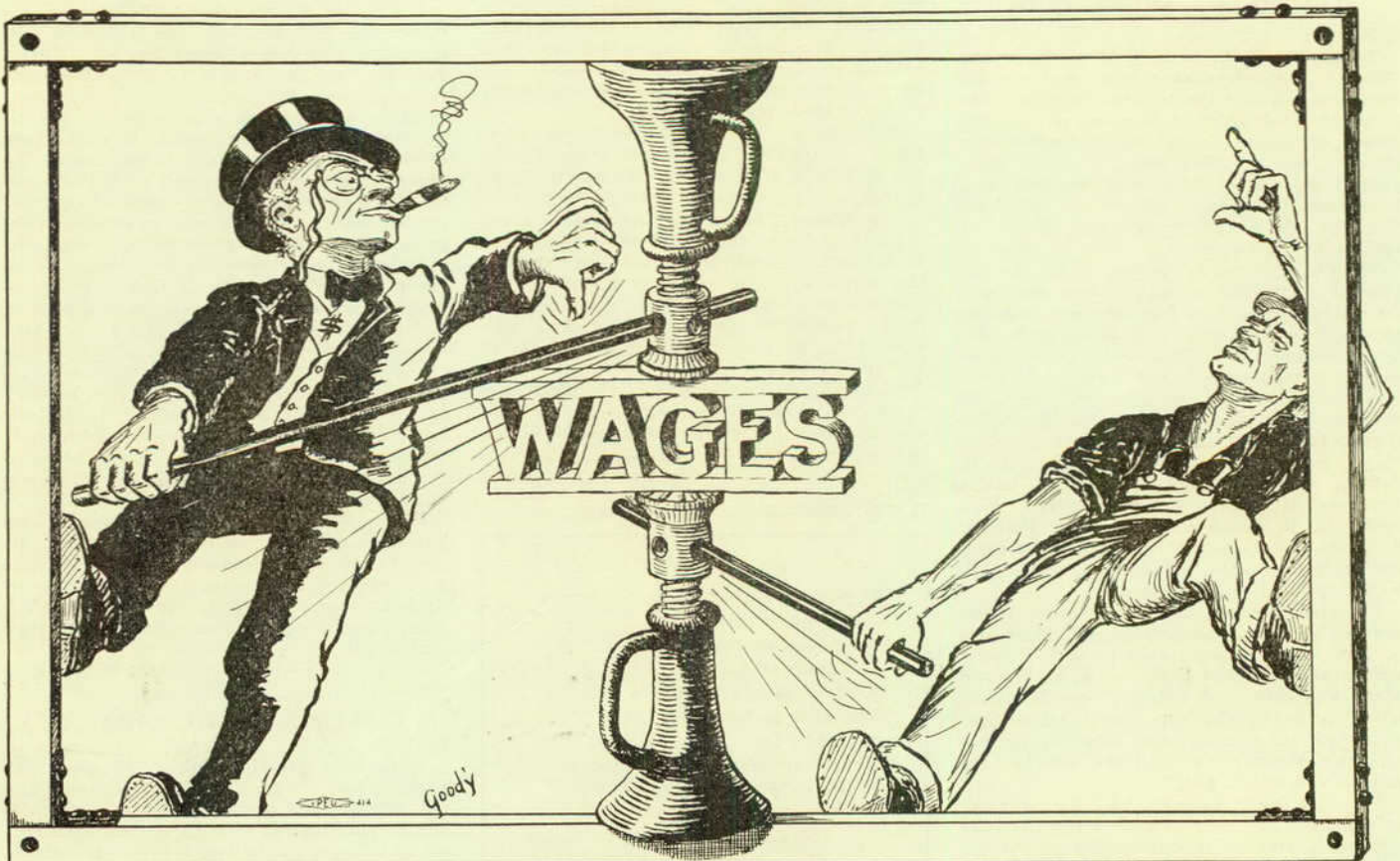
is going on in the electrical industry the world over—current events that should be of interest to us all—straight from the shoulder editorials that should make us think twice about what we are doing—then that intimate personal touch, the correspondence of local scribes (be it ever so punk).

Great Day, man! What could you be thinking of to take a chance of losing all this or giving it up for some immediate gain that will last such a short time? Look around you and realize the position of the non-union man in your town. He is the ratty individual with the hang-dog expression, who seldom can look you in the eye. Brothers, wake up, take an interest in your local. It is your local and it is your business and you have every right to know what is going on. You have the last say as to whether it should or should not go on. Learn what it is all about and fight for what you think is right and if you lose don't get sore. Make up your mind to come back stronger next time or—maybe—the other guys might be right. Look and see if they are.

Why should we spend money and effort fighting the C. I. O.? Let them organize these great groups of unorganized workers and then when the bubble bursts (as the I. W. W., One Big Union and others have), the A. F. of L. will take them under its wing, if they have any sense. A bag mill striker under C. I. O. who works on our job told us he and a lot of others would vote to affiliate with the A. F. of L. if they had a chance. The Labor Relations Board in session here is causing the settlement of a number of strikes along with the U. S. conciliator.

The A. F. of L. finally got one organizer in here to compete with the 21 the C. I. O. have had here for months but he seems to be busy and getting something done. A headquarters is to be opened and a good program has been made, according to what he told

ETERNAL GAME



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody.

us at the building trades meeting the other night.

We made an ineffectual attempt to organize the Tennessee Electric Power Company's employees, but they are afraid of their jobs.

Our social meeting following the installation of officers was very good and the committee, Jay Travis, J. B. Jenkins and James Stasell, are to be congratulated on the handling of the refreshments and the quality of them. Goodfellowship was the first word, and we were glad to have as visitors the president of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, the business manager and the secretary of the Building Trades Council, the business manager of the bricklayers and the editor of the Labor Advocate.

I'll be seein' ya!

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

It has been some time since L. U. No. 508 has had anything in the WORKER, and as your reporter was given a thorough raking over the coals at our last meeting for non-performance of duty, you will now be treated to an article concerning our local activities.

To begin with we now have a full-time business manager, Brother W. L. Ferrell. Brother Ferrell is one of our younger members, and a hard worker, who is doing a good job. While he is a young man he has been trained in the principles of unionism all of his life. His father, Brother R. K. Ferrell, is one of our oldest members.

International Representative Jacks has been a frequent visitor to Savannah lately, and he with B. M. Ferrell and the other officers of the local, have been making things hum.

The Union Bag and Paper Co. job has been straightened out and a contract signed; needless to say this piece of work required a lot of effort and time. To go into detail regarding the work done and those taking part would require too much space, but we do wish to mention Brother Bucannon, one of our new members, who did such splendid work in helping to unionize this job.

During the past few months our membership has about doubled, and many more applications are on file awaiting routine action.

An active committee is now working on a contract to present to the contract shops and we feel sure within a few weeks we will have a working agreement with the majority of our local contractors.

All in all the future looks bright for the local. The members are pulling together and supporting the officers; we are getting splendid co-operation from our I. O. representatives and from Brother W. B. Jarvis, recently appointed representative of the A. F. of L. with headquarters in Savannah, as well as from the Trades and Labor Assembly and all affiliated unions.

Well, I think that this will have to be all for this time. Let's go to town, boys, and have a better report next month. You do the work and I'll write about it in between fishing trips.

And speaking about fishing, Brother Jacks is not only an A-1 representative, organizer, peacemaker, etc., but a darn good fisherman. Brother Strippy in Charleston and Brother Valentine in Jacksonville, and any other fishermen in any of the local unions in this district who have an ocean in their front yard will kindly take notice. I would also like to call this to the attention of Vice President Barker and to tell him that Jacks knows better than to stick his finger in a shark's mouth to see if he will bite.

A. W. THOR.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

John Lewis and his "racket," the C. I. O., is nothing more or less than the old I. W. W. and the O. B. U. disguised under this new name.

Lewis thought he could fool American labor with this new cloak for these old failures, and he may have done so for the time being as far as the younger members of organized labor are concerned, and those who never have had any interest in unions before.

But to those who have been members of labor for many years it is very plain what his set-up is.

The goal of Lewis and his C. I. O. is to recruit members, not to obtain wages, conditions, and additional rights for its members or the worker in general.

They have denied the right to work to those who refuse to pay them tribute and have promoted violence and disregard of law.

The C. I. O. is associated with communism and radicalism.

Lewis had a personal motive in organizing and promoting the C. I. O. His plan was to run for President of the United States at the end of Roosevelt's present term.

His plan was to have enough C. I. O. members to elect him, and once he was elected the C. I. O. would mean little to him and jobs and conditions even less.

It is the duty of every union and its membership to refuse to recognize such an organization as the C. I. O. whose very apparent aim and policy is to rule or ruin American industry and sane and conservative organized labor.

The A. F. of L. has declared war on the C. I. O. and it is up to the membership of the only legitimate labor organization in America to aid them in this fight if they want to continue to hold the benefits they have gained in the past and not have their unions destroyed by this Frankenstein recreated by Lewis.

It is necessary that such industries as automotive trades, steel workers, textile workers, coal miners, agricultural workers, and all the others, too numerous to mention, be organized, not only for their own benefit but to add to the strength of labor as a whole.

But is it wise to wreck the existing organizations after all that has been gained in the past 50 years? Would it not be better to build up what we have and add these new unions to them in a solid whole whereby the conditions of all could be bettered by their united strength?

No organization is perfect, and in the A. F. of L. there is much room for improvement, but if it were perfect we would have no need for the A. F. of L. or any union, as then we would have an utopia where we could live without work.

A leopard does not change his spots nor does black turn white, so it is not reasonable to believe that the C. I. O. can educate a non-union worker to be a union man in a day.

Old members of organized labor know that it takes long years of affiliation and belief in unionism to be a true union man.

Little or no good can come from the C. I. O. and it is hoped that it will soon be in the discard with the I. W. W. and O. B. U.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Having been appointed to the post of press secretary, I will endeavor to do justice to same by outlining to those interested the recent activities of L. U. No. 561, Montreal.

Last month was election of officers and all officers were re-elected en bloc, which sees the old reliable Tom Smith still in the presidential chair, ably assisted by Brothers Hassan, vice president; Gallagher, financial secretary; Leger, recording secretary, and Parkins, treasurer. As good a slate of officers as it is possible to get, and the same ones who guided the lodge so ably during the dark days of the depression.

We are sorry to have to report that the C. P. R. management have again gone on a rampage, laying off right and left in their Angus Shops in Montreal. The figures given to our local were 1,200 men all told, the company apparently not caring a hoot about the number of employees and particularly heads of households they are sending off for the public to look after. We all hope that the C. P. R. will some day be able to adjust its work program in such a way as to spread it over the entire year, thus keeping its workmen employed steadily over the entire year, such as the C. N. R. seems able to do, thus creating a sense of security among its employees rather than the "out of work" bogey which now exists.

On the C. N. R. system conditions such as have taken place at Angus Shops are not at all contemplated, as the air conditioning program started over a year ago is now giving way to a program of general repair to all rolling stock, which is expected to more than fill in the year. Next year more air conditioning work is to be started.

The boys of L. U. No. 561, and in particular the C. N. R. members, wish to welcome the boys of the electricians department of the C. N. R., London, Ont., car shops, who have recently become members of the I. B. E. W. We trust they will not regret the move made, and can assure them that they can expect the fullest co-operation of the Montreal boys. I would like to inform them that their coming into the craft now completes the chain of I. B. E. W. electrical workers over the entire C. N. system.

I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating, on behalf of the local, Brother McEwan, chairman of the System Council No. 2 on his success at London, also Brother Hindy, who was of great assistance to him and who did most of the spade work there.

The week of the twenty-sixth of July sees the C. N. R. boys off on the annual vacation week. From advance reports they are expected to spread over the entire system and come back with the usual stories associated with summer vacations.

Just a word in closing to the members of L. U. No. 561. We would like to see a good many more faces at the meetings. The last two were quite encouraging but could be better. The officers are out to make the future meetings as interesting as possible. And don't forget that all questions pertaining to railway electrical workers, will be received and openly discussed, and with the co-operation of you all there is no reason why our meetings could not be of vital interest to all. Come up and have your say along with the rest!

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Another month has passed and the picnic of locals of the Bay District is once more a thing of the past. The outing, which was held at Alvarado Park, Richmond, on Sunday, July 18, was well attended by members, their families and friends, and as yet I have not heard anyone complain of not having a good time.

The committee in charge secured some 70 prizes which were donated by friends of the different locals.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



BRUCE H. GANOUNG
W8IYL

N2HZJ	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W7AG	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
N6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W7AKO	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
N7BEH	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W7BHW	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W7CPY	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W7CT	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W7DXQ	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W1INP	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W7DXZ	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W1IYT	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W7EQM	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W2AMB	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W7FGS	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W2BFL	Anthony J. Samaliosis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W7FGZ	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W7FL	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W7FMG	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W2DXK	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W7FWB	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.
W2GAM	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W7GG	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W2GIY	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W7II	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W2HFJ	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W7SQ	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.
W2HHA	Seymour Meld	New York City	W8ACB	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W2HQW	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W8ANB	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W2HZX	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W8AVL	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W2IPR	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W8DHQ	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W2KDY	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W8DI	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W2SM	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W8DME	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W8EDR	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W4ROE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W8GHX	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W8IYL	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.
W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W8KCL	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W4CYL	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumpka, Ala.	W8LQT	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W4DHP	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W8MCJ	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W8ODX	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W4DLX	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.	W9ASW	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.
W4JY	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W9BRY	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W4LO	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W9BXX	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W4SE	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W9CCK	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W5ABQ	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W9DBY	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W5ASD	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W9DMZ	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W5BHO	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W9ENV	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W5CAP	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W9ERU	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W5EAR	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.	W9EZO	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W5EI	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W9GVY	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W5EXY	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W9HNR	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W9JPJ	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas	W9MEL	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W5FGQ	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W9NYD	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W5FLF	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	W9PNH	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W5JIC	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W9RBM	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W6AOR	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9RCN	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.	W9RRX	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W6CRM	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W9RYF	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W9S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W9SMF	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W6FWM	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9SOO	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9URV	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W6HLK	Charles A. Noyes	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9VBF	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W6HLX	Frank A. Maher	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W9VLM	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W6HOB	Rudy Rear	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9VXM	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9YMF	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W6IBX	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	W9YWT	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W6LLJ	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.			
W6LRS	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	VE3AHZ	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	VE3GK	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.	VE4ABM	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
			VE4EO	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

Canada

The drawing was held late in the afternoon and all holding winning tickets, which were given out at the gate as you entered, were greatly pleased with what they won.

We can all rest and look forward to having another great time next year.

Local No. 595 is still organizing the different branches of the electrical trade which come under our control, and having wonderful success. We have about doubled our membership in the last year and a half.

As I stated last month the two bridges are completed except for clean-up and some painting on the Golden Gate Bridge, and temporary work on the Bay Bridge so that trains may be operated over it.

The electrical work on both was 100 per cent union, so the locals around the Bay can be proud of them. The Alta Electrical Co. of San Francisco, having the contracts, cooperated fully with the I. B. E. W.

At the present time work in Oakland is fair, at times we have quite a few members idle and then a short rush will come which gives the boys a chance to make up for lost time.

I read with a great deal of interest the article by Brother MacKay of L. U. No. 526 regarding the Golden Gate Bridge, and as I have crossed it on foot and taken some snap shots, I can well understand the figures he quoted regarding it. I would like to send in the films if prints could be made from them so parties who may never see it in person can get a small idea what a wonderful piece of work it is. Can you let me know if it can be done.

E. B. ESHLEMAN.

Editor's Note: Send them in and we'll publish them if in our judgment they will reproduce well.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I have just returned home from a paper mill job in Charleston, S. C., and am glad to find that most of our officers were returned to their places on the executive board. Brother Rufus Johnson was also re-elected as business manager without opposition, which is the best thing that could have been done for the good of L. U. No. 613.

Brother Johnson was elected as secretary and treasurer of the G. F. of L., at the election of officers a short time ago.

At the last meeting of the State Federation of Labor Steve Nance and Miss Allie Mann were relieved of their offices, Vice President Harper and all other vice presidents resigned from office. This was on account of the dual organization that had been set up within the ranks of the federation. This is the best thing that could have happened as it gives the members that are still with the A. F. of L. a chance to re-organize and do some good work for labor in Atlanta and vicinity.

I wish to express to the business manager, T. S. Rumble, executive board and all members of L. U. 776, our sincere thanks for the real brotherly way in which we were received and treated while in Charleston. We will always remember their kindness, and hope that some day we will be able to return it. Our best wishes for the success of L. U. No. 776. If everyone who comes and goes feels as we do it will certainly grow to be one of the best locals in this section.

There is a man whom we do not hear much about but hear a great deal from, he is one of the most sincere and energetic workers that the I. O. has. He is quiet and unassuming, but he goes in and wins where others have been unsuccessful.

This is the first time that the writer knows of that a paper mill has recognized a union and it is not going to be the last. The tireless working of Vice President Jacks has

made this possible. When he is needed he is always there and I have never had him to misrepresent anything to me. Brother Jacks came to us from Texas and we feel that he is one of us now, and wish him all of the success possible.

I would like to hear from some of the boys who were at the Neon school as to their success as a tube bender. I understand that Brother Jacobs is in Columbia at work.

Some of us who were on the Charleston job are wondering if Brother "Powerhouse" Riley has accepted the job as cable splicer at \$1.85 an hour or will we see him on the next paper mill job? Here's luck to you "Powerhouse."

I am hoping that I will meet all the boys from Charleston, Columbia and Miami on the next job.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! With the old battle front stained with blood and many casualties in hospitals, isn't this a grand sight for a nation which loves peace and the welfare of its citizens, to see that they are well protected? Yes, it is true, that the man who wields the power, both financially and politically, will stop at no price until he succeeds in whatever his endeavor may be. The laboring class of this country has gone about in a businesslike way to have laws passed to protect them. They started this movement many years ago, to lift themselves out of the drudgery of long hours of slavery, to improve the health and sanitary conditions in the factories and shops, and present to the world a working class second to none. May I ask the question, do the financial wizards of this country want to see this? I will answer the question. No! Why don't they want to see this? Because we are being educated more, getting more intelligent, organizing into unions, supporting our men in the political fields, financing new organizations, expanding into new fields we never before were allowed to approach. This, my friends, is where all such names as communists, bolsheviks, reds and what have you, have originated.

I do not know of a single business where they have actually gone forward freely without the support of the employees pushing them, in improving their business in all departments. They just haven't got it, and for this they want to hold labor back. My friends, you have just witnessed several large strikes in the automobile industry and steel mills. I want to say this for the boys, that I think they did well, considering the poor leadership they had, and also new members in the organization and not seasoned to the knocks, abuses and ridicule that most of us veterans have had. It is a pity that they had to strike so soon, after getting lined up, but it seemed that there was no other way, and I want to praise them for the guts they had.

Well, boys, we are getting lined up and prepared, we veterans of many strikes, hardships and abuses, for one of the biggest and grandest strikes that old Uncle Samuel or anybody else has ever looked upon. We are now at this writing mailing in ballots in the railroad industry from the office force down through all the departments and connections to the poorest paid laborer, all over the entire United States. We are asking (which I know most of you already know) 20 cents an hour increase for everybody concerned, and I think that this is a very, very fair price.

This country today could have five times the wealth that they have now, if we had had some clear cut, honest thinking, not tax dodging if you please, labor minded business men, heads of all the vast industrial empire of our country. Friends, it is a shame and a

disgrace to all loyal Americans, to see our labor, prize of the world, being manhandled like they have been in the last 12 months. This could have been avoided if there had been men head of this empire ready to bargain instead of shoot.

Yours for more loyalty to our country and a better I. B. E. W.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 698, BESSEMER, ALA.

Editor:

This is the first time you Brothers have heard from this local, as we have been falling down on the job, but I believe we are coming to life and are ready to build a strong local of L. U. No. 698. We have about 20 members and have prospects of more.

Our new officers were installed at the last meeting. They are: W. F. Pugh, president; A. J. Donovan, vice president; H. B. Tinsley, financial secretary and treasurer; Hendon G. Foster, recording secretary; A. D. Strong, business manager; executive board, Brothers Ellards, Brundage, Ganaway and Long.

Here is a bit of good news to the members of Local No. 698. The plant of the United States Pipe and Foundry Co., of Bessemer, employs about 800 men and all belong to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

You will be hearing from us in the near future and I hope I will have more news for you then.

HENDON G. FOSTER.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The absence of a few lines from our local in this column the past few months has caused our esteemed president no end of worry, in fact he was unnerved to such an extent that drastic steps were necessary. With the help of the executive board this correspondent was drafted by the president to act as press secretary. My opinion on this matter will not be expressed beyond one question. Why have a press secretary when only a few members outside of the officers ever read the stuff? Or is it the press secretary who is out of step?

Our loyal Brother William Lewis has entered the services of a national concern where he will pursue a business career. We wish you the best of luck, Bill, in your new undertaking.

The members of Local No. 723 mourn with Brother Norman Zimmerman in the sudden death of Mrs. Zimmerman, which occurred Tuesday, July 27.

To our worthy president, T. H. Sanders, we extend our sympathy in the loss of his father, Theodore J. Sanders, of Mattoon, Ill.

And today we read in the local papers that the American Federation of Labor has set up an office in our state capital under the direction of Hugh Gormley for the purpose of organizing every unorganized industry in Indiana.

Mr. Gormley should have no trouble in organizing the visiting nurses' league and a few brush salesmen, practically all other workers have been taken in by the C. I. O. However, Mr. Gormley is to be commended in his efforts to establish amicable relations between the workers and the employer, and if he is successful he will have accomplished something that the C. I. O. failed to do.

AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Just a few words from Local No. 761 to the Brotherhood to let them know that we are still doing business.

Business has been so urgent that we have not had time to make any reports. How-

ever, it is pleasing to say that we haven't been sliding backward.

The Central Labor Union which we campaigned for some months ago has just been established. We have started a series of collective purchasing agreements beginning with gasoline, to be followed by coal, oil and clothing. The object of this is to save enough on the things each member buys to offset his union dues. Then we can say in effect that it costs nothing to belong to the union.

So far the program has been very successful. The Central Labor Union is also making use of these collective purchasing agreements.

Membership is still increasing; successful negotiations have been carried on with the managements and still others are pending.

Plans have been made for a clambake in the near future.

JAMES E. TUCKER.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONTARIO
Editor:

Hail Hepburn

In our letter published in the May issue we mentioned some of the reactionary activities of Premier Hepburn of the Province of Ontario. We understand that the Little Hitler of Ontario is now being heard of occasionally in the United States through the notoriety being given him in the columns of the Hearst and kindred spirited newspapers. In today's (June 22, 1937) Globe and Mail published in Toronto, Hepburn is reported to have threatened that steps will be taken to stop the C. I. O. invasion of Ontario "at the Detroit River," and this paper suggests that this threat is to be followed by "drastic anti-C. I. O." legislative policy. The Ontario premier in the same speech is also reported to have referred to the so-called "Steam Shovel Men's Union" massacre of June 22, 1922, and Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the same at the time. Then according to the Globe and Mail report followed "outspoken criticism of the alleged right-about-face of President Roosevelt on the issue and the stinging implication that the half million dollars which he accused Lewis of pouring into the Presidential campaign funds had influenced the Presidential change of heart." In the meantime there are rumblings in the reactionary Globe and Mail and in lesser satellites of the same ilk, our own Windsor Daily Star flickering feebly amongst them, of an anti-labor provincial legislative program, which according to hints, already let drop, may be patterned after the notorious British labor legislation of 1927. Our lilliputian premier meanwhile stands trembling on the edge of a provincial election announcement wondering whether or not to take the plunge, and whether or not all his "huffing and puffing" against the growing labor sentiment and organization in the province can avail to return him to office. Certainly it will take all his bluff, bluster and braggadocio to cover up the mounting total of his many recent political indiscretions.

Our readers will have been struck by the statement in "Magazine Chat" that at least a half million people peruse our JOURNAL every month. One of the very promising signs of the times is the increasing circulation of newspapers, periodicals and books which have the interests of labor at heart. It is to be hoped that this trend indicates a growing self-consciousness in labor, of its own needs, its own power, its own dignity and its capacity not only to improve its own condition but to contribute to the solution of pressing economic and social problems. Heretofore the capitalist press has had, and still has, a preponderant influence in the making of public opinion, and it is not un-

fair to say that, with some exceptions, whenever the private interests of the newspaper itself, or of its chief patron, Big Business, have come into conflict with the public interest, the public interest has suffered. It has not sufficiently been brought home to the press that the obverse to freedom of the press is fidelity to the general good. Not only might labor with benefit loyally support its own press but it might also with equally good results withdraw its support from such newspapers and periodicals as are transparently unfair to labor. The metropolitan press of America has for long, blatantly espoused the cause of the owner, the employer and the privileged class and has employed an effective "lockout" towards such news as favored the working man. It is significant also that this "lockout" has been so thoroughly and generally adopted as to give rise to more than a suspicion that behind the scenes the "united front" of big business applies the necessary advertiser pressure to procure the desired results. Labor appreciates that by reason of its numbers it may, if it is so inclined, exercise, by organized effort, a potent influence upon a newspaper's circulation, which is the life blood of a newspaper, for not even an advertiser will long patronize a paper with a weak subscription list. Why should workers not awaken to the power that is in their hands, and in a determined and organized way employ, when necessary, the efficient weapon of a "strike" of their members against buying or subscribing for any newspaper that is unfair to labor? If this proved inadequate the "strike" might be extended to a refusal to purchase the goods of any advertiser in such "unfair" newspaper.



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Awakening labor might also consider as one means of consolidating and making permanent the gains in organization that are now being made, the provision of appropriate and dignified labor headquarters in each community. Such headquarters might consist of a well-equipped library and reading room, adequate committee room accommodation, a capacious auditorium with projection room and sound equipment, etc. Such a building would not seem too ambitious having regard to the ability of religious bodies in all of our communities, by voluntary subscriptions, to build, equip and maintain numerous costly churches. A permanent meeting place for labor organizations would not only answer a great need in so far as labor itself is concerned, but would increase the respect of the whole community for the movement.

We, in North America, must not, however, become preoccupied with our local problems, important though they are. Labor's principal battle front is probably today in Spain. There is no need here to point out to the intelligent and informed readers of this JOURNAL the unhappy world-wide result which would follow a final victory for Franco. The increasing friendship of Hitler and Mussolini, their persistence in steadily supplying men and war materials to the rebels, Hitler's shameful statement that "Germany needs Spanish ore and that is why we want a nationalist government in Spain," the recent attempt of Germany to capitalize the "Deutschland" bombing incident, and the alleged submarine attack on the "Leipzig" all presage a rapidly developing crisis. Democratic peoples have stood by and have not intervened when first Manchuria and then Ethiopia were raped. It is questionable whether democracy itself can long survive the destruction of Loyalist Spain. Certainly no class has more at stake than the trade unionists of the world. Yet even these in the strongly organized United States and Canada are more sympathetic than active in supporting the cause of Spanish democracy. If governments are still afflicted with the disease of neutrality under any circumstances, trade unions might perform a service not only to themselves but to the democratic idea if they set about, at once, actively to do all in their power to prevent fascist dominance of Europe. It is stimulating in this regard to recall the fate of the trade unions in Italy and Germany.

"—we hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm.
We see the wind set sore upon our sails,
And yet we strike not, but securely perish."
—From Shakespeare's "King Richard II."
W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 911, WINDSOR, ONTARIO
Editor:

Having seen a letter now and again appearing from L. U. No. 773 of our city, but none from our new Local Union No. 911, of which we are very proud, here goes:

Our Local Union No. 911 embraces all branches of Public Utilities Commission, hydro division employees; linemen, groundmen, truck drivers, all classes; troublemen, chief—assistant chief, and operators, metermen, all classes; cable splicers and helpers, station maintenance carpenters, blacksmiths, meter readers and collectors, stock-keepers and all unskilled laborers.

I understand this is a little out of the ordinary, but we are as one big family, equal rights to all.

To date we have met with wonderful success. We have 100 per cent membership and since January, 1936, have had a closed shop. We are now organizing members of water

division of this commission and expect them within 30 days.

In 1936 we presented our agreement which was accepted within 30 days and a general increase was granted. That's not bad for an infant local union.

If the International Office would only send a good peppy go-getter throughout Ontario and pep up the other local unions which are satisfied with much lower rates than we (and they are always being held before us as an example of contented employees by our local public utilities commissioners) I believe we could achieve a much better standard of working conditions.

We all know there is always a great deal of exploitation by industry in the wake of recovery, and I feel that unionization is the only means of protection for the unskilled working class as well as all craftsmen.

We all welcome our affiliation with the A. F. of L. It makes for strength and at the same time fulfills the labor ideal of internationalism.

We have had several labor disputes here in Ontario, but I think they have been handled real well. The government takes a more or less hands-off attitude.

I really think a government should only dictate in the event of exploitation, starvation wages and disease-breeding working conditions. In an industrial dispute it should favor neither side, but strive only to reconcile employer and employee, otherwise how can it retain the confidence of both sides and still fulfill its prime function of keeping industrial peace?

Our Brother W. J. Colson, of Windsor, L. U. No. 773, says we would do well here in Ontario to be watchful of any labor proposals by Mr. Heppburn—well, so be it.

I say Canadian labor has long been needing a strong, forceful, and dynamic leader, Honorable D. A. Croll, for instance.

Thanking you in anticipation of allotted space in your valuable JOURNAL and hoping to see letters from other Canuck L. U.'s.

"TETE."

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Our regular meeting of July 7 seated the new officers in place for the ensuing year. Many of the old officers were retained to fulfill their old obligations. George Wilds was re-elected president, Helmar Schwartzman, vice president; Theodore Neilson re-elected business manager; Ray Gillet re-elected financial secretary; "Ham" Norgard, intelligence department; O. B. Thomas, treasurer; George Hackett, foreman. Members of the executive board, are as follows: Wilds, Gillett, Neilson, Norgard, Bradey and Thomas.

Local No. 1154 is hitting on all four at the present and taking in new members at all meetings, and the Labor Temple shows a packed house at all meetings. Brother Jacobs is giving some of the newer members some valued knowledge on the ordinances of the two or three different cities that our jurisdiction covers.

During the last 12 months, 2,046,614 people have entered California by auto. Of these, 74 per cent entered southern California. A substantial majority said they were looking for work and of these three-fourths were from the drought-stricken states where the standard of relief is low. California is the fifth state in population, and stands third in providing county and state funds for relief. So, Brother readers, get it straight, that California has about three electricians to any other state's one to take care of and this is the first time in the history of organized labor in the West that lots of them

have begun to feel the strength of organization and are coming to our doors by the dozens. The next thing is to educate them to the value of union strength and train them to qualify as Class A mechanics and with variations and continuous changes of the Los Angeles city ordinances it keeps one on his toes. To my mind one could class these ordinances and code builders as butchers. It even keeps the inspectors on their toes to remember the wiremen's laws and keeps them busy studying revision sheets.

Brother Norgard took a trip up north, walked across a few bridges but got back to L. U. No. 1154 for the executive board meeting of the twenty-eighth.

Our executive board met last night with members of Los Angeles Local No. 83 executive board, headed by Brother Elcot and Brother Lane. There were some mutual understandings and some not, but Brothers, it is all in the success of the order to thresh these things out. While the dignitaries of the various locals have their own ideas, we feel that they are all trying for the best. Sometimes they may look like selfish desires but even if so, that is the nature of the world today. Local No. 1154 has been up and down the ladder, but nevertheless no matter how many steps we fall we still keep climbing. What we gain is ours and what we lost nobody suffers but just the boys of 1154.

I read in the WORKER of the boys from all over looking forward to that vacation up and down the shore. We have six beach cities in our jurisdiction, so with us, we all head for the mountains, and what relief where one can get away from the throngs of people that crowd the piers and beaches. California is going 100 per cent building highways and new arteries of travel to handle the traffic situation, but just can't keep up with the influx. The state has the largest in registration in autos in the United States, and if it keeps up, I guess the old-timers will all have to hit the mountain trails.

O. B. THOMAS.

A TOAST TO THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

BY ROBERT E. FOLK

Here's to the inside wiremen,
Who weave wires in a web.
May the tide of their prosperity
Never know great ebb.
Here's to the men of maintenance,
Who go along their way.
And put the lamps in proper clamps,
That turns the night to day.
Here's to the lineman,
That climbs the cedar poles.
And makes the ties upon the lines,
That bind a billion souls.
May their duties be made easier,
And their influence increase.
Then 'tis long live the electrical workers,
In happiness and peace.

(Brother Folk is ill in a hospital in Muskegon, Mich. He dictated this poem to his niece who sent it in to the Journal.)

Without distinction, without calculation,
without procrastination, love. Lavish it
upon the poor, where it is very easy; especially upon the rich, who often need it most; most of all upon our equals, where it is very difficult, and for whom perhaps we each do least of all.

—Henry Drummond.

Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry.—Mark Twain.

Hostages to Fortune

He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. Certainly the best works, and of greatest merit for the public, have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men, which both in affection and means have married and endowed the public. Yet it were great reason that those that have children should have greatest care of future times, unto which they know they must transmit their dearest pledges. Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants; but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away—and almost all fugitives are of that condition. A single life doth well with churchmen, for charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool. It is indifferent for judges and magistrates; for if they be facile and corrupt, you shall have a servant five times worse than a wife. For soldiers, I find generals commonly, in their hortatives, put men in mind of their wives and their children, and I think the despising of marriage amongst the Turks maketh the vulgar soldier more base. Certainly, wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity; and single men, though they be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhaust, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hard-hearted (good to make severe inquisitors), because their tenderness is not so oft called upon. Wives are young men's mistresses; companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so that a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will.

But yet he was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry: "A young man, not yet; an elder man, not at all."—Francis Bacon.

Success lies, not in achieving what you aim at, but in aiming at what you ought to achieve, and pressing forward, sure of achievement here, or if not here, hereafter.—R. F. Horton.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor conclusions, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fiber of the human heart. The laws of friendship are great, austere, and eternal, of one web with the laws of nature and of morals. But we have aimed at a swift and petty benefit, to such a sudden sweetness. We snatch at the slowest fruit in the whole garden of God, which many summers and many winters must ripen. We seek our friend not sacredly, but with an adulterate passion which would appropriate him to ourselves.

I do not wish to treat friendships daintily, but with roughest courage. When they are real, they are not glass threads or frost-work, but the solidest thing we know.

The end of friendship is a commerce the most strict and homely that can be joined; more strict than any of which we have experience. It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death. It is a fit for serene days, and graceful gifts, and country rambles, but also for rough roads and hard fare, shipwreck, poverty and persecution. It keeps company with the sallies of the wit and the trances of religion. We are to dignify to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life, and embellish it by courage, wisdom and unity. It should never fall into something usual and settled, but should be alert and inventive, and add rhyme and reason to what was drudgery.—Emerson.



IN MEMORIAM

John P. Clark, L. U. No. 18*Initiated July 27, 1935*

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of our faithful and loyal Brother, John P. Clark, whom the Almighty Father has called from our midst; and

Whereas his absence from our meetings will be greatly missed by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. A. EVANS,
J. E. HORNE,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

Otto Frederick Mohr, L. U. No. 214*Initiated December 6, 1935*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, fellow Brothers of L. U. No. 214, I. B. E. W., have to record the death of Brother Otto Frederick Mohr, who passed away July 10, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay our tribute to this dear Brother's memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our records and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication therein; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his passing.

GEORGE LESCHINSKI,
J. O. HELANDER,
CHARLES FOOTE,
Committee.

F. D. Burr, L. U. No. 18*Initiated March 17, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, F. D. Burr; and

Whereas Local 18, of the I. B. E. W., has lost in the untimely passing of Brother Burr one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 18 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 18, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. A. EVANS,
J. E. HORNE,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

Norman Foster, L. U. No. 1057*Initiated September 9, 1930*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 1057, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Norman Foster. His noble qualities, kindly spirit and his genial disposition will always be remembered with affection by those who knew him best, his life an excellent example for all to pay tribute to; therefore be it

Resolved by Local Union No. 1057, I. B. E. W., of Woodland, Maine, That we express our sincere sympathy to the parents and relatives of our departed Brother in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our late Brother, Norman Foster, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 1057, I. B. E. W., and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

GEORGE HAZLETON,
F. H. FOUNTAIN,
WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
Committee.

Charles Duncan, L. U. No. 713*Initiated April 21, 1910*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering our dearly beloved friend and Brother, Charles Duncan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,
WILLIAM STEINBERGER,
JERRY CERNY,
Committee.

Frederic Knoll, L. U. No. 270*Initiated April 2, 1930*

Yesterday has gone forever. We live in the stern realities of today—and hopes of tomorrow, as we move onward through life, side by side, in the path of our duties. But frequently a step is missing from the ranks of our Brotherhood, a face that we have known so well is seen no more. Yet we do not go forward alone; the memory of the one gone on before remains with us still. And it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 270, I. B. E. W., of Milford, have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother Knoll; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to bereaved ones of his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EDWARD E. HALE,
President.

Arthur C. Livensparger, L. U. No. 1024*Initiated June 23, 1933*

Local Union No. 1024 has lost through sudden and unexpected death a true and loyal Brother, whom the Great Master called from our midst on Wednesday, July 21, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1024.

T. T. VANDERGRIFT,
President,
C. W. ZEISLER,
Recording Secretary.

Starr C. Barrett, L. U. No. 339*Initiated March 1, 1935*

"Death comes, as it must to all men," and it is with sorrow in our hearts that we, the members of Local 339, record here the death of our good friend and Brother, Starr C. Barrett, who was called to eternal rest on Friday, July 2; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay our tribute, humble though it may be, to his memory, by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss of a loving husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our local union.

"Eternal rest grant unto him, oh Lord."

E. L. CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES McEWEN,
WILLIAM OTWAY,
F. KELLY,
Committee.

Mason C. Hight, L. U. No. 702*Initiated November 3, 1933*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702 of the I. B. E. W., record the tragic passing of our Brother, Mason C. Hight, who passed away July 3, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

C. J. ZINKHON,
T. BURNS,
AL MOETTTLER,
Committee.

August F. Lange, L. U. No. 195*Initiated January 17, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, August F. Lange, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

William Milham, L. U. No. 1*Initiated April 11, 1906*

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1 record the death of our loyal member, Brother William Milham.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy spread on our minutes.

J. HERMAN FINKE,
M. McFARLAND,
Committee.

Frank Hawkins, L. U. No. 1*Initiated April 27, 1920*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from us our beloved Brother, Frank Hawkins; and

Whereas L. U. No. 1, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 1 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Hawkins and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 1 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union.

J. HERMAN FINKE,
M. McFARLAND,
Committee.

Fred Booth, L. U. No. 18*Initiated March 16, 1936*

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of L. U. No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our Brother, Fred Booth, who has been a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 18, extend to the relatives and family of Brother Booth our sincere sympathy and condolence; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of I. U. No. 18, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE A. EVANS,
J. E. HORNE,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

Gilbert D. Bullock, L. U. No. 397

Initiated September 30, 1916

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 397, I. B. of E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Gilbert D. Bullock; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. P. QUINN,
F. J. RYAN,
F. J. GERCHOW,
Committee.

R. J. Frederic, L. U. No. 130

Initiated March 13, 1901

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 130, record the passing of our late Brother, R. J. Frederic, who died June 3, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. L. LLOYD,
C. R. TSCHIRN,
J. O. CHIVERS,
Committee.

S. D. Shuman, L. U. No. 77

Initiated January 10, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., record the sudden passing of Brother S. D. Shuman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

G. I. SINFIELD,
P. O. WESTERMARK,
A. E. MARTIN,
Committee.

J. M. Crain, L. U. No. 1

Initiated January 28, 1919

According to the will of God, Brother Crain has been called to rest.

Whereas Brother Crain, who has always given his best to the cause of organized labor, is sadly missed by his Brothers of L. U. No. 1, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 1 stand in silence for one minute in solemn memory of the passing of our dear Brother; and be it further Resolved, That L. U. No. 1 express its deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased; and be it still further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 1.

J. HERMAN FINKE,
M. McFARLAND,
Committee.

Frank Pyszczynski, L. U. No. 195

Initiated August 1, 1910

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Pyszczynski, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

Eugene Van Loan, L. U. No. 817

Initiated February 15, 1913

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 817, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Eugene Van Loan. 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. 817, I. B. E. W., That our most heartfelt sympathy be extended to the widow and family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, Eugene Van Loan, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 817, I. B. E. W.

SAM GREENE,
RAY PLATT,
PHIL MONAHAN,
Committee.

R. E. Duncan, L. U. No. 780

Initiated June 5, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 780, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Robert Ellis Duncan; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 780, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy also to be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 780 be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory and respect.

C. W. YOUNG,
M. S. CAUSEY,
Committee.

Ross Baxter, L. U. No. 17

Initiated November 7, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Ross Baxter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Baxter.

BERT ROBINSON,
SETH WHITE,
JOHN J. SCHOLZ,
Committee.

Fred Kluge, L. U. No. 52

Initiated January 21, 1919

It is with deepest regret and heartfelt sympathy for his family that we, the members of Local Union No. 52, record the passing of our Brother, Fred Kluge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 52.

ALBERT E. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

August P. Hilla, L. U. No. 52

Initiated May 20, 1937

It is with deepest regret and heartfelt sympathy for his family that we, the members of Local Union No. 52, record the passing of Brother August P. Hilla; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ALBERT E. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

Joseph Volkenier, L. U. No. 323

Initiated October 29, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 323, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our faithful Brother, Joseph Volkenier. Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our worthy Brother, and may his soul rest in peace; 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 this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 323 and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HARRY F. ADEN,
B. TRESMOTT,
Committee.

Leon C. Simmons, L. U. No. 325

Reinitiated June 1, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 325, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Leon C. Simmons, who met his death by accidental drowning on July 18, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his wife and daughter our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 325 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a token of respect to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the International Secretary for publication in our Journal.

ERFORD L. BODLEY,
HARRY WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM BRANDOW,
Committee.

Weaver E. Hough, L. U. No. 95

Initiated March 21, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret we record the passing of Brother Weaver E. Hough.

Resolved, That our local stand for one minute in silent prayer to his memory;

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 90 days as a tribute to his loyalty;

Resolved, That our sympathies be extended to his bereaved family.

A copy of these resolutions shall be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy shall be sent to his family, and a copy shall be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 95.

R. H. HESSE,
President.
JAMES D. LAFFAN,
Financial Secretary.
REX M. WOODWORTH,
Treasurer.

J. E. Gill, L. U. No. 60

Initiated September 16, 1914

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 60, record the passing of our beloved Brother, J. E. Gill; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

DAVE KRISCH,
W. A. WHITE,
O. G. CARTER,
R. V. PATTEN,
Committee.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

LIST OF CO-OPERATING MANUFACTURERS

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

New Additions

Garden State Lighting Company, 102 Central Ave., Newark, N. J. ✓
 Simplet Electric Co., 4100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ✓
 John I. Paulding, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.
 Habirshaw Cable & Wire Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

The complete list is as follows:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 419 Lafayette St., New York City ✓
 Simplet Electric Co., 4100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ✓
 Bridgeport Switch Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City
 Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 Empire Switchboard Co., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St. New York City
 Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
 Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City
 Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3d St., New York City
 Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Commercial Control & Device Corp., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ✓ John I. Paulding, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.
 Universal Switchboard Corp., 15 North 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Switchboard App. Co., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago
 Hubertz-Rohs, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago
 Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago
 Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago
 Cregier Electric Mfg. Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago
 Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago
 Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago
 Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Ave., Chicago
 Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago
 Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago
 Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago
 C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., Inc., 422 East 53d St., New York City
 L. J. Loeffler, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City
 Stanley & Patterson, Inc., 150 Varick St., New York City
 Acme Fire Alarm Co., 65 Madison Ave., New York City

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT SHOPS

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward and Flushing Aves.,
Brooklyn

Standard Electric Equipment Corp., 3030 Northern Blvd.,
Long Island City, N. Y.

Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., Dry Harbor Rd. and
Cooper Ave., Brooklyn

Columbia Cable & Electric Company, Thompson Ave.,
Long Island City

Habirshaw Cable & Wire Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc., 594 Johnson Ave.,
Brooklyn

O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 45 Bergen
St., Brooklyn

Hoffmann-Soons Company, 387 1st Ave., New York City

Hermansen Electric Co., 653 11th Ave., New York City

Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Acorn Insulated Wire Co., 225 King St., Brooklyn

CONCRETE BOXES AND ALL TYPES OF OUTLET BOXES

Knight Electrical Products Co., 32-36 Morton St., Brooklyn
Standard Elec. Equipment Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 419 Lafayette St.,
New York City

WIRING DEVICES

Gaynor Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

Automatic Electric Co., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

Stanley & Patterson, Inc., 150 Varick St., New York City

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

Red Arrow Electric Corporation, 100 Coit St., Irvington,
N. J.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Garden State Lighting Company, 102 Central Ave.,
Newark, N. J.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

C. J. Anderson Co., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

Russell & Stoll Company, 125 Barclay St., New York City

RADIO MANUFACTURING

Air King Products, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amplex Radio, 240 W. 23d St., New York City

Ansley, 240 W. 23d St., New York City

David Bogen, 663 Broadway, New York City

Continental Sound, 30 W. 15th St., New York City

De Wald, 508 6th Ave., New York City

United Scientific Laboratories, 508 6th Ave., New York
City

Pierce Arrow Radio, 508 6th Ave., New York City

Fada Radio and Electric, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long
Island City

Ferguson, 745 Broadway, New York City

Freed Manufacturing Co., 44 W. 18th St., New York City

Garod Radio, 115 4th Ave., New York City

Estey Radio, 115 4th Ave., New York City

Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Place, New York City

Luxor Radio, 521 W. 23d St., New York City

Motorvox, 226 Adams St., Brooklyn

Regel Radio, 14 E. 17th St., New York City

Transformer Corp. of America, 69 Wooster St., New
York City

Todd Products, 179 Wooster St., New York City

Detrola Radio and Television Corporation, 3630 W. Fort
St., Detroit, Mich.

Condenser Corporation of America, South Plainfield, N. J.

General Instrument Corporation, 829 Newark Ave.,
Elizabeth, N. J.

Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio

MISCELLANEOUS

Lincoln Manufacturing Company, 2630 Erskine St.,
Detroit, Mich.

Leibfried Mfg. Corporation, New York City

Day-Brite Reflector Company, 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

Carl Bajohr Lightning Conductor Co., St. Louis, Mo.

France Mfg. Company, Cleveland, Ohio

ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE FACES SHARP DEMAND

(Continued from page 346)

committee at all. When the code was made an A. S. A. project the rules of the latter body required that manufacturers be given representation, but those rules did not require as many as seven representatives and it is not apparent why this group should have any more representation than the electrical contractors, who are more directly affected by the code.

What are the reasons for multiple representation? The principal reason would appear to be to make it possible for a diversity of views in any one group to find expression in the committee, but this purpose is defeated when representatives come to the meetings instructed how to vote. Another reason might be to secure proper balance in the committee, but such a reason does not apply in the present case. Instances were cited where the vote of the manufacturers is evidently not in the interest of fire prevention, and another instance where such representatives refrained from voting on account of competitive products being involved.

The electric light and power group formerly had but two votes and it is not evident why they should now have seven representatives when the same condition applies as with the manufacturers, namely, that diversity of views do not find expression and the votes of this entire delegation are always plumped, apparently under instructions. The chief aim of this interest appears to be to have as few restrictions as possible placed upon electrical installations, rather than to see how much can be done in the interest of fire prevention.

Representatives of fire insurance organizations collectively represent the largest group on the committee, and in former years they could be depended upon to support proposals in the interest of fire prevention. We have found in recent years that this is no longer the case, that such men come to the meetings instructed to vote on the basis of commercial considerations, and consequently the report accompanying our resolution does not class this group as being actuated in the public interest—a situation which is very much to be deplored.

It was pointed out that the electrical committee has always been considerate of the commercial interests; that changes that might vitally affect business have been gradually made and often with advance notice, so that business would have time to adjust itself. Instances illustrating this are the insulating joint for lighting fixtures, and the non-tamperable fuse.

The attitude displayed by the association at the last annual meeting was not at all reassuring, since the representative of a commercial interest was accorded a reference back, with revote of the committee, on an item with which he was not satisfied, yet a group representing 13 votes on the electrical committee, which group contained nearly all the officials actually enforcing the code, was denied a similar request.

The N. F. P. A. has had an enviable reputation for the quality of its technical reports and codes, but that reputation appears now, on account of the present situation, to be in jeopardy. It behooves the N. F. P. A. to see that the present situation is corrected if it wishes to enjoy the same prestige in the future.

HOUSING BILL GETS IMPETUS FROM LABOR

(Continued from page 343)

with grains the distinction of being higher in relation to the 1927-1929 level of prices than any other major group of commodities.

Then, of course, private builders do not want the competition of a government program, even though it is designed to reach groups they can never touch with new housing—people who can never live in new, decent quarters except through government aid.

AFTER WAR BOOM, WHAT?

There is another factor to which attention is rarely directed, and yet it is a powerful barrier to residential building, not only by government but by private interests; not only in United States but in every country affected by the mad armaments race. War preparations are soaking up the money and the materials needed for home building. Governments gasping under the strain of heavy expenditures for war preparations, scratch other needs off the budget. The demand for certain materials, particularly steel, copper and cement, used in armaments, has run up the cost of building.

That this is as true as it is unfortunate is noted by no less than the Bank for International Settlements. We quote from an editorial in the *Wall Street Journal*:

"One phase of the report of the Bank for International Settlements is worthy of especial note. The world's expenditure for armaments, says the report, comes at the wrong time in the business cycle but, worse than that, it stimulates the purchase of the wrong things. * * *

"But what is even worse, as the report points out, is the concentration of buying power in the very commodities which are already in demand, to the detriment of many lagging lines of business. In that respect it differs from and is more harmful than relief expenditures. For instance, building in England has shown signs of lagging. In this country it has never attained parity with the rest of industrial recovery, and even now, when it is far better than last year, private construction is largely confined to single-family detached dwellings. The armaments race has stimulated world demand for steel, copper and even cement. The resulting price rise in these vital elements in construction cannot have failed to diminish the attractiveness of erecting multi-family structures and commercial buildings. It continues to do so, accentuating the lack of balance in the recovery to date. * * *

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau objected that federal expenditures for a housing program would overload the Treasury. In this connection it is interesting to note the contemplated expenditures for two battleships which the government is going to build. One will cost thirty-six and a half million dollars, the other better than thirty-

seven millions. There will also be expenditures of twenty millions more for guns and equipment for each ship. (The government is getting these ships at such low prices by having them built in federal navy yards. Private shipbuilders wanted \$20,000,000 more per ship.)

Guns and equipment for one of these ships equal in cost the total contemplated rent-subsidy for a nation-wide program, under the Wagner-Steagall Bill, for one year. The cost of the two ships and their equipment would pay the rent grants that would make it possible for thousands of people to live in decent surroundings for the first time in their lives, for nearly six years. And these two ships represent only a very small part of what the Army and Navy spend in this country each year.

Speaking at the conference of the International Labour Organization at Geneva this summer the level-headed Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, predicted that the world's working men and women will revolt against heavy armaments expenditures "while civilized living is being sacrificed." He declared, "No nation can afford the luxury of the present scale of armaments and all are being forced to meet this expenditure by increased taxation and heavy borrowing."

So that is the picture, and if a national housing program with its social objectives is to be achieved, it is up to Federation unions to exert all the influence they have, and immediately. Let men in the building trades compare the good a three-year national building program will do with the joy they get out of seeing a view of the new battleship in a news-reel. And then compare the future usefulness of both these investments.

And it's a good answer to remember when charges are made that union labor with its "high wage demands" is discouraging residential building.

LOCAL UNION ORGANIZED ON STATE WIDE BASIS

(Continued from page 347)

much better conditions throughout the field. Organization has been extended also to other lines in which telephone operators are essential to good service to the public.

Electrical workers employed by Tacoma City Light have had problems of legislation as well as of hours and wages, all of which have been worked out during the past few months. The Tacoma utility was paying low wages and working its men long hours, under ordinances which made it impossible to reach a signed union agreement, such as had been recognized as essential in other localities. The difficulties were overcome by the electrical workers' unions going to the state legislature with a relief measure known as H. B. 344, or the Richmond Bill.

So necessary was the legislation and so fair in purpose, that the entire Pierce County delegation supported the bill, and on final ballot the bill passed both houses without a dissenting vote. On presentation to Governor Martin, the bill was signed and became effective. The law gave the Tacoma authorities power to establish the five-day week and grant a large increase in wages paid, not only to electrical workers but others in the city's employ. Under the new scale, electrical workers receive more pay for the five-day week than they received for the six-day week.

The low wage problem in Tacoma has been cleared up. Public ownership sponsors were active in giving aid to the movement headed by the electrical workers to make the Tacoma utility a yardstick for high wages to workers on the project as well as

for low rates to the consumers of electrical energy generated by the immense power plant.

Seattle is one of the best lighted cities in the world, and that is saying a good deal for a western city not more than 75 years of age. Not only is the down town district lighted to perfection, but the residence districts are provided with an abundance of light as well. The rate for service is so low that it is the unusual resident who does not "spread himself" in an effort to co-operate with the city and his neighbors in providing an abundance of lighting on his premises.

City Light deserves a great deal of credit for the reputation which Seattle has earned as an aristocratic community in the matter of light. As the years have passed City Light has improved its service and expanded its lines, all the time aiding in building pride in the citizenry in the matter of well lighted streets and the improvement from year to year of the lighting fixtures as well as increasing the size and quality of the lamps themselves.

Not only does City Light deserve praise for its part in making Seattle a model city in the matter of street lighting, but the Puget Sound Power & Light Company has played an important part. Between the two utilities the work has been done and well done. And, with the spirit of Seattle coming back as the depression moves into the background, there is every reason to expect significant improvement in the future.

And City Light has given the people of the city of Seattle and the Northwest a real service in the development of Skagit Tours, with the marvelous lighting effect at the great dam. As the years go by, the real significance of the enterprise will be fully recognized.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 353)

work in our auxiliary. I wish to correct that impression. We have had a number of card parties and socials, not mentioning the regular picnic held on June 26, 1937, by Local No. 5. The auxiliary was quite active in helping to make this picnic a great success.

We had with us a few representatives from other localities and also some prominent civic leaders, such as the following: J. J. Kane, chairman county commissioners; G. C. Rankin, county commissioner; J. S. Herron, county commissioner; Cornelius Scully, mayor, city of Pittsburgh; P. J. McArdle, president, city council of Pittsburgh; Andrew T. Park, district attorney, Allegheny County; Congressman Henry Ellenbogen; Judge Gray, Attorney Ben Giffin.

At our last meeting we had the pleasure of having Mrs. Howard Mensch, president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers Union, speak, which was very enlightening.

I hope in the following issues of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to be able to report further progress of the auxiliary of Local No. 5.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS,
Secretary, 2945 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 83,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Editor:

Greetings to our sister auxiliaries. We have read all your letters with great interest and look forward each month for the little helpful hints they contain.

On July 7 we held our first public installation and though our organization is not

large, we had a good attendance. Mr. Mathis and Mr. Olmstead, our sponsors, appointed by the president of Local No. 83, were present and we appreciated the comments made and advice given by each of them.

The following were installed for the coming year: President, Charlotte Austin; vice president, Betty Holmes; secretary, Grace Maxwell; financial secretary, Elsa Marquette; executive board, Mildred Houston, Elta Holderman and Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Jewel Mathis, our past president, was the installing officer and she performed her task beautifully. After her instructions to the officers concerning the duties of their respective office, they were each presented with a pretty colonial corsage made by her.

Our card party last month at the home of Mrs. Charles Dwyer was given with the object of increasing our Christmas fund and I am sure everyone who attended had a good time, but we would like to see more of the members of Local No. 83 come out with their ladies. We need your interest and help to make our Christmas party a success.

GRACE MAXWELL,
Secretary.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U.'s NOS.
177 AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

Editor:
Just a short letter this time as the time limit is about up for the issue of August. We have been delinquent again, but couldn't be helped this once. Believe us, it is good to have a real excuse instead of trying to think up one.

We have had a strike on in Jacksonville for the past two months and as it involved a group of girls, the auxiliary felt it had to take a hand and in doing so got a handful of work. The Jacksonville Linen Supply, a laundry, white girls, 21 of them, came out because of the rotten conditions they had to work under, and after they were out someone had to become responsible for them. After a battle of eight weeks' duration, keeping a picket line, feeding the girls, looking after their children, taking care of their physical disabilities, for many of them were sick from working long hours and not able financially nor did they have the time for keeping well—those of us on the battle front had no time for anything else. We were almost as bad off as the laundry workers when the battle was over. The value of organization among the wives of union men was demonstrated as never before in this city. The fight would never have been won had it not been for the help of these splendid women's organizations. The auxiliary to Local No. 177 and the Woman's Union Label League joined hands and the battle was won.

It is indeed encouraging to see so many of the fine women of the country waking up to their duty and we feel sure that they will never again be content to sit idly by and wait for Mary and Kate to do all the work. Several inquiries have been received relative to the formation of auxiliaries and we feel sure that the work is going forward toward a high mark in the near future. Jacksonville labor movement is going forward—every craft is organizing, and the electrical workers are not bringing up the rear, either. The auxiliary obligates new members almost every meeting night. No C. I. O. local reported in this city as yet. Hooray for the American side! Looks as if America will win yet, and to be sure, we in Florida have never had a doubt about it. Have any of the rest of you?

Hope this gets in on time and will be looking for a nice, snappy letter from all the new auxiliaries in the next issue of our JOURNAL.

Lovely cool weather here and if you discount that story, just take a run down

in this part of the country and forever still those doubts. You might also look in the papers and see if you find where any folks have died of the heat in Florida.

Try to see you next month in the JOURNAL.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1,
INCLUDING JULY 31, 1937**

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
3	Jos. Shapiro	\$1,000.00
1	Wm. E. Milham	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Callahan	1,000.00
134	Louis Rosenberg	1,000.00
333	J. W. Hodsdon	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Wipfler	1,000.00
532	J. H. Ratliff	1,000.00
195	Frank Pyszczynski	1,000.00
I. O.	D. E. Barrett	1,000.00
970	Wm. Iverson	300.00
195	Aug. F. Lange	1,000.00
622	Jas. H. Sherman	1,000.00
I. O.	J. J. Scanlon	1,000.00
58	Geo. D. Sharick	300.00
I. O.	Jos. I. Valkenier	1,000.00
134	Wm. E. Bock	1,000.00
134	A. E. Cummins	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Wales	1,000.00
481	Thos. T. Hoefling	1,000.00
98	H. Moore	1,000.00
583	M. L. Maderni	1,000.00
270	F. Knoll	1,000.00
I. O.	H. W. Sherman	1,000.00
84	Wm. C. Foster	300.00
3	Alex Rosenbaum	1,000.00
991	E. S. Fordham	1,000.00
3	R. DeMartino	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
134	John F. Cullerton	1,000.00
95	W. E. Hough	1,000.00
58	A. A. Reed	650.00
1	F. Hawkins	1,000.00
311	L. S. Phillips	1,000.00
341	L. T. Quisel	650.00
60	J. E. Gill	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Milner	1,000.00
191	H. B. Jordan	1,000.00
702	M. C. Hight	650.00
I. O.	J. T. Hobbs	1,000.00
I. O.	Jos. Gross	1,000.00
427	R. E. Johnson	650.00
734	H. H. Root	1,000.00
125	L. F. Drake	1,000.00
17	R. N. Baxter	1,000.00
38	G. A. Durr	1,000.00
134	R. H. Marrow	1,000.00
I. O.	Stephen Ralston	1,000.00
237	Jerome C. McVey	1,000.00
214	Otto F. Mohr	300.00
193	H. J. Fisher	1,000.00
325	L. C. Simmons	300.00
I. O.	J. J. Antel	1,000.00
339	Starr C. Barrett	475.00
353	Leslie H. George	1,000.00
Total.....		\$47,589.58

**30 PER CENT OF STUDENTS NOW
AT WORK**

(Continued from page 341)

son, No. 130; Edward A. Williams, No. 1; E. W. Holtgreve, No. 309; C. D. Burleigh, No. 841; A. S. Kempfh, No. 130; D. R. Alvarez; A. Schoenfield, C. H. Huttanus, No. 349; A. A. Tharpe, No. 698; John Arvent, No. 728; Steve Saunders, No. 349; K. P. Jacobs, No. 382; C. B. Hansen, No. 349; D. P. Ruby, No. 116; J. L. Gibson, No. 808; T. Mitchell, Roy Gair, C. J. Fagen, No. 349; R. B. MacIntosh, No. 613; J. W. Thomas, No. 196; A. C. Davis, No. 558; Gus Bazin, No. 130; R. Wessells, No. 349; J. B. Huddelston, No. 474; M. L.

Putman, No. 429; Francis MacIntosh, No. 613; Bill Blankenship, No. 323; H. A. Sauer, No. 308; P. M. Christian, No. 613; C. Alsop, No. 728; J. C. O'Connor, No. 429; Sam Dowey, No. 323; R. B. Valentine, No. 108; J. W. Milner, No. 808; Hugh J. Necessary, No. 676; Tom Williams, No. 59; O. A. Riman (Instructor), No. 1; G. X. Barker, International Vice President; Holly Taylor, No. 349; J. H. Vandervort, No. 108; Ed. G. Hutto, No. 1.

POWERFUL LABOR SUPPORT FROM NEW SOURCE

(Continued from page 338)

an approximation to full employment; though this need not exclude all manner of compromise and of devices by which public authority will co-operate with private initiative. It is not the ownership of the instruments of production which it is important for the state to assume: If the state is able to determine the aggregate amount of resources devoted to augmenting the instruments and the basic rate of reward to those who own them, it will have accomplished all that is necessary." (Page 378.)

"Whilst, therefore, the enlargement of the functions of government, involved in the task of adjusting to one another the propensity to consume and the inducement to invest, would seem to a nineteenth century publicist or to a contemporary American financier to be a terrific encroachment on individualism, I defend it, on the contrary, both as the only practicable means of avoiding the destruction of existing economic forms in their entirety and as the condition of the successful functioning of individual initiative." (Page 380.)

These passages clearly show the importance for labor and for national policy of the theoretical framework of Mr. Keynes' book. They obviously clash head-on with what currently passes for sound economics in the councils of bankers and industrialists and even in the cloisters of some universities. No one can ever again blandly assert that merely cutting wages or increasing savings will cure unemployment, without standing self-convicted either of economic superficiality or of malevolent unwillingness to pay attention to scientific truth.

WAGE REDUCTIONS AN EVIL

On the contrary, these and similar policies cause and intensify unemployment. For wage reductions are likely to result in an expectation of further reductions, a fall in prices, a diminished prospective yield of capital, and, hence, lessened investment and employment. Similarly high income and estate taxes instead of diminishing the growth of capital and thus impoverishing the community actually by diminishing inequality raise the "propensity to consume" (inasmuch as the proportion spent on consumption is greater for lower levels of income than for higher levels), and thus stimulate employment, investment, and hence the growth of capital.

On the other hand, the policies which will keep employment at high levels are those which will stimulate consumption, control the proportion of the national income going into investment channels, and keep down the rate of interest. "Thus," Keynes states,

page 376, "we might aim in practice (there being nothing in this which is unattainable) at an increase in the volume of capital until it ceases to be scarce, so that the functionless investor will no longer receive a bonus; and at a scheme of direct taxation which allows the executive skill of the financier, the entrepreneur et hoc genus omne (who are certainly so fond of their craft that their labour could be obtained much cheaper than at present) to be harnessed to the service of the community on reasonable terms of reward."

HOUSING OFFERS FIELD

The application of Keynes' views to particular fields of business and to particular problems will, of course, require a good deal of additional research. But there is already a considerable body of evidence to show that in one of the areas of major importance at the present time, namely housing, Keynes' analysis furnishes amazing insight. American thought on the housing problem is in many quarters almost obsessed with the idea that the failure of housing to pick up more rapidly is due to high costs of construction, especially, they say, high wages and, they sometimes add, high prices for building material. Only rarely do they choose to place the scalpel of their analytical tongue and pen on the real sore spot—which is high carrying costs, i. e., high interest rates.

Certain preliminary comparisons of the cost of building in the United States and in Sweden show that the initial expense of building a house of identical convenience and size when taken in relation to national income is as high if not higher in Sweden than in the United States. But the rate of interest there is only 3.1 per cent (the private bank gets its funds at 3 per cent from the government and relends at a differential of one-tenth of 1 per cent) as opposed to better than 6 per cent on the average in the United States. This means that the carrying cost, reflected in the monthly rental, is from 25 per cent to 35 per cent lower there than here.

STRIKING EXAMPLE GIVEN

A simple example may serve to clarify the point. Assume that a lot is purchased for \$1,000. Upon that lot a house is built costing \$4,000, not more than one-half of which represents expenses for labor. The average is nearer 40 per cent than 50 per cent. Suppose the house is sold at a profit of \$500, that is, for \$5,500, the carrying charge of the entire investment will be 3.1 per cent or roughly \$170 a year in Sweden and \$330 in the United States. Assuming depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent a year, or \$220 and taxes and other costs at \$6 a year, the yearly rental in Sweden will be \$450 or \$37.50 a month, while in the United States under the same assumptions it will equal \$610 a year or about \$51 a month. This difference, be it noted, of \$13.50 a month due simply to lower interest rates is greater than that which would be obtained if labor costs in the United States were reduced to less than nothing. When the fact is remembered that a reduction in the money wages of the building trades

would probably increase still more the alleged scarcity of certain grades of labor (now so frequently complained of) besides depressing business for those whose products building labor buys; and when the additional fact is remembered that Sweden, New Zealand and England, to mention only three great democracies, have fully demonstrated the practicability of 3 per cent money for home-owners, the desirability of investigating the feasibility of initiating a program for reducing the carrying costs of housing would seem more than demonstrated, especially when the effect of reducing the interest rate upon the economy in general, as Keynes so ably shows, is that of raising the level of employment.

The short and wholly inadequate treatment given above will, I hope, induce all those vitally interested in the problems of labor and of increasing the national income to set aside no small amount of time and effort for the thorough study of a book which in my judgment marks one of the most significant advances in economic thinking during the twentieth century.

LOCAL UNION RESEARCH EXPANDS NOTABLY

(Continued from page 344)

this is impossible, will you begin now to collect information for 1937?

"We would greatly appreciate your co-operation. As you know, there is a provision in the constitution to make mandatory this co-operation, but we do not want to invoke it and never have. We want our membership to see the great value of this service."

Some of the principal cities making an annual report are:

Washington, D. C.
New Castle, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Portland, Oreg.
Elmira, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.
Hamilton, Ohio
Des Moines, Iowa
Tacoma, Wash.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Denver, Colo.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Atlantic City, N. J.
Richmond, Calif.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Havre, Mont.
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mason City, Iowa
Kenora, Ontario
Bremerton, Wash.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Lansing, Mich.
Painesville, Ohio
Gary, Ind.
Holyoke, Mass.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

I GOT BUSTED—NOT THE TUBE

(Continued from page 342)

Yes, you "young squirts," those were the times when you think of mother and home. Of course under these conditions the skipper did not expect his press reports, as he had his hands full navigating the

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

ship, and most all hands were seasick. But when we got to Turtle Bay on the peninsula of Lower California, to see if anything was left of the wreck of the Jap cruiser Asama, which had gone aground the previous spring, he quite casually mentioned he would like some press that night.

I told him that we were out of range of NPL (Point Loma station, San Diego), but I would try anyway. Of course I didn't get any press, only hearing signals from our flotilla and a few passing merchant men.

On December 6 we pulled into Magdalena Bay, where the Navy had a coaling station. All the commanding officers went over to the flagship, Paul Jones, for a conference, before proceeding further south to our destination.

When the captain came aboard again he headed directly for the radio shack, and I could see by the look on his face that something was wrong, while he held in his hand two typewritten sheets. "Take a look at these," he said, and dumped them down on the desk. I knew almost without looking that they were press reports. "It's funny that third class man on the Paul Jones can get this press and we can't," the skipper remarked, boring holes through me with his eyes, and my heart beating faster all the time.

Both officers and men of the flotilla were not very happy at spending Christmas in a lousy Mexican port and everybody was getting grouchy.

I patiently tried to explain to the captain that the Paul Jones's radioman had a privately owned newly developed "audion tube," which made his receiver many times more sensitive than our crystal detector sets, and that was the reason why he could receive the continuous wave 500-KW ARC transmitter recently installed at Chollas Heights in San Diego. Its antenna was suspended from steel towers 600 feet high. His parting remark as I saluted and he turned on his heel was, "Audion tube be damned; get on th' job."

The "op" on the Paul Jones had been making capital of his prowess, by passing around among the flotilla carbon copies of press reports, which were eagerly read by officers and crew, especially those pertaining to the World War, which had just started.

This was the "beginning of the end" for my radio career on the torpedo boat Stewart.

We spent a miserable Christmas in Mexican waters. Topolobampo was a little hole consisting of about 40 shacks on the side of a hill with a miniature railroad following the water's edge. Further out in the stream was anchored the flagship San Diego with 500 Marines aboard. The cruiser New Orleans was also close by.

A few days later the Stewart and the Perry left for Tobari Bay, into which the Yaqui River empties. It was in the Yaqui valley that the Yaqui Indians made their homes and were going forth to raid the surrounding country. The river was only navigable to small ships. While here I had to stand almost continuous watch, alternating at times with the "op" on the Perry. It was very hot and sultry.

One night while on watch I must have dozed off for an hour or so, and of course during this particular hour the flagship San Diego was trying to get us, with orders to

up anchor and come back to Topolobampo. I was put on report by the executive officer for neglect of duty; while I thoroughly cursed the day I had ever heard of torpedo boats, with their one-man watch.

On the 28th I was very agreeably surprised to have another operator report on board for duty from the San Diego. This meant that the watches would be split up and not so much chance of going to sleep on the job again, but the skipper "had it in" for me and I was just waiting until we got back to the good old U. S., where perhaps I could put in for a transfer to another ship, as of course he would want to get rid of me anyway. I had just made "second class" before I was transferred from the flagship San Diego to the Stewart. Time went by and I was beginning to think that the skipper had perhaps forgotten the trouble I had gotten into, as he never said a word about it. Finally word went around we were going "home" and both officers and men were very jubilant. I forgot to mention that about a month before we went to Mexican waters I had got married, leaving my wife in Los Angeles, after one week's honeymoon.

After touching at San Diego, we headed for Mare Island Navy Yard for a considerable period of overhaul. I knew we would be there some time so wired for wifey to come to Vallejo, where we could be together for a while. We found a tiny two-room suite and had just got settled, when the day following I was told to report to "mast." My punishment was that of being "busted" from second class to third class radio electrician. It meant a whole year must pass before I could go up again for second class, being cut from \$44 to \$33 dollars per month in pay. The next day I was given orders to immediately proceed to San Diego, via the collier Nanshan, then lying in San Francisco Bay. Well, anyway, we had two days of housekeeping and being together. So I had to leave the little wife hurriedly, leaving her to get back to Los Angeles the best way she could, while I packed my ditty box and bag and reported on board the crummy looking collier. It was quite a change from the spick and span cruisers and torpedo boats I had been used to.

Orders are orders and family life cannot be taken into account when it comes to life in the Navy, but it sure "cut deep" when I left the wife standing in the doorway of the little two-room suite that we had expected to call "home" for a month or so, with the tears she was trying to hold back to give me a farewell smile.

UNION'S FIGURES REVEAL BETTER EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 345)

pany employees, who normally work the entire year around, we believe that the compromise standard of 1,920 hours of work per member per year is as representative a standard for our membership as a whole as could be found.

Such being the case, we would expect that in really good years our inside wiremen would still appear to be somewhat under "100 per cent employed," owing to the seasonal character of the construction industry, while public utility workers might appear to be somewhat over "100 per cent employed," when measured in terms of a 48-week standard year. In addition, since the collapse of the NRA in 1935, many power companies have returned to a 44 or 48 hour week. When these two factors are considered, we must conclude that if all of our public utility members were working steadily

the year around, the figures representing their "Percentage of Full Time Employment" (Table III, below), as based on the I. B. E. W. standard, would probably stand in the neighborhood of 110 per cent or possibly even 115 per cent.

TABLE III

Percentage of full time employment of I. B. E. W. members. (Full time=1,920 hours per man per year):

	Inside wiremen (per cent)	Public utility members (per cent)	All I. B. E. W. members (per cent)
1931	46.2	—	48.5
1932	31.4	78.4	38.4
1933	26.8	88.6	42.8
1934	35.4	89.8	50.4
1935	47.3	96.7	64.6
1936	67.7	102.2	77.7

How do our figures compare with those of other sources?

In the construction industry, in which our members enjoyed a 43.1 per cent increase in employment in 1936 over 1935, we find this improvement reflected in the recent phenomenal pick-up throughout the industry. Two of the leading organizations publishing data in this field are the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which reports the total value of construction contracts awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, and the Federal Reserve Board, which publishes an index of the value of contracts awarded. These two sources show increases of 45 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, in the value of construction undertaken during the year 1936. We briefly summarize their data here.

TABLE IV

Value of construction contracts awarded in the United States:

	Total value, 37 states (F. W. Dodge Corp) (millions of dollars)	Index No. (Federal Reserve Board) (average 1923-25=100)
1928	6,628.3	135
1929	5,750.8	117
1933	1,255.7	25
1935	1,844.4	37
1936	2,677.5	55
Increase:		
1936 over 1935	45.2%	48.6%
1936 over 1933	113.2%	120.0%

Source: Survey of Current Business, 1936 annual supplement, page 16, and monthly issue for March, 1937, page 24.

Further corroboration of the I. B. E. W. statistics for inside wiremen lies in the figures published monthly by the American Federation of Labor. According to the A. F. of L., union members engaged in the building trades were 67 per cent employed, on the average, during the year 1936. Our own data show that our wiremen were 67.7 per cent employed last year.

TABLE V

Average employment of union members in the building trades:

	A. F. of L. (all building trades) (per cent)	I. B. E. W. (inside wiremen) (per cent)
1928	73	—
1929	75	—
1933	33	26.8
1935	48	47.3
1936	67	67.7

Source: Survey of Current Business, 1936 annual supplement, page 34, and monthly issue for March, 1937, page 29.

It is very gratifying indeed to find that our figures are in as close agreement as this with those of well known outside authorities.

In spite of the magnificent 40 per cent to 50 per cent pick-up in building construction, it must be remembered that the industry still lags far behind its 1928 peak, having not yet reached even the half-way mark in recovery (see Table IV). Even measured by the very liberal standard of a 48-week year, our members in this branch of the electrical trade are still over 30 per cent unemployed. The percentage would be even greater if judged on the basis of 52 full weeks to the year—a work-year seldom attained by any building trades mechanic.

In the electric power and light industry, 1932 was the worst year of the depression, at least when measured in terms of power production; but it was not until 1933 that the depth of employment was reached by the industry. In other words, even after electric output had begun to increase again, the utility companies continued to discharge employees and to reduce payrolls.

TABLE VI

Electric output and number of employees in the power industry:

	Central station output (millions of KWH)	Average number of employees in the industry
1932	77,868	244,600
1933	79,983	232,000
1935	93,656	248,000
1936*	105,828	266,500
Increase:		
1936 over 1935	13.0%	7.5%
1936 over 1933	32.3%	14.9%
1936 over 1932	35.9%	8.9%

* 1936 estimated, based on 10 months' operations.

Source: The Electrical World, January 2, 1937, page 56.

Our own figures (see Table II) show that union utility workers averaged a greater number of hours of work apiece in 1933 than in 1932. This seems to indicate that employment conditions in union power companies were stabler and followed actual production needs more closely than in non-union companies. Apparently employees were not arbitrarily dismissed beyond the work requirements of the individual union plant to the extent that they were in non-union plants.

Another factor which certainly should be considered is the fact that large groups of utility workers normally have steady jobs the year around. With the exception of line-man crews, they are not accustomed to the intermittent periods of unemployment characteristic of the building trades. When unemployment does come they are totally unprepared, and in the subsequent cutting of family expenditures many of them drop their union membership or take out withdrawal cards. The work records of such unemployed, disconnected members are thus lost to the union. This fact necessarily influences, to greater or less extent, the employment records kept by any labor organization during a severe industrial depression.

The United States Department of Labor publishes an index of employment in the electric light, power and manufactured gas industry which indicates a 6.6 per cent in-

crease in employment in 1936 over 1935 and a 14.7 per cent increase since 1933.

TABLE VII

Employment in the electric light, power and manufactured gas industry:

	*Index No. of Labor (1929=100)	Percentage employed I. B. E. W. members (1,920 hours man=100)
1932	83.0	78.4%
1933	78.8	88.6%
1935	84.8	96.7%
1936	90.4	102.2%
Increase:		
1936 over 1935	6.6%	5.7%
1936 over 1933	14.7%	15.3%
1936 over 1932	9.0%	30.4%

* Source: Survey of Current Business, 1936 annual supplement, page 33, and monthly issue for March, 1937, page 29.

The average 20 per cent increase in employment for all members of the Brotherhood last year and particularly the 43 per cent pick-up for wiremen is most encouraging. With work opportunities still more than 20 per cent below par, we hope that they will continue to improve throughout 1937 and the following years.

AT LONG LAST—MACHINE PROBLEM FACED

(Continued from page 336)

velopment. Until that time each planning unit of government industry will try to predict the future by drawing its own conclusions as to possible influences of inventions, known and foreseeable."

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is chairman of the National Resources Committee, and Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle, an authority on planning, is vice chairman.

The others in this committee are Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, and Dr. Charles E. Merriam, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago.

The advisory committee of the N. R. C. consists of Mr. Delano, chairman; Professor Merriam; Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Boston, and Beardsley Ruml, treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, formerly dean of the social science division and professor of education at the University of Chicago.

Professor Ogburn served as director of research for the report. He was assisted by S. McKee Rosen.

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Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 10, 1937

Table with 5 columns of L. U. NUMBERS and corresponding receipt amounts. Columns are labeled L. U. NUMBERS and contain numerical data for various union members and groups.

Table with 2 columns: L. U. NUMBERS and NUMBERS. Contains 400 rows of numerical data.

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817	618356
817	644382
818	20192
818	484525
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823	305101
824	259603
824	267495
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827	310231
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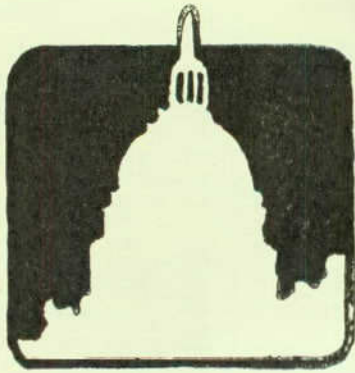
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911	126599
925	



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

THE ghost of wartime "patriotizing" stalked in Washington recently when the U. S. Maritime Commission placed on sale 28 steel cargo ships which have been rusting at their anchors ever since they were built, back in 1918.

These ships were built under the supervision of Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem Steel Corporation tycoon, who was head of the government's Emergency Fleet Corporation. He spent millions of the government's money, but about all Uncle Sam had to show for the outlay was a fleet of vessels which were derelicts before they were launched.

Expert naval authorities declared that if the ships had been put into service they would have sunk themselves as effectively as though the job had been done by German torpedoes.

Meanwhile, Schwab's Bethlehem company was piling up fabulous profits. Schwab escaped an accounting by blubbing and weeping before a Congressional committee.

The Schwab-built vessels the government is now trying to sell as scrap metal cost over \$40,000,000. American junk dealers offered \$350,000 for the lot. Foreign interests bid higher, \$1,021,136, about 2½ cents on each dollar of cost.

SOME persons believe it is unlucky for three to use the same match. President W. A. Fairburn, of the Diamond Match Company, doesn't oppose that superstition. The company's report to the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission shows that he receives a salary of \$100,000 a year, that he can retire on a pension of \$31,000 a year after he completes ten years of service, and that the firm's annual profits are two and one-half million dollars.

Most of us consider matches as a commodity of very small value. We pay a cent a box for the things—on the rare occasions when we can't get along with the free booklets that are handed us with our cigarette purchases. But out of those cents and fractions of cents the Diamond Match Company is making millions.

It's as the Scotchman says, "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

OLD time railroad boomers who, for various reasons, found it necessary to change their names frequently, sowed the seeds for a crop of headaches that are now being reaped by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board employees whose duties are verifying service records.

Some of the old-timers, blacklisted for union activities, used dozens of different names—"working under a flag," they called it. And now, when they apply for pensions, the R. R. B. men are having a hectic time trying to find proof that William Smith, who for the last 15 years has been a home-

guard on the Baltimore & Ohio, is the same as George Brown, Frank Johnson, Harry Jones, etc., etc., of brief periods of service on dozens of other railroads.

A favorite retort of the boomer to the railroad official who informed him "You'll never get another job on this line," was "I've got more names than there are jobs."

SOMETHING to worry about:

A hen does not sit down when she actually lays an egg. She drops it from a standing position.

ONE doesn't have to be a Roosevelt supporter to agree that Congressman Hamilton Fish (N. Y.), in his attack on the President's wife, sunk so low that he would have to climb a ladder to kiss a snake on the tail.

As a puny reprisal for the President's war on wealthy income tax dodgers, Fish had a verbal hemorrhage because Mrs. Roosevelt pays no income taxes on the money she does not get for her broadcasting activities.

Everyone knew, including Fish, that the radio contracts signed by Mrs. Roosevelt called for the entire payments to be paid directly to certain philanthropic agencies she designated. She has never even endorsed the checks, let alone handled or used any of the money. All she did was to donate her time and efforts.

IF anyone is figuring on vacationing in some of the world's lesser-known-to-tourists seaports he can get some valuable tips from a handbook just issued for distribution to sailors in the American merchant marine.

The book, a collaboration of information furnished by the U. S. Department of State, the Public Health Service, the Federal Communications Commission, the American consular service and half a dozen other public and semi-public agencies, lists the perils and pleasures—mostly perils—of these places in alphabetical order.

For instance, in Algier, Algeria, one should "avoid the Kasbah Quarter at night and beware of native women." In Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, the "streets are not safe at night," and only boiled water should be drunk. "Stick to beer" in Tsingtao, "Do not go into side streets or alleyways" in Shanghai, and at Nuenaventura, Colombia, "The jail is without sleeping accommodations," the book warns.

MUSSOLINI decorated a group of Italian newspapermen for their "outstanding patriotism" in hissing an anti-Fascist speaker in Switzerland, a proposal is pending in the United States Senate to give a medal to George M. Cohan for his services in writing World War day songs, and some town in Iowa has just awarded a prize to a "champion sauerkraut eater."

My only bid for fame is that I am probably the only American columnist who was ever bitten by an alligator.

ANSWERS:

To E. P. T., Jacksonville, Fla.—The National Mediation Board does not answer hypothetical questions concerning violations of agreements on railroads. So it looks like you and your friend will be unable to settle your bet.

To S. W., Fall River, Mass.—Senator Royal S. Copeland (N. Y.) would most certainly not be making "a financial sacrifice" if he left Congress to become mayor of New York City. A United States Senator gets \$10,000 a year. The New York mayoralty pays \$25,000 annually. However, the chances of Copeland defeating Mayor LaGuardia are about as remote as "Your Washington Reporter's" prospects of becoming Queen of the Netherlands.

To seven masculine readers who became stricken with acute curiosity over my answer last month to P. H. M., Chicago.—I advised him to listen to the children's programs on the radio, instead of reading this column, because he was wasting his time and mine trying to start long-distance, infantile arguments with me over my "disrespect" for certain Supreme Court Justices. Who said "Women are the curious sex"?

K. N. S., Boulder City, Nev.—It is possible, but not easy, for persons other than Senators, Congressmen and government officials to obtain cards permitting them to borrow books from the Congressional Library. That cannot be done, however, in any case where a person is a non-resident of Washington and the books would have to be sent by mail.

ONE usually thinks of diamonds or narcotics when he reads about smugglers. Fiction writers are responsible for that. But recent seizures by United States agents assigned to watch for smugglers included: 75,000 pounds of butter, 7,000 pounds of wool, \$2,000 worth of fox pelts, 20,000 pounds of onions and 230 head of cattle. During that same period, no diamonds and only seven pounds of narcotics were seized.

CONGRESSMAN Lewis, of Maryland, is sponsoring a bill that is causing "rugged individualist" employers to swoon at 15-minute intervals. His measure would give industry the choice of providing jobs for all competent workers or paying them standard wages until a place is found for them.

"The employer is entitled to a reasonable return, but our industrial system must also give recognition to the fact that it is under an obligation to provide for the whole human family," Lewis says. "Feudalism did. And even slavery accepted an obligation to support the slave, no matter what might happen to crops or markets."

HOW many bosses would be able to accept a burlesque of their mannerisms, when performed by an employee, with the good grace that Mrs. Roosevelt recently did? A young woman, employed at the White House, was amusing some other members of the staff with an imitation of the way Mrs. Roosevelt entered a room, the way she talked, how she shook hands, and other little mannerisms that are distinctly the First Lady's.

Suddenly the mimic saw the faces of the other employees go blank, and there was a hurried attempt to resume duties. The mimic glanced around and saw that Mrs. Roosevelt had appeared on the scene and was watching the performance.

"I've never seen a better impersonation of myself," she said to the mimic. "Will you do me a big favor and come to a tea I am giving this afternoon and do it all over again?"

ALL of the frenzied arguments against taking any steps to prevent the United States Supreme Court from declaring acts of Congress "unconstitutional," side-step the very pertinent fact that nowhere in the Constitution is that power given to the court.

As a matter of fact, the framers of the Constitution rejected, not once, but four times, a provision which would have given the judiciary the right to rule on the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

Thirteen states voted on the proposal, but the most it ever got was three favorable votes. Years later, the court seized this authority and has exercised it ever since.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Abe Glick, our rhyming news commentator, has a wonderful memory, and he remembered in advance that Labor Day celebrations are almost at hand.

LABOR ON THE MAP

Reflections of Labor Day, 1937

I

Behold! an enlightened age has restored
To aimless wanderers their guiding light;
And toilers, heretofore, abused, ignored,
Have reached a position of exalted height!

II

Upon a lofty platform of self respect,
A dignified elevation of pride—
Their theories, proven sane and correct,
Are no longer discarded, nor tossed aside!

III

On this and every day labor shall hail
Our liberal-minded leader at the wheel;
Who raised its lowered status on equal scale
With the elements of a human deal!

IV

Though your ideas differ as the Poles,
Unite, oh labor's divided forces;
Let a common cause co-ordinate your souls,
Fight for your rights with combined resources!
Utilize the weapon placed at your command,
Manipulate it with an efficient hand!

A BIT O' LUCK.

ABE GLICK,
Local Union No. 3, N. Y. C.

Many thanks, John, for all the good work. You're right about it being too late for July, but here we are in August.

A GRATEFUL DEVOTEE

I said to myself, it will look kind of queer
If this old lineman soon does not appear,
In our fine JOURNAL, while he is able to run
In the race with the boys who furnish the fun.

So here goes an effort I hope you'll retain
To cheer up the boys from 'Frisco to Maine;
And tell them how happy I'm feeling today
For the words of affection you gave me in May.

Thanks for putting me in such a nice place,
On our last page in such limited space;
I'm more than grateful, sure now I can boast.
Take it from me, for I love you the most.

Your honest opinion I'll always love dearly.
On every job I am yours truly, sincerely;
But I feel sure this will miss your eye—
As well as the JOURNAL in the month of July.

I'll try to scribble one to please the men
After awhile, to make them smile again.
A task I will make it without further delay,
And tell about things in the old familiar way.

JOHN F. MASTERTSON, I. O.
2102 Walton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Here's a Brother who says "Give the lowly helper a break." We feel sure this one will always merit consideration.

WE'LL GET THERE

Some day I know, not far away,
We will be the ones to say:
"Send a helper on the run,
There's heavy labor to be done."

Digging trenches all day long;
Curses if we do it wrong.
But what reward if we do right?
That's all there is, you're thru tonite.

But cheer up, fellows, we can take it,
As I have said, some day we'll make it.

Bend that pipe, and pull that wire,
Keep on moving, never tire.
Like the "Light Brigade" of old,
We just do as we are told.

Ours is not to wonder why,
No! We don't count, not you nor I.
Remember, though, through all this hurry,
The journeyman gets all the worry.

If things go wrong, he gets the blame,
And some day, friends, we'll get the same.
A HELPER IN No. 83.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Sometimes we wonder if the glamor of the good old days wasn't due to the fact that we were so many years younger, then?

THE OLD-TIME WIRING

Things were different, twenty years ago.
When I was young and in my prime;
At boring holes I was not so slow,
And at fishing wire I made good time.

In the days when a house had a single set
of fuses
There were no switches or sets of three
ways;
A flock of tubes went into every house
And every one meant labor for a couple
of days.

Attics 'neath tin roofs were like Turkish
baths,
And as on your belly you bored the holes,
Sometimes your feet poked thru the laths
As you squirmed in the dark like a mole.

When summer came and the fish were biting
You laid off whenever you felt the urge,
The "boss" to Hades could go a-kiting
When a bass against your hook did surge.

Now every dinky cottage with outlets is
plastered
To care for radios, sweepers, toasters and
such;
Ten circuits, and each to capacity loaded,
Fed from three sixes and a sixty-amp
switch.

The fish are still biting in the river,
But no more you tell the boss to go to hell;
It takes an hour's pay to buy onions and
liver,
And there's too many wiremen with labor
to sell.

"CORN COB WILLIE,"
Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

EARNEST EFFORTS OF THE YOUNG TO LEARN

Phenomena of nature, as explained in a schoolboy's science papers:

"The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter and water cannot. We are now masters of steam and eccentricity.

"Things that are equal to each other are equal to anything else.

"The axis of the earth is an imaginary line on which the earth takes its daily routine.

"A parallel straight line is one which if produced to meet itself does not meet.

"Electricity and lightning are of the same nature, the only difference being that lightning is often several miles long, while electricity is only a few inches."

Another episode in Brother Hanson's chronicle, and this time it's a romantic one! The third installment and continuation of the

ESSENCE OF UNIONISM

It came to pass I searched for a lass,
To settle down and play the part;
But blonde and brunette, are hard to get,
To sail the matrimonial chart.

Some girls are articular and some particular,
That left me up on a perch;
The clinging vine, just wanted to dine,
With a steer away from a church.

*Some of these misses were free with their
kisses,
And generally held fast to a motto;
Their principal creed was lots of speed,
Driving in an eight-cylinder auto.

Some of these queens were slick with their
beans,
And some could serve out the mash;
But the one I liked best couldn't pass the
test,
When it came to frying a hash.

Along came a redhead, her style was "nuf
sed."
Her manners the pajamas to suit;
I possessed the ring to give this sweet thing.
Ah! A conquest on the right route!

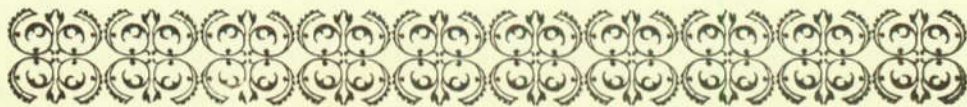
Believing and supposing, kneeling in pro-
posing,
Primed to "Wilt thou be mine?"
She opened her eyes, saying in surprise,
"Hello, watcha number, watcha line?"

As I was imposing, she was disposing,
The merits of Romeo renditions;
She knew all her cords, on telephone switch-
boards,
The "plugs" and the "jacks" and condi-
tions.

My ardor was mellow to the Girl of Hello,
While she was smoking her cigarette;
Next time on my guard, I'll not be a "card,"
To a red-headed 'phone girl to "picket,"
you bet!

* With exceptions to Bachie, the proof-
reader and the copy writer.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Local No. 103, Boston, Mass.



AMERICA is definitely in front. She hardly knows she is leading us, but she is. Russia can turn the old economic and political system upside down, but no sooner has she done so than she takes a long look at America. One country after another follows suit. They may be 10 years behind, but they are following on steadily. America does not know where she is going, but if she walks into some abyss of barbarism, she will not walk alone. This, I concluded, was a solemn responsibility. Britain had a similar responsibility when she achieved her industrial revolution, and led the way to the slag-heaps and dirty back alleys and poisoned air, to the greed and cynical indifference of competitive industrialism. So far she has failed the world, for having led it into this dark pit, she has not yet led the way out. It is now America's turn.

—J. B. PRIESTLEY,
English Traveler and Author.

