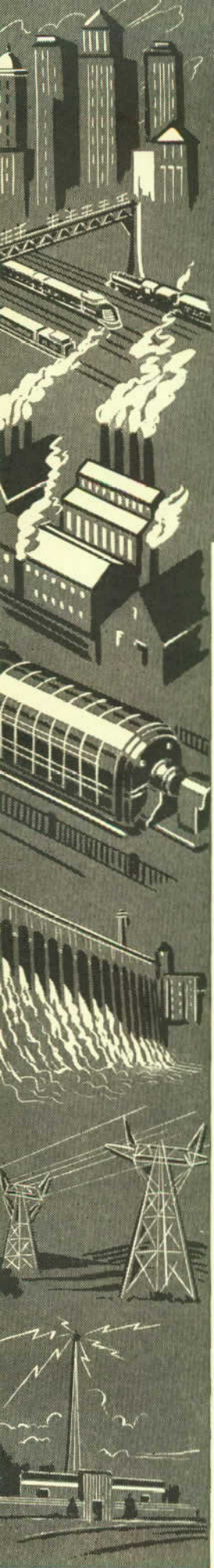


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



*John Electricians'
Wage*

OL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1938

NO. 2

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

Electricity—

Carrier of light and power, devourer of time and space, bearer of human speech over land and sea, greatest servant of man, itself unknown.

—CHARLES W. ELIOT.

*Inscription at the Impressive Union Station
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ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
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Magazine Chat . . .

We have always thought that there was something about electricity that excited the imaginations of men who worked with it. The quality of imagination is essential also to poetry, and many of our linemen and wiremen break into verse as editions of this Journal show.

The rule appears to hold good also for wives of electricians. We have published good verse by Mrs. Cora Kenney, Mrs. Helen Mitchell, and now Inez Culver Corbin expresses the mood of millions of Americans in regard to war in her prayer for peace appearing this month in our frontispiece.

We received many congratulatory letters from readers for our new cover. Our long-time friend, Shappie, writes: "Congratulations on the December number of our Journal, not only for its editorials but for its intelligent and profound grasp of labor's problems as a whole, all dressed up in a new and artistic jacket."

The article on Bedaux excited a great deal of comment among our members. We heard from our readers from points as far apart as San Francisco and New York. One reader declares: "It was with keen interest that I read your timely article. If the first efficiency expert that stepped into existence had been chased into the Atlantic, there possibly might not have been so much of the depression."

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From
Desolation of WAR
DELIVER US

by
 INEZ CULVER CORBIN

Dear God, we pray for peace time,	Dear God, we pray for peace time,	Dear God, we pray for peace time
The wholesome and the free,	The neighborly, the wise—	To blot out war's distress,
For days of hope and progress	To settle our dissensions	To gild our paths with honor
And deep security;	And problems that arise	And world-wide righteousness;
For lads of every nation,	Without the aid of armies,	With faith that is enduring
The eagerhearted—gay—	The soldier's raucous call,	That clings and loves and lifts—
The kind of peace to dream for	But heal our hurts with kindness	For Brotherhood of mankind,
To build—now—today!	And charity for all!	The greatest of Thy gifts!



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NO. 2

How High Are "High" Building Wages?

JOHN ELECTRICIAN is a typical electrical worker living in a city of 100,000. He is about 35 years old, married and has two children. He and his fellow building tradesmen have learned to take the changes in the building construction industry quite philosophically. The seasonal lay-offs, the bad days, the waits between jobs, the necessity of traveling from one end of the city to another, the quick response to changes in business—these ordinary conditions have been accepted by him as a natural part of his job environment.

When he comes to add up the earnings, week by week and year by year, he is just a little puzzled why he is considered an aristocrat of labor. His earnings certainly do not show it. He often eyes with envy the brother worker in the factory or at the public utility who goes on working even if snow falls heavily or there is a zero freeze.

John Electrician wonders just why the folks back in Washington are gunning for his hourly wage scale. He, of course, considers it not high enough. It has not been high enough to produce for him a good income since the fatal hour when the bottom fell out of the durable goods industries back in 1929. The local union has worked hard to maintain the scale. It has taken the union more than 35 years to win that recognition from the organized employers in his city. He pays his union dues faithfully and is a loyal union member because he knows without a doubt that he would be infinitely worse off without organization.

He has no patience with the few non-union men in his city who accept from 20 to 30 cents an hour less for the same kind of work. He regards them as "rats," in other words, as anti-social citizens who seek to reap the benefit of unionism without paying the cost. He knows that their wages would be much less if the union were not there all the time fighting for the wage scale. He knows from experience that the non-union scale follows almost automatically the union scale, and that the non-union employer collects his velvet on jobs where the non-union employer underbids the union employer chiefly from the differential between the non-union scale and the union scale. He knows these things and he cannot understand why any beneficent government would wish to cut his wage scale in order to produce a building boom.

LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE

He recalls about five years ago his union went up to the Council for Industrial Relations in the electrical construc-

John Electrician and his brother workers are supposed to form favored group, but facts are industrial workers do better.

tion industry with a case. He recalls that the organized building employers with whom his union was dealing requested that his union take a 25 cents an hour decrease to get building started in his town. The union decided to make the experiment and there was no noticeable increase in business and he and his family had considerably less in their pay envelopes at the end of the week. He is perplexed by all these facts and he has recently written in to the International Office asking why, why, why, and he is to be given some of the following facts. The International Office has said to him in effect: "John, you made considerably less in 1935, the year we have chosen for comparison, than your fellow workers in the manufacturing, the automobile production field, iron and steel, electrified machinery, rubber, bread and bakery products, oil, printing and meat packing."

John goes on wondering and is further perplexed by the fact that the President of the United States issues a ringing statement demanding that wages be kept up, though in this statement the President states that the building trades may be an exception and that there should be an adjustment in the hourly wages there. The President said this:

"I am opposed to wage reductions because the markets of American industry depend on the purchasing power of our working population. And if we want to restore prosperity we must increase, not decrease, that purchasing power.

"There may be a special hourly wage situation in some building trades in some localities which so far as the total yearly earnings are concerned may call for different treatment, but even there our primary purpose is to increase and not decrease the total of the annual pay of the workers."

SCALE PROTECTS ANNUAL INCOME

John Electrician wonders how the government is going to perform this miracle, for miracle it will be, judged by his experience in the building construction field. He is skeptical that any group of employers can guarantee an annual income to a building trades crew. He is skeptical because his local union has in the past

tried to get the employers to do this and failed miserably. In the meantime it is his intention to stand by his hourly scale as the only protection he has for his weekly and annual income.

The Bureau of Census listed annual earnings of wage earners in 1935 in certain industries as follows:

Industry	Average earnings per capita
All manufacturing, U. S.	\$1,022
Automobile production	1,476
Iron and steel (rolling mills)	1,223
Electrical machinery	1,102
Men's clothing	936
Rubber tires and tubes	1,370
Bread and bakery products	1,138
Petroleum refining	1,416
Newspaper and periodical printing and publishing	1,615
Meat packing	1,170

The Monthly Labor Review reported the average per capita earnings of soft coal miners is \$917. John Electrician is not aware of the average earnings for inside wiremen in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers but he writes to the research department and he is given the following information:

The annual reports which our local unions make to our research department on the total man-hours of employment which their members actually obtain show that members of inside locals averaged 908 hours of work apiece in 1935. The average wage rate for all journeymen wiremen of the I. B. E. W. was \$1.09 an hour in 1935. The total average earnings of union wiremen engaged in building construction was, therefore, about \$990 for that year, a figure considerably lower than the average 1935 earnings of \$1,022 for all factory wage earners and the \$1,331 of all salaried employees and wage earners of the electric utility industry.

COMPARISON AGAINST BUILDING WORKERS

The 908 hours of work per wireman in 1935 was the equivalent of about 114 full days of employment. In 1936 things had improved somewhat; our wiremen averaged 1,299 hours of employment apiece that year, or 162 full days of work. Actual employment was probably spread over considerably more than the 114 and 162 days because of interruptions due to rain or otherwise inclement weather or to the completion of jobs before the end of the work day. Some of our locals normally work half a day on Saturday, but the great majority of them maintain the five-day, 40-hour week.

His \$990 a year in 1935 he knows compares quite unfavorably, therefore, with

the \$1,476 in the automobile industry and with the \$1,615 in the printing industry. He also discovers that building construction has been hard hit during the last seven or eight years and has not been able to recover from the blow it received in 1929.

The construction industry has failed to keep up with the progress shown by other major industries in overcoming the effects of the depression. The following indexes demonstrate this fact very strikingly. Only coal production shows a similar lag in recovery. All of the indexes below are published by the Federal Reserve Board, and all are based on the monthly average for the three-year period 1923-25 as being equal to 100.

	Construc- tion contracts awarded	Combined index of manu- facturing	Automo- bile pro- duction	Iron and steel
1929	117	119	135	130
1933	25	75	48	53
1935	37	90	99	79
1937	60*	121*	128*	123*

	Petroleum refining	Rubber tires and tubes	Bituminous coal production
1929	168	135	102
1933	145	88	64
1935	164	97	71
1937	202**	125***	84*

* Average, first 11 months.
 ** Average, first 10 months.
 *** Average, first 7 months.
 Source: Survey of Current Business, January, 1938.

In the August, 1937, issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the results of a survey of prevailing wage rates and hours of employment on building construction in 105 cities. The survey was made by the bureau in co-operation with the Works Progress Administration in the fall of 1936. The average hourly wage rate for all building trades workers, weighted according to the relative proportions of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor, was found to be 91.8 cents at that time. (Monthly Labor Review, August, 1937, p. 284.) It is safe to assume that in 1935, the year for which we have quoted annual earnings in all other industries, the average hourly wage rate for all building trades workers was not more than 90 cents an hour.

Our employment reports from union inside wiremen indicate that such building trades workers were employed for an average of 114 days in 1935 and 162 days in 1936. Taking 90 cents as the average hourly rate and assuming working years of 125, 160 and 200 days each we find the following theoretical average annual earnings for construction workers:

125 days (1,000 hours)	\$900
160 days (1,280 hours)	1,152
200 days (1,600 hours)	1,440

The first figure (\$900) is probably the most nearly accurate. The last is probably approximately what might be considered pay for a full working year in the construction industry, after allowance for holidays and bad weather.

John Electrician's attitude toward these problems is further illustrated by a letter to a Columbus newspaper by George A. Strain, secretary of the Columbus Building Trades Council. Mr. Strain declares:

"On or about December 27, 1937, the Columbus Citizen carried an editorial with the heading 'Carpenters vs. Bricklayers,' in which you comment quite extensively on the cause of the lack of building.

"One of your points was that: 'Those who will benefit most immediately and directly are the carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, electricians and other skilled craftsmen in the building trades,' and 'will these crafts be ready to co-operate when the opportunity comes?'

"I agree that these craftsmen will receive their pay three or four hours before the merchants of Columbus have it in their hands, in return for merchandise purchased or credit extended. It is obvious that a person must receive his money before he can spend it.

"When you ask if labor will co-operate when their opportunity comes, I presume you refer to organized labor, because unorganized labor is never in a position to question the policy or desires of their employer, so their co-operation cannot be questioned.

"Organized labor of Columbus is always ready to co-operate, but only on an equitable basis. This is always necessary because of the manifest obligation to the individual and his dependents, as well as the community.

"You speak of wages and hours of building tradesmen. I will use for my argument the highest paid craftsmen and the lowest paid labor used by contractors employing union labor.

"The bricklayers receive \$1.56¼ per hour, and the building laborer receives 50 cents per hour. There being 52 Sundays and six national holidays in the year, it goes without saying that only 307 days of the year are work days, including Saturdays. With Saturday afternoons off, there are 281 work days.

"Everyone concedes the point that building is subject to weather conditions and architects who protect their clients will not permit men to work under unfavorable conditions.

"In 1937 it rained .01 inch or more on 139 days—it was freezing or below on 107 days.

OFFERS CO-OPERATION

"Wishing to be conservative in my argument, I will contend that only 50 rainy days interfered with building work and that there were only 40 freezing days. Because men did not work on these days, they must be deducted from the work days per year. We must assume that some of these bad weather days occurred on Saturday p. m. or Sunday. Thus allowing a generous 20 per cent for this, we have 72 days to deduct, which leaves 209 actual work days. But remember that building tradesmen live 365 days per year.

"If there is sufficient building to keep building tradesmen in work 209 days per year, the bricklayer will receive \$2,612 and the laborer will receive \$836; but it has been many years since these men worked 209 days per year.

"You also claim that the unions fight among themselves over who will do certain work, which is known as jurisdictional disputes. There is no need of arguing this point, because in Columbus there has been no stoppage of work because of

jurisdictional claims for at least five years, and the policy of the Building Trades Council does not permit these arguments to interfere with the progress of work.

"Columbus has nothing to worry about so far as the points brought out in your editorial are concerned."

John Electrician, therefore, waits expectantly the outcome of the government's proposal to cut the hourly wage scale for building trades workers. He wonders just how the government is going to do this. He is no economist but he read an article in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, in August, 1937, by Dr. Theodore Kreps, Leland Stanford University. That article appeared to John Electrician to express a great deal of sound sense. The article was a review of a book by John Maynard Keynes, the British economist, entitled "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money." Dr. Kreps said:

"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."

John Electrician wonders why his beneficent government writes into the Housing Act a legal interest rate of 5 per cent and talks about reducing his hourly scale.

Knickerbocker Village

Knickerbocker Village was built by the Fred F. French Company with the aid of a loan of \$8,022,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The project was started in 1933. One unit was ready for occupancy September 25, 1934, and the other unit in December of the same year. The total cost of the development, including land and buildings, exceeded \$9,500,000. Both buildings are 12-story, red-brick structures, and together are capable of housing in the 1,593 dwelling units provided a population of about 6,000. The apartments were designed primarily for white-collar workers. Monthly rentals average \$12.50 a room. A number of thoroughly modern two-and-one-half-room apartments, however, rent for \$22.50 a month. The highest rent is \$87.50 for a five-room penthouse apartment.

The total cost of building construction was \$6,216,899. Labor's share of the total, as represented by pay-roll expenditures at the site, was \$2,019,838, or virtually a third of the total cost. This, however, makes no allowance for the many additional jobs created indirectly, in the production and transportation of the materials used in the construction of the buildings. Moreover, labor costs for clerical help, estimators, and draftsmen are concealed in the \$1,560,882 (25 per cent) that went for overhead and administrative expenses. In addition to the construction costs, the Fred F. French Company spent \$37,500 for the demolition of old properties which formerly occupied the site, and \$3,250,424 for the purchase of the land.—Bernard H. Topkis.

Will Wage Cuts Spur House Construction?

WILL cuts in the wage scales of building trades workers spur house construction? Building trades men say no. The government apparently feels that it will. Experience has taught workers in the building trades that cuts in the wage scale have no salutary effect upon construction. This experiment has been tried and been found wanting.

There is another way to examine the question—the arithmetical way. The writer has before him statistics gathered by the Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia, one of the successful low-cost housing agencies. This agency built 12 houses between June 22, 1936, and October 22, 1936, at Hopkins Place. Private contractors performed the work with union labor. There were 89 calendar working days. Exclusive of land sites and financing this project cost \$40,279.40. Of that amount labor received \$15,351.62 or 38.12 per cent of the total. The remainder, \$24,927.78, was spent for material and overhead, including profit.

Usually land is rated between 15 and 20 per cent of the total cost of a piece of property. Whereas financing used to cost a disproportionate share, as high as 27 per cent, it is true that the Federal Housing Administration has greatly reduced this item to house owners. It is now as low as 5 per cent. With materials placed at 47 per cent, the landsite at 15 per cent, and financing at 5 per cent, the labor cost on a given housing project is about 22½ per cent. This means that a house and lot costing a home owner \$5,000 has within itself a construction labor value of only \$1,102. If wages were cut 10 per cent, the owner would save \$110. If wages were cut 20 per cent, the owner would save \$220. It does not seem reasonable that many houses could be sold on the following sales talk: "Mr. Doe, we have made arrangements with the unions to cut their wages 10 per cent in order that you can build your \$5,000 house for \$4,890."

If a total housing development of \$100,000,000 finally got under way in the United States, and if all of the thousands of unionized building trades workers were at work, and if their wages were cut 10 per cent, they would make a total contribution to this community venture of about \$2,000,000. They doubt whether any other section of the community would make so great a financial sacrifice in order that workers might have houses. It seems to the building trades workers that this is questionable national economy.

Another story in this issue of the JOURNAL reveals the already very low wages that the building trades workers receive. In 1935 they received about \$1,000 a year. A 10 per cent cut would mean they received \$900. A 20 per cent cut would mean they received \$800. It is true that the government expects to increase the annual earnings though the hourly wage

Economy involved is slight. Menace to wage structure great. Why not a glance at interest rates?

scale is curtailed, but how this is to be done has not yet been revealed.

Let us now look at the question of interest. The housing bill provides for a 5 per cent annual interest rate on house loans. This means that on a \$5,000 house amortized over 20 years a home owner is paying \$250 a year interest the first year. If interest rates were cut to 2½ per cent, the home owner would save possibly \$1,250 in 20 years, and the sales talk would look like this: "Mr. Doe, we have arranged that you pay only 2½ per cent annual interest on your house loan. This will mean that in the first year you will save \$125 and in 20 years \$1,250." This would appear to be a real inducement to the house owner. Moreover there is good economic authority and sound national experience for such a maneuver, John Maynard Keynes, British economist and world-wide authority on housing and public works, in his book entitled "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," says:

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

"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. * * *

WAGES WOULD 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. * * *

"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. * * *

(Continued on page 105)



ELECTRICAL WORKERS OFTEN WORK IN HAZARDOUS POSITIONS

What's What, Who's Who in Housing

BECAUSE of the truly desperate condition to which residential building in the United States had fallen between 1930 and 1933, many separate government agencies have been set up to deal with various fields of home finance and construction. Two existing divisions of government, the Farm Credit Administration and the RFC Mortgage Company, expanded their functions in 1933 and 1935 respectively, but all other federal agencies were set up under the New Deal to meet the pressing needs made evident during the depression.

The two particular needs they endeavor to meet are:

1. The reform of financing practices and extension of credit for private home building in town and cities; and, separately, on farms.

2. Government home building and slum clearance program.

However, because of the number of agencies in this field, and the differences in the powers granted to them by the laws under which they were set up, the picture is a complex one. In answer to requests, we are publishing this concise directory:

PRINCIPAL FEDERAL AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH HOUSING

Farm Credit Administration (FCA)
What the city dweller must keep in mind is that a farm mortgage covers not only the farmhouse and its site but also the surrounding acreage, the farm itself; not only a dwelling place but the owner's means of livelihood. Loans for construction and improvement of farm houses are among the functions of the Farm Credit Administration which provides a co-operative credit system for agriculture. This system includes:

Federal Land Banks, which make long-term farm-mortgage loans up to 50 per cent of value of land plus 20 per cent value of improvements. **Production Credit Associations** for short-term credit.

Banks for Co-operatives, credit for farmers' business co-operatives.

Land Bank Commission—er loans, as an emergency measure to be discontinued in 1940. Loans up to 75 per cent appraised value of property but not more than \$7,500 to one farmer.

Authority: Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 and amendments Farm Credit Act of 1933 and amendments.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) This very important board was set up to assist in the improvement and control of private home financing practices. It supervises four separate governmental agencies concerned

Directory of agencies, and their functions.

with home mortgage finance:

1. **Federal Home Loan Bank System.** Comparable to the Federal Reserve Bank System, this is a permanent credit pool. Home financing institutions, such as building and loan companies, become members. Their approved home mortgages are accepted as collateral for long-term loans. Short-term credit is also available. Non-member institutions may receive loans on the security of FHA insured mortgages. The Federal Home Loan Bank System and its governing board exerts some supervision over the practices of its 4,000 member institutions; it is the focal point in any drive for sounder mortgage practices. Government funds involved here are slight; the Treasury is allowed to buy the stock of the 12 regional banks but the amount must not exceed \$125,000,000.

2. **Savings and Loan division.** Charters and supervises privately managed institutions for savings and home finance, known as federal savings and loan associations, promotes practices favorable to home ownership; promotes new federal institutions in communities not adequately served.

3. **Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC).** Insures against loss up to \$5,000 savings accounts of individual investors in all federal savings and loan associations and acceptable state chartered institutions of the building-and-loan type. This guarantee of safety parallels federal insurance of bank deposits.

4. **Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC).** The best-known branch of the Federal Home Loan Bank came to the rescue of home owners unable to meet their mortgage payments, by refinancing with long-term loans at moderate interest. This emergency function ceased in

June, 1936. The HOLC at present is engaged in administering the mortgage loans it has made, liquidating its investments, the rental and sale of foreclosed properties. It advances money to mortgagees in order that property may be kept in repair.

Authority: Federal Home Loan Bank Act, 1932; Home Owners Loan Act, 1933; Act to Guarantee Bonds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, 1934; National Housing Act, 1934; Act to Provide Additional Home Mortgage Relief, 1935.

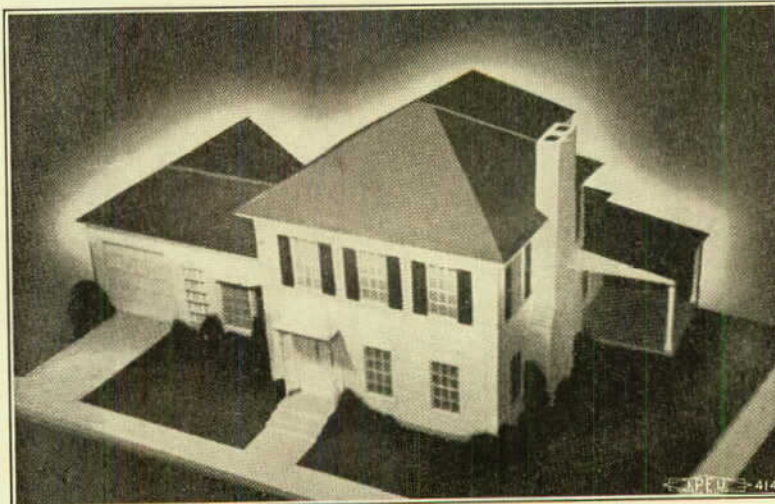
RFC Mortgage Company (RFC). This agency is engaged in finance of income-producing property, such as apartment houses, hotels, stores, etc. It does not refinance or lend on residence buildings with less than five apartments, nor when credit is available from private capital or other federal agencies. It makes loans to distressed holders of first-mortgage real estate bonds and certificates; refinances existing mortgages and makes loans for new construction "where there is an economic need for it;" purchases at a discount from mortgagees who originally accepted them, mortgages on new construction begun on or after April 1, 1935, which is insured by the FHA.

Authority: Public Act No. 1, 74th Congress, under which the RFC subscribed to \$10,000,000 of the capital stock of the RFC Mortgage Company, organized under the laws of Maryland on March 14, 1935.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA). It is incorrect to speak of a FHA loan. The proper term is *FHA insured loan*. The FHA insures home mortgages of private financial institutions. It was created to eliminate the evils of second and third trust financing. By protecting the investor it has encouraged the financing of homes through 20-year amortizing first mortgages up to 80 per cent of the value of the property. It aids the home owner to obtain first-class construction through approval of plans and inspection of construction. It has also encouraged repair and modernization of homes, farm, business, industrial and other properties, by insurance of such homes. It insures mortgages for financing large-scale housing projects for amounts up to \$10,000,000; but the FHA does not itself loan money nor build dwellings.

Authority: The National Housing Act of 1934 and amendments of 1935 and 1936. The present Congress is engaged in further amending and liberalizing this Act.

Resettlement Administration (RA). Construction activities now discontinued, and administration turned over to Farm Se-



OLD INTO NEW

(Continued on page 106)

Americans Co-operating in Building America

AN automobile is the first thing an American city-dweller buys after his income rises above the subsistence level. Government surveys in selected cities show that people living in shacks or tenements which did not even have modern plumbing, nevertheless were likely to have some kind of a jalopy leaning against the curb. That should show the home building industry one reason why business is poor in its line. The consumer never has enough dollars to satisfy his wants. The automobile dealers and finance companies spread out the "Welcome" mat. They made it easy to buy a car—even too easy, they seem to recognize now, as finance practices are being tightened up. An increasing proportion of our population has grown to regard the automobile as a necessity, and has come to think that trading in the old car on a new one every two or three years is sound economics.

This is one reason why home buying has lagged, because buying and operating automobiles takes money that might otherwise be going into savings reserves. To buy a home takes a savings reserve. There has also been quite a marked change in people's attitude toward savings, due to several factors. The savage disappointment of depositors who saw the fruits of their self-denial vanish in bank failures is hard to overcome; then we were admonished to spend, in order to create employment; the banks themselves have never gone back to their old thrift campaigns; all in all the moral satisfac-

Many agencies face tangled housing problem. Gradually solutions begin to emerge. Cleveland plan.

tion we used to take in depositing a few dollars every pay day has been lost. So the money has gone into consumption goods, such as automobiles, and the reserves necessary to qualify for home ownership have not been accumulated.

To bring home ownership into a rising curve instead of a falling one, all the diverse elements in this loose-jointed industry must co-operate to make home buying **MORE ACCESSIBLE** and **MORE ATTRACTIVE**.

It is also possible that co-operation and good will in the industry, working together to sell the idea of home ownership and to simplify the procedure of building and buying, instead of the bickering and finger-pointing that must fill the prospective buyer with distrust, will do more to reduce the final cost of homes than even a drastic reduction in wages, which are only a small part of the total cost.

HOME PURCHASE COMPLICATED

Instead of being easy to buy a home, it is about the most complicated purchase you can make, and the process is a bewildering road with many pitfalls for the unwary. There are far too many snares and delusions. When the real estate salesman sells a lot he makes no guaran-

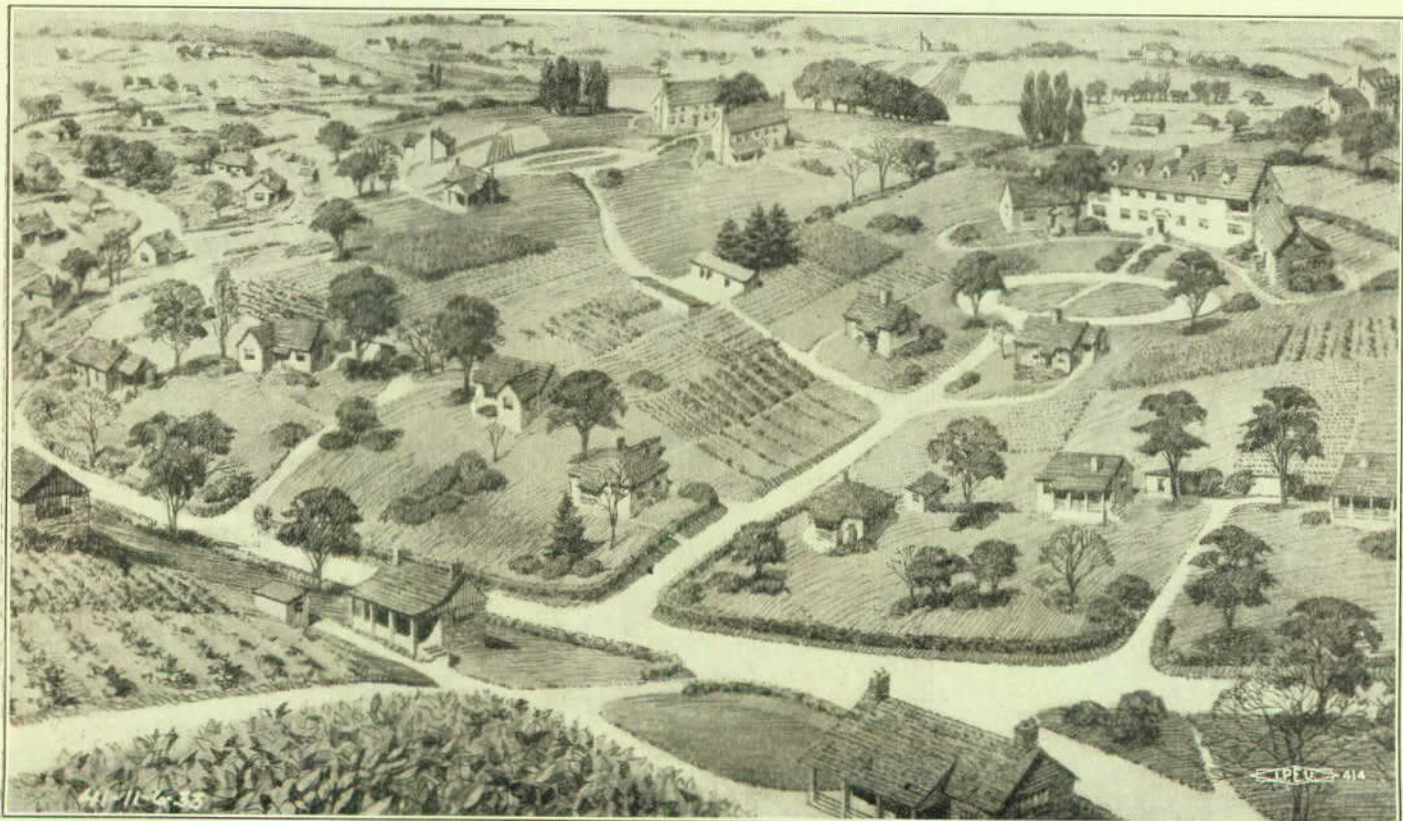
tee that it is in a desirable location on which a loan company will write a mortgage. He makes no guarantee that the title is not clouded or encumbered. The architect, when he draws an elaborate set of plans, gives no assurance that the house can be built at a price the customer can afford, unless the customer insists that price limits receive first consideration. These two worthies have spoiled the prospects and wasted the money of many a prospective home owner.

The customer needs to be protected against his own impulses, too. Frequently his vision of his future home is made up a sheaf of pictures gleaned from magazines, showing exteriors, interiors, details, gadgets and equipment which cannot possibly be reconciled architecturally nor included in the price he can pay.

If he could engage at a moderate fee the services of a disinterested expert to route the journey from its first step, the purchaser would be saved untold anguish; or if he were buying a house already built, if he could get an appraisal of value, inspection of construction, and analysis of location the transaction would become less of a blind gamble.

Many efforts are made by architects' organizations, contractors, real estate men, the city building inspector's office, materials manufacturers, and by the building trades to assist the home buyer, but as these efforts are not unified there is no complete, disinterested advisory service.

(Continued on page 107)



A PROSPECTUS LIKE THIS GLOWINGLY INDICATES WHAT TYPE OF COMMUNITIES CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF SLUMS IN AMERICA

Courtesy TVA

61 Municipal Projects Get Under Way

SIXTY-ONE municipal electric projects in 23 states are getting under way as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision enables the Public Works Administration to allocate more than \$61,000,000 as loans and more than \$38,000,000 as grants to the cities involved, enabling these enterprises to cost nearly \$150,000,000 to be completed. Suits have been brought by the Alabama Power Company and the Duke Power Company to enjoin the advancement of funds by the Public Works Administration to communities which had voted for public ownership and had qualified for PWA aid.

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has contacted all local unions in the cities involved, directing them to give assistance to these municipal projects and suggesting that they petition for the inclusion of the prevailing rate of wage in all contracts.

The complete list of the power projects is:

State and city	Total est. cost
ALABAMA	
Sheffield	\$230,000
Decatur	350,000
Hartselle	60,000
Russellville	125,454
Guntersville	87,272
Tarrant City	329,091
Bessemer	1,238,182
Courtland	29,000
	\$2,348,999
ARKANSAS	
Paragould	\$200,000
CALIFORNIA	
Imperial I. D.	\$2,760,000
IDAHO	
Coeur d'Alene	\$729,000
ILLINOIS	
Centralia	\$477,000
Jacksonville	420,000
	\$897,000
IOWA	
Lamoni	\$97,000
Hopkinton	56,000
	\$153,000
KANSAS	
Hoisington	\$150,000
KENTUCKY	
Middlesboro	\$328,000
MICHIGAN	
Bessemer	\$187,500
Menominee	803,000
Dowagiac	202,000
	\$1,192,500
MINNESOTA	
Glenwood	\$150,909
Eveleth	845,000
Janesville	105,455
	\$1,101,364
MISSISSIPPI	
Starkville	\$150,909
Aberdeen	120,000
	\$270,909

City electric generating systems held back, released by court decisions.

State and city	Total est. cost
MISSOURI	
Trenton	\$315,000
La Plata	100,000
Thayer	71,735
	\$486,735
NEBRASKA	
Platte Valley	\$10,165,000
Loup River	8,700,000
Tri-County (2)	30,096,000
Columbus	400,000
	\$49,661,000
NEVADA	
Las Vegas	\$250,909
NEW YORK	
New Hyde Park	\$300,000
Plattsburg	520,000
	\$820,000
NORTH CAROLINA	
High Point	\$5,766,750
OHIO	
Wapakoneta	\$186,000
Columbus	1,125,200
Sandusky	1,515,000
	\$2,826,200
PENNSYLVANIA	
Myerstown	\$152,700
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Greenwood Co.	\$2,852,000
Santee-Cooper	37,500,000
	\$40,352,000

State and city	Total est. cost
SOUTH DAKOTA	
	\$168,770
TENNESSEE	
Knoxville	\$2,600,000
Lewisburg	100,000
Columbia	204,000
Chattanooga	4,330,000
Memphis	6,872,000
Newbern	59,000
Paris	300,000
Lenoir City	52,727
Jackson	663,500
Fayetteville	149,000
Clarksville	250,000
	\$15,580,227
TEXAS	
Lower Co. R. A.	\$20,000,000
Liberty	95,200
Leonard	72,727
Electra	221,818
	\$20,389,745
VIRGINIA	
South Norfolk	\$331,000
	\$146,917,808

The suit of the Duke Power Company to prevent the advancement of approximately two and one-half million dollars to Greenwood County, South Carolina, which had voted to undertake construction of a county power generating and distributing system, was instituted in the federal court on November 7, 1934, after the utility had failed in state court attempts to block the county. The suit of the Alabama Power Company in the Decatur case was started in May, 1935. The Duke case was decided adversely to the government by the District Judge in August, 1935. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District reversed this decision and held for the government in February, 1936. The Duke case was (Continued on page 106)



PLANTS LIKE THESE TO DOT THE CONTINENT

I. F. T. U. Flatly Turns Russia Down

WHEN the American Federation of Labor affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, at Warsaw, last June, there was a good deal of chuckling at the expense of the American Federation of Labor on the part of C. I. O. unionists and liberal weeklies because the I. F. T. U. endorsed in principle at the same time affiliation of Russian trade unions.

The affiliation of the American Federation of Labor was warmly supported by the British trade unions through the president of the I. F. T. U., Walter M. Citrine.

During the summer Leon Jouhaux, stormy petrel of the French union movement, went to Moscow and it was reported he had brought the Russian unions into the I. F. T. U. This, however, was not the case. On January 13, the executive council of the I. F. T. U. summarily turned down in toto the proposal of the Russian unions as price of their admission to the I. F. T. U. Following the party line and the imperialistic policy of the Stalinist regime, the Russian unions made the following demands of the I. F. T. U.:

1. That the I. F. T. U. should begin a determined campaign in the United States, Canada and South America.

2. That the I. F. T. U. should "contribute to the unity of unions in countries where the labor movement still is divided or where there is a menace of division."

3. That the I. F. T. U. should take part in securing "proletarian sanctions" within their own countries against Germany, Italy and Japan.

4. Such sanctions were to include strikes in factories producing war materials for these countries and the refusal to load cargoes consigned to them.

At the June meeting the I. F. T. U. council at Warsaw reported that they had sent two letters to Russian trade unions suggesting affiliation. In return for these overtures the Russian unionists had brushed the usual courtesies aside and unmasked a vicious bombardment against the I. F. T. U.

The news of the rejection of the Russian proposal was held in the United States as a great victory for the policies of the American Federation of Labor and of democratic procedure. It is believed now that the French unions are beginning to grow restive of the domination of the Russian communists and that Leon Jouhaux, active member of the I. F. T. U., has somewhat changed his attitude toward Russia.

The whole situation has its bearings on the relationship of the American labor movement to the International Labour Conference. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, left the United States on January 20 to attend the governing body meeting of the International Labour Office at Geneva. Mr. Watt was elected a member of the governing body last June. The I. F. T. U. plays an influential part in the

Bold bid of communists to use money in U. S. A. and other countries against established unions rejected. Far-reaching decision.

International Labour Conference.

The governing body of the I. L. O., which among other things controls the International Labour Office, determines its expenditures and fixes the agenda of the annual International Labour Conference, is composed of 16 government members, eight workers' representatives and eight employers' representatives.

Eight of the government members represent states of chief industrial importance and hold permanent seats. These eight are: The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan, the U. S. S. R., and India. The eight other government members are elected every three years by government delegates to the International Labour Conference. The eight chosen this year were: Brazil, Chile, China, Spain, Norway, Mexico, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Other workers' representatives chosen, besides Mr. Watt, were: Corneille Mertens, Belgium; Leon Jouhaux, France; Joseph Hallsworth, Great Britain; F. Largo Caballero, Spain; N. Joshi, India; Gunnar Anderson, Sweden, and M. Yonekubo, Japan.

The International Federation of Trade Unions represents 14,000,000 organized workers in the principal countries of the world. Its principal office is in Paris. One of the moving spirits in the formation of the International Federation of Trade Unions was Samuel Gompers. He advanced such an idea in June, 1909, with the provision that the A. F. of L. on joining such an international organization would still be free to pursue its own course. On his return from Europe in

1919 he reported to the A. F. of L. executive Council: "I am fully persuaded and have no hesitancy in recommending that though the International Secretariat leaves much to be desired, yet the best interests of the workers of America will be served by our adherence thereto. Our adherence would hasten the establishment of an International Federation of Labor."

In 1913 the A. F. of L. was successful at Zurich in securing the change of the name International Secretariat to International Federation of Trade Unions. Quite similarly the A. F. of L. through Mr. Gompers played a historical part in establishing the International Labour Office and League of Nations and helped to re-establish the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam after the war. However, the A. F. of L. refused affiliation with the I. F. T. U. until 1937.

The International Federation of Trade Unions always has followed the policy of speaking for the international interests of labor and of leaving the operation of the labor movement in the various countries to the affiliates. It has not interfered with the internal workings or policies of the national members. It was against its policy that the Russians sought to move—with failure.

There are approximately 27 secretariats differing in structure, size, finances, and other ways which make up the international structure of the I. F. T. U. Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, in his book, "Labor and Internationalism," has this to say about the secretariats:

"As going concerns, the 27 secretariats fall into several groups. One consists of those which, owing to their narrow craft basis or to the low degree of trade union organization in their trades, are little more than paper organizations; such are the secretariats of the stone cutters, hatters, hotel and restaurant workers, land

(Continued on page 106)



W. Schevenels, Secretary of the I. F. T. U., at left facing camera. He "commands" 14,000,000 trade unionists.

Electrical Committee Must Act, or Lose Face

THE electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association is one of the most powerful industrial committees in the United States. This committee controls the standards of materials used in the entire electrical industry. It administers the National Electrical Code. It has arisen as a force in the industry over a period of many years, dating from almost the beginnings of the electrical industry itself. In the origin of the committee it was an engineering agency set up to protect the public from fire hazards, hence its attachment to the National Fire Protection Association. Though it has kept this engineering front, the committee's personnel and constituency have changed considerably so that it is engineering only in appearance and is commercial in aim and purport. Repeatedly charges have been made by representatives of the public on this committee. Electrical manufacturers, electrical utilities and the telephone monopoly have controlled the committee in the interests of commercial standards. Point has been given to these contentions by the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the organization of workers who install materials, has been repeatedly refused a seat on this committee and recently the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials has also been turned down though state labor departments are charged with the responsibility of factory inspection.

Unusual point to the conflict within the industry has recently been given by the fact that the Edison Electric Institute and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association have set up a joint committee prepared to ask for sweeping changes in the National Electrical Code. If these changes were authorized by the electrical committee, all the standards which have been laboriously set up over a period of a generation would be swept away and other standards put into their place. The changes that the joint group, the Edison Electric Institute and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, asks are:

1. Non - metallic sheath cable of the covered neutral type as a wiring system.
2. Duplex and multiple conductor cable of covered neutral type in raceways of all classes.
3. Bare neutral in conduit and electrical metallic tubing for general use.
4. Extension of the conduit area rule to permit in old installations utilization of the waste space for additional wire required by increased loads.

Pressure to widen committee to include more representatives of the public interest increases.

5. Service cable of covered neutral type for general indoor use.

6. Attack upon present standards to wipe out the mandatory use of rigid conduit in theatres, elevators, and hazardous locations and of metal-clad wiring in garages.

7. The general use of thin-wall insulation.

8. Attack upon the present rule requiring conduit to be shipped in 10-foot lengths.

For a number of years there has been a movement on in the industry to discard private code making such as that of the electrical committee and secure the making of industrial codes by the federal government. Since the publication of the proposals of the joint committee of the utility and manufacturing associations, this movement for a federal electric code has grown to large proportions.

In the recent conference of mayors a resolution was introduced into the conference by Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, which also has had profound bearing upon the outcome of affairs in the electrical industry. This resolution was as follows:

"Whereas there exist a number of so-called model codes including those dealing with electrical wiring, plumbing, et cetera; and

"Whereas these codes, on which ordinances in most of the cities are based, are formulated and adopted by national code

committees composed largely of delegates of private as distinguished from public or municipal agencies; and

"Whereas it is essential to have more adequate public representation on these national code committees, including particularly the electric code committee, if the public interests are to be given proper consideration; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the annual conference of the United States Conference of Mayors direct the executive committee to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the desired result."

Among the organizations behind the electrical workers union which have moved strongly in behalf of widening the electrical committee to include more representatives of the public is the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. This association now has seven members on the committee. The electrical inspectors have made a strong campaign to make the National Electrical Code a safety code in behalf of the public. It is pointed out that of the 44 members of the electrical committee seven only represent the electrical inspectors and 13 represent insurance organizations, and nine represent other trade associations. Only six remaining members represent the public interest and engineering bodies. So out of the 44 members of the electrical committee 13 now represent the public. Some three years ago the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers headed a movement asking for the reform of the methodology of the electrical committee. As yet these reforms have not been initiated.

How International Office Uses Research Data

1. Places I. O. in most favorable position of any international office of any labor union.

2. Enables I. O. to prepare briefs to appear in cases before private employers and government departments.

3. Enables I. O. to know instantly wages, hours, working conditions and employment status of members.

4. Enables I. O. to watch trend of electrical work from one field to another.

5. Makes permanent economic record over many years for the entire union.

Resolution Adopted By U. S. Conference of Mayors, 1937 CODES

Whereas there exist a number of so-called model codes including those dealing with electrical wiring, plumbing, et cetera; and

Whereas these codes, on which ordinances in most of the cities are based, are formulated and adopted by national code committees composed largely of delegates of private as distinguished from public or municipal agencies; and

Whereas it is essential to have more adequate public representation on these national code committees, including particularly the electric code committee, if the public interests are to be given proper consideration; therefore be it

Resolved, That the annual conference of the United States Conference of Mayors direct the executive committee to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the desired result.

Glimpsing the Mind of John L. Lewis

WHAT kind of man is John L. Lewis? The build-up he has received from columnists and other friends in the newspaper profession does not tally with the impressions that labor leaders and labor unionists have received over a long period of years. Nor do his performances or words during the last two years measure up to the high-sounding publicity which he has received.

Recently the writer has re-examined all the words of Mr. Lewis—there have been many—since he arose on the labor field as a self-elected leader of the proletariat. None of these speeches disclose a coherent, well-co-ordinated program to which any labor unionist can give his allegiance. Mr. Lewis has dealt in histrionics and wise-cracking.

David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and associate of Mr. Lewis in the C. I. O., appeared to be aware of this wise-cracking propensity when he remarked during the passage of arms between himself and Lewis that this is no time for wise-cracking. Quoted exactly, Mr. Dubinsky said: "May I suggest to Mr. Lewis, who is the acknowledged leader of the progressive labor forces, not to attempt to dispose of matters of such vital concern as labor peace and understanding in the flippant manner he does?"

Fascist or Communist? He has everybody guessing. Does he himself know? It is important for labor unionists to know where Lewis stands.

Mr. Dubinsky also vigorously implied that Mr. Lewis is a kind of Simon Legree in his own C. I. O. camp. Taking Mr. Lewis for a verbal riding Mr. Dubinsky remarks that "Eliza crossing the ice may not have had a very pleasant journey but as I recall she had to make that trip to get away from a none too kind overseer."

It is not an exaggeration to say that there has been more wise-cracking on the part of Mr. Lewis during the two-year controversy than there has been sound sense, and yet his newspaper apologists continue to build him up as a great mind struggling to lead labor from somewhere to somewhere else—no one seems to know quite where, not even Mr. Lewis.

WHAT COMMUNAL FORM?

Just prior to Lewis's ignominious verbal contest with Mr. Dubinsky, Lewis spoke at Tucson, Arizona, and made remarks which have everybody guessing. Lewis was reported by the Associated Press as saying in his criticism of governmental leadership that "perhaps it is time something else is tried." Then he goes on in his inimitable way to declare "I can not say what may happen but I do know that some people have found they could live happily, successfully, in a communal form in which the whole and not just a few were given consideration." Then Mr. Lewis strikes fear in the heart of those labor unionists who believe in industrial democracy by concluding, "Democracy is on trial today in this country as it is over the whole world."

Mr. Lewis would not amplify his phrase "communal form" as to whether he meant fascism or communism, but subsequent events as reported by the Washington Merry-Go-Round, operated by two columnists who seem to have admiration for Mr. Lewis. They report an *entente cordiale* between Lewis and Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan. Surely we can not suppose that Mr. Lamont is a communist

(Continued on page 106)

RETREAT FROM MOSCOW?



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

Two Great Government Films

Wanted: An artist to do for labor what Pare Lorentz has done for farmers in his two great films, "The River" and "The Plow that Broke the Plains."

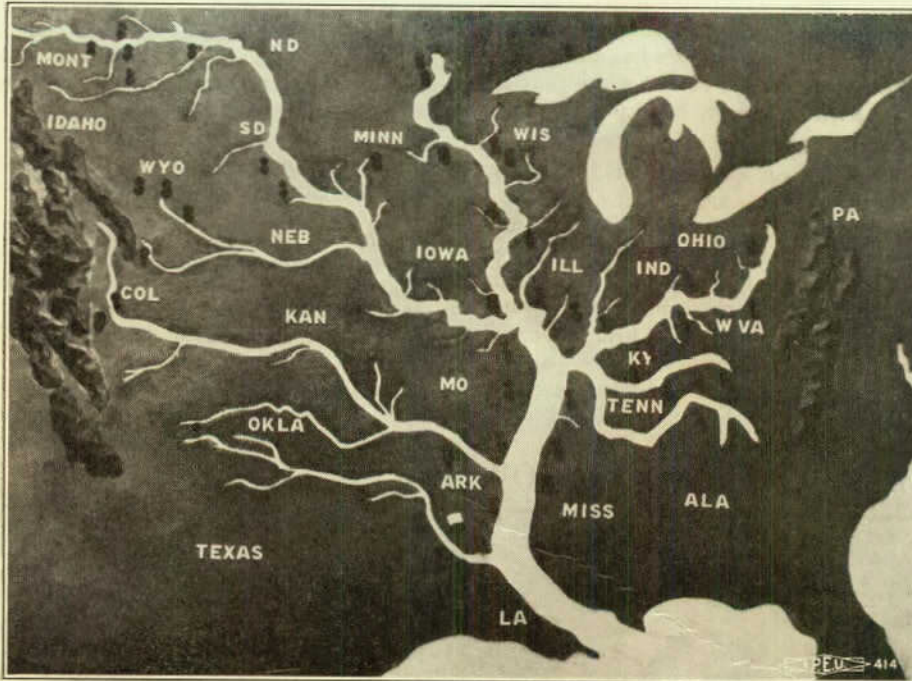
SOME time electrical workers and other labor unionists are going to have opportunity to see two government films, in their own home towns or perhaps in a neighboring county seat. These films are "The River" and "The Plow that Broke the Plains." It is our advice that labor unionists make sacrifice, if necessary, and not miss these great documentary stories, which have the na-

New kind of movie makes appearance. A nation is the hero; and stupidity and cupidity are the villains.

*Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent,
The Mississippi runs to the Gulf of Mexico.*

Down the Yellowstone, the Milk, the White and Cheyenne;

*The Cannonball, the Mussolshell, the James and the Sioux;
Down the Judity, the Grand, the Osage and the Platto,
The Skunk, the Salt, the Black, and Minnesota;
Down the Rock, the Illinois, and the Kankakee,
The Allegheny, the Monongahela, Kanawha and Muskingum;
Down the Miami, the Wabash, the Licking and the Green,
The Cumberland, the Kentucky, and the Tennessee—
Down the Ouchita, the Wichita, the Red, and Yazoo;
Down the Missouri 3,000 miles from The Rockies;
Down the Ohio a thousand miles from the Alleghenies;
Down the Arkansas 1,500 miles from the Great Divide;—
Down the Red, a thousand miles from Texas—
Down the great valley, 2,500 miles from Minnesota,
Carrying every rivulet and brook—creek and rill,
Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent—
The Mississippi runs to the Gulf.*



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

LIKE A GREAT TREE THE RIVER INTER-PENETRATES THE CONTINENT

tion as the hero, and stupidity and cupidity as the villains. A citizen will come away from the theatre with a sense of horror at the way we, as American people, have abused our heritage, wasted our national resources and brought disaster to great segments of our magnificent domain.

"The River" tells the story of the Mississippi and in brief compass you will see how this great stream is indeed an artery that carries sustenance or death to nearly three-fourths of the nation.

*From as far west as Idaho—
Down from the glacier peaks of the Rockies—*

*From as far east as New York—
Down from the turkey ridges of the Alleghenies—*

*Down from Minnesota, 2,500 miles,
The Mississippi River runs to the Gulf.*

Carrying every drop of water, that flows down two-thirds the continent—

*Carrying every brook and rill—
Rivulet and creek—*

It may be said that these two films are the first films ever produced in America which speak for the whole people. In this sense they are epochal. They do more to make the average man conscious of his collective wealth in the streams and soil and mountains of his country than all of the output of Hollywood.

They, too, recount a good deal of the economic history of the nation. With the candid, vivid eye of the camera, we learn something about ourselves. We learn, for instance, that the Civil War impover-



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

AN OUTPOST OF THE NEW WORLD—A WORKER ON THE TVA

ished the South, that the railroads came and killed the steamboats and that there was lumber in the North, and coal in the hills, and iron in Pennsylvania.

*We built new machinery and cleared new land in the West—
Ten million bales down to the Gulf
Cotton for the spools of England and France—
Fifteen million bales down to the Gulf
Cotton for the spools of Italy and Germany—
We built a hundred cities and a thousand towns.
St. Paul and Minneapolis
Davenport and Keokuk
Moline and Quincy
Cincinnati and St. Louis
Omaha and Kansas City . . .
Across to the Rockies and
Down from Minnesota 2,500 miles to
New Orleans
We built a new continent.*

The speculators cut over the timber lands of the North and they forgot to drop seeds in order to produce new growth. As a result the floods came. There were no restraining roots to impede the waters. The river became a menace rather than a blessing. It became a roaring demon tearing down bridges and destroying homes. It destroyed the land. One hundred thousand men were needed on the levees to fight the old river.

*Down from a thousand hillsides;
washing the top off the valley
For 50 years we dug for cotton, and
moved west when the land gave out.
For 50 years we plowed for corn, and
moved on when the land gave out.
Corn and wheat; wheat and cotton—
we planted and plowed with no regard for the future.*



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

FOR THE SAKE OF THESE
Lorentz knows how to use human faces to depict national issues.

*And 400,000,000 tons of top soil—
Four hundred million tons of our most
valuable natural resources have been
washed into the Gulf of Mexico
every year.*

The master producer speaking through the extraordinary medium of the films does not forget to point the moral. Poor land makes poor people. Poor people make poor land.

*Today 40 per cent of all the farmers
in the great valley are tenants—
Ten per cent are share-croppers
Down on their knees in the valley
A share of the crop their only
security—
No home, no land of their own—
Aimless, footloose, and impoverished
Unable to eat even from the land be-
cause their cash crop is their only
livelihood—
Credit at the store their only
reserve . . .*

The epic picture does not end on a note of pessimism. A nation can learn just as individuals can learn and America is learning. There is forest conservation and there is soil conservation. Hundreds of experts are directing CCC boys and tenant farmers in the new ways of life. Soil erosion is being fought. The Tennessee River has been harnessed in a flood control project and great power results to give new comforts to the people who live on the farms. All this is shown with vividness in "The River," by Pare Lorentz.

NATIVE MUSIC ACCOMPANIES

A somber voice accompanies the unrolling of the film. It is synchronized to beautiful music composed by Virgil Thomson. Mr. Thomson himself describes the music used in "The River" and in "The Plow that Broke the Plains" thus: "It is hymn music of the sort known as white spirituals; which is to say, the ancient Scottish and Irish tunes that our southern and western forefathers learned in the rural districts of the British Isles and brought with them to this continent as their musical heritage.

"Although their association with sacred words dates mostly from the
(Continued on page 107)



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

UNCONTROLLED MADNESS
Old Man River lets loose—only man's intelligence can curb it.

How England Preserves Industrial Democracy

By JOHN P. FREY, President, Metal Trades Department

SENTIMENT favoring the establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours through federal legislation has been growing more insistent in United States. A justified popular opinion holds that the workers' lack of ability to protect themselves in the low wage industries should not be permitted to result in their exploitation, and the lower standard of living which this creates.

Last year the administration introduced a minimum wage and maximum hour bill in Congress. Because of the conditions under which the measure had been framed, and particularly because of some of its provisions, there was opposition of a fundamental character on the part of the majority in the American Federation of Labor.

The Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in October, 1937, carefully examined its position, for the delegates firmly believed that legislation was necessary to protect workers in the so-called sweated industries. Their protection had become essential to national welfare, and without enforceable regulations it would be impossible to elevate their standard of living.

The convention's committee to whom the subject was referred brought in a report which was unanimously adopted by the delegates. As a result, and complying with the convention's instructions, President William Green, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the officers of the federation's four departments, prepared and had introduced in Congress a minimum wage and maximum hour bill.

It was immediately apparent that this proposed measure did not meet with the administration's approval.

At present the legislative situation on this important subject is a stalemate; the American Federation of Labor, for valid and vital reasons, being opposed to the administration's measure and the administration being unwilling to give support to the American Federation of Labor's bill.

Perhaps neither fully understands the other's motives and problems.

When sincere men disagree upon important legislation, the common sense and practical attitude should be an effort to discover whether there are not other proposals which have not as yet been given serious consideration.

It may well be that in other countries, particularly England, there may be found experiences which it would be helpful to study. In England's industries, older than our own, sweat shops with their exploited employees and dangerously low standard of living, had developed long before our country experienced their baleful influence.

The English people have given the world an impressive example of a race facing their problems with common sense, courage and determination. In a large

Solves the problem of protecting sweated workers by minimum wages without establishing bureaucracy.

measure they have enacted legislation to regulate their internal problems which, to the least degree, interfered with individual liberty, and at the same time provided the method for Englishmen to apply, and then called upon those affected to assume their share in self-government and the enforcement of their joint decisions arrived at in conformity with the provisions of the law.

In dealing with the problem of industrial relations, England has not placed all of her eggs in one basket. It has carefully avoided the building up of a bureaucracy in the handling of industrial problems.

THREE METHODS USED

In addition to England's effective trade union movement and the employers' constructive experiences in carrying on collective bargaining with trade unions without recourse to Parliament, England has created three separate and distinct methods of dealing with industrial problems.

There are the Whitley Councils—national, district and shop—through which employers and some of the unorganized as well as the organized employees, carry collective bargaining a step farther than before the parliamentary committee with Mr. Whitley as chairman, made their constructive report many years ago.

There is also the National Industrial Court to which cases go by mutual consent of employers and employees.

Under both of these methods the voluntary principle is thoroughly protected. There is no governmental interference or dictation. Those affected by the dispute are materially assisted by these agencies, but the agencies do not dominate except in so far as public opinion, and those directly involved, respond to the balanced judgment of those to whom the disputes were referred.

Englishmen were aware that neither of these methods could deal satisfactorily in the sweated industries where minimum wages and maximum hours regulations were so necessary. A majority of those employed in these industries were exploited largely because they were unable to protect themselves. They were largely from the ranks of labor less favored by nature with vigorous minds and physical adaptability to the demands of modern industry.

To protect this type of labor from exploiting, avaricious employers, the British Parliament enacted legislation creating what are known as trade boards.

The establishing of these boards was left to the initiative of employers and the workmen in a sweated industry. In all of these industries there were employers whose desire to give better conditions of employment was prevented through the cut-throat competition of other employers in the same industry.

The British law provides that when employers and workmen in a sweated industry apply to the Minister of Labor for the setting up of a trade board, the minister for three months must publish the notice that such application has been received.

At the end of three months, if the minister believes that a trade board should be established for that industry, he appoints three members who are neutral, and adds an equal number of members from a panel of employers and workmen taken from the industry, so that both have equal representation on the board.

The trade board's first responsibility is to examine all available facts concerning the industry. In this they are assisted by the Ministry of Labor who supplies the government's statistics and other data covering the industry.

The board may also call upon the ministry's experts for information. But the ministry is careful that experts should keep themselves free from any effort to directly or indirectly shape the board's decisions.

In time, and after careful, balanced consideration, the board prepares a report establishing the minimum wage, conditions of safety and sanitation, and the maximum hours of labor; their report being presented to the Ministry of Labor for his approval.

Before approval can be given, the Minister of Labor must publish the board's recommendation for a period of three months so that those affected—the employers and employees alike—may present their protests, if any.

When the Minister of Labor finally attaches his signature to the board's report, it becomes as much the law of that industry as though it had been enacted by Parliament.

As the board is a permanent body with power to make recommended changes in the regulation for its industry, and as both employers or workmen can bring complaints before it, the board, in a large measure, becomes the source for self-government in the industry, subject at all times to the approval of the Minister of Labor who, in turn, is controlled by the trade board's act as enacted by Parliament.

ELEMENT OF COMPULSION

Trade boards do not have the same voluntary character as the Whitley Councils and the National Industrial Court. There is an element of compulsion which includes prohibition of strikes

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Discipline

DAILY in the pampas of South America the bull whip lashes expertly in the hands of the gauchos of that interesting country as they skillfully manipulate their herds. In spite of its terrorizing swish, rarely will you find a bull or cow with a cracked hide, for the gaucho has learned to speak a language with the bull whip that the animals understand and obey. It isn't necessary to lash the animal. Consequently, no matter how often the slinky whip shrills through the air, rarely is an animal touched; seldom is one touched hard enough to feel more than a flickering string of guidance.

It isn't necessary, because the animals have learned what very few people outside of a military camp seem able to learn, and that is obedience to authoritative guidance.

In business, men and women who want to advance to the point of giving orders first must learn to obey orders. The salesman who is instructed by his sales manager to work a certain town, and decides it is best to work another one instead, may be a good salesman, but he probably never will be a sales manager.

The clerk who disregards instructions of his superior officer in the handling of details probably always will remain a clerk; and he probably will never be too sure of his job, either.

No matter how much better our way seems to us, we should follow the rules until the time comes when we can convince our superior officer of the greater advantage of our way. If our idea is good, we may find him agreeably surprised at the comprehension we show of the

intricacies of our job—perhaps a promotion will ensue.

Or he may show us that what we thought was a superior way of doing things is utterly impracticable in connection with the system as a whole. One never can tell!

He may show us that our pet idea is one that he spent a lot of money on when we were "puling infants," only to discover that it would not work. After all, the superior got where he is because he knew his job. Of course, if he is a superior officer he realizes that he doesn't know everything; that's why he is so approachable about new ideas.

But we will never convince him of the value of our ideas by ignoring his, and building up the mental attitude towards him that he is a conceited nincompoop who got his job by pull. Jobs sometimes are secured through pull, but pull won't keep a man in an important post. If he can't deliver, he will find himself relegated to the rear and some one else doing his job.

Before we can be entrusted to issue orders, first we must learn to obey orders. Should we fail in this respect, we may feel the gentle flicker of the lash as a guiding reminder to fall in step with the rest of the herd, or organization, to put it more politely. A reminder that while "everybody is out of step but us," it might be easier for us to get in step with the herd than to have the herd change its step to suit our fancy.

Should we keep on failing, the lash is apt to crack raw over our shoulders. That is painful. But the world must have discipline as well as enthusiasm.

(Adapted from an anonymous poster in a contractor's office.)



Railway Labor Act Works: Strikes Nil

THOSE unionists who have become discouraged at the antics of the National Labor Relations Board can find encouragement for sound administration in the 1937 report, just issued, of the National Mediation Board.

The National Mediation Board has been created under the force of the Railway Labor Act, and has to do with the administration of the labor policy which Congress has prescribed for the railroads and air lines of the country. Otto S. Beyer, Jr., formerly the consulting engineer for the railway labor unions, is the chairman of the National Mediation Board.

It should be recalled that the railway industry has not been free from industrial disputes and strikes in the past, but has given rise to some of the most bitter struggles in American history.

Nevertheless, the year 1937 showed only two minor railroad strikes, though several threatened emergencies appeared but were circumvented by careful handling by the National Mediation Board.

The board points out in its report that stabilization of labor representation is one of the healthful factors in good industrial relations in the industry. The board goes on to say:

"Not only have the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of many more railroad employees not heretofore covered by labor agreements been established by such agreements, but the air carriers and their employees have also begun to take advantage of the provisions of the act and have negotiated appropriate labor agreements. In addition, new labor agreements have also been entered into between various types of joint transportation agencies and companies controlled by the railroads and the employees of such agencies or companies, all of which is indicative of the growing acceptance of the policies underlying the Railway Labor Act. In the negotiation of some of these particular agreements, the board has been helpful through mediation.

"The faculty of the railroads collectively and the representatives of their employees to hold joint conferences and enter into understandings constructively disposing of problems affecting the industry and its employees as a whole is indicative of the steady basic improvement which has been taking place in recent years in the attitude of railroad managements and railroad labor organizations toward one another. The consummation of such nation-wide understandings is, in the opinion of the National Mediation Board, deserving of all possible encouragement and commendation. In so far as other problems may arise common to all the railroads, regionally or nationally, and their employees, it is the hope of the board that they may likewise be considered in joint conference and disposed of through understandings regional or nation-wide in scope."

National Mediation Board performs intelligently. Indicates arbitration is sound procedure.

The section on strikes is of great interest:

"Despite the substantial progress in improved railroad labor relations just noted, two railroad strikes did take place in the course of the year. In addition, there were two minor stoppages which were called off upon request of the board.



OTTO S. BEYER, JR.
New chairman of the National Mediation Board.

In another case a few employees on a small electric railway left the service and the railroad abandoned operation.

"One of the strikes was due to the inability of the board to send a mediator to Alaska where it occurred. It involved the employees of the Copper River and Northwestern R. R., operated by the Kennecott Copper Co. in connection with its ore mines. The employees postponed their strike action for several weeks pending the arrival of a mediator, but when it appeared that the board would not have a mediator available for another month the employees left the service. The board is confident that if it had had sufficient staff to send a man immediately to handle the dispute in Alaska this strike would not have occurred.

"This same railroad was also involved in one of the short stoppages. About nine months after the strike referred to above had been settled by agreement of the parties another dispute occurred. The employees fearing that the board would be unable to send a mediator to Alaska left the service. When they were advised, mediator would be sent within a week but that he could not mediate if they were on strike, they promptly went

back to work. The other short stoppage was precipitated by hasty action of the unlicensed deck, engine room, and kitchen personnel on the car ferries of the Wabash, Ann Arbor, Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk Railroads operating on Lake Michigan. When these employees were advised that they could not secure the benefits of the Railway Labor Act while engaged in premature stoppages, they returned to work and relied upon mediation under the Railway Labor Act to help compose their difficulties. In this case the employees involved were not identified with any of the typical national railway labor organizations which represent the great majority of the employees on the railroads.

"The most serious strike occurred among the train and engine service employees, both white and colored, on the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway System as represented by such national railroad unions. It grew out of the failure of the management of this system to give sympathetic consideration to the recommendations of emergency boards set up by the President in prior crises; to apply awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; and to confer jointly with the duly accredited representatives of the employees as contemplated by the Railway Labor Act. All the peaceful processes provided by the act for the adjustment of labor disputes had been exhausted before the employees finally decided to withdraw from the service. The strike, which continued for nine weeks, was eventually composed through the good offices of the Governor of Louisiana who intervened on his own initiative and was assisted by a representative of the Mediation Board. The employees all returned to work after the company agreed to abide by the recommendations of the emergency boards, the awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and otherwise manifest proper regard for the intent and spirit of the Railway Labor Act."

The Railway Labor Act sets up also the National Railroad Adjustment Board which has nothing to do with labor standards. Quite wisely the establishment of good labor standards and practices is left entirely to negotiation, mediation and arbitration. The adjustment board sets up a tribunal to which railroads and their employees can refer for final adjudication, disputes growing out of specific claims or grievances, or out of the interpretation and application of the terms of established labor agreements.

"The National Railroad Adjustment Board has proved itself to be indispensable to the effective maintenance of labor agreements on the railroads. The fact that the carriers and their employees have a tribunal to which they may go for a final and binding determination of disputes growing out of differences over the meaning of the rules and regulations controlling employment on the railroads has definitely operated over the three years

(Continued on page 107)

Old Light Contract Turns Up—Eloquently

REAL reader interest is shown in every scrap of information about the past of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the electric industry. Members enjoy old pictures which bring out the flavor of the old days when electricity was new and the great electrical industry was just a child. Members continually send in pictures of old crews on jobs, Labor Day parades, early union members with their derby hats and frock coats—all suggesting the atmosphere of a by-gone day.

The Gay '90s gave birth to the electric light industry. Although Edison had discovered how to put a bamboo filament in a glass globe in 1879, the lighting industry did not really get under way until the '90s and it was in 1891, be it remembered, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was founded in St. Louis. The Chicago World's Fair with its marvelous electric exhibits gave great impetus to the electric industry and every subsequent fair has been an electrical exposition.

This interest in things past is wholesome because it unites the workers in the electric industry to the industry itself. They are certainly a part of it. It is through the sweat of their hand and brain that the industry has grown to a giant. It is for this reason that every scrap of information about the industry has immediate and historic interest.

There has come to the attention of O. H. Ross, competent financial secretary of Local Union No. 26, Washington, D. C., a copy of an old contract entered into by a house owner and the Naugatuck Electric Light Company, of Naugatuck, Conn. This contract bears the date of March 3, 1893. It reveals the utmost simplicity in wiring of that date. The householder was to have two lamps and one switch for the sum of \$2.50, payable at the time the lamps are installed. The contract goes on to say that this payment is to be simply for the wire and labor and does not convey the ownership of rosettes, cut-outs, switches, lamp-cord, sockets, shade-holders, shades or lamps. The contract does not stop here, however. The company proposes to furnish two 16 candle power incandescent lamps at \$2 a month, but the subscriber must go to bed early and can not burn these lamps after ten o'clock at night. There is to be a much-needed light in the cellar but the subscriber must agree to turn out the light when he is leaving the cellar. What the poor subscriber is to do on Sundays is not made clear because the contract goes on to point out that said lamps furnish light except Sunday. The subscriber agrees to switch off all lights at the specified hour.

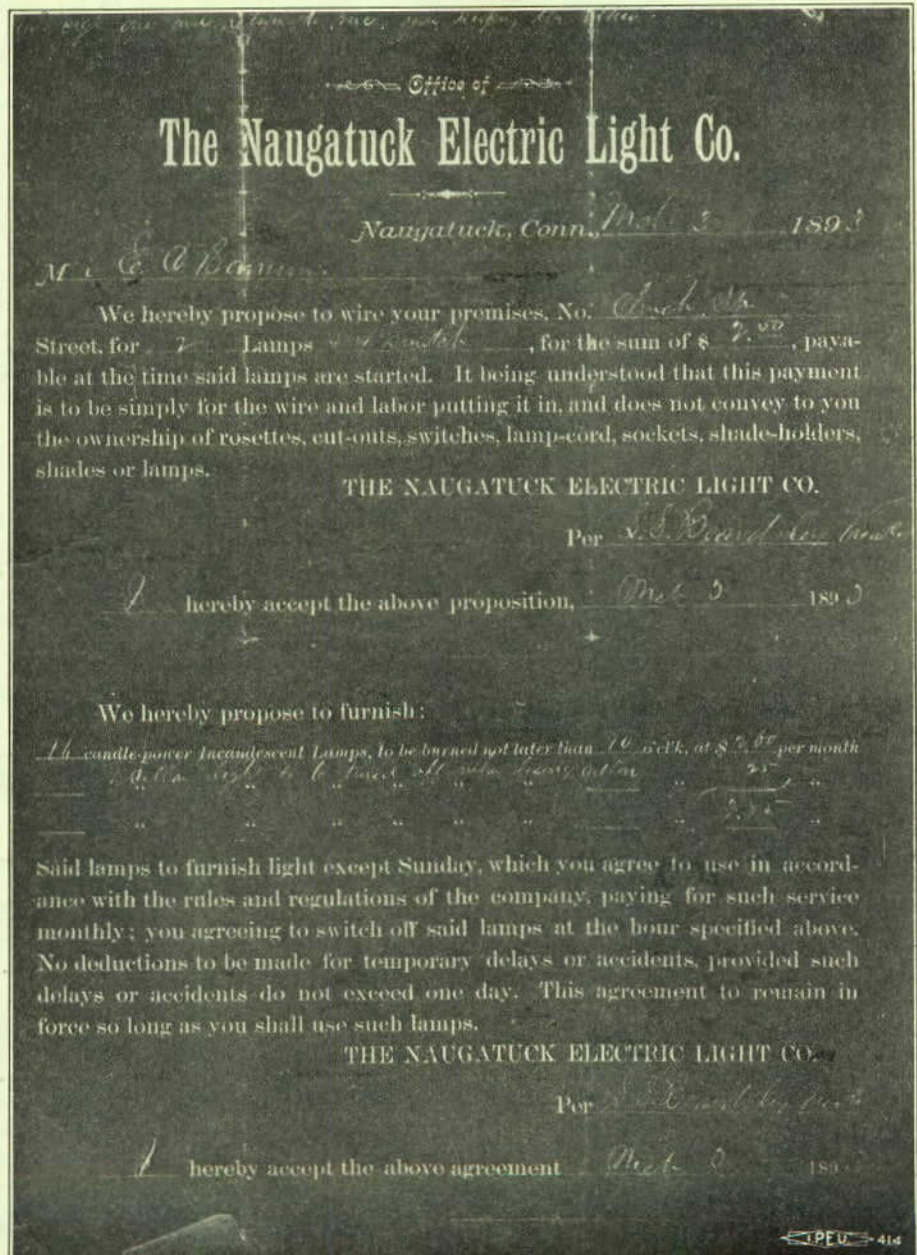
We suppose the policy contributed to good morals and indicates that the contract was entered into before the night club era. That the speedy trouble-shooting talents of our linemen had not reached today's pitch of excellence is revealed by the fact that the subscriber is

The Naugatuck Electric Light Co. of Connecticut back in 1893 did a little regimenting on its own. Members show interest in history of industry.

not expected to complain for temporary delays or accidents provided such delays or accidents do not exceed one day. Thus it is we may suppose that the faint beginnings of the great electrical industry took form. There were no electric fans, no electric irons, no electric stoves, no electric refrigerators, no electric gadgets. All was simplified and we may say moved in a neighborly spirit.

We can picture the president of the electric light company saying to Bill, the lineman: "Bill, there is an order come in this morning over to the residence of Sam White, on Plum Street. I guess you had better go over and get him fixed up. He wants only two lamps." Bill leisurely donned his mittens and overshoes, picked up his kit of tools and a small roll of wire and took his way over to Sam White's.

Just how the Naugatuck Electric Light Company policed their subscribers we don't know. But we suppose that there must have been some patrolling of the streets and houses and perhaps some pleasant-faced old night watchman rapped on your door at 10:30 at night and said: "What's the matter, Obadiah, somebody sick in your house? Your lights are burning."



William Green, Miner, Asks Questions

THE following story, by Louis Stark, appeared exclusively in the New York Times on January 30. It is reprinted by permission:

In a letter of 4,000 words to Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, which he demanded be read at the miners' convention, Mr. Green asserted that Mr. Lewis had deliberately misrepresented the membership of the Committee for Industrial Organization and that the miners had contributed \$2,000,000 toward the C. I. O. He asked whether Mr. Lewis's "empty challenge to have those 4,000,000 members ride into the A. F. of L., if only they were taken in without challenge," was not "a smoke screen to hide from you the failure of his leadership, to ward off the day of reckoning for his reckless squandering of your money."

Mr. Green asserted that under the constitution of the U. M. W. A. its convention had no right to try him; that he had done nothing which he was compelled to defend and, besides, he was too busy with the affairs of the executive council to go to Washington for appearance before the convention of his union.

Not only did the convention lack power to try him, said Mr. Green, but the U. M. W. A. executive board had no right to waive its jurisdiction as it did in the present case and pass the trial on to the convention. As a matter of fact, he contended, the constitution provided that members be tried before their local unions, with appeals to the executive board and the convention.

He told reporters he was still in good standing as a member of Local No. 379, of the U. M. W. A., of Coshocton, Ohio, of which his brother, Hugh, is financial secretary, and which he joined on January 25, 1890. He showed his membership card, which attested that he had paid all dues and assessments. The book showed two assessments of \$1 each in January and February, 1937, and dues of \$1 a month up to last April and of \$1.50 a month since.

In explaining that as a "stockholder" of the union he was asking the members by what authority Mr. Lewis and the executive board made loans of \$2,000,000 to the C. I. O., Mr. Green said to reporters:

"It is a serious matter to stockholders when the entire tax for six months, every penny and every dime, is turned over to the C. I. O. for other purposes."

Mr. Green told Mr. Kennedy that under the A. F. of L. constitution, it was his duty to execute all official documents and carry out the executive council's directions. By a proper vote the council had directed him to issue a charter "to a new union," in this case the Progressive Miners of America. Had he failed to do as directed, he would have been recreant to this oath.

"NOTHING TO DEFEND"

It was "inconceivable" to him that the delegates to the miners' convention

Sends letter to Secretary of United Mine Workers of America.

"would even consider action to coerce one of your members who, through your effort, was honored to occupy the position of president of the A. F. of L., by refusing to carry out the authorized action of the A. F. of L."

Referring to the order issued by the miners' executive board on November 18, 1936, that he "cease and desist" from assisting a dual organization, the Progressive Miners of America, Mr. Green continued that this was followed on January 13, 1938, by notice that four local unions had preferred charges against him based on the "cease and desist order." In his reply on January 18, 1938, he had asked for the specific charges made by the local union, but had not received an answer.

"There is nothing at this time before the convention for me to appear and defend in respect to the 'cease and desist' order of November 18, 1936," he said.

He further maintained that the charges made against him relating to the issuance of a charter to the Progressive Miners of America were "in truth mere attempts by those who are dissatisfied with such action to coerce me to violate my oath as one of your members and as an officer of the A. F. of L.," and added:

"Unqualifiedly and without equivocation, I most emphatically deny the charges as made and each and every one of them."

ATTACKS LOANS TO C. I. O.

Then Mr. Green turned to what he described as a condition so serious that it threatened the solvency of the miners' union, "so reckless that it challenges our sense of integrity, so destructive of the welfare of our members that it defies warrant and so reflective of sinister color as to discredit in the court of public opinion the entire labor movement of America."

Then he repeated the announcement he made yesterday asserting that the miners' union had assisted the C. I. O. and its various organization drives and Labor's Non-Partisan League with loans and contributions of \$1,414,000 for the six months ending last December.

Of this amount, \$1,234,000 was labeled as loans. These "expenditures" exceeded by \$115,000 the entire amount of taxes collected by the union for the half year "and resulted in a deficit of \$850,000."

ASKS PURPOSE OF "GIFTS"

From previous reports it appeared that the miners' officers had previously made loans to the C. I. O. and its subdivisions in excess of another \$1,000,000, "making a total expenditure, labeled loans to the C. I. O. and its subdivisions in the last two years, of more than \$2,000,000." The letter continued:

"Is it not of vital import to each of you delegates to inquire of the international executive board and of our international officers submitting this report to you, so that you may each be able to answer intelligently to your fellow members to whom you are responsible, the following:

"1. By what authority have the executive board and the international officers made these expenditures in these amounts for the C. I. O. and its subdivisions?

"2. In what respects are these expenditures loans and not gifts? If loans, to whom were they made, what is the responsibility of the borrowers, and what are the terms of repayment?

"3. For what purpose were these expenditures made? We were told by our international president that he was undertaking the leadership of the C. I. O. to help the cause of industrial unionism so as to make possible organization for the millions in the mass industries who, he represented to us, were clamoring for organization.

(Continued on page 109)



MINERS DO TIRING, HAZARDOUS WORK FOR LOW PAY

Labor's Great Newspaper in Reach of All

THE best labor newspaper in the United States and Canada for labor unionists is "Labor," national weekly owned and operated by the railroad unions. It is published in Washington. The editor is Edward Keating and it is staffed by competent trade union writers. It already has close to a million actual paid circulation and its readers may be numbered close to 5,000,000 per week. It takes no advertising. It gives the most accurate news on national affairs as it affects labor's daily life of any newspaper in the country. This paper is in the reach of all trade unionists.

If you are a member of a local of 100 members, your local union can subscribe in a body and pay on an instalment basis. The total cost of 100 yearly subscriptions would be \$75 and the union could pay \$18.75 per quarter. This is a real opportunity. The following letter has been sent to the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by William P. Neville, treasurer and business manager of "Labor":

"To Local Union Officers and Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"Permit me to extend to one and all the season's greetings. May the new year bring every member of your organization greater benefits than they have ever enjoyed before.

"The world in general seems to be in a turmoil. Nations of Europe, one after another, have taken away from the workers just ordinary rights that are accepted without question in this country.

"The rights and interests of the workers of this country, under our system of government, cannot be taken away if the individual members of organized labor have a clear understanding of their problems as they affect the national point of view.

"The leaders of 15 labor organizations, affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives' Association, of which your organization is one, realized this need back in 1919, and since that time they have been publishing the newspaper 'Labor' in the interests of workers throughout the United States and Canada.

"The paper is owned partially by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, along with 14 other labor organizations. It is operated as a non-profit-making institution. It has never carried a line of paid advertising and the subscription prices are based on the cost of handling.

"Permit me to quote from a statement issued by a chief executive of one of the organizations in setting forth reasons why members of organized labor should subscribe:

"(1) 'Labor' is one of the foremost educational influences in the American labor movement. It supplies to workers the information they should have in or-

National weekly, co-operatively owned, makes offer for mass distribution.

der to safeguard their interests in the economic and political fields. The news is written by men who, in addition to being journalists, are students of labor and industrial problems, and are outspoken champions of the labor cause.

"The editorials of Edward Keating, the cartoons of John Baer, the comments of Raymond Lonergan, the special articles by Budd McKillips, Charlie Kelley and others of the editorial staff of writers are features of great educational value.

"Don't forget that at least 75 per cent of all the news printed in "Labor" is of a character which is of interest to all workers. Progressive professors of economics in the foremost universities urge their students to read "Labor" in order to give them an understanding of industrial and social problems.

"(2) "Labor" exercises great political influence in the interest of workers. Many progressive Senators and Congressmen who were supported by the organized labor movement have vouched that without the educational influence of "Labor," in support of their campaigns, they could not have been elected. Many foes of the workers, who have sought

public office, owe their defeat to the vivid and fearless exposures of their record by the newspaper "Labor."

"(3) "Labor" is a great organizing influence. Literally millions of extra copies of "Labor" have been printed and used with astounding success to help organize the unorganized.

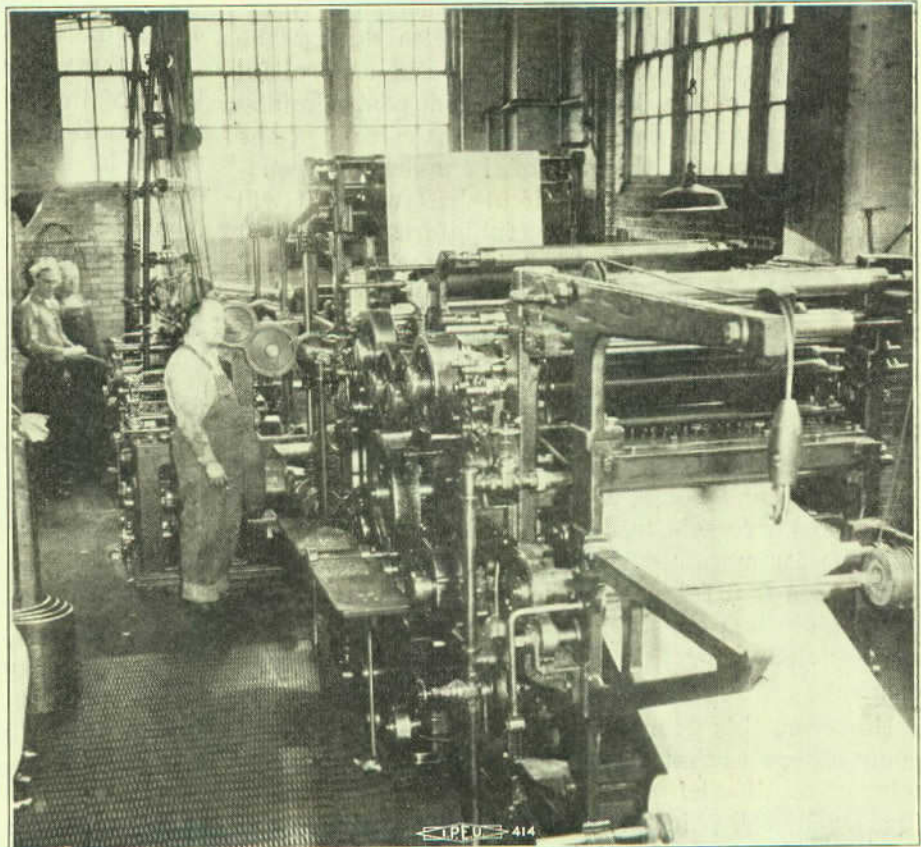
"(4) "Labor" is the workingmen's champion, fighting for the rights of workers wherever employed. "Labor" has come to our aid during strikes, printing the truth when no other paper would dare to print it, and supplying us, free, with thousands of extra copies to distribute even when it meant placing an edition back on the presses to do it.

"(5) "Labor" is the only newspaper in America with a national and international circulation which is owned, directed and controlled by union labor."

"The above quotations are not the writer's, and those of us connected directly with the newspaper are no more than employees, endeavoring to place in the hands of as many workers as possible the information gathered from week to week that is of value to the workers of this country.

"During the coming year, every man or woman who must of necessity work—and that seems to be a very great many of us who are required to work in order to maintain ourselves and our families—will find it necessary to have a clear

(Continued on page 108)



The great presses turn out 30,000 papers per hour per deck for waiting labor unionists.

**JOURNAL OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS**
Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., February, 1938

No. 2

Economic Planning and Democracy The proposal of the President of the United States to set up an advisory council may, or may not, mean the beginnings of economic planning on a practical scale. Senator Bulkley of Ohio, apparently thought it did because he reintroduced into the Senate his resolution calling for a planning council. During the last three years, other resolutions have been introduced looking toward this culmination. In the New York Times for January 30, O. M. Sprague, economist of Harvard University, a personal friend of the President, pointed out that what the New Deal needs is a central idea. He regarded as central to our problem the question of progressively lowered prices.

The American Federation of Labor has gone on record for economic planning. The Electrical Workers Journal has carried many articles during the past four years stressing this proposal as fruitful for labor. The New Deal differs from past administrations in the fact that it has sought control of the economic system for the good of the underlying population, instead of permitting it to drift where it will under the stewardship of powerful interests. Control indicates plan, but as the Electrical Workers Journal pointed out in January, the need is for an economic pattern or central idea.

There are those who take the position that a democracy cannot plan. Planning is supposed to be the exclusive function of the totalitarian states like Germany and Russia. This brings up the question as to whether labor and other citizens would prefer to surrender certain traditional rights, privileges and liberties for more security. It seems to us that this would be a fruitful subject for debate in union halls. It certainly is a question that should not be brushed aside trivially when it implies a decision of tremendous moment.

However, this Journal does not share the view of many observers that planning is the exclusive prerogative of totalitarian states. The American historian, Charles Beard, points out that Russia borrowed the planning idea from the United States. However this

may be, such democracies as Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, have gone a long way in the control of the economic system without at all sacrificing fundamental democracy.

Effort to Destroy The idea of incorporating labor unions, so that they can be sued by disgruntled bosses, is not new. To put this measure over, repeatedly has been the effort of anti-union organizations such as the League for Industrial Rights. The idea of course is to bring suit against unions, when they are incorporated, and to keep them in court so that all their funds are eaten up by litigation. Even if the cases were not won by the employers, labor would still lose, because of the high cost of such procedure.

A labor union is not a corporation. It is a non-profit, voluntary association, and has none of the aspects of the corporation, nor none of the privileges of a corporation. The whole movement to fasten the corporate structure upon trade unions is merely an effort to destroy unions.

Good Old Human Nature The Bedaux system and other systems of so-called scientific management as applied to industry completely ignore the human equation. The Bedaux system and other systems undertake to fit the human animal into a hard and fast regime of efficiency that will pay the largest return in profits to the boss. The whole drive of the labor movement is to adjust industry to the human element—hence the fundamental conflict between labor and Bedaux.

Viscount Leverhulme, the leading soap manufacturer of the British Empire, recently related a story to an audience in London that might well become the object lesson of all efficiency experts. The efficiency experts ruled in the Leverhulme factory that all laborers should push their wheelbarrows. One old fellow refused, and continually pulled his. Finally, the experts went to him and said, "Why do you persist in pulling your wheelbarrow?" The man said, "Well, gov'nor, hi 'ates the sight of the bloomin' thing."

It is the stubborn unwillingness of human beings to be mauled and pushed around which makes the labor movement possible.

Andrew Furuseth In addition to being a capable labor leader, Andrew Furuseth had the power to excite the imaginations of men. He brought with him the spell of the Ancient Mariner, or one of the heroes in Joseph Conrad's novels of the sea. There was a sweet quality and a loneliness that only sea spaces have. When he died the other day, a type and an era died with him. He loved liberty more passionately and more aggressively than perhaps any of his contemporaries. Like all seamen he was an individualist, but he never failed to co-operate fully

within the accepted framework of labor discipline and labor institutions. Thus he epitomized within his sturdy life, the best of the American tradition, namely disciplined individualism. In keeping with this personality, his death evoked comment from all sorts and conditions of men, high and low:

When I am dead—
Then take my ashes far from shore
And scatter them upon the waves
For I have loved the restless sea
And all the years of life I've known
Were ever lashed by storm and swept
By lightning flame and driving hail;
And I at close of day would sleep
Where all God's wildest storms of Earth
Shall thunder requiems for me—
When I am dead.

So an anonymous friend sang this requiem over the ashes of Andrew Furuseth. He died as he had lived and was buried as he died—a bold, friendly co-operative spirit, an inspiration to all trade unionists.

Poverty and Illness New point to labor's drive for a higher standard of living is given by the report of the National Institute of Health. Labor unionists have repeatedly pointed out that there is a clear line between crime and poverty, a clear line between depressions and poverty—in fact most of the social ills can be traced to mal-distribution of income. Now comes the National Institute of Health to show there is a very clear line between illness and poverty. This report indicates that every day of the winter season, six million persons in the United States are disabled by illness.

It reveals that persons on relief become sick thrice as often and remain sick three times as long as persons with good incomes.

This report goes on to carry the social message farther. It shows that persons not on relief, but with incomes less than \$1,000 per year, are sick twice as often and twice as long as people with good incomes.

All of this of course bears sharply upon the social problem, but it also bears sharply on the problem of co-operative medicine. Doctors who fear co-operative medicine should see that it does not touch their present market at all, but really opens up new markets for medical talent. For instance, families with incomes of \$3,000 per year call the physician six times per year compared with families on relief who called the physician only four times, although their need is greater.

TVA Support The proposal of the head of the Commonwealth Southern utility system to sell his utility properties to the U. S. Government has at least one merit. It implies that the conflict between the government and private business can be settled on a pacific basis.

David E. Lilienthal, director of the TVA, does not believe that the utility head is sincere in his proposal inasmuch as the utility is selling more electricity in the South than it ever sold before, and its returns are good. No one who is familiar with the progress of the TVA experiment in the seven states bordering the Tennessee River can be unaware of the great progress made in the improvement of the standard of life of the people in those states as a result of the development.

Wages have greatly improved; better housing has set high standards; there has been a tremendous absorption of electrical appliances of all kinds in homes hitherto devoid of them. We have little doubt if a popular vote were taken among consumers in the seven states as to whether the government should retain its hold of this great power development, that the vote would be almost unanimous.

War and Peace There is little doubt that America is stirred deeply by the prospects of war. Groups all over the United States are discussing ways to peace which will not become ways to war. The debate turns around two concepts: isolation versus collective security.

The isolationists have the strongest emotional appeal. They point back to the disastrous consequences of the World War, and they can point out that our policy of neutrality during the years 1914-1917 inevitably led to participation in the conflict. They declare that it is only wisdom to lock our doors and nail down our windows, and let the rest of the mad world go hang.

The friends of collective security must carry a more intellectual argument to the effect that isolation is impossible in a world as closely knit economically as our own; that America must play a man's part in a mad world, and lend its force to democratic nations which stand for the same traditions and ideals as our own.

In the meantime, American labor and other citizens have carried on a voluntary boycott of Japanese goods as a protest against the gangster tactics in the Far East. Japan is a silk producing nation and its market for silk is nearly exclusively in the United States. We buy 85 per cent of Japan's silk exports. We produce only 7 per cent of our own silk supply. This means that a refusal to purchase silk goods is a blow at Japan. Already the boycott is being felt, and 55 new hosiery manufacturers have begun to make lisle hosiery as a result of strong consumer demand.

What voluntary groups do to make a boycott effective of course is not an official act of the government, but it does indicate that we are not following an unofficial policy of isolation, but are throwing our economic strength as consumers of goods against the fascists of the Far East.



THE CONSUMER'S ROCKY ROAD

By A WORKER'S WIFE

DOES it seem to you that you, as a consumer, are traveling a rough road, with so little illumination that you can't even see the rocks your feet stumble over? I think every one of us must often feel this way, torn between the conflicting claims of advertising based on "appeal" rather than definite standards of quality. Even a higher price, as we often find out to our sorrow, is no real guarantee of better quality.

A reader of the JOURNAL writes in: "I found the article on page 22 of the January, 1938, JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS very interesting and instructive.

"Please publish some more articles on this order—I am sure every woman appreciates the opportunity of reading such enlightening data. It seems to be rather difficult to find this information in the so-called women's magazines, due of course to the enormous amount of paid advertisements of 'popular' and 'well-known' products contained in those publications.

"However, you are under no such obligation and can, therefore, be of great help to your women readers.

"MRS. E. N. GEDDES,
"San Diego, Calif."

The article Mrs. Geddes refers to is "We All Have a Stake in Good Health," in which we discussed the difficulties of obtaining good medical service via doctors and drugstores.

If you pick up a magazine of 30 or 40 years ago you will see that it has very little advertising. There were not the multiplicity of manufactured products, nor was there so much national distribution. The women made their own underthings, and they mixed up their own lotions, shampoos and complexion creams. "My dear, what do you do to keep your skin so white?" would get you a recipe you could make up for yourself.

Now, with factory mass production we have a vast number of products, all competing with each other. It is not only products of one kind competing with each other, as one brand of lipstick against another—but lipstick competing with face cream, nail polish, shampoo, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, finger waves, reducing compounds and perfume, as the girl who has only a dollar to spend considers how she best can use it to make her more attractive. And the consumer with hundreds of dollars to spend feels the same bewildered indecision as he hesitates between a new radio, trading in the car, and a ticket to Bermuda. As the manufacturer goes on creating products the advertiser has to create in people's minds

a desire to buy them. This hasn't a thing to do with the quality or the usefulness of the product; indeed, a product of superlative quality may fail while a poorer one succeeds on account of the difference in the advertising budget.

All of these products are in the flavor of modern life; many of them add greatly to its comfort, but some of them are worthless, and some downright harmful.

The consumer has to make his own choice.

Fortunately, there are some sources of information. One of these is the Consumers' Union reports, which I have recommended before on this page. Consumers' Union makes tests of well-known trade-marked products, which you can find in your local stores, and tells you which will give you the most for your money. For instance the January, 1938, number has a rating of automobile storage batteries which tells you not only the initial price of the battery but what is the cost per month of the service guarantee given with it—these service guarantees vary from 18 to 36 months—and whether there'll be any life left in the battery at the end of the service guarantee period. The publication also gives you advice on the care of the battery.

The Union has a laboratory where it makes tests—for instance it tests fabrics for tensile strength, shrinkage in laundering, color-fastness, etc., considering as well the cut and fit of garments made from these fabrics. Then you get a report that takes all the gamble out of buying yourself a house dress or your husband a shirt. It also tests various products by putting them into actual use to see whether they function properly and are pleasing to the users. In so testing lip-sticks, for example, it found some brands which were definitely irritating to the lips of users. Some electric razors

were found to be irritating to the skin.

Now, Mrs. Geddes, if you are tired of the confusing babble of advertisers in the women's magazines, and the articles in these magazines, too, which are often written to help the advertisers, write to Consumers Union of U. S., Inc., 55 Vandam Street, New York City. Your membership, with a year's subscription to the reports, and the annual buying guide, a handy little volume you can carry with you when you shop, which contains a complete list of recommended articles, will cost you only \$3. There is a special rate of \$2 to group memberships of unions but this necessitates sending in a number of subscriptions at one time. In the monthly reports it publishes, if it can possibly obtain the facts, which of the brands listed are made by union labor, so it gives you quite a complete union label guide to trade-marked merchandise.

The U. S. Government is taking a more active part in assisting the consumer and its efforts are directed particularly toward obtaining plain marking of standards and grades. When you buy a beef steak, for instance, if you will go around the counter and look on the carcass for the government grade stamp, you will have a pretty sure index of the quality of the meat. There are also government graded canned foods, but not all canned goods are so labeled. It is up to the consumers themselves by asking for government graded beef, lamb, veal, and U. S. certified ham, bacon and sausage, and the canned goods labeled with the government grade, to help establish this scientific grading.

The Consumers' Guide is a publication of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, being published under the direction of D. E. Montgomery, who has the title of "Consumers' Counsel." It also tries to help the consumer get his money's worth. Although food is the major topic it is publishing material on rents and living accommodations gathered from government surveys, and information on the selection of clothing and materials, from the Bureau of Home Economics.

You can get this publication simply by sending your request to the Editor, Consumers' Guide, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Of course, we do not wish to forget the union label when we buy, and it is definitely a guide to quality. Well-paid, skilled labor working under a union contract can always be relied on to turn out a superior product. The Consumers' Union, in its recent test of radio sets, put at the top of its list, one made by members of the I. B. E. W.

What Is Consumers' Union?

Answering letters from readers, we would like to add this information about Consumers' Union. Two or three years ago technicians and other employees of Consumers' Research formed a union, and went on strike for recognition and other demands. Because CR refused to settle they formed their own organization, Consumers' Union, with a friendly attitude toward union labor that Consumers' Research has never had.

Women's Auxiliary

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

Editor:

The past year has proven to our members the advantages they were able to obtain in belonging to the ladies' branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association. They have become better acquainted with each other and have learned how they can be more helpful to the union by their pledge to buy union made merchandise and patronize union stores, restaurants, etc.

Our members have become more concerned with civic affairs, knowing that to gain advantages for the laboring classes they must devote more thought to the men and women who are desirous of running our government, state, county and city affairs.

Our retiring officers deserve a vote of thanks for their ability in making our organization such a successful one. It was through their efforts, together, of course, with the help of the members that it was made possible.

The central council as well as the various legislative districts of our organization held an election and installation of officers for the coming year 1938.

I respectfully submit the names of the newly-elected officers of the ladies' branch of the electrical workers:

Central council—President, Mrs. John F. Manley; vice presidents, Mrs. Rothrum, Mrs. Hillgrove, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Dodds; secretary, Mrs. Eva Strutt; treasurer, Mrs. J. Steiner; press agent, Mrs. M. Jacobs.

Districts Nos. 1, 6 and 12—President, Mrs. Al Reising; vice presidents, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. J. Bradley, Mrs. W. A. Burke; secretary, Mrs. Glenn Snyder; treasurer, Mrs. Alma Kelly.

Districts Nos. 2, 4 and 5—President, Mrs. George Christy; vice president, Miss Marie Slomer; secretary, Mrs. Morris Jacobs; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Town.

Districts Nos. 7, 8 and 13—President, Mrs. E. Schindehette; vice presidents, Mrs. H. Thomas, Mrs. Ida Tempert, Mrs. Kiedasch; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Barthell; treasurer, Mrs. Panton.

Districts Nos. 9, 10 and 11—President, Mrs. F. Mabon; vice presidents, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Haberstrook; secretary, Mrs. Aber; treasurer, Mrs. Poole. **MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.**

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U.'s NOS. 177 AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

1938! What magic figures!

For those who have prayed through the year 1937 for a while longer to complete the work they have started; but of no lasting value unless completed. How thankful and full of high resolve are these hearts!

May we remember and pray. Remember that "It is not how long we live; but how well; it is not how much we have, but how well we use what we have," and above all, if there is anything we can do for humanity we must do it. While passing, for as has been said, "We pass this way but once," we must pray. Pray for understanding, which will bring tolerance; make us more charitable in our dealings; make us more just in our decisions. We must pray for love which will make us willing to sacrifice our own personal desires when they are in conflict with right and justice in this great program of and for labor; a love which will create within ourselves a complete selflessness. Then when we have received the blessings of understanding and unselfish love, we must pray, earnestly, for courage, for without courage other attributes are of no value.

There is nothing that so calls forth, both our pity and contempt, as men and women with hearts who understand what is right and who have not the moral courage to battle for it. How many of you, dear readers, have heard this remark: "Yes, I know you are right; but I just like to be friends with everybody and would rather not take any part." That is not the real reason for sitting on the fence. They just do not have the courage to fall off on either side. Lack of courage, what a stumbling block in the path of progress!

One other very important item in our 1938 review is labeled "not forgetting," or maybe it might be "remembering." If, perchance, it is "remembering," then we must remember the wrong turns we have made on the road we have traveled in 1937, in order that we will not make them again in 1938. We must remember to try to use all the good material we left strewn on the shelf in 1937. Do all the kind things we thought of doing in 1937, but just didn't get around to. Remember to attend all the meetings we would like to have attended, but didn't. Accept appointments on committees like we would have liked to have done in 1937, but just didn't because of some social obligation we felt was more important.

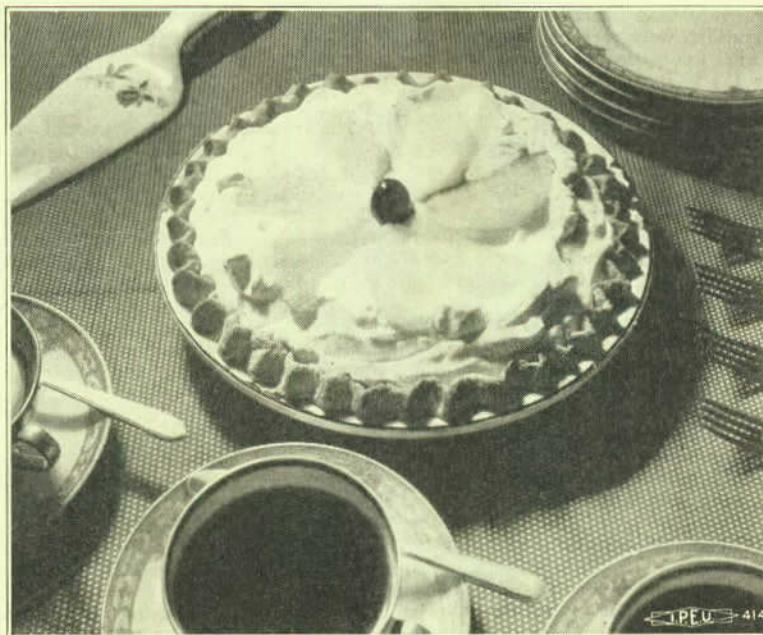
We must not forget that we are the moth-

ers of the school girls and boys of today, who will, in turn, be the mothers and fathers of the future citizens of our country, America. What America will be tomorrow will depend on how well we do our job today. The men and women of tomorrow who will take up the tools now in use by the men and women of today, must know how and why. What part can the mothers play? Cook for them and train them. We hear some one say, "How can we train them if we are untrained?" To teach a child as to its responsibility necessitates training the teacher. It is certainly apparent that someone has been negligent in their line, when we find great armies of young men and women flocking into the industrial field, ignorant of the first rules of the game, as we, the trade union fathers and mothers, know them. Let's not forget that these boys and girls are working men's children.

How can we teach them? May we each and every one try to find a solution for this great problem.

Looking for some real snappy auxiliary letters next month; remember our chance and pray that we will not fail in 1938.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Grapefruit Chiffon Pie

By SALLY LUNN

A good many of us, who never could be sure when we put a pie in the oven, that it wouldn't come out with the bottom crust soaked and soggy, are turning to the chiffon pie with whoops of relief. Because the filling is not baked but is stiffened with gelatin, it is neither so rich nor so risky as the baked pie, and I must say I think it is more digestible.

GRAPEFRUIT CHIFFON PIE

1 tablespoon gelatin	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grapefruit juice
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup water	4 egg whites
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
4 egg yolks	1 cup grapefruit sections

Soak the gelatin in cold water. Beat egg yolks until light, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and grapefruit juice. Continue beating until very light. Place in top of double boiler and cook until of creamy consistency. Add soaked gelatin and dissolve. Cool, then fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites to which the other $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar has been added. Fill a baked pie shell and chill. Serve topped with a thin layer of whipped cream and the grapefruit sections arranged on top. Will fill an eight-inch pie shell.

Those who love the tang of a good lemon pie will be enthusiastic about the grapefruit flavor when they try this recipe.



CORRESPONDENCE



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

Editor:

Christmas Party

James (Jimmie) Morrell & Company—representing the committee—made a success of the 1937 Christmas party for the children and their parents of Local Union No. 1 members. Jimmie is the chairman of our entertainment and relief committee in St. Louis, showing that he can handle a job of this kind as well as he supervises the electrical work he so ably does.

There were 300 gift packages for children from infancy to 12 years of age, 360 boxes of candy, 300 oranges and 300 apples that made little hearts glad.

In addition to the above there were toys and other articles donated by many of the electrical contractors, dealers and supply houses, which we thank at this time. There were 55 articles for the children and 16 for adults that were used for attendance prizes.

Cash donations were received from several members and were used to defray the expenses for the party.

Some 590 were in attendance, of which 341 were adults and 249 children.

Dear old Santa Claus was there in his best suit of the familiar colors of red and white, impersonated by our jovial, rotund Brother, Henry Steinbrugge (whose son won first prize recently for a drawing in a safety first contest), father, electrician, and Santa Claus, all in one.

The committee arranged for 33 Christmas baskets and distributed them Christmas Eve to deserving unfortunate members. Four single needy members were given cash, and all were extended the season's greetings from the local union.

The spirit of the occasion was enhanced by a large orchestra playing the tunes of the day from Jingle Bells to the latest dance numbers, giving everyone a chance to dance. The hall was an array of beauty with the necessary Christmas decorations and a large ornamented tree.

Again, every member on this committee must be complimented for their time and effort which was only paid by gladdening their hearts for the good they have done. Let us hope that next year there will be other members, who never exert themselves, pitch in and gladden the hearts of others, for as anyone knows the same members, year after year, do it all.

New Year's Eve

Again Local Union No. B-1 enjoyed a New Year's Eve party in their own building with more success than last year. It was held in the new tavern beneath the meeting hall. With over 300 in the party 1938 was welcomed with a rousing cheer from the merry-makers.

Vince Vernon, the popular master-of-ceremonies about St. Louis, commanded his floor show between eleven and twelve, three and four o'clock, to entertain the guests. The other hours were spent at the Gatesworth Hotel, a popular night spot in mid-St. Louis.

Many influential people attended, business men, labor officials and townspeople enjoyed the gayety of the evening. Anthony H. Hegger, a stock man, and a party of 18 from the

National City stock yards, had the largest party, and Harry B. Hagen, an old sidekick of the writer, had the smallest party of one.

There was an excellent five-piece orchestra, with dancing until 7 a. m., when Master New Year decided it was time to hit the hay—or start the New Year calling.

Our tavern is the most modern in St. Louis, serving the choice victuals of an excellent German cook, the service of a most exact bartender—Bill—under the management of an excellent host—Charles (Charlie) Muckler. Invitations are always extended to all members in the I. B. E. W., their relatives and friends. It's a place you can bring your wife, mother, or daughter.

Unfair List

Architectural-Bronze Co., fixture manufacturers, are unfair to Local Union No. B-1, and the I. B. E. W.

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

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

Editor:

The article on the National Electrical Code in our January JOURNAL is interesting and should be looked into, and make it a nationwide protest in our locals, to fight against these labor-saving devices the manufacturers are sending into the electrical field.

It seems today you go on a job, you don't use any bench or stock and dies, or even hickys, everything seems to be threadless, even the old Erickson, where you at least had to have a thread on the conduit, but that will be missing and the old running thread—that is by-gones, but I guess there will be plenty of Philadelphian used as the last resource.

Our local had an open meeting the night of January 20 in regards to the Electrical Code, and we invited all our contractors and the men from the United Electric Company, and our local electrical inspectors, and some Brothers from Northampton Local, and I can say they all responded and we had a very large meeting. We were honored in having our inspector, Mr. Fields, give us a short talk on the different changes in the Electrical Code of 1937, and we could see quite a few changes since the 1935 code. Questions were asked from the floor and Mr. Fields drew different diagrams on the blackboard to thoroughly explain his answers. I don't think there is anyone more familiar with the writings in the code than Mr. Fields, and not being able to finish it all in one night, he promised us at any time we wanted, he would come and finish it for us, or answer any questions we were asked on the job. I can gladly say we are getting wonderful co-operation from the United Electric Co., and our inspectors, which I think you will not find in many cities. Our business manager was the host, and passed out cigars to the boys, and the meeting sure was a success.

Our business manager, Brother Caffery, will have to have a couple of secretaries if he keeps on being elected to any more offices. He had the honor of being elected president of the Central Labor Union of Springfield, also being vice president of the State Federation of Labor, he sure will have his hands full. It is an honor to Local Union No. 7 to

have a man of that type handling her affairs, and I know Local Union No. 7, to a man, will work hard to make his new job a success. I know he will get the full co-operation from the other trades in the Central Labor Branch. And I know there is no one Ex-President Gately would rather have fill his office than Brother Charles Caffery, for they have been working together for the last seven years in the State Federation of Labor, and I know with the co-operation of the rank and file of labor in Springfield he will keep the Central Labor Union on top, where it should be. E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The month of January has slipped by on wings and we have had more different kinds of weather here this month than the Heinz people have of food products, ranging from balmy spring to sub-zero, all in a period of 24 hours. Work here has been seriously affected by the "recession." One firm alone had contracts of over \$20,000 worth of work cancelled due to the fact that there is no telling how the federal government is going to treat big business this year. Your correspondent was fortunate enough to earn enough in the year 1937 that he had to fill out an income tax blank. After taking out all the deductions that he was legally entitled to, he had to pay Uncle Sam the enormous sum of 92 cents. We remarked to the clerk that it cost in stationery and clerk's wages more than that to collect the same. To his surprise the clerk informed him what that same sum of 92 cents multiplied by approximately 13,000,000 others would do in the way of running this great country. Those 13,000,000 taxpayers of 92 cents each would pay into the Treasury the small sum of \$11,960,000. This amount would feed the standing army of this country for nearly six months. It would build about 240 of the latest type bombers. If used for the purpose of slum elimination, it would build apartments to house at least 2,000 families of five. At \$2 per week, it would give 119,600 under-nourished children five weeks in a health camp. It would build nearly 300 miles of first class highway safety lighted. It would pay an old age pension of \$50 a month for a whole year to almost 2,000 people. Which would give all men who toil for a living some idea of what could be accomplished by 13,000,000 men pooling all their efforts to better the lot of mankind. If that many men could be gathered together in one organization they sure would have to be reckoned with by the politicians who rule the destinies of this great country. There would be no telling us we have to fight whether we wish to or not, and if that many people had shown an interest in having the Ludlow Bill passed it would now be on the statute books of this country. So when you come to kick in your mite to the gent with the whiskers, don't overlook the fact that as the Scotch so nicely put it "many a mickle makes a muckle."

At this writing we have about 20 of our members who are working in the jurisdiction of other locals. And we hope that they will receive the same treatment that we try to give strangers within our

gates. There are some good sized jobs in the offing, and when and if they get under way maybe our travelling members will come back to the home roost. You know the old saying that distant fields look greener. But there is another one that says there is no place like home. Hoping this little scribble finds the boys all over the country in good health, I will sign off.

BILL CONWAY.

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

Editor:

Another month has rolled around and it's time to get busy with a letter to you. This month Local Union No. 16, through their arbitration board, with the assistance of our business manager and International Vice President Boyle, negotiated a wage increase for the journeymen wiremen, a scale of \$1.31½, to take effect April 1 and \$1.37½ to go into effect on July 1, which brings back the wage scale in effect prior to 1930.

Our organization work is moving along nicely in several fields—radio, refrigeration and maintenance. Hope to be able to give definite reports next month.

Having heard a great deal about the movie, "Slim," went to see it and I agree with some of our correspondents in their criticism of it, especially of our Brother Shapland. It seems it would have been much more natural had it had some of the boys really doing some stunts on the poles, for I know there are lots of them able to really "shine" on a pair of spurs—and then that song the grunt was singing all through the picture, it seems to me the proper song should have been that old lineman's classic—"The Rock Candy Mountain"—that would have given a real lineman's tinge to the picture.

Well, I see where Mr. Wendell Wilke, of Commonwealth and Southern, wants the government to buy his properties in the T. V. A. territory, now that the Supreme Court has put the utilities back in their place. Why not take also his other properties in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and other states? The C and S controls the local utility here and the conditions are pitiful, low wages, poor working conditions, company union in control, and if an employee tries to organize he is at once put on the spot. But plans are afoot to remedy these conditions.

Another thing that Mr. Wilke wants is that the entire personnel of his existing companies be taken over by the government, if and when they are taken over. What a gyping that bunch would give the government! They would wreck it in no time by practicing sabotage to its fullest. Put a bunch of those officials in charge with their fossilized ideas, especially relative to labor and organization, and we would have nothing but turmoil. The personnel he talks of, at least a majority of them, live in a different age from the present. They just don't fit into the present picture. In this locality especially, these officers of C and S, instead of making friends, do everything they possibly can to antagonize labor—let their building work out to unfair contractors, disregard all efforts to deal with them and keep their employees in a state of terror.

Now, let's turn back the pages about 35 years or more. How many of the boys remember "Uncle Ben's Place" in Mobile—the old livery stable that was turned into a saloon, the greater part of whose patrons were the linemen and the longshoremen, and what times we had there! Some of the old timers around Mobile, Louis Turner, Louie Lytz, Bill Prewitt at the banana docks, Tom Jackson, the big boss at the light.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

READ

Springfield, Mo., makes gains, by L. U. No. B-453.
Surging forward, by L. U. No. 659.
New utility local makes bow, by L. U. No. B-936.
1000 per cent gain in Utah, by L. U. No. B-57.
Public Works help Nashville, by L. U. No. 429.
That big push in New York for 100 per cent broadcasting organization, by L. U. No. 913.
Public Works help Boston, by L. U. No. 103.
Grand Coulee is union, by L. U. No. 73.
Progress in Eau Claire, by L. U. No. 953.
Jerry Tylor's birthday party, by L. U. No. 595.
San Diego goes forward, by L. U. No. B-569.
Gratitude for services, by L. U. No. 558.
Important municipal plant still improves, by L. U. No. 648.
Recording progress, progress, progress.

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

Editor:

Congratulations on the new dress that you gave our JOURNAL. The outside cover's appearance now coincides more truly with that which is on the inside than the one formerly used. We have praised the JOURNAL many times, and we are not boasting when we say that the last two copies are among the best, and most newsy ones that we have had. It has no competition in the labor field, to my knowledge.

The recession we hear so much about is now beginning to be felt out this way, we certainly hope that it is only temporary. We had hopes that several large jobs contemplated would get under way before long. But now that capital has seen fit to go on a sit down strike, there is no telling when the contemplated construction will get under way. We hear some talk of our own municipal going to construct another transmission line to Boulder Dam. It was supposed to have got under way some time this month.

The Southern California Edison transmission line to the dam is progressing very nicely, and this brings to mind a small item that the scribe of L. U. No. 357, of Las Vegas, Nev., sprung on us in the January issue of the JOURNAL. His beef is that L. U. No. B-18 has control of that job. Many years ago, before L. U. No. 357 was thought of, the scribe of this local union prated about what we could expect if only we could get the Swing-Johnson Bill enacted into law. We never laid down on the job at any time, and we were always fighting for that bill, and now after all these years, and after our success in getting the required legislation, it seems every one is after us. The iron workers claim jurisdiction on the construction of towers, the teamsters want our warehousemen, and the C. I. O. is flirting with the linemen, and we just happen to be one bunch that are not going to give up one single thing. You can holler just as loud, and just as long as you want to, we intend to hold what we have.

Our international vice president of this district, Brother Scott Milne, honored our local union by attending our meeting of

January 13, and as usual gave us some very interesting facts. He is one of the most popular officers that this district has ever been honored with, in fact, to us he is tops. Our business manager, Brother George A. Evans, has a new assistant in the field, his name is Coffee, and he hails from the tall and uncut, down in the state of Oklahoma. (We hope Sheriff Ledbetter doesn't see this.) One thing in his favor is that he is a hustler. Our former assistant, Brother Tex Bineham, graduated to an organizer for the Central Labor Council. In this undertaking we wish him success.

The failure of the negotiating committees of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. can now be definitely placed on the shoulders of John L. Lewis. One of his own lieutenants, David Dubinsky, Ladies Garment Workers president, lays all the blame on Lewis. As this is being written, it looks as if Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis might get together again for another conference, on how to consolidate the two factions. We are in hopes that they succeed. With a united front, I am sure we could really go to town.

We were quite interested in the suggestion of Brother Burr Cooper, of L. U. No. B-39, of Cleveland, Ohio, only that he only goes part way. Personally, I feel that at our next convention, when it is called, and the call can not be delayed indefinitely, that steps will be made to lower the age limit, and of course to raise the added money to meet the expense that it would require.

There isn't any doubt whatsoever but what the I. B. E. W. has the cheapest, and the most inexpensive insurance and pension plan that we know of. Since July 1, 1937, the city of Los Angeles has been deducting from my pay check the sum of \$11.46 per month, and at the age of 60, which is five years hence, and with 19 years of continuous service at that time, I can retire with the sum of \$47 per month. Of course this will increase each year after that until the compulsory retirement age, which is 70 years old.

The point I am trying to bring out is the difference in cost, as between the I. B. E. W. pension, and the one the city is hooking me for, and I will state that this is not voluntary, it is compulsory, they ask you nothing, just deduct it out of your pay check.

I would much rather pay my money into the I. B. E. W. than where I am paying it now. The average member of the electrical workers calls the money that he pays into his union, dues, when in fact only a small portion of it is dues, he does not take into consideration the fact that he is laying money away to be drawn out in the form of a pay check in the sundown years of his life, neither does he count that life insurance policy that is his, and this is also the cheapest life insurance obtainable, and especially when one considers the hazards that constantly face the electrical workers.

On page 33 of the January issue of the JOURNAL is a cartoon drawn by Goody, and it most certainly hits the mark. He must have had in mind one of our old time members when he drew it.

Brother Otto Hidden, of L. U. No. B-18, has a constant peeve on at all times over the Jap question, and on most of his argument I heartily agree.

J. E. HORNE.

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

Editor:

Our organization has witnessed the saddest death era in all its history in the last 12-month period.

We have lost in death five of the most ardent fighters; men who helped and struggled to obtain conditions which we are at this time enjoying, men who were not afraid

to speak their piece, men who stood their ground when food was the most needed to feed their families; threats of eviction thrust against their doors; lack of work. With all these disadvantages heaped high the more courage and determination to win their objective, stayed with their hearts, knowing maybe some day these threats and disadvantages might be wiped out of not only their own way, but for the younger generation, who were to fill their places.

Not only Local Union No. 26 owes the deepest respect to these departed members, but the International as a whole owes them great credit for the good work performed and realized.

Death Roll of 1937

Brother George Neil
Brother William A. Burdine
Brother Walter Joseph
Brother Edward G. Boss
Brother William H. Brooks

We of Local Union No. 26 do hereby express our deepest respect, not only to the deceased members, but to their respective families. May their souls rest peacefully with their Maker.

VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

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

Editor:

The current recession has finally struck home with full force. Once known as depression, now recession, and to all of us it has become an obsession. It seems the clouds lifted just long enough to enable us to get a peep at the sunshine and then dropped right back again. It is disheartening and discouraging in the extreme, but let us take heart.

The year 1937 the I. B. E. W. can mark indelibly in its history, its greatest strides and its greatest gains were made then. We feel confident the year 1938 will see even greater progress and better earning opportunities. The present period has all signs and earmarks of an artificially created depression (how we hate that word!).

A number of the boys had to locate in greener pastures. They were fortunate in being able to land something in a time like the present, as things are badly deflated here at the present time. What a contrast to what it was this past summer.

Meetings are fairly well attended and the boys certainly stop, look and listen when the business manager reads his report. Carl has the faculty of hitting straight from the shoulder and that has won him many loyal friends. He has proven a great diplomat, and has utilized his capacity for making friends to the advantage of a great many of us. Carl, in case you haven't heard of him before, is our popular business manager. We do not wish to appear to be slighting the rest of the official family, as they all have their proper part to perform in the picture and none have been delinquent, whatever, in their duties. The business manager, because of his position is necessarily and naturally in a predominant place, hence he is generally more frequently picked for comment.

Brother George Freund was singled out at a peculiarly appropriate time for a surprisingly appropriate gift. A bundle from heaven, as Winchell aptly puts it. Yes, George was presented with a seven-pound baby girl on December 23. What a Christmas gift! The chief flaw in the picture is that a girl makes a poor wire jerker, although an excellent mother of future wire manipulators.

We do not wish to appear to be softening and waxing unnecessarily sentimental, but we can't help but mention our very pleasant association on our last job at the Eastern

High School with the foreman, Ed Losinsky. Ed, in our opinion, is one of the most capable foremen in our organization. He combines the faculty of excellent leadership and remarkable capabilities of properly supervising large operation. When a man commands these qualities and at the same time retains the loyalty and respect of the men on the job we think a great deal of credit is due him.

Brother Buchanan, who formerly was a contractor in our town, and has been associated for sometime with a large electrical manufacturer, is backing an oyster roast that promises to be outstanding.

Brother Bill Selway is still sojourning down Hawaii way, resting comfortably under the coconut palms. Bill is doing his bit in Uncle Sam's marines. A little card or letter would be appreciated, Bill. You said it, my son saves stamps from far off places.

Brothers, it certainly behooves all of us to make good use of the knowledge imparted to us in the JOURNAL. Reading in the section, "Woman's Work," we learn of the tremendous harm to health, and even life itself, caused by drugs advertised daily in all periodicals, newspapers and radio. The cold cures, we're assured by the makers, are so helpful and harmless, turn out to be dangerous poisons. Read that article and find out the amazing truth. R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

The old year has departed and a new one is on its way, so why not a new article in our good old JOURNAL? This is my first attempt as a scribe, so I ask your indulgence for the mistakes made herein.

We are an old local, but having recently transferred over to a "B" charter, gives us a new atmosphere.

The purpose of this letter at this time is to express our appreciation for the cooperation of the International Office in turning this district over to Brother J. Scott Milne, who in turn chose Brother William Myers, formerly of Portland, as representative. With the assistance of Brother Myers and two visits from Brother Milne we have put on quite an active campaign of organizing. We have built our original organization of approximately 20 members to 200 or more, including applicants not yet obligated, and we hope within the near future to double this number. We are organized in the Salt Lake District 85 per cent, but we still have the outlying districts yet to organize.

We hope by the time this article is published to have some kind of an agreement with the company we work for, viz., the Utah Power and Light Company. If we do, it will be the first agreement with this company in a good many years, and I am not so sure that we have ever had a signed agreement. However, I may be wrong.

Enough said about our local, and something about our local conditions. Outside of some new buildings constructed during the summer months, which naturally bring extra work for the crews, our work is largely maintenance work. This winter there has been considerable work in increasing the size of our lines to take care of the extra residential load, and for that reason we have not as yet met with any real lay-off of members. We hope that all may stay on until spring, or such time that building will be resumed.

In scanning the pages of the December issue, I find many really worth-while articles and it seems to me that each month brings wiser and better articles. I am sure they will do much good. I especially like the article on page 544. Title, "For an Age

of Confusion." I think much discussion and good could result from this article for real workers' education.

I have rambled around a great deal, but hope that if permitted I may do better next time. R. L. POWELL.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

I got to popping off last Thursday night about nobody in L. U. No. 66 writing something to the WORKER, and wound up by getting orders to write something.

We are growing to be a big local now. In fact we are already wearing man-sized shoes. We also have whiskers, so speaking of things in general, we are strutting our stuff.

No new developments in the way of jobs. Just normal, that is all. Brother Jack Burkholder and Brother Walker pulled out the other day for somewhere west.

Dad Hickman threw a birthday party on January 13. Passed the smokes and so on, and received some little tokens of remembrance. And by the way, it was his seventy-eighth milestone. I am enclosing a little verse by Brother Fred Byam in honor of the occasion.

To Dad Hickman

Brother Dad Hickman, today, put on the show.

He's now 78 and raring to go.

Many days he has passed by, As he feels today—the limit's the sky.

He's traveled around this world a bit,

But when he's in Houston, there's nothing like it.

He'll never forget Local No. 66—

He now gets his \$40—no longer climbs sticks. He's free to come and go where he pleases; Winter in Houston—he don't like the north breezes.

Many an hour he spends in the chair, Reading dime novels that put kinks in his hair.

He likes to meet friends—drink and have a good time—

Why, he even goes fishing without any line. If you think he can't take it—just try him out,

He'll lead you a pace that you'll talk about. A fine example he sets for us all

When it's time for our pension—will we answer the call?

So today, Brother Hickman, we gather with you,

Wishing you the best in the future—that we do.

Now, as you start out for 79,

We hope you'll be with us in 1939.

By Fred H. Byam,

Local No. 66,

January 13, 1938.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

For some life may begin at 40; we sense a new type of industrial life now in its formative stage will have established a mark of great promise by 1940.

Several years ago economists were despatched to Europe to study and report upon profit sharing; their deductions were good; in countries where these systems are largely operative there are no armies of unemployed, no navies, no armies, for that matter, momentarily expecting action—why? Our President, 'twas reported, dismissed further consideration of profit sharing as a possible means to remedy our economic situation, with the assertion, "our country is too big for co-ops to become workable here."

Be that as it may, many industrial and commercial establishments have recently adopted the Joslyn plan of profit sharing. Approximately 20 years ago Mr. Joslyn, of the Manufacturing and Supply Co., extensive

dealers in electric and phone line equipment, which bears his name, initiated a system in his various plants and distributing houses throughout the U. S., the main office being in Chicago, in the Chicago area, the success of which, in its entirety (particularly late-life security) to all concerned, has attracted nationwide interest. It has been stated, approximately 85 per cent of American industry would find the plan "workable"; its direct benefits to many would be augmented by a stabilizing morale to all.

It would appear many industrialists are finding their own solution to their own problems, in sort of home economics fashion, ignoring possible enactment of possible remedial legislation to alleviate economic ills; somehow we feel the old fashioned home remedy will prove more satisfactory and with fewer bad after effects; for after all that may be tried in a law-making campaign to relieve our present stress, we can locate the culprits responsible for our troubles by a straight-from-the-shoulder view in our looking glasses. Then, as Andy might say, "we need to be psychoed," preferably not, however, say we, by the Kingfish, but a self analysis; we feign would admit it, but our individual and collective selfishness that has developed in greater proportion to our own national wealth is our greatest national welfare deterrent.

We have known for years, "the take," by a few at the expense of many in industry and commerce was self-destructive to marketability of products in our highly competitive field, at home and abroad; however, if "Jones" can pull a million a year salary from a concern, vanity stricken "Smith" is going to do likewise, by the time vice presidents, etc., profit comparatively by proxy voting or methods possibly permissible, but rather unethical, the "boys" in the ranks justly shout for greater compensation.

Legislation may offer temporary respite from national distress, but the change to a more permanent way to better times must first come from the heart and soul of those controlling the bulk of wealth and still further concentrating it; profit-sharing may

necessitate executives trimming their salaries and creating an example to the "boys" in the ranks, but the broader spread of earning and spending would quickly demonstrate its broader spread of benefits to all.

We note Cleveland Trades have suggested to their shops, "We shall request no further wage increases for two ensuing years"; now if building supply companies could guarantee the same relative to supplies; well?

Michael Boyle, of Chicago, stated some 25 years ago, "Future years undoubtedly will see wage scales arranged upon the cost-of-living basis." Briefly, it would work thusly: Scale as of 1937 being \$1.50; U. S. statistics, December 1, 1937, covering 12 months past, report 9 per cent drop in cost of living; starting January, 1938, scale automatically recedes 9 per cent; if living advances or varies, so are wage scales arranged in like ratio. The system appears to have "rock foundation" and beneficial effects apparently would be unlimited if adopted by wage earners in general.

So, Mr. Economist, Commentator, or Announcer, should discussion in the future on the air relating to economic factors become prevalent, and pre-Presidential years decree they shall, remember to "credit" over your nationally hook't-up "mike," the Electrical Workers International Mike.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

A Spokane business man recently remarked to me that an International Representative, to be really successful, must have a most unusual combination of characteristics. He must have the ability to sell an intelligent labor program to all kinds of people. He must be able to keep the membership pointed toward aggressive but fair and workable policies. He must have the executive ability to guide a particular program in the many locals in his area. In short, he must be a sort of super-man, and entirely tireless. The Brotherhood is fortunate in having so many such men in official capacities.

The laundry and dry cleaning plants are still on strike, though one plant signed an agreement last week. This, we hope, is the beginning of the end. The union-owned laundry is working two shifts in some departments, and taking a large slice from the laundries operated by strike-breakers.

Brother Kruger has just returned from a trip to the San Francisco Bay region, where he attended the executive board meeting of Local No. 6, and visited with International Vice President Milne. Such visits with other locals help greatly in finding the right answers to common problems, and make for a better understanding and co-operation between locals.

The city council is working on changes in the wiring code; Brothers Burns and Brownell are our delegates to their committee and are doing good work in protecting our interests and the public's safety.

The coming season looks good from here, but wouldn't suggest that any member make the trip in search of work, because there is a great deal of slack to be taken up in the ranks of Local No. 73.

Hope to have more news from Coulee Dam for next month's letter.

Brother Mike Ruzila and Harriet Rose were married on January 15. We all wish them a happy life and much prosperity. That is, we do if Mike buys that barrel of beer.

The local spent three meetings bringing the by-laws up to date. We hope we now have a workable and entirely fair set-up.

The press secretary of Pullman-Moscow sub-local will carry on from here.

OHMER WATT.

Pullman, Wash., and Moscow, Idaho. Sub-Local

Editor:

I believe we should be entitled to the above address, as the two cities are only 10 miles apart, although in different states. Pullman is the home of Washington State College; and Moscow, the home of the University of Idaho.

There is some work going on in both towns. Pullman is doing some additions to their heat-



The Grand Coulee District men in the picture are: Left to right, first row—Ernest Brown (foreman), James C. Cross, William Pellanda, M. J. Stuckey, Roy Wilder, Finley Caudill (foreman), G. H. Regan, L. V. Kruger, C. B. Thorington, Fred Coates, Edward Carlson, W. J. Morrow, Paige Spencer. Second row—Fred Utter, A. J. Bell, Thomas Meehan, Merle Huff, James Cress, R. C. Nichois, Carl Hendricson, J. D. Parker, Clarence Canterbury, Guy E. Smith (superintendent), H. P. Thompson, A. J. Young, Al L. Fautch, L. A. Fitts, E. K. Andrews, Herb Atkins (foreman), Ernest Keith. Third row—Glen O. Jenkins, Don Owens, Charles Davis, Henry Albin, Art Anderson (foreman), H. C. Bunnell, L. E. Hill, Ted Reznoske, Jack Agar, Jay Brekke (foreman), Roy Diamond, Archie Rigney, Merle Terry, Ed. Ayers, Virgil Bogar, Charles Allen, Mel Hord, Harry Daum, W. A. Wheels, Charles McMillian. Fourth row—Joe Sorricks, Lou Box, John Cockran, Pete France, O. Moulton, O. S. Rosenquist, Earl Peabody, Herman Meissner, Otto Howtrow, James Good, J. O. Jones, Erie Fisher, Norman Rigney, Ward Showalter, T. J. Fick, Paul Carter, Willis Davidson, John Gosset.

ing plant, adding another generator and some more equipment to their plant. The last couple of years they have built a women's dormitory, which at present writing is completed; and a women's gymnasium, which is just about done. Moscow has done some work and is doing some now.

On the night of January 20, 1938, we held our meeting at Moscow, Idaho, with good attendance. One or two of the Brothers were absent; but I believe they have a good excuse.

Brother R. Roy Smith, International Representative, paid us a surprise visit and told of conditions over the state at large. We enjoyed Brother Smith's talk very much. I know I did, and am sure the other boys did, too.

The night of January 6 we had a surprise visitor by the name of Mullaney, from Seattle; he gave us a most interesting talk on conditions in some parts of his jurisdiction. I understand that he will be with us at our first meeting in February.

We alternate our meetings between Pullman and Moscow; the first Thursday of each month in Pullman, and the third Thursday of the month we meet in Moscow. We have good attendance and the watchword of each member seems to be, "forward march."

Work here is not so good now. Some of the fellows are working only part-time; however, we are looking forward to better times.

Brother Roy H. Johnson, our business manager, seems to be the only one busy. He acts like he is trying to get in all the time there is. Gee, can that guy cover territory!

This is my first attempt as press agent, and if this escapes the waste basket, you will probably hear from me again.

VERLE BARNES.

Sub-Local Grand Coulee District

Editor:

Enclosed is a photo, taken in the main electric shop on the Grand Coulee dam, of part of the 120 electricians necessary to maintain this gigantic construction job. All of the electricians on the job are members of Sub-Local No. 73, Grand Coulee District. The sub-local was organized November 1, 1934, shortly after work was started. The original group consisted of 10 members. Rapid strides were made in organizing as fast as the crew was built up, and with very few exceptions all electricians on the job were members by the spring of 1937. The present officers of the local are: W. A. Showalter, president; C. B. Thorington, vice president; Mel Hord, secretary; and O. S. Rosenquist, business agent.

On July 29, 1937, a closed shop agreement was signed with M. W. A. K. Co., the contractors. While the agreement wasn't all that could be desired, it was an opening wedge. As soon as bids were called for completion of the dam, negotiations were opened by R. Roy Smith, international vice president, with all of the prospective bidders, to get an agreement covering the new contract. Due to his tireless effort and in conjunction with representatives of the other crafts, tentative agreements were signed with two of the firms and a promise of co-operation was secured from a third. On the eve of the bid-opening the two major contractors, M. W. A. K. and Interior Construction Co., consolidated to submit the low bid of \$34,442,240. These were the two firms who had signed the agreement calling for a substantial wage increase and better conditions generally on the job. Those who know, say it is one of the best agreements they have ever seen. The only other bid submitted was from the Pacific Constructors, whose bid was for \$42,185,802.50. As this is the largest construction job ever to be attempted, it will be quite a feather in the

cap of organized labor to have it "closed shop." Of course, we realize the fight isn't over yet as the contract hasn't been awarded, but every effort is being put forth to hold every inch of ground we have gained.

Possibly your readers would be interested in some of the highlights of the job. The duties of the electricians on this project are many, as the job is almost completely electrified. The excavating was done with six huge electric shovels of four and five-yard capacity, supplemented by two Diesel electric, feeding into an electrically driven conveyor system that has become famous in construction circles as the largest in the world. It was a little over a mile and a half long. Lighting for night operations was a job calling for constant attention, as floodlights mounted on pole lines had to be shifted every few days to follow the shovels down into the 60-acre "hole."

The big shovels have also been used for coffer dam construction and removal. During concrete operations they were used for gravel excavation at Brett pit, located a mile to the north of the dam, high above the river. Shovels are moved to and from the pit under their own power by using portable substations and long cables, often as long as 3,500 feet.

As soon as bedrock was cleaned up, the high placing trestles were started out from the abutments, later to meet in midstream, to carry the traveling cranes. The 440-volt busses were carried along the trestles to feed the cranes and other portable equipment on the dam, and lighting transformers.

Crane equipment consists of four specially designed hammerhead cranes of 11-ton capacity, four 40-ton revolving gantries and two seven-ton whirleys, all working off the trestles. In addition several skid-rigs and stiff-legs were used along both faces of the dam.

Numerous portable electric hoists of various sizes and designs were also used. The bucket of the dam was formed by a

mechanical screed, operated by electric motors.

Compressed air supply was furnished by 14 compressors driven by eight 400 horsepower synchronous motors and six 200 horsepower motors. Smaller portable compressors were used in isolated spots.

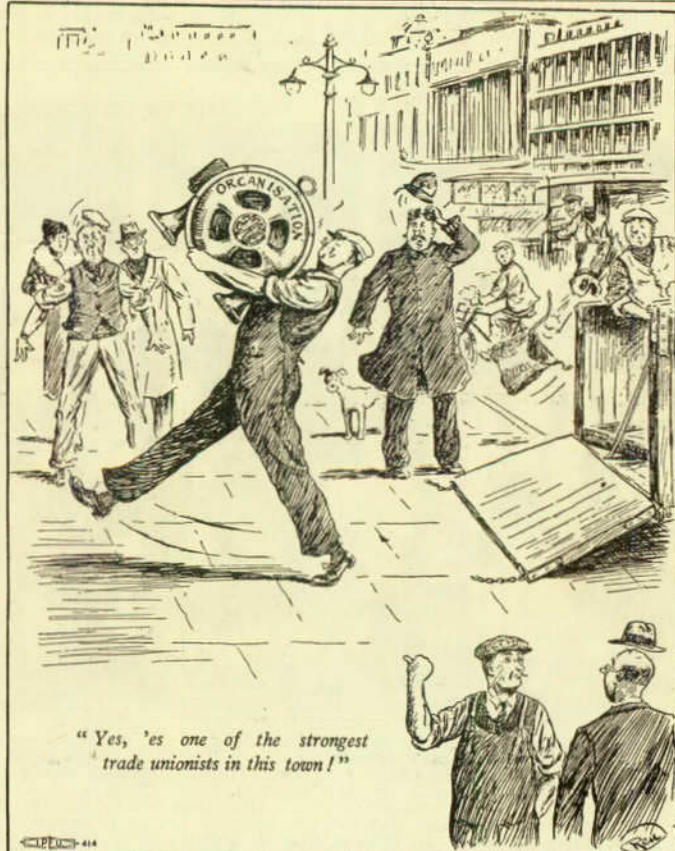
Concrete was mixed in two identical electrically controlled mixing plants, often referred to as the "Houses of Magic." Men with many years of construction experience say that the plants are by far the most complicated machinery they have ever run up against, yet they are so efficient that we have set up pouring records that will probably stand for some time to come. Only two operators are required to run each plant, as they are almost entirely automatic. Runs of 3,000 yards every eight hours for weeks at a time have been made. In the two years they have been operating, delays due to plant failure have been few and far between, only about three minutes during the last year.

Diesel electric locomotives haul the concrete to the cranes. After the "mud" is dumped into the forms it is vibrated into a compact mass by electric vibro-spades.

Scores of electric pumps ranging from three to 500 horsepower are in constant use.

Gravel for the concrete is washed and graded in an electrically operated plant, then transported to the mixing plants over a conveyor system similar to the one used during excavation.

One of the major tasks for the electricians is the lighting of the work area at night. General lighting is provided by hundreds of 1,000-watt floodlights placed on the trestles and pole lines covering the job. Work in the forms requires more localized light and is accomplished by the use of some 300 portable units, fabricated here on the job, and about 12,500 feet of extension cords. All portable lighting is placed every night and gathered up every morning, as it is used only in forms actually being worked.



Courtesy Electrical Trades Journal, England

Mason City, the contractors' townsite, is, with the exception of three of the larger buildings, heated entirely with electricity. It has become famous as the "city without a chimney." Many of the shops and offices on the job are also heated in this way.

First power for the job was furnished by a Diesel plant on the bank of the Columbia just below the damsite. A 110,000-volt transmission line was rushed to completion from Coulee City, 30 miles to the south, and soon took over the load. This line terminates in a substation on the east bank of the river, where it is stepped down to 11,000 volts connecting to a network of feeders that cover all parts of the job and the various townsites. Portable substations further reduce the voltage to 2,300 and 440. The main substation has a rated capacity of 12,500 Kva., but is often overloaded during the winter months due to the heating load, requiring forced draft ventilation. Over 300,000,000 kilowatt hours have been used thus far.

Electrical installations in the dam of a permanent nature consist mainly of lighting circuits for the two and one-half miles of galleries and over 500 resistance thermome-

ters used to record temperatures of the concrete during the cooling process.

Another important job has been the installation and maintenance of communication systems. Each crane has its own phone set connecting operator to his signal man. For general communication there are five separate and complete phone systems covering the dam and shop area. Also the mixing plants and the gravel plant have their own individual systems.

It is a large job and the electricians can be proud of the record they have here. One interesting point that came to light recently was the fact that over half of the electricians on the job have been here for two years or more. We also have a very commendable safety record, having had very few lost time accidents.

PAUL W. CARTER.

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

Editor:

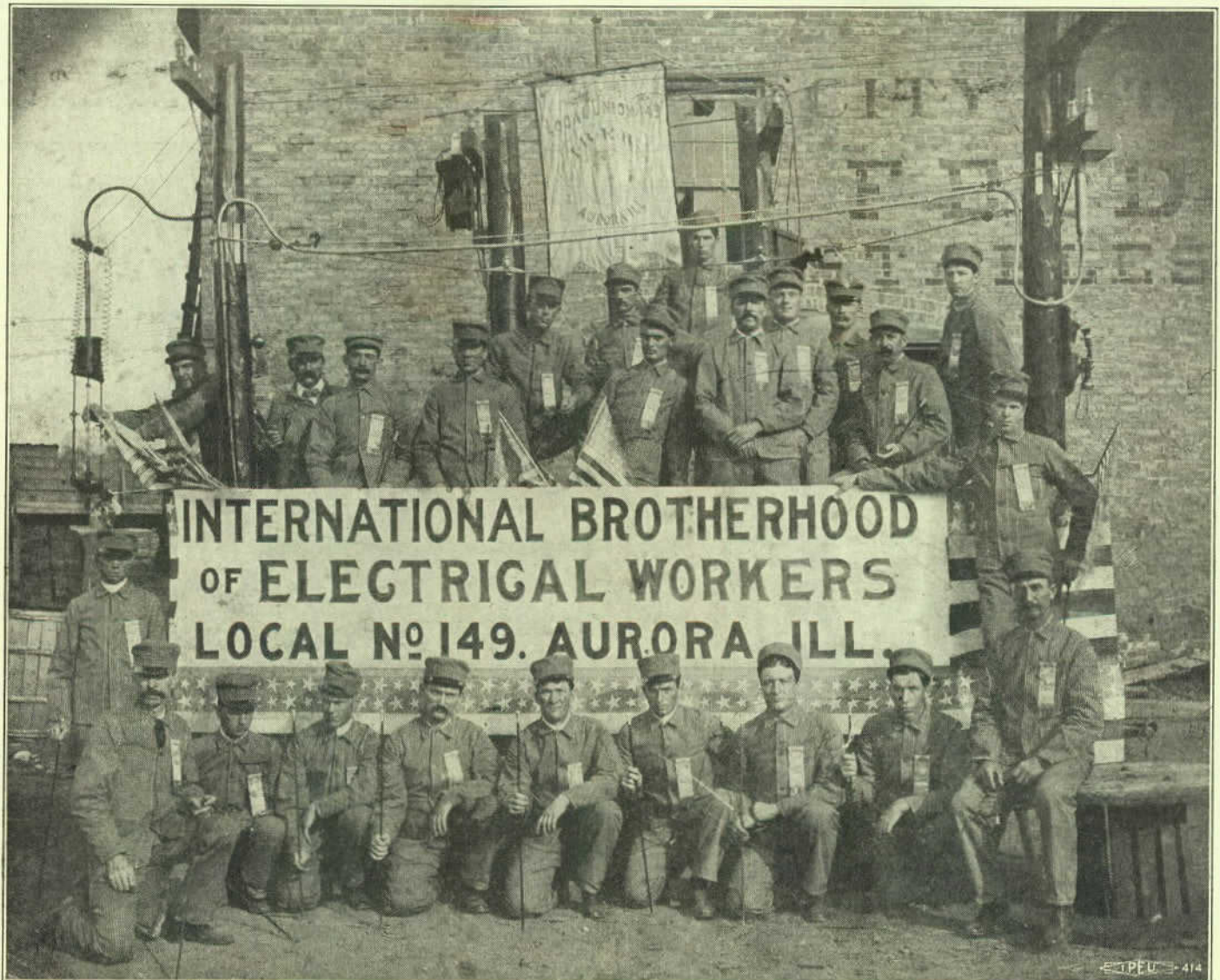
One thing sure about this country that interests us all is the nice weather that we are enjoying this year. This has been, so far, the mildest winter I have seen for a long time with very little snow and rain in com-

parison to what we have had, and no real cold weather so far.

The recession, or what have you, is starting to take effect to some extent in this section of the country as indicated by the wage-cutting tactics and a few layoffs here and there about the country side. The Washington Water Power is reported attempting to cut wages, and some of the smaller companies have retrenched with layoffs, as has the Puget Sound Power and Light here in Seattle. The interest and activities with the R. E. A. program throughout the state is probably the reason that there has not been a more general recession in the public utility fields and has helped to hold employment in our lines of work at a steadier level than some of the other crafts.

There is, however, one bright spot in this state, and that is in the city of Tacoma, where the boys of the municipal light have managed to start the new year off right with a nice increase in salary. The new scale is now \$10.90 for linemen, wiremen, hydro operators and others in this wage bracket.

As I have stated in previous letters, the city of Seattle has not yet started, to see the end of trouble with their street railway



LABOR DAY PARADE, SHREVEPORT, LA., 1902

This photo was sent in by Brother H. T. Robinson, of L. U. No. 329, and he recalls the names of the following: Left to right, back row—No. 1, S. L. Wilson; No. 3, Slim Crenshaw; No. 4, Charles Monroe; No. 5, H. T. Robinson; No. 6, "Doc" Reed. Middle row—No. 1, Ed. Millhouse, No. 2, Andy Beemer; No. 3, Frank Sherman; No. 4, M. C. Webb; No. 5, George Schonberg; No. 6, George McRay; No. 7, Jack Cochran. Bottom row—No. 1, Ed. Glennon; No. 4, Gus DeWigg; No. 5, Al. Blue; No. 6, Bob Gilmore; No. 9, Jim Seymore. They were employed as follows: Millhouse, city street lighting; Charles Monroe, street railway; Sherman, Reed and Robinson, city fire and police alarm. All the others were employed by Chicago Bell Telephone Co. and the Interstate Telephone Co.

system since they turned down the refinancing plan as offered them at the last general election. At present the superintendent of railways is asking for an increase of approximately \$8,000 over the budget allotment for the month of January. The city council asks, "Don't you receive any offset in the total cost of current for the street cars replaced by gasoline buses?" I guess they think the combination of gas and oil for the operation of a 40-passenger bus should cost less than kilowatts for the same amount of passenger miles.

Maybe if someone would give them the comparative costs of the horsepower in a kilowatt of juice and gasoline with its oil accompaniment they would understand that juice is really cheap in this section of the country.

The Rainier Valley lines that were taken over about two years ago by the city are operating with gas buses at a loss of 1½ cents per bus mile. The council promised to have trackless trolleys on this line by last summer. The Pleasant Valley South Park buses are operating at a loss of approximately 4 cents per bus mile, and rumor still has it that there are going to be more buses. Poor taxpayers.

Things are warming up for our biennial mud-slinging campaign, with only 11 candidates running for the mayor's office and 18 for the positions on the city council. The Central Labor Council has already endorsed the incumbent mayor, John Dore.

In the labor field the local is having some trouble with certain types of labor officials

who look on us as lucrative pickings under the guise of jurisdiction claims, and which is becoming more and more pronounced as things tighten down and more of their members become unemployed. Although this may be expected at times like this it seems hardly consistent with good union principles to force this type of jurisdiction disputes on an affiliated union.

I see by some of the letters in the JOURNAL of late, some of the Brothers advocate a silk boycott as a reprisal against Japan, so am taking this opportunity to mention parts of an article published in the Washington State Labor News and headed, "What is Behind the Boycott of Silk," by Chester M. Wright. Mr. Wright states that the U. S. is being loaded with propaganda for the boycotting of silk imported from Japan. This boycott proposal is one of the strangest things that has happened since the wild days of the World War. What is behind it?

Here are some of the facts about the boycott idea:

When you buy a silk stocking, or a silk dress, or when you buy a suit, of which the coat has a silk lining, or when you buy a silk tie, you can't tell where the silk came from.

We get most of our silk from Japan, but not all of it from there, and if you boycott silk you boycott friends as well as foes. And even though the boycott of friends may be small in money it is big in hurt.

Japan receives some 85 million dollars a year for silk, and most of this goes to workers and processors. This amount, according

to Mr. Wright, is not enough to affect the winning or losing of the undeclared war in China, but granting that it is enough to affect, the war, what then? Japan is fighting this war with guns and explosives and airplanes, not with silk. Largely, Japan is fighting with shells made from scrap iron shipped from here, and with planes bought here. Here is where one should find out who ships all this war material if they can, and who actually backs this boycott movement, and who will actually profit, if it succeeds.

The answer is, mostly cotton and rayon, and why should Americans help rayon? This can be answered, too, after you dig in and find how much of it is controlled in Germany and how much of it is controlled in Italy, and other European countries. The rayon industries in America, you will find, are mostly controlled in Europe, and largely in Fascist and Nazi countries. Almost all rayon is tied in very closely to munitions.

Every rayon plant can be switched from rayon to munitions faster than a silk plant can be switched to cotton.

Rayon is only a chemical half step from TNT.

Mr. Wright concludes with the statement that American labor has already taken the right stand and should stick to their resolution to boycott Japanese manufactured goods. This will do more to help the cause of peace than helping munition kings in foreign nations with their rayon factories.

Brother Frank Tustin sent me a little prodder tonight for that coming battle



Another historic picture, taken in 1912, of the electrical crew building the Continental Can Company plant, Passaic, N. J. Many of these men are still members of L. U. No. 102, and Executive Board Member Joseph Hamer is back on the job again at this same plant.

between himself and me on the incorporation and control of labor unions. Many thanks, Tustin, I'm needing all I can get to do battle with you.

To Brother P. B. McKay, of 526, that was a good piece about the social security last month, but how is a man going to get work after he is 45 if he has to change jobs? If he changes his age, I understand the Social Security Board won't accept his boss' report. And, of course, all that information to the board about age and so forth is confidential. Yes, to the employer.

As ever till next month.

IRVING PATTEE.

P. S. I guess it won't be long until I will forget my name and sign my number to these letters.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

This picture was taken in 1912 at the Continental Can of Passaic, N. J. Another job has started at this plant and Joseph Hamer, executive board member, who had worked on this job in 1912 has started work there again. Many men in this picture are still members of Local Union No. 102.

It would delight the membership of our local union if you would have this picture inserted in the ELECTRICAL JOURNAL.

Top row—Left to right, E. Inesrean, A. Bradavalt, H. Schroeder, F. White, D. McLaughan, T. Bruck and F. Hopper.

Second row—F. Forman, D. Hammond, N. Hazzard, J. Cocker, G. Dolson, J. Goodridge, E. Brock, W. Condie and R. Clark.

Bottom row—J. Hamer, Davis, J. Webster, J. Reed, J. Pardoe, A. Rockwell and H. Smith.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Enclosed is an aerial photograph and description of Old Harbor Housing project, Boston, Mass.

With the effort being made to get other housing projects under way, these may prove

of interest and worth printing in the JOURNAL.

This project is made up of an administration, maintenance, 33 apartment buildings, a steam plant and substation. Work started in June, 1936, and now is near completion.

The Lord Electric Co. has the complete electric installation. At the peak 55 electricians were employed for three months. Members of Local No. 103 have been paid in excess of \$100,000 to date.

This project provides 1,016 apartments. Each apartment is equipped with electric refrigerator, electric range, and radio outlet.

There are 17,400 ceiling and wall outlets. Some of the material amounts:

40,000 ft. lead covered conductors in underground duct system
250,000 ft. ½-in. pipe
7,500 ft. ¾-in. pipe
11,000 ft. 1-in. pipe
33,000 ft. of pipe from 1¼-in. to 4-in. for feeders
580,000 ft. No. 12 wire
145,000 ft. No. 8 to 600,000 c.m. for feeders

There are 33 transformers in underground system. Current is furnished by Boston at 13,800 volts.

Our employment at present is far below normal and we look forward hopefully to 1938.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year.

WILLIAM J. DOYLE.

Editor:

The news of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war is brought to our attention by every line of communication, and along with it comes the President's request for \$800,000,000 for defense against warring nations, who may get ideas that the U. S. A. can be had for the taking. If any nation, particularly Japan, decides to cross swords with us and give us just a little battle, the irony of it all would be the fact that we are being

pasted in the panties with iron taken from the soil of the land of the free.

When the price of scrap iron took a big jump some months ago a great clean-up campaign was started. Cellars, barns, backyards, attics, etc., were attacked, in the hope that some old iron could be found to be turned into an honest dollar. The old junk man's cry of "rags, bottles, bones" was cast aside for one howl, "iron." Boys still in their "teens" were hopping in and out of backyards and dumps, digging in anywhere to find iron. They would ring your doorbell and promise a first-class cellar job for whatever iron could be found.

Eventually this scrap could be found on the United States Army base docks all along the Atlantic seaboard, to be later stored in the holds of foreign ships. Japanese ships, in particular, were going in and out of Boston harbor like a fiddler's elbow. Then quickly some of our so-called "people's" candidates commenced to howl against these shipments, declaring what was already common knowledge, that we would one day awake to discover that we had made a horrible mistake. Just as quickly as they started their "yapping matches" they stopped. Why? Your guess is as good as mine.

Now that President Roosevelt has asked for \$800,000,000 for defense in the air and on the sea, no doubt we will hear again from the yet unmuzzled "people's" guardians in the Halls of Congress, whose voices will be raised against such a "foolish expenditure of the people's moneys."

Pacifists throughout the country will declare that we should not "in time of peace prepare for war," which in the minds of thinking Americans is our greatest assurance for peace. There are those, also, among our great munitions making families, who will likewise growl, conveniently forgetting that to play each day in the World War cost us \$15,000,000,000. They might even suggest that it would be indeed patriotic to be killed by an American mined piece of iron. We shall be told that we have an axe to grind in backing the President's plan, because many of our members will be employed in the defense program. But our answer to this should be "It is a heleva lot better to employ men for the creation of new defenses than to spend money in wages for the propping up of broken down court houses and ancient city halls."

In backing up the President's defense program we might thwart any invasion ideas of foreign powers by purchasing only American made products. Let's forget to buy Japanese textiles and any other products made by Adolph, the paper hanger.

There are a few of our members on the sick list. Brother George Mahoney at this writing is confined at the Chelsea Naval Hospital suffering from an infected jaw. Our sincere wishes to all on the sick list for a speedy recovery. JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Local No. 106 is only a small local of about 50 members but we are up and going, most of the locals take a pattern after us and look to us for guidance.

Work around here had been good until just before Christmas when the bottom seemed to fall out, but most of the boys managed to keep going part time at least. By the outlook in the very near future there will be lots of work.

The writer attended the business managers' conference at the Hotel Astor, in New York, January 15 and 16, and believe me, it was very instructive as it gave yours truly an insight into what was going on in the various cities of the state. International President



L. U. No. 103 members are employed on the Old Harbor Housing Development, Boston, shown in the above aerial photograph.

Dan Tracy and Vice Presidents Edward F. Kloter and Charles Keaveney were there and gave us some very timely hints. At the round robin discussion held the second day some very good thoughts were brought to light, so in all it was a very constructive conference and the officers and executive committee of Local No. 3 should be given a hearty vote of thanks for hospitality and general good will in making our stay in New York so pleasant.

Local No. 106 has a wonderful auxiliary. They meet once a month at one of the members' homes and have a business meeting and afterward have a general good time playing games and getting acquainted. Some of their officers have asked me why they did not get together before. I told them I tried for years before I succeeded in getting them interested. Now that they have got started they enjoy it. All locals should have auxiliaries, as it is the women who spend most of our union-earned dollars and when they buy anything if they demand the union label on it, then they know that it is made in this country under fair conditions and that the people who produce it are satisfied. This makes the women union minded. This should also apply to the men. Look for the label on every fixture you install, every piece of conduit you handle and every lock and bushing you use, all Neon signs you hang or repair, also the radios you buy. They all should have the I. B. E. W. union label on; if not, find out why, as most of the material you handle can be had with our union label on it. Be consistent and handle only union made material.

The Crescent Tool Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., making all kinds of tools used by electricians and other mechanics, is 100 per cent union. This shop has a signed agreement with said company and eventually they will have the machinists' union label on all their tools, so now all electricians can be sure of handling tools that are 100 per cent union made.

Brother S. C. Keller has deposited his card in Local No. 90 and Brother Earl Clark has deposited his card in Local No. 598. Our loss is some other local's gain.

Some of our boys worked in Buffalo and Syracuse jurisdiction and they are willing to go back there just as soon as work warrants it. They liked it there but if work around here picks up they naturally would rather remain at home. MAC.

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

Editor:

At the meeting of our local union January 11, the matter of further developing the local jurisdiction was debated. The advisability of changing our mixed Local No. 163 charter to a mixed local B charter was considered, conclusions drawn and a vote cast and the ramifications embodied in a resolution, minus the last resolve, which was pertaining to the employment of a business manager, which was held in abeyance for further consideration.

My belief is that without a business manager local stagnation will continue.

The best kind of electrical construction and maintenance work within our jurisdiction is performed by electrical workers employed by the public utilities and the mine industry, outside the fold of the Brotherhood. Continuing the crusade for unionization of our trade, therefore, I will raise the question of autonomy in the mining industry, invoking the resolutions of L. U. No. 163 adopted at the international conventions of the Brotherhood at St. Paul, Atlantic City and St. Louis, which I trust are part of the consideration of the tribunal now considering the big union kick-up.

The mining industry of the anthracite coal region of our great state is progressing very

rapidly to complete electrification. To a great extent the mine electricians are outside the miners unions and sentimentally inclining toward the coal companies. They seem very unmindful of the benefits of craft unionization and representation. They are just drifting along like a ship without a rudder, without labor union incentive, and both our local and international union fail to show any interest or remedy for the situation. Surely something must be done immediately to take up the slack in the building trades! This very favorable new construction, as well as old repair jobbing and maintenance work, would be a great asset to our trade in the several mining regions throughout the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood.

The vast anthracite mining region extends through the jurisdiction of Local Unions No. 81, of Scranton, our local, No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, and the locals of Hazleton and Shamokin, a territory approximately 150 miles long and about 12 miles wide. Wilkes-Barre is nearly in the center of the tract.

Anthracite coal mining is the chief industry of this locality. It is also the greatest union labor center in the world. All trades and vocations are well organized. Our trade is the exception, not abreast in proportion with the rest. Yester-year our craft was tip-top high. But at present we are rock bottom low. Nevertheless our craft will rise again higher than ever, providing that the right spirit prevails.

The three mine workers union districts of the anthracite coal region, Nos. 1, 7 and 9, have a membership of over 100,000 at present (in 1925 it was 150,000); the United Mine Workers of America is the largest international labor organization in the world and the richest. The industrial union as exemplified by the U. M. W. A., has exclusive jurisdiction over all workers employed in and about the mines; and all employees, by check-off, agreement or otherwise, must be members of their mine colliery local union, except on new construction work which is conceded to the building trades crafts by the A. F. of L. jurisdictional awards years ago. This work has been going astray from us of late. The miners union will not recognize the membership card of any other union within or without the mine colliery confines, even at the craft's respective trade jurisdiction, without also joining the miners union, which is an unfair burden on craft unions' membership.

In their union industrial strides they fail to provide the means for trades classification or craft representation in conferences affecting trade rights and craft welfare on their premises.

Machinery and electrical equipment, general supplies for construction work and maintenance is very extensive and the best available is used.

We are hoping, in this organization-minded period, for an amiable and just settlement reuniting the A. F. of L. for union labor and Brotherhood progress.

Locally, business and electrical work is very slow here and prospects for the present not too encouraging except for a few scattered jobs that might break favorably and take up some of the slack.

Our mixed Local Union No. 163 was organized February 19, 1901, 37 years ago, with the following names inscribed on the charter: Charles Wiggins, Charles Myers, John Halpin, John J. McGlynn, Willard F. Barber, J. A. Hendershot, Daniel Cooper, William Krothe and Arthur Houpt. Issued by Grand President W. A. Jackson and Grand Secretary H. W. Sherman. A few of us, now old timers, were young linemen members of Local No. 81, Scranton, long before the installation of this local organization. I well remember the consoling effect that came over

us at that time. Our local has continued to fulfill its obligation from the beginning and I trust that it will thrive long and prosper.

Five of the local charter members have passed over the great heavenly divide and I trust and pray that they are deservedly rewarded. Brother W. F. Barber at present is a resident of Roselle, N. J.; Brother John McGlynn at Jersey City, N. J., employed by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., in the electrical department. Dan Cooper is a resident of Plymouth, a suburb here, and Arthur Houpt is general foreman for the Pennsylvania Power Company here. I wish them all a long and happy life. ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 185, HELENA, MONT.

Editor:

It has been a long time since Local No. 185 has given any article to the JOURNAL, so I shall endeavor to do so now.

Work has been very good here the past year, for the inside men and both the power and telephone gangs have been quite busy also.

A bad earthquake hit this town a little over two years ago and much repair work had to be done.

We have a good attendance at all our meetings but the narrowbacks don't do much of the attending. A goodly number of the old-timers are employed here in the city and Brother Joe Snyder, foreman for the Montana Power Co., is going over his thirtieth year.

Brother Charlie Johnson, who darted in and out of Butte for the past 20 years, now a member of our local, was appointed electrical inspector for the state of Montana with a desk in the state capitol.

Billy McCann, our able business agent, keeps friction down to a minimum, and handles the job in a first class manner.

The writer spent a week end with Mike Belangie, the business agent at Missoula, and there is a man who really gets out and is doing things. He has a big territory to cover and he covers it thoroughly.

At the present time work for the narrow backs is very slow but they look for it to pick up in the spring. However, nearly all the boys are working whole or part time.

There is a big powerhouse job going on at Polson, Mont. It is handled through local No. 408, of Missoula, but I would not advise any of the Brothers to hit out for that job as there are plenty of the boys around this vicinity who can take care of it in the spring when the work opens up.

There has been a good deal of REA work going on around these parts and the outside men got a good taste of it but the inside men had to compete against the windmill artists and they received little or nothing out of it.

Local 185 entertains the state council here this week end which will be climaxed with a big feed out at the famous Broadwater Inn.

PETE RILEY.

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

Editor:

"Big Apple" Wernitz and "Curfew" Laugenslager would rather not hear any more on the subject, but Wernitz has really taken it to heart and has enrolled in one of our dance schools so he has the union to thank. If it was not for the boys, this fellow would have never known that he was a born dancer. Good luck, Wernitz, this local is back of you 100 per cent.

The Atlantic City Electric Co. has gone in for load building and through the consent of the Shore Fast line this company supplies the power to run the trolleys. At the present our line gang has just about finished stringing the wires, which consist of two feeders, one 22,000-volt line and

one 4,400-volt line. The underground also had the pleasure of helping out by pulling two cables across the bay and making pot heads for the same. Our underground men have just finished a job up the bay. We left Atlantic City on Thursday morning and arrived safely home Saturday morning. A few of the boys went to the side, namely, Hutchinson, Kralej, Collins and "Curfew" Laugenslager. The boys were really down in the mouth. They placed the name on the barge as the Gravy Boat and beside getting the well earned hours the boat got some of the gravy also. The company had arranged for the boys to eat every six hours, which really was appreciated by us all.

Those that couldn't make the special meeting really missed a treat in not hearing Brother Cristiano, who really gave us a slant on better ideas. The highlight of his talk was when he undertook to explain about a certain species of trees which are not attended to for years, then all of a sudden you wish to straighten said tree, you find it on an angle. The time this tree has taken to go against your perfection just can't be straightened out in a week or month, but takes plenty of patience.

In union there is strength for the purpose of straightening said objective, which of course is logic. The boys were really glad to see Brother Cristiano, so was your scribe. On account of a misunderstanding there was very little time left until the said meeting was to be held when I asked who was to notify the I. O. It was up to me to do it. Just a few days left. Was I mortified to appear at a special meeting without a representative and a gang of linemen to tell that story! There just wouldn't be any living it down, so it meant a great deal to me to have this Brother attend. You know he is aces with me from now on. And that goes for Brother Edward Kloter; he also helped, a friend in need. My deepest appreciation goes forth to those pals, so here's thanks to the I. O. for sending Brother Cristiano to us in the time of need.

Did you fellows know that your dues should be paid up? When you get in arrears you get no sick benefits, possibly may lose your standing; so if any members are back in dues you'll do yourself good if you make an attempt to get caught up. I know Brother White, our financial secretary, would like to see some of the gang get caught up with their dues, so, gang, take a look at your last receipt, and I do mean you.

Brother Ed Best has just returned to our fold after spending a few months down in Lynchburg, Va. It seems as though a good splicer was needed and Brother Ed got the trip. Sure enjoyed the southern hospitality, and he returned with a deep-set drawl. Funny how one sounds after a trip down South.

Well, gang, we still have our meetings at the Odd Fellows Hall, so try to make it some Friday. We will appreciate your turning out. One of our well known linemen has just got his upper and lower set of teeth yanked out and is really taking a lot of kidding from the gang. Maybe you'll notice him sporting a toothpick as a disguise.

FIDDLER SESS.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

January 24, 1938, the date of this writing. Very few of us in this locality need any reminder as to what anniversary this date brings out, for just one year ago today we saw what was recorded as Cincinnati's Black Sunday.

We can all remember the exploding and burning of gasoline and oil tanks, transforming a three-mile stretch of the Mill

Creek valley flooded district into an actual river of fire which was only subdued following a \$1,500,000 loss.

We also recall on that date a constant downpour of rain, sleet and snow which only served to further encourage an already enraged body of water which finally brought to this vicinity one of the greatest disasters which we had ever experienced.

We still remember that street car service was discontinued, taxi service was at a premium, water supply had failed and restrictions were placed on the use of telephones and electricity.

It was on that day that one could note the alarming, tragic and near panicky countenance on everyone whom you happened to contact, perhaps many of these were a part of the 50,000 just made homeless and now seeking food and shelter from relief stations.

In previous copy, considerable detail was used covering this chaotic period, while much more could still be written concerning it. I use it at this time merely as an anniversary note.

While in this reminiscent mood, however, I feel the desire to discuss an evening spent with Brother-in-law Bill.

Bill is of the old school, having raised a family of 10 kiddies and buried one, placed him in the position whereby he never became exceptionally modernistic, but lives a good part of his present life in memories of the recent past, and I find that with a reasonable amount of the necessary stimulant in a nice, quiet corner that Bill and I get along extremely well in that respect. At this particular sitting we were taken back to many of the cafes and concert halls of yesteryear which were so prominent (or notorious, if you will) before prohibition.

Today we have The Admiral, Johnie Stenger's, The Gay 90's and others where our leisure time is spent, but in all these places there is a noticeable lack of a certain atmosphere which was always found in similar spots some few years ago. Cincinnati always had its share of live spots.

Bill and I took a jaunt through many of the good ones—had several imaginary whirls at the old penny slot machines and partook unsparingly of free lunch which in most cases took up a goodly part of the bar space. We dropped in at Hoffman's, Neimes, Founcars, The Mecca, The Vestibule, Weber's, Krollman's and many others. Billie Eimer was located at Sixth and Walnut, where I recalled being an eyewitness to a peculiar wager made between several impressive looking chaps who were standing at the bar. Twelve glasses of beer were drawn and placed before one of the group, who was to drink all 12 glasses, beginning when the clock started striking twelve o'clock, and consuming the last glass by the time the last stroke of 12 had been made by the clock. The "feat" was accomplished and the wager promptly paid.

We remembered that "The Man with the Ham" was a bright spot located at Fourth and Main, where the friendly bartenders never let a customer make an exit without the cheerful "Call again, give the house a good name."

Andy Wetzel controlled several spots around the heart of the city. Life size paintings were displayed on the walls of all his saloons, transforming each one of them into a miniature art gallery. One of these paintings was based on the true story of a young couple who had fallen in love and had associated with each other for quite a time when they suddenly discovered that they were brother and sister. So shocked was the young man that he leaped to his death from the apartment window. The girl, more hardened to the ways of the world, was not so easily affected, but moved

on with the mob that she had been accustomed to.

We made a stop at the Atlantic Garden and The Haymarket concert halls located on Vine Street in the heart of the city. Those who never entered the old Atlantic Garden were furnished "entertainment" within a radius of a square by a huge electric organ that promoted moans and bangs which were heard continuously far into the night.

We drifted up over the "Rhine," where we found our old friend Duttie, everybody's friend, and how well the old timers of No. 212 can vouch for this. In the same neighborhood was Chick and George's, a live spot if there ever was one. Known throughout the city as a spot where you would always be welcome in any game of chance which might be your hobby. Within a stone's throw was Weillert's, the home of the average politician and his lieutenants, and political controversy which could not be ironed out by George B. down at the Mecca was generally carried to Weillert's for final adjustment.

Yes, Bill and I traveled over much territory that evening, covering many more spots than referred to above. We came out of the sitting in fairly good condition, considering the stops we had made.

And now assuring my good friend Bachie that I, above everyone else, would never be the cause of his breaking a perfectly good 1938 resolution.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

No storm, no matter what its intensity, has ever left in its wake the death or destruction of the man-made war cloud. Will history repeat itself over the 20-year intervals of the past? The year 1898 brought us the Spanish American War, 1918 the World War, and now 1938 the war in Europe with its thousands of innocent lives sacrificed in an undeclared war. Will these war clouds be allowed by the powers that be to spread from the old world to the new one, and darken the entire world? Will our sons be torn from our sides as human sacrifices? That a golden tribute be assessed the losers in the form of a war debt that can never be collected. It is a big laugh, gentlemen. As a civilized race we send a few hundred missionaries into the four corners of the world. We change their methods of worship from worshipping an imaginary spirit to an invisible God. We change their bow and arrow into a high powered rifle. Then send thousands of so-called Christians over there with machine guns to mow them down, and take their all. What fools we mortals be! Is it our teaching that is wrong or have we allowed the book to fall into the wrong hands? Thou shalt not kill is a commandment, while wholesale murder is war. That is our teaching so the book itself must be wrong.

And now, gentle readers, please come with me on a tour of the most modern workshop of its kind in Toledo. The Toledo Edison Garage, the latest equipment manned by Toledo's best. Upon arrival you see a beautifully constructed building surrounded by a well planned park and boulevard system which connects our service and stores department. These three buildings occupy an 11 acre plot that resembles a well kept park. Seasonable flowers and shrubs set the garage apart from the other two buildings. Upon entering you must pass through wide, clean lanes with rows of trucks and other vehicles on either side. The first signs of life would perhaps be Kenneth Flesh, the foreman of the paint department, under whose supervision each car must be thoroughly cleaned before he himself applies the paint spray. The credit for the fine appearance of our fleet of motor cars can well be placed at this

man's door. Hunting is Kenneth's pastime. Now let us pass through a door leading into the tire and battery department and we see Charley Westfall busily engaged wrestling in a large truck tire. He will tell you of his visit to New York, Chicago, or any place you have never been. He can vulcanize anything but those tales of his. Should you hear someone cussing to himself, that would be Chet Kellar. You would cuss, too, if you backtracked a ribbitt* for a mile. Should you notice a man going from place to place looking at each part and tool carefully, that is Abele, our stock man. The genuineness of the part is not his sole interest these days. Abie has recently installed a one-man hoycott on Japan-made parts and tools. The two new faces (handsome ones) I found out belong to Chet McReady and Bill LeVally. They are battling for Clark Gable in Toledo. The opposite sex is their weakness. Their living expenses will soon be doubled, perhaps tripled.

Then there is "Popeye," pardon me, Grove Oestrich. He was just locking his locker up when I interviewed him. It seems once he left it open. In it was an unopened pint that was for the home medicine cabinet. Well, now he locks it. If there is snow on the ground then don't expect a smile from the night super, Homer Trawinski, for who can make a hole in one in a snow drift? Homer has been known to bite his tongue while watching it snow. It's an old Bulwarian custom. Bill Powers, while he is still driving his "Chevy," spends hours at the Plymouth displays, then openly advertises Fords to his fellow workers. Frank French, super of the gas dispensers, has a special attraction in Chicago. Don't be taken in by any of those city slickers, Frank. Remember the old Cadillac days, Frank? Harry Gates, the romantic bachelor, is complaining about these cold nights. It won't be long now, Harry! The only real Nimrod of this department is George Fink. After each hunting trip, George always has his friends over for a chicken dinner. Charley King ("Kingfish" to his many friends) hasn't been very careful in selecting his friends lately, for I have seen him with Harry Price. For shame, Charley! Did he introduce you to his best friend? The last name is Calvert and he comes from a large family. They are always together. Harley says that Harry attended the Christmas party alone and that Calvert was not with him. During the noon hour the only noise that is heard is the dropping of h's when the tea sipper speaks. Then Dan takes you to Cuba on a banana boat. The bulletin board postcards prove his travels. Dan is grandpa now, I still have my Four Roses coming, Grandpa Dan Calkins. Johnny Peck had his delayed Christmas present presented to him on January 8. He is a single man again. Congrats, John! Sometimes one Peck is better than two Pecks, yet a bushel of fun. Frank Leffer, gas man deluxe, 'tis I, he says, who keep the tanks from going dry. He is the gas gauge gazer. And now we leave the garage and, as Jack Hall would say, shut the door and come back often.

On January 13, Local No. 245 initiated 13 new members as follows: F. M. Best, V. A. Moes, L. B. Howell, John J. Schmidt, Jr., Ralph O. Kelting, D. F. Delker, Louis Nadolny, Harold M. Tunks, L. W. Sovay, Fred J. Landwehr, Chester L. McReady, Al Baumgartner, Harrison K. Burg. What we need is more of those thirties.

Art Greiner, of 5848 Lakeside Ave., Toledo, Ohio, does not receive the JOURNAL. Will you kindly place this member's name on your mailing list. Thank you.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

* Editor's note: We think the Duke means rabbit but we're not sure.

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

Editor:

One sometimes wonders, does labor deserve its "place in the sun?" Are the workers entitled to, or fit for, industrial democracy? Or are they only fit to be "kept in their place" by a fascist or other form of dictatorship?

For over 100 years there has been in the United States a labor movement, of one form or another, but always with the objective of organizing the workers, either on the industrial or the political field, or both, for the betterment of their economic and social condition.

The deplorable phase of the matter is, that there have always been thousands on the outside—unorganized—as against the few hundreds inside the organizations, and that the majority of those on the outside, not only hampered the building of the organizations by their passive indifference, but have frequently defeated the objectives of the organizations through their active opposition. Yet it is a well known and undisputed fact that the unorganized workers, in general, have always shared in the benefits derived from the gains made by organized labor.

The theory has been that the organized workers were the more advanced members of the working class—those with vision and understanding—and that those on the outside needed education and training, that they might see the light.

What with the opposition of the employing class, and through their influence, the public press, the hordes of anti-union workers, and, at times the general public, the building of the labor movement was an arduous and slow process.

This condition prevailed until the dawn of the New Deal—that admixture of President Roosevelt's policies and the correlative legislation passed by Congress—produced a condition that should have made the organization of the workers almost an automatic process. Organized labor had its golden opportunity! What happened?

Let us not censure organized labor too severely for being almost totally unprepared to take immediate advantage of this new condition of affairs. The depression had cost dear in men, money and morale.

But the delay was unnecessarily long; there was too much of the policy of "let George do it"; there was too little action and too much argument and quibbling over jurisdictional disputes and organizational form, and too much ambitious self-seeking for the advancement of personal interests.

Today we are faced with a most serious condition, an ever-widening rift in the labor movement that will surely wreck it unless this is summarily and effectively stopped.

If the theory is correct that we, the organized workers, are the advanced and intelligent portion of the working class, God help the rest, for we have surely made a sad botch of the most splendid opportunity that has ever been presented to us in the history of organized labor.

The leaders have tried to heal the breach and they have dismally failed. It is now time that the rank and file take a hand and rectify this unmitigated blunder.

There is but one way to do it. Let the rank and file of the A. F. of L. affiliated unions and the rank and file of the C. I. O. unions cease their cowardly subservience to the will of that portion of union officialdom that have proved themselves incompetent misleaders and unanimously and forcefully demand that the two organizations be made one. After that is done then a special national convention should be called for the purpose of ironing out the differences and difficulties that lie between the two factions. And let the labor leaders that stand in the way of

this program beware of the day of reckoning.

We, the members of the I. B. E. W., have cut our eye teeth in regard to dual unionism, as we went through about a decade of that sort of division and learned, just as the general labor movement must learn, that "One union is a union. Two unions aren't any."

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Some time ago you will recall my letter in reference to the centenary of the sentencing of the Tolpuddle (England) martyrs. My letter was followed some months after by Brother Ingles' full page article. Today's (January 8, 1938) Toronto Daily Star has this editorial, and while the Star has a very large circulation I do think this editorial should have even a wider publicity and so please place it under our section of the JOURNAL.

Here follows the Toronto Daily Star's editorial:

"A Tolpuddle Martyr Descendant"

"A son of one of the famous 'Tolpuddle Martyrs' has just died in Western Ontario.

"In 1834, at Tolpuddle, in Dorsetshire, six farm laborers combined together to resist wage cuts. But 'combining' was an offense; unions of workers illegal. A few weeks after taking their oath of mutual protection these men were marched off to jail, prison-cropped and in due course tried. They were found guilty. One of them, a Methodist local preacher, protested that 'we were merely uniting to preserve ourselves, our wives and our children from utter degradation and starvation.' It did not matter. The court decreed the astonishing sentence of seven years' transportation across the seas. Stripped and in chains, they were taken to Australia and then to the prison colony at Van Diemen's Land, Tasmania.

"But the injustice of the thing roused the country. Protest meetings were held, petitions were circulated, speeches were made in Parliament, and finally the government ordered the six men set at liberty and brought home. But the orders were not at that time carried out. One of the men had been sold for £1 as a slave; the rest were in chain gangs. It was not until 1837 that George Loveless, the preacher, got back to England. The others followed, and five of the six finally came to Canada.

"They were brave men. James Hammett, the one who had been sold as a slave, had deliberately permitted the court to sentence him in error because his brother, John, the member of the family who had actually 'combined,' had a wife and children. Lloyd George once said that he would sooner be descended from one of these 'Tolpuddle martyrs' than from royalty.

"An actual descendant has just died in Blanshard Township, Perth County, Ontario; John T. Brine, born 92 years ago at Bayfield, near Coderich, son of the martyr James Brine, who journeyed with his wife up the Huron shore by ox-cart in search of a new home. The family moved to London Township to be near that of Preacher George Loveless, another of the six, and from there to Blanshard. It is interesting to note that James Brine made a success of his farming and was finally able to purchase one of the best farms in the township. His son who has just died was of the same sturdy stuff. It is said that he had never been sick in his life until last February and 'even during the past summer he hoed eight acres of corn and two acres of mangolds three times over.'

"But how startling it is to think that just over a century ago six men were sentenced to banishment and chains for daring to com-

bine against a decrease in wages. Their memory is revered by labor wherever English is spoken."
THOS. W. DEALY.

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

Editor:

During the past few weeks some of the boys from L. U. No. 325 have been busy at the new location of the C. L. U. meeting rooms and offices, wiring and installing fixtures. This will be the headquarters for Local Union No. 325 and other crafts and unions connected with the C. L. U. building trades. All the work was donated by members of the various unions. Splendid co-operation was shown by all. This is the first time to my knowledge that our business manager and recording secretary, Ralph Shapley, at present time, and other officers and members have had an office of our own in which to keep records and transact business of the local. Previous to this time records and books were kept at the homes of the various officers, much to their inconvenience as well as of the local. We held our first meeting at the new hall January 17.

The majority of the members of the local are at present busy and employed by local contractors and industrial plants.

Being recently appointed press secretary, this is my first attempt at writing for the local. Hope you can overlook any errors or omissions on my part. JAMES NELSON.

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

Editor:

Progress in regard to our new agreement has been very slow. Numerous conferences were held under the Industrial Standards Act last year, but no action. We are going to try once more to get this act to function in Toronto zone, and failing this we will go back to our original method of agreements with contractors.

The Ontario Industry and Labor Board has at last begun to function and has made the first regulation in regard to minimum wage rates. These rates affect about 15,000 workers in the textile industry and range from \$9 to \$16 per week. Work is still scarce in Toronto, as all jobs are about completed. The boys are talking about the pumping station for the city water supply. There is no information available as to when it will start.

The Toronto Skating Club is getting under way for the skating carnival this year, which will be held at Maple Leaf Gardens, March 8, 9, 10, 11. The electrical display of flood lights and spots are better each year, and give a wonderful effect with their varied colors. It is well worth seeing.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Believing that we should try to make our little local mean something more than just a pair of receipt numbers, "from and to," in the back of the WORKER each month, our worthy president, John Gay (and a great little man he is, too), has coerced the undersigned "Apsay" into taking a flier at the press secretary's job.

With full realization that we are sticking our neck out and in the hope that it may be easier reading than it is writing, we now dash madly into print for the first time in the history of the local (we think).

L. U. No. 396 is just beginning to emerge from the effects of a combination of a world wide depression and a beautiful shellacking at the hands of a couple of ex-Brothers who went into exile a short while ago after enjoying themselves immensely at the expense of the local. Due to tremendous exertions on the part of a new set of officers over a two-year period, we are just beginning to see day-

light ahead, and in the words of the poet, "Our head is bloody but unbowed."

Harry Rosebach, our genial and efficient business agent, returned from the Worcester convention with the news that our annual attempt to have the state legislature pass a bill to provide for licensing cable splicers, linemen and operators, is on the fire once more. This time it is to be presented as a straight licensing law, shorn of the safety measures which appeared to be the hindrance to the passing of the measure in previous years. We hope that this time we can put it over, as it has been a long, hard uphill battle against a determined, powerful band of opponents, and its passage will be a long stride forward in the cause of organized labor.

The winter is upon us now, and no fooling. Colds and threats of pneumonia are prevalent and after the unprecedented mildness of last year we are finding it hard to take. Just a bunch of softies, I guess. The pups are acquiring great facility in intricate dance steps in the endeavor to keep their little pink toes from freezing.

The annual slack period is rearing its horrid head, ever threatening, but so far always just ahead. With three of the members working out of town we are managing to keep the great bulk of members working with the assistance of PWA projects and are living in the ever present hope always before us that soon the utilities will begin to spend some of "that money."

Your frankly skeptical correspondent has heard some talk about a cable splicer out west who could wipe a six-inch double multiple joint without a torch using a handful of wet grass in the absence of a wiping cloth. Some relative of Paul Bunyan, no doubt.

THE APSAY.

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

Editor:

Having missed the last month I will try to get something out this month. Did you ever stop to think how difficult it is to write news of a local union when the members do not make suggestions and comment on things that should be written up in the JOURNAL?

Enclosed are some snap shots of the line crew for the Monroe Electric Co., of Chicago, who had the outside work for the white housing project. Brother Bert Noll was superintendent; W. S. Graham, foreman of the crew; B. N. Robert, Jewell Scott, W. W. Irwin, Ike Hilton, Jr., and W. J. Newsom were all that got in the pictures. I see by the papers that the first renter was signed up while Mr. Ickes was here last week.

The negro housing project is about 75 per cent done and the crew has been cut down

quite a bit. To give you some idea of the size of these jobs we will list some data on material and equipment. The negro job has 5,928 ceiling and wall outlets, 398 suite panel boxes, nine house panel boxes, 399 three-wire meters, 36 two-wire meters, seven four-wire meters; 82,659 feet of half-inch tubing, 2,000 feet of three-quarter-inch tubing, 2,125 feet of half-inch conduit, 646 feet of three-quarter-inch conduit, 2,350 feet of one-inch, 1,200 feet of one and one-fourth inch, 1,529 feet of one and one-half inch, 3,000 feet of two-inch, 7,000 feet of two and one-half-inch conduit, 208,476 feet of No. 12 wire, 5,000 feet of No. 10 wire, 6,000 feet of No. 8 wire, 4,000 feet of No. 6 wire, 6,000 feet No. 4 wire, 10,000 feet No. 2/0 wire, and 15,462 feet of No. 3/0 wire.

The Third National Bank job is still rat and is getting further behind all the time. Work generally is slack just now but we have some very nice jobs coming up this spring and summer.

If you do not know we are letting you in on the fact that Tennessee is a dry (?) state. With that in mind the story is, we are told, Brothers Ray Edenfield, Art Rice and Sam Lewis went pheasant hunting up in Ohio. Sure, it is cold up there and naturally a stop was made. Oh, yes; we forgot, Ohio is not dry. One of the boys was trying to get his quart under his coat when another said, "You don't have to do that, this state is not dry." Whereupon he grabbed the quart by the neck and walked down the street so the world could see if it cared to look. And at home he does not use it enough to mention.

The state unemployment insurance is just becoming operative and a number of the Brothers have signed up with the office for work or insurance. It does not appear to be such a good thing for building trades men but if we can get \$15 a week for 16 weeks it would help in the winter time.

I appreciate the letters from the Brothers over the country and the information given. We are a little lax in answering but will try to be of service whenever possible.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-453, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Editor:

Well, to start the new year off right, we are now negotiating for new agreements with our contract shops. These new agreements call for an increase of 12½ cents per hour, which isn't so much, but at the same time the contractors think it is an awful lot. These contractors think we are radicals, and are trying to hold them up, but if it had not been for Local Union No. B-453, some of the contract shops wouldn't be where they are



The crew which did the outside electrical work for the white housing project in Nashville, members of L. U. No. 429.

today. Of course, they do not see that part of it. We are like most towns, have curbstoners to contend with, but with the good support of our business agent, Brother J. E. Thompson, we will take care of them.

We have several nice jobs now under construction. A new water company pump station, a new postoffice, state patrol radio station, an addition of a 12,500 k.w. generator to the Springfield Gas and Electric plant, and several other jobs in our jurisdiction.

We have just recently reached an agreement with the Missouri Midwest Power Co., which is located at Osceola, Mo. This gave us an increase of four new members. This power company has a hydro-electric plant, and employs only switchboard operators. We came through with a very nice agreement, we think. A closed shop contract, two weeks vacation with pay, \$20 per month increase in wages, shorter working week from seven days per week to five days per week, and several other good points. This was all done with the wonderful support of International Representative W. J. Cox and our business agent, Brother J. E. Thompson.

The new year also brings our linemen and inside wiremen of the gas and electric company here an increase of 2 cents per hour, starting the first of January, 1938, which will be 75 cents per hour for linemen.

I might also add that we are negotiating agreements with the Neon sign companies of Springfield, Mo.

Well, this is about all I can think of to write about. We aren't trying to brag about what we do, but we do want the Brothers around us to know that we are not asleep.

Here's to a bigger and better new year for all the Brothers. W. D. BUTLER.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

I am glad to report that we are now doing business in our new quarters, and all of the members seem well pleased with the facilities at their disposal. Our first meeting in the new hall took place on January 7, and all those who attended agreed that it was the best one in a long time. Vice President J. Scott Milne paid us a surprise visit, arriving after our meeting was under way. He gave a very fine talk to the body and especially stressed the necessity of solidarity. We were also fortunate in having one of the charter members of B-465 on hand at this meeting, Brother John Melhorn. He told the meeting how much the union affiliation had meant to him during his active days both in personal relationships and from a purely business standpoint. The union is still a factor with Brother Melhorn even though he is retired from active service, as he receives regularly his pension benefits. His talk opened and closed with this key sentence, "Never roll a stone in your fellow workman's way." Sound unionism any way you look at it.

We had a very successful and well attended meeting of the Southern California joint board in San Diego on January 8. Practically every local in the section was represented, and plans were outlined for the coming year.

The recent "recession" has been felt in San Diego, particularly in the building trades. The worst is thought to be over by now and everyone expects the spring activity to cause employment to revert back to normal.

Personal Notes

Brother Lowell Gittings of the gas side has been elected to fill out the unexpired term of Brother Baehr on the executive board. Brother Baehr could not continue because of his health.

Brother Kyle Williamson is the new executive board member from the shops, stores

and transportation departments, filling the place of Brother Townsend, who resigned.

The street railway group had a very interesting meeting and exhibited their usual fine spirit.

We missed many of the familiar faces at the shop and stores meeting, but the night shift boys have a perfect alibi. The day shift crowd will be better represented next time.

Station "B" is vowed and determined to be 100 per cent in their group. Only a little way to go now, and it looks like the goal will be reached very shortly.

The gas group have several committees out at present and we look for some good reports at their next meeting.

The electrical distribution department have not had their group meeting at this writing, but we all know that they can be depended upon to provide a lively evening for themselves.

The ladies are giving a big dance for the members on February 26. The place is to be "Cafe of the World," and to those who attended the last one there is no need for high-pressure salesmanship to sell the tickets. We want the new members and wives especially to sample a party that is a party.

"Oscar the Organizer" submits the following, which he insists is poetry:

Organized

WORK is pride in doing
PAY is just and fair
BOSS is human being
MAN is free from care.

Unorganized

WORK is where you find it
PAY is what you get
BOSS is always driving
MAN is in a sweat.

More anon.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Wages paid to members of the I. B. E. W. working for the public utilities department of the City of Tacoma, have in the last 18 months been raised from among the lowest to about the same level and in some cases above those paid to employees of other public utility companies on the Pacific Coast.

Credit for breaking down the resistance in what had heretofore been considered an impossible situation goes mainly to two individuals: International Representative R. Roy Smith and Business Manager George Mulkey of Local Union No. 77. Their tact and skill in carrying through these negotiations deserve the highest degree of praise.

We members of Local Union No. 483 consider the I. B. E. W. very fortunate in having two men of the calibre of Brothers Smith and Mulkey to represent us. Under their able leadership our organization should eventually gain the place in the sun that it deserves in the Northwest.

A. S. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

It is gratifying to us here in Montreal to find our "Self Help Questionnaire" in last month's JOURNAL created so much favorable comment. Inquiries have come in from all parts of the country, most of them asking for the answers to the questions. Our supply of printed lists of answers has been exhausted and before we reprint them, we intend bringing our questionnaire right up-to-date and, if possible, to improve it.

We would point out to our correspondents they should try and answer the questions themselves by studying textbooks, etc. By doing so, they are carrying out the intent

of the questionnaire, namely, to help and improve ourselves. The answers can all be found in ordinary textbooks or reference volumes, except a few which are peculiar to our local conditions in and around Montreal. We, the members of Local 492, do claim, however, a certain amount of originality in the method of presenting the questions, and in the fact that the most of them are applicable to men working in and around electric stations.

It is impossible for us to answer personally all our friends and brethren who have written in to us. We will, however, keep their names and addresses on file and in the future will send them the answers when we get our new list brought up-to-date. This message will have to suffice in the meantime. We thank Doris and Edith, the copy readers, who made such a splendid job of our questionnaire. Remaining, yours for further self help and improvement,

H. M. NEVISON,
President.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Enclosed find resolution adopted by this local union and I was requested to send copy to you and ask that this be printed in the official JOURNAL.

Whereas the Tennessee Valley Authority, on the first day of this year granted to its hourly rated employees a substantial increase in wages; and

Whereas the electrical workers on this project also participated in this upward revision in wages; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 558, of the I. B. E. W., feel that International Representative G. M. Freeman was instrumental in the success of the wage scale negotiation; and

Whereas the local union in regular meeting assembled directed that a committee be appointed to draw up a suitable resolution thanking Brother Freeman for the tireless efforts he put forth in behalf of the electrical workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union go on record as thanking Brother Freeman for his strenuous endeavor and achievement; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to International Representative Freeman, International President Tracy, and to the official JOURNAL for publication.

J. G. DANIEL,
President.

J. S. POWER,
ALLEN PIERCE,
Committee.

JAMES C. WHITE,
Business Manager.

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

Editor:

As this is the first time Local No. 561 appears in the JOURNAL this year we take the opportunity of wishing to all electrical workers a prosperous and contented new year, and one which will see us one step nearer to the unionist's goal.

We are pleased to be able to report this time that conditions in the railway shops are on the up and up, particularly in the Angus Shops of the C. P. R., where a large program of work has been started and where some 6,000 men are now at work.

The passenger car shops have already 90 cars to build, all air condition equipped, and it's expected more repair work is to follow. This work will be done during their repair season and it is hoped it will extend well on toward the close of the year. We are looking forward to the time when the C. P. R. will

see fit to spread its passenger shop work over the entire year and thus keep the bulk of the men on steady, which is not possible under their present system.

In the Point St. Charles shop of the C. N. R. no new work has come in yet but both passenger shops and erecting shops are full of equipment in for repair and we expect that this condition will continue all year, along with some air conditioning work which is expected.

All employees are on a 40-hour week basis with all members of Local No. 561 working, and also a number of our Brothers from Local No. 568, the construction local, are working in the passenger shops at Angus and from all reports these Brothers greatly appreciate the opportunity afforded them to work under our jurisdiction. With conditions as mentioned above and the fact that this local is now operating on an open charter and that we have placed before the local certain amendments to our by-laws which we hope will make membership in the I. B. E. W. more attractive to the seasonal men employed in the railway shops, we are looking forward to some new members in the near future.

We have been given to understand that the Division 4 R. E. D. and system federation conventions are to be held in Vancouver, B. C., this May. The selection of Vancouver as the convention city does not meet with the approval of this local, and from all accounts is not favorable to the majority of locals in eastern Canada, and it is quite evident that the delegates at the last convention did not have the interest of the locals at heart, or they would have voted it at a more central point. As far as the I. B. E. W. is concerned it is doubtful if any locals east of Winnipeg will be able to send delegates. The fact that the constitution of our own regional council calls for its convention at the time and place of the R. E. D. is particularly disheartening to us, as due to the controversy between the locals and the council last year it is most important that all locals should be represented at the council convention in order to straighten out their differences and get the council operating to the satisfaction of all locals. The writer feels that it would be possible to change the venue of the council convention and not conflict with the others and would suggest that all locals communicate these thoughts on the matter to the chairman of the council and the vice president in charge of railways.

Here is something of interest to our amateur broadcasters. A. E. Rowlands, one of the boys at Angus, wishes to get in touch with you all. His call letters are VE2BN.

CW frequency 14048 K. C. Tone frequency 14142 K. C. Hope you are able to contact him and let's hear how you make out.

In closing, to our own members, your president and officers are endeavoring to make the meetings more interesting and it is hoped their efforts will be rewarded by a larger attendance at all meetings. The regular meeting of February is only a start in that direction and the continuance of their efforts depends on you.

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

I envy these Brothers who pick up their pens and rattle off letters, word following word just like the rippling stream with seemingly no effort at all, and here am I chewing at the end of the pen trying to make a start. True, there haven't been any exciting events to report from Montreal recently, but reviewing the past year, we must admit that work has been more plentiful than previous years. Still, much better conditions could prevail, many things could be done in our city that would pep the work up, such as the removal of all overhead wires, a good slum clearance program, the overhauling of wiring in old buildings. There has been a lot of work out of town, several pulp mills, power plants, aluminum plants, silk mills, etc., which has helped the married men who remain in town. Local No. 561 is helping us out again this year, which the boys certainly appreciate.

Brother O. Boyer's office is now located the first door down on the left inside the Labor Temple. This information is for anyone wishing to pay dues. Don't knock, walk right in. The office is equipped beautifully, electrical work by Paul Thorin, carpets by G. Ratcliffe.

Congratulations to Brother Turgeon, who has given up the tools for a job as an electrical inspector for the province of Quebec. Lots of luck, old man; in you the province has secured a first class man, all members join in wishing you success.

How that guy, H. Nevison, of Local No. 492, can write! Imagine all those questions he puts to us. I haven't room to answer them all here, but I'll attempt two of them. Q. If a person came in contact with a live conductor and was unconscious, what would you do? First, see if he had any money in his pockets; also we could run around and see if his boss needed a man. On the other hand you could bring him to (two), and have one yourself. Then there was that other question. Q. What can happen if a person lights a match or smokes in a battery room? Well, speaking for myself, usually the boss puts his head around the corner, just as I

light up and says, "Next time, Hill, you're fired," or somebody shouts "Look out, here's Percy Brooks," and who wants demerit marks? But, kidding aside, it's great stuff, Nevi, and I advise all electricians to study them, for knowledge is power. Au revoir.

GEORGE HILL.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The enclosed picture is a showing of the members of Local Union No. B-569, who are or were employed by the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company (a subsidiary of the Byllesby Eng. Co.), on the installation of a new unit and the reconstruction of the Station B unit of the company in San Diego.

In August, 1937, Vice President J. Scott Milne was successful in the negotiation of an agreement with the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company and Local Union B-465, and as a part of the terms of the agreement the company agreed, in connection of new construction work on central stations or substations, requiring more than three temporary journeymen electricians at any one time, the rate for such temporary journeymen electricians shall be the existing rate of the inside wireman's local union as of the date of the work.

In conformity with the agreement and with the co-operation of the company officials in charge of the new work on Station B, Local Union B-569 was called upon to furnish about 50 men for this job.

The results of the action on the part of the company in signing the agreement and co-operating with Local No. B-569 has been very satisfactory to all parties concerned and we have made a new friend for organized labor and the I. B. E. W., for we have been able to furnish men who were qualified for the kinds and types of work as needed.

The company was at first rather skeptical as to the ability of the local to furnish men who were qualified to do the work, but now the job has been almost entirely completed or will be by the time you will read this, it will have been very well established that we were able to furnish the calibre of mechanics that the job called for and I believe the company is very well satisfied with all men sent to the job from Local Union No. B-569.

Brother Dave Scott, who was in charge of the job, has been very loyal in his efforts to co-operate on the work as have all the men and the officers of the company with the results as shown in the accompanying picture which was sent to this office by Brother Scott, and Local Union No. B-569, officers and members, at this time would like to express our



These members of L. U. No. B-569 made new friends for organized labor by the excellence of their power station construction for the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co.

appreciation of the opportunity to show what organized labor and Local Union No. B-569 members can do when called upon.

Just another good union job well done.

I will again remind the Brothers in the distant part of the state that we are not accepting any travelers and if you are planning to come to San Diego please have your return trip ticket as we are now burdened with an out-of-work list that is far above normal.

M. L. RATCLIFF.

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

Editor:

On January 23, 1938, again the bells rang out their glad tidings, letting the world know Jerry Tylor's birthday party was in progress at 4128 Brookdale Avenue.

We had a very good representation of the old school. These men did not just carry cards, because selfishness was not in their makeup. Their one aim was to work together for the betterment of them all, collectively. They fought each other's battles and shared each other's joys. I think here we'd better introduce those who were present.

First of all, His Royal Highness, in person, Jerry Tylor; Adam—better known as Colonel Wagner; Charley Ross, Barney Nieboer, Telley Brasseur, E. I. Durrell; Frank Hickey, Bill Smart, Joe Gillette, Jack Steele, Jerry Donahue, Tom Meech, Fred Laugerson, D. C. Guffey, William Weder, V. C. McClure, S. A. Guffey, Art Gorman, Mr. Larson, J. O'Leary, wife and daughter; Lewis Perkins.

Now the ladies: The Honorable Hostess, Mrs. Rose C. Tylor; Mrs. Durrell, Mona Evans, Mrs. Witbeck, Mrs. Guffey, Mrs. Weder, Mrs. Jerry Donahue, Mrs. Gussie S. Brasseur, Mrs. Jose Steele, Mrs. Charlotte Hickey, Mrs. Lewis Perkins.

That's the bunch. Give 'em a hand, boys, give 'em a hand!

The picture was taken after the platter was slicked. When I came the table was piled high with everything imaginable, five different kinds of sandwiches, salads, a la crab and a la potato, beans, a la pipe organ, radishes and celery.

Jerry had some small brown bottles. He said to me: "Every time you take a drink of this, 'Bud,' you're wiser." Must have been some sort of soda pop. He was just handing this out right and left. Old Cal Wagner was sucking on a bottle. I said, "Cal, what's the matter; ain't you weaned yet?" He says, "Well, if I were ever to be a baby again, I want to be a bottle baby."

I asked why. He said, "I don't like to have ashes falling in my eyes."

After a while the cake came out and it was sure good. Mrs. Telley Brasseur was passing it around. She got to talking to several of us boys. She said, "Well, my first husband was a very nice man, but I should have married Telley instead of him." Now Telley overheard this. After she had gone, Telley said to Jack Steele, "It makes me sick the way my wife keeps talking about her first husband." Jack smiled and said, "That's nothing, Telley, mine keeps talking about her next."

After the cake, Jerry came out with a tray full of medicine glasses. I thought he was going to serve some kind of sherbet, but no, that wasn't it. He came out with some funny looking bottle marked "Four Roses." It didn't smell like roses to me. He filled the glasses with this stuff and passed them around. Then he took one, stepped back and held the glass high and remarked, "Here's to the whole gang of you, and ye ain't all here. This goes for Emit Toothecher, Johnnie Gaits and Ann—in Chicago. This goes for you, too, Jack Barter, Slivers and the whole damn gang." Then Jerry cleared his throat and says, "Let's have another one."

And as the shadows began to get long and the sunbeams mingled with the tobacco smoke and Golden Glow and the wives kept their eyes on the boys, knowing they had to go home that night, Frank Hickey jumped up on the table with his game leg, glass in hand, and gave a long lone toast. Here it is as near as I can relate it:

"He who drinks cold water pure and goes to bed quite sober,
Dies as the leaves do fall so early in October.
But he who drinks good whiskey pure and goes to bed quite mellow,
Lives as he ought to live and dies a jolly good fellow."

"So, Jerry, fill up your flowing bowl, for tonight we will merry, merry be and tomorrow we'll get sober."

At this point about a dozen women ran out at us with butcher knives, and such a scattering you never saw, but Jerry stood his grounds, mounted the table like a veteran that he is and knocked Henry Van Dyke for a row of cabbage stumps, and here is how Jerry said it:

"It's fine to see old Chicago and travel up and down
Among the famous buildings and streets of renown,

To admire those great big banks and those selfish money kings,
And now I've had enough of those antiquated things.

So it's home again and home again, California for me.

My heart is turning home again and there I love to be.

It's the land of gold and freedom, there by the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight, and the flag is full of stars.

"Now, New York is a man's town, there is power in the air.
And Washington is an old woman's town, where they mind everybody's affairs;
Where they have sweet dreams of Hitler and Mussolini in Rome,
But when it comes to living, there is no place like home.

"I like the boys in Locals 3, 134 and 9, I like old South St. Louis, where Budweiser flows so fine;

But Oh! to be with these friends of mine and sit here for a day

In this friendly old backyard, where good fellows hold sway.

I know the young blood is wonderful, but something seems to lack.

They tear down conditions, and it's hard to get them back.

But the glory of the union has made the worker free;

We made this country what it is, and what it is to be.

"Oh! it's home again, and home again, California for me.

I want a ship that's westward bound, clear to the rolling sea.

To the blessed land of room enough, there by the ocean bars,

Where the air is full of sunlight, and the flag is full of stars."

TOM MEECH.

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

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Downhearted? Well, do not let old Wall Street get under your skin. Why not attend your union or organization? Revive the old spirit you once had. Snap out of that old coma and go to your lodge and try to suggest something progressive. Some people are just determined to be unhappy. They have acquired a habit of being miserable, and they feel uncomfortable unless they have something to worry about. They think life is all twisted, that it is not worth while. We see people like that everywhere. They hold on grimly to all that is morbid and unpleasant. And such people are often incurable. Wrong thinking is usually the principal cause of their difficulty. We cannot avoid the dependable conclusion that to a large extent we are what we think we are. If you make an effort to find happiness, a certain amount is sure to come your way.

But if you fill your mind with gloom, you can depend upon being woefully wretched most of the time. And if nothing can shake your determination to be downhearted, your case is hopeless. But for those who really want to enjoy their share of the exquisite pleasures of life, to be thrilled by inspiring, delightful anticipations, it is necessary to do their part. And right thinking then becomes an important factor. Emancipation from this hopeless downheartedness cannot be brought about in a day or two. It may require weeks or months. But it is a good beginning to hearken back to the time of your youth when every day was filled with sunshine. The spirit of youth evades despair. We exult in glorious anticipations. If definite



SOME OF THE OLD TIMERS AT JERRY TYLOR'S BIRTHDAY PARTY (L. U. NO. 595)
Left to right, standing: Joe Gillette, Jerry Donahue, Charley Ross, Barney Nieboer, Jack Steele, Bill Smart, Cal Wagner, Frank Hickey, Del Guffey, V. C. McClure, S. A. Guffey, Bill Weder. Seated: Tom Meech, Jerry Tylor, Ernie Durrell, Telley Brasseur.

efforts are made to bring back that vitality of those early days, one cannot possibly be downhearted.

And then there are times when life becomes a joy. Fight every possible inclination to be downhearted. Determine that you will make constructive efforts with that end in view. And there should be no doubt as to the outcome. Life's richest, most resplendent rewards may yet appear if one persists with patience and intelligence.

Yours for reviving the old time spirit.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON-MIDDLE-TOWN, OHIO

Editor:

The city council of Hamilton, Ohio, gave another electric rate reduction a few months ago to the domestic consumers. This is the sixth within the last nine years. From this you can see why the members of Local No. 648 are continually boosting Hamilton's municipal light plant. There are other reasons, too. Our members about 12 years ago played a big part in convincing the voters of this city to build a new light and power plant rather than to sell out to the Union Gas and Electric Co., which was doing everything in its power to control the public utilities.

Ten years ago we paid seven cents per k.w.h.; last year we paid four and one-half cents, and our present rate is three and three-fourths cents. This is quite a reduction. Here are some figures to show how our rate compares with those of other cities in Ohio. Assuming 40 k.w.h. to be the average monthly consumption, here is how the Hamiltonian's bill will compare with those of other cities: Hamilton, \$1.50; Middletown, \$2.60; Springfield, \$2.30; Portsmouth, \$1.90; Lima, \$1.90; Dayton, \$2; Lorain, \$2.50; Warren, \$2.75; Columbus, \$1.95. Furthermore the \$1.20 per year meter rental was also eliminated.

Now you will probably ask: How does this affect the financial standing of the power plant? Well, here are the figures: The bonded indebtedness of the plant was reduced from \$835,500 as of January 1, 1929, to \$366,500 as of January 1, 1937. During that time serial bonds totalling \$520,300 have been redeemed. Besides that improvements were made at a cost of \$1,184,372, increasing the capacity of the plant from 6,000 k.w. to 23,500 k.w. Other improvements from the plant's revenues were: \$16,482.57 for ornamental street lights; \$24,367.90 for replacement of conduits in city streets; from 1932 to 1937 current for street lighting was supplied, saving the taxpayers \$270,000. There has also been set aside from the revenues \$527,302.78, new on hand, for depreciation.

The work that these improvements provided for members is no small item, and cannot be overlooked. In 1929 a turbine of 7,500 k.w. capacity, a 500 h.p. boiler and an addition to the outdoor substation were installed at a cost of \$387,058.98. In 1931, No. 2 substation was built and an underground duct and cable system installed at a cost of \$217,838.54. In 1933, \$71,319.76 was spent for construction of Substation No. 1. In 1934, \$51,030.29 was spent improving Substations Nos. 1 and 2. At the present time some of our Brothers are completing the installation of a 10,000 k.w. turbine and auxiliary equipment at a cost of \$457,124.55. So from this you can see that our membership was provided with work they would not have had if our power and lighting system had been sold to the power company.

Moreover the 12,522 consumers are served by meter-setters, linemen, maintenance men and station operators who are all members of our union. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the city's linemen for doing a splendid job of illuminative decoration on the city building and downtown streets, last

Christmas. It was an esthetic display of beauty and skill which very few cities can enjoy.

The fruits of a municipally owned light plant are numerous. Because current is cheap a consumer can afford to operate more appliances and enjoy better illumination in the home. The hazards of night driving can be reduced by better street lighting. Statistics show that fewer crimes are committed on well-lighted streets. Because there are no extravagant salaries and dividends to pay, labor can obtain a decent living wage. Yes, we will continue to boast about our power plant. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we helped the voters choose wisely. And now 11,175 residential or domestic consumers; 1,309 commercial, and 38 industrial consumers are reaping the benefits that grow from a municipal light and power plant.

CARL FUERST.

L. U. NO. 659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

The close of 1937 sees Local Union No. 659 forging ahead on all fronts—according to rumor and advice. The month of October will be remembered by reason of distribution of back pay to all California-Oregon Power Co. employees covered by our agreement in effect as of July 1. Progress was also reported by Business Manager Charles Tower as to new members signed up and the increased interest manifest in the meetings of the several units established over the jurisdiction of No. 659.

During the month of November, 1937, considerable organization work was performed by Business Manager Charles Tower and International Union Representative Roy Smith, in and around Alturas, Calif., and also over the properties of the Mountain States Power Co. operating in the Willamette Valley, south of Portland, Oreg., in addition to the two sections on the coast—namely, Marshfield and Tillamook.

Reports received during November from Tillamook, Springfield and Albany are especially gratifying and new applications are being received from time to time from these points.

Inside wiremen in Medford advise that they are at work on an agreement covering conditions and rates of pay and will, in the near future, be prepared to submit same to the contractors.

Medford local is now holding two meetings per month in the Central Labor Council rooms. Meetings have been well attended and it is hoped that these conditions will prevail. We particularly salute the production department boys who drive 40 miles and return with surprising regularity to attend meetings.

Tillamook seems to be tops in the Mountain States Power Co. territory—so much so, in fact, that our genial "wheel horse," President Harold Bither, was called there on December 23 to obligate a group of new members and preside at their first unit meeting as full-fledged I. B. E. W. members. Some idea of what this means may be gained from the fact that this called for a drive of 300 miles from Medford to Tillamook and return.

James Tone, who has been acting as chairman, was elected president of Tillamook unit, but due to absence and illness of some of the members, election of other officers was postponed.

International Union Representative Roy Smith was also present and spoke briefly of the aims and accomplishments of the I. B. E. W.

Tillamook is a prosperous community on the Oregon coast and its fame as a dairy and cheese center is unchallenged. No less alert and aggressive are these newly initiated members of Tillamook unit and, in

welcoming them to No. 659, we all hope and believe they shall prosper through their affiliation with the I. B. E. W.

We are happy to note that Carl Bennett, mechanic, Medford, who has been ill since July, 1937, is well on the road to recovery and will soon be back to work.

We are, however, sorry to learn of the resignation of one of our most loyal and willing members, Ed W. Pease, executive committee member. Ed is entering the lumber business in Medford and the best wishes of Local Union No. 659 go with him for his success in his new venture.

In closing, it is suggested that items of timely interest be sent in from the various units, that this column may continue the struggle for existence.

May the new year hold the realization of many hopes and ambitions for all, singly and collectively.

R. E. RUSSELL.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

In looking over the list of officers in Local No. 728, I find that besides holding numerous other minor offices, I also have held the office of press secretary for the past six months, and as this local has not had a letter in the JOURNAL since Hobson sank the Merrimac and kissed all the pretty girls in America, I have decided to do something about it, providing I'm not fired, shot, or taken for a one-way ride in the meantime. I made only one New Year's resolution this year and that was, to have a letter in the WORKER every month during 1938, unless I meet the fate I am in fear of.

To start with, while I am bald clear down to my ankles, there is a young punk scribe in Local No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J., called Bachie, who is getting under my hair, for in the January JOURNAL he invites us south Florida birds to come to Atlantic City and thaw out, as he heard we had a cold spell down this way. We surely did, Bachie, it was so cold that the mercury dropped right down to 68. In fact, it was so cold that these hard boiled, double barreled mosquitoes had to take to the dugouts for the night, but they were right back the next night, singing. Is it true what they say about Dixie? What I can't savy about thawing out in Atlantic City on this date is how in heck can a person thaw out in a snow bank on the board walk?

Last year, Bachie, we had an old friend of yours down here. Of course, he brought his heavy woolen underwear along, but about October he placed them in the old moth balls. He didn't require any undies here. You mentioned him in your last letter. I am referring to Brother Dan Geary, who I notice is back in your city. I will lay a bet that the woolens are decorating Dan's manly form now instead of laying in the moth balls. How about it, Dan?

Atlantic City is a fine place to be in June, July and August, providing you don't have heat prostration. Bachie has painted mind pictures of the bathing beauties gamboling on the beach down there during the season, and I bet he misses them after August and wonders where they went. Well, if you are lonesome, Bachie, I can inform you; they are right down here on the Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale and Miami beaches where the sun always shines. They are mingling with a horde of California girls who come here every winter to get away from the cold in California and partake of our delicious grapefruit and oranges.

The neckties you advertised can't be so much if you are willing to swap them for California fruit. Now, Bachie, if you had specified Florida fruit we may have been in the market for them. Another thing, Bachie, is the hurricane scare down here, we have

that all set now. We know a week ahead when one is headed this way, and we have made arrangements with the Weather Bureau and Coast Guard to steer them up into the Gulf of Mexico. Now that is a dirty trick to play on the Texas boys but they are tough hombres and do not mind it in the least, but we cannot afford to have hurricanes coming in here and spoiling the good times of the New Jersey and California people we have here most of the time.

But frankly and seriously speaking, Bachie, the JOURNAL would not be complete without your contribution, in fact it is the first page I turn to every month, and if ever you take a notion to shovel your way out of the snow banks and take the "storm and strife" on a real vacation, come down here and drop in on us; we will put on our other shirt and red neck tie (received December 24) and throw a party for you that will be a party, in fact our Chamber of Commerce will advertise it in the Tourist's Guide as one of the outstanding social events of the season, but please don't expect them to state that we are union men, for that is not in their make up.

Nineteen thirty-seven was fairly good to the wiremen in south Florida. We had plenty of work, and plenty of wiremen to do it. At the present time things don't look so hot; our men are all getting just enough time to keep the wolf bouncing off the door step, and although the builders say there is plenty coming up it will not be here until late spring if it does materialize, which is doubtful, and while I do not like to throw a wet blanket over any wireman's ambition, my advice at present is that if any electrician wishes to change climates and had south Florida in mind to work the rust off his tools, he had better think it over before heading this way, as the work simply isn't here. We have the finest climate in the United States but you can't eat it and keep your weight up. We have plenty of tropical fruit, but the fruit growers and vendors have the nerve to charge money for it. The sun and moon have to detour to get around the high price of rent, so take it or leave it, Brothers, I am only expressing my views while right here looking the situation right in the eye.

I wish someone would inform me as to when the next convention will be held. I understand that 1939 will be the next date for a convention (in case we hold one), so if that is the time why let's have it. Our constitution needs a few changes and perhaps we need a change in a few vice presidents and organizers. When they are on too long they get the idea we are working for them instead of them working for us. There is nothing as satisfactory as a convention when the real delegates slide out on the floor to make our laws and elect our officers. You can talk about the referendum vote on such matters, but it is entirely unsatisfactory. You could put out a referendum to burn down the meeting place at ten o'clock that night, if the majority had the right leader the boys would vote aye to touch the match, so let's have a convention. No, I don't want to be a delegate. For one reason, I am getting too old and another is I have been there and lack ambition to go in the future.

With best wishes to all the Brothers who happen to know me, I will dead end.

JIM GILBERT.

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

Editor:

Sorry to report that our locally administered sick benefit plan is still held up in committee.

Negotiations have been undertaken to have our labor unions join with the farmers' co-operative, which is already established. This would save the expense of setting up

another organization. In addition to handling coal, oil and gasoline and grains, the labor union groups would furnish a ready farmer to consumer market for farm products. It's a big job, but we'll go to work to put it across.

Further revisions upward have been made in metermen's pay in accordance with the agreement negotiated last fall.

Educational literature is being sent into new territory by the organizing committee.

JIM TUCKER.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Another month has rolled swiftly by, bringing us that much closer to the time when our wiring will be done on a grander scale, in a land free from snow and storms. But I often wonder how many of us so-called "rough-neck" electricians will reach that land. We are led to believe we won't have to worry about coal dealers, regardless.

Winter has descended on us with a vengeance recently and shinning poles is something to bring the cold tears coursing down the cheeks and a shiver up and down the spine, but from the reports in the daily press this section of the country is still among the favored and we can only send our best wishes to the poor devils fighting the snow and wind in other sections of the country, trying to keep the lines "hot."

We have been having very good attendance at our meetings, considering the weather, and we are glad to announce that everyone seems to be taking more interest in the workings of our union and seemingly is more anxious to make it a big success.

Our delegates to both the Union Label League and Central Labor Union have been very conscientious and the reports we get from them are complete and give our whole membership a very good idea as to what both of these bodies are accomplishing in their efforts toward better co-operation between labor and employers.

The Union Label League has at last aroused most of the stores in the city to the fact that the "bug" means more on products than they thought possible and we are hoping that it won't be long until every man in our organization makes that the first thing he looks for, no matter what he buys.

Our company is installing a 5,000 kilowatt unit in the packing house district to take care of part of that load and relieve the plant of some of its burden. We expect this to be in operation about June 1, 1938, and from what we can find out, it will be a very neat installation.

While on the verge of a new election of officers, we think it not amiss to publicly thank those who have given freely of their time and efforts to put some life back in our local, and believe me, they have really revived the old corpse. Our president, in particular, has been very active, and assisted by the same small percentage as is usual, has cleaned up several poor practices most groups collect in the course of years. Our recording and financial secretary have also put in long hours and burned plenty of gas, used up much ink, persuasion and perspiration putting the affairs in apple pie condition, and will turn over their jobs to their successors in much better shape than when they received them. Our Beau Brummel of the Black Diamonds, the treasurer, has also done a fine job and deserves plenty of back slapping.

And we would also like to commend one of our best workers who, while ill in bed, called in his wife and boys and instructed them to keep his union dues paid up, regardless. Would that there were more in this weary world like that.

Notice by the papers that John L. Lewis has again suggested peace terms. And every

working man should thank his gods that the day may soon come when peace will again reign in the ranks of organized labor and we march together 8,000,000 strong. It staggers the imagination to think of what this group might accomplish if they were to forget their petty differences, make their aims more for a better standard of living, better co-operation between employee and employer, and a better, broader insight into the problems of each group, then their program would go over with a bang, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Let us hope that the day won't be too long in coming when the problems of the employer will be thoroughly understood by his employees, and the same true of the, to him, pressing problems of the employee by his employer. When it becomes a program of tolerance and understanding on both sides, then the day of labor turn-over and unrest will be a thing of the past.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. B-816, PADUCAH, KY.

Editor:

Thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that we still have an organization here in Paducah and are still holding our regular meetings, although lately we have had some interference from some unknown source. I know that I am somewhat late with my report of our last meeting but was hoping you could find space in your next issue of the JOURNAL to make mention of our local.

Local Union No. B-816, I. B. E. W., held its regular meeting on December 22, 1937, for the transaction of regular business at their hall on South Fifth Street, at which meeting we had Brother Wall as our guest speaker. As you probably know, Brother Wall was recently appointed organizer in Kentucky to assist Brother Wilson. Brother Wall outlined a plan by which we can increase our membership considerably by taking into our local all linemen and inside wiremen who are to be employed on TVA and public school work.

We have had some changes in our officers since November. Brother R. M. Harmon resigned as vice president to accept the nomination for recording secretary to which office he was unanimously elected. Brother Riggs Ashbrook was nominated and unanimously elected to succeed Brother Harmon as vice president.

We, the members of L. U. B-816, feel that we have much to be thankful for in the past year and wish to take this opportunity to thank Brother W. H. Wilson for his undaunted labors in helping us to form our local and secure our charter.

Due to the fact that we have no press agent I will take it upon myself to send at least one item in to the JOURNAL each month until we can get someone to act as press agent for our local.

If it would not be too much trouble wish you would send me some idea of what is expected of a press agent.

RUEDEMAN MEYER HARMON.

L. U. NO. 913, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

I. B. E. W. radio broadcast local No. 913 forges ahead with new organizing activities. Radio broadcast technicians admit that powerful A. F. of L. units of the broadcasting industry are making speedy progress.

I. B. E. W. Local No. 3, the American Federation of Musicians Local No. 802 and the A. F. R. A. have joined hands in a program of mutual co-operation to make the entire New York area broadcast field A. F. of L. in all departments, i.e., from the microphone to the antennae. At the same time, the American Federation of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Federal

Local No. 20940, has joined in the campaign and is signing up the clerical staff and program personnel.

Our representatives are at present organizing the technicians of WMCA, WAAT and WHOM, where very satisfactory results have been obtained. This will leave us free to give full concentration to WOR, CBS and NBC, where company unions are at present in existence.

Our membership has grown considerably and our meetings are humming with activity. Several additional men have been employed since the signing of agreements. We wish to thank our Brother members for their undivided interest, their many requests for information and their helpful criticism.

The New York Police Radio personnel and those of the Municipal Broadcasting Station, also operated by the city of New York, have contacted this local and these men are looking forward to the fact that in the very near future we will be in a position to obtain for them the prevailing rate of wages as the technicians of outside commercial stations are now enjoying.

Our slogan is: Make the broadcasting industry 100 per cent A. F. of L. from top to bottom.

I. B. E. W. RADIO BROADCAST L. U. NO. 913.

L. U. NO. B-936, MADISONVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-936 has been organized but a short time and we are pleased to introduce it to the JOURNAL.

Our union has made considerable progress in bettering conditions for the electrical workers in this section of Kentucky.

The Kentucky Utilities Co. has recognized I. B. E. W. as the sole bargaining agency for the western division of their company in which the number of employees is around 60.

We have been successful in obtaining wage and salary increases of about 20 per cent since our organization was created, and working hours reduced to 48 hours per week, 10 days vacation with pay also, and time and one-half for overtime; one day each month for sick leave.

We are very grateful to those instrumental in the organization of L. U. No. B-936 and believe there will be a rapid growth of I. B. E. W. throughout Kentucky.

C. H. TEAGUE.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:

As it has been a long time since Local Union No. 953 has been heard from I will, through our JOURNAL, say hello to the Brothers throughout the country for the boys in Local Union No. 953.

Well, old 1937 is now decidedly in the past tense, but I can't help feeling pretty good, and want to tell the boys that it was something to shout about.

We negotiated a fine agreement with the Northern States Power Company recognizing the I. B. E. W. as sole bargaining agents and succeeded in getting some good wages and condition adjustments. We also signed up the wiring contractors in Eau Claire. Another significant item in the progress we made in 1937 was the magnificent increase in membership. International Vice President M. J. Boyle and our Business Manager Sherman Preston and some of the older members deserve credit beyond my expressing ability for the great strides we have made in the recent past.

But enough of that—1938 is well under way, and we are going ahead unabated, so to speak. By holding two regular meetings per month at our home office and one regular meeting per month in some of the outlying areas in our jurisdiction we take care of an

Report on Memorial Plaques For the Late Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways

At a meeting of all general chairmen, assistant general chairmen and associate officers of all the international standard railway labor organizations on the Canadian National Railways, held in the city of Montreal, January 12, 1938, W. G. Atkinson, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Eastern District, Canadian National Railways, who had organized and supervised the entire movement to erect memorial plaques across Canada to honor the memory of the late Sir Henry W. Thornton, submitted the following report:

Sixteen bronze plaques were erected at the following places:

Sydney, N. S.; Halifax, N. S.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Moncton, N. B.; Bonaventure Depot, Montreal; Canadian National Headquarters office building, McGill Street, Montreal; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B. C.; Jasper National Park, Alta., and in the Canadian National Depot at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion.

On December 17, 1936, the unveiling of the plaques took place across the Dominion of Canada simultaneously with a broadcast ceremony over the national facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and their affiliated stations, the ceremony being broadcast from the rotunda of the Canadian National Railway Station, in Ottawa.

In addition to the above, a replica of the plaques erected was secured and on May 24, 1937, was presented to Lady Thornton at her home in New York City.

The total receipts collected by the international standard labor organizations' representatives amounted to \$2,264.26, which sum was expended in connection with the purchasing of plaques and expenses in connection with the movement, which expenses total \$64.26.

Mr. Atkinson, in submitting a detailed report in connection with the movement, congratulated the officers and members of the international organizations for their hearty support and co-operation in bringing to a successful conclusion this most worthy movement, a movement the like of which has never been undertaken and carried through by the employees of any railroad in the world.

Following the submission of Mr. Atkinson's report to the association, the association went on record by adopting a motion unanimously extending to Mr. Atkinson their appreciation for the very able way and manner in which the movement was organized, supervised and handled by him, and congratulating him upon the very excellent report submitted.

enormous amount of business that in past years was sorely neglected.

The local inside wiremen are plugging away in their branch and expect to see results very soon on their city license efforts.

The drivers in our transportation department proudly display a shiny new streamlined bus and bright new brown buttons for the current quarter.

We are watching state and federal action with widespread interest, as it concerns our Brothers in other towns, and sincerely hope the N. L. R. B. either renders some fair decisions or gives the job to some one that can.

The C. I. O. seems to be having troubles of their own. They only have one local in this vicinity that amounts to much, and a lot of the men in that local would rather be on our side of the fence if they could. We have heard some good talks on unity, but satisfactory results are hard to obtain as long as an unscrupulous dictator continues to pull backward.

Work is holding up good. Our unemployed list is very short, and the coming months will unfold with Local Union No. 953 up and coming.

Several of our members are taking advantage of the night classes being conducted by the very able Miss Katherine Tinty. I think the education for the worker movement is a great thing. Collective bargaining will fare better if the men and women who are to lead our unions are educated along those lines.

We wish to express our appreciation to Local Union No. 749, of La Crosse, Wis., and Local Union No. 928, of Red Wing, Minn., for the friendly relations we have enjoyed in the past, and hope they may continue. We also wish to thank Brother Wally Glashan, in Local Union No. B-9, for the

holiday greeting, and extend our most sincere regards.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

L. U. NO. B-1001, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Well, here we are, one of the infants of the I. B. E. W., but not an infant in organized labor by a long shot. Having been a federal local directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. for several years, we have just lately entered the fold of the I. B. E. W.

Our membership is composed of the entire factory force of the Hazard Insulated Wire Works, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., with whom we have had a signed shop agreement for the past four years, and we still have, as our new agreement has just lately been signed. In the time that we have had an agreement, and in all our work of negotiating any agreement with this company we have always received very courteous treatment. And that is saying something when the average method is to tell you to go to and stay put.

Our local meets the first and third Fridays of each month. We have a fair attendance at most meetings. Our membership at present is about 300 with about 150 members of the old federal local who will be taken in as soon as they are called back to work. This number had been laid off prior to our transfer to the I. B. E. W.

As to conditions in this part of the country, work is very scarce, and although we are in the heart of the anthracite coal fields, many of the different industrial plants and some of the mines are idle or only working part time. Our plant is at present just going, as work is not as plentiful as in

(Continued on page 105)

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:

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKERS EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.
DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 5100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
		THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Nell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	UNIVERSAL SWITCHBOARD CORP., 15 North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City.	HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 322 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 130 West 3rd St., New York City.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.		THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 65 Madison Ave., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
	L. J. LOEFFLER, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE AND CABLE CORP., Wood- ward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.	TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Dry Harbor Rd. and Cooper Ave., Brooklyn.	HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.	COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COM- PANY, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.	COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Paw- tucket and Central Falls, R. I.

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WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
 MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKERS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
 TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP., Long Island City, N. Y.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRING DEVICES

GAYNOR ELECTRIC CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHN I. PAULDING, INC., New Bedford, Mass.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDLER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 THOMAS A. CONLAN, 60 West 15th St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd 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.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

FERGUSON, 745 Broadway, 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. 23rd St., New York City.
 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.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

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.
 RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.
 CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Wooster St., New York City.

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PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES



- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
 ABELS-WASSERBERG CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP CO., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP SHADE CO., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, 3 West 19th St., New York City.
 FREDERICK BAUMANN, 109 East 19th St., New York City.
 B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART, 194 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
 BROADWAY LAMP & NOVELTY, 457 West Broadway, New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE, 33 West 17th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.
 DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
 DANSHADES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
 ELMO LAMP SHADES, 38 West 21st St., New York City.
 FILSTEIN BROS., 382 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 FLORENCE LAMP SHADES, 150 West 22nd St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 H. GOLDBERG, INC., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE, 36 Green St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 27 West 24th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 27 West 27th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
 PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
 MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 35 West 31st St., New York City.
 IDEAL LAMP & SHADE, 30 West 26th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.
 FRED JOWDY LAMP & SHADE, 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.
 KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.
 LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.
 LULIS CORP., 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
 MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
 MARIO MFG. CO., INC., 390 4th Ave., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.
 NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
 PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 32 East 28th St., New York City.
 PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
 SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.
 ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
 L. ROSENFELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 GEO. ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.
 L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.
 SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.
 SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.
 SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.
 STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.
 SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.
 SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
 URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.
 WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
 WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
 WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.



★ **ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES** ★

HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City. C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill. HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 3829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New York City. COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill. ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo. SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y. UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.
 NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa. PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio. NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 CARL BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo. HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J. TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn. MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J. SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.



IN MEMORIAM

M. C. Driggers, L. U. No. 177

Initiated August 23, 1917

Whereas it has been the pleasure of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, M. C. Driggers; and

Whereas at the time of death Brother Driggers had his membership in Local No. 323, of West Palm Beach, but due to the fact that Local No. 177 was his mother local, we the members of Local No. 177, with the deepest regret, pay tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 177 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; 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 the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

O'NEAL MATTOX,
D. W. WALL,
L. L. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Charles Campbell, L. U. No. 138

Initiated November 4, 1926

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 138, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Charles Campbell; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions sent to the family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL
UNION NO. 138, I. B. E. W., HAMILTON,
ONTARIO.

Leon L. Van Fleet, L. U. No. 649

Initiated December 12, 1934

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 649, close the book of our worthy and beloved member, Leon L. Van Fleet, whose untimely passing was indeed a shock to all of us; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the wife and daughter who remain to mourn his loss our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

L. J. PRUGGAGE,
JULIUS VOSS,
L. A. LUCKER,
Committee.

C. C. Comer, L. U. No. 466

Initiated September 1, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. C. Comer; and

Whereas in his passing, Local Union No. 466, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 466, in the spirit of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory and express to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; 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 be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. E. ABBOTT,
J. B. MILLER,
EDWARD KOPP,
Committee.

Robert E. Hancks, L. U. No. 794

Initiated May 20, 1937

With regret Local Union No. 794 records the death of our friend and Brother, Robert E. Hancks, on January 2, 1938. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family. It is

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

Resolved, That a copy be forwarded to the I. O. for publication in our Journal.

P. K. RUSSELL,
A. J. STRODER,
W. H. SNOW,
Committee.

Herbert Welches, L. U. No. 153

Initiated January 24, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 153, mourn the passing of Herbert Welches; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH TUMBLESON,
WILLIAM MEINKE,
KENNETH CLAWSON,
Committee.

Albert Blair, L. U. No. 223

Initiated April 30, 1924

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Albert J. Blair. His departure removes from our midst one who was held in high esteem and whose counsel was always received with high regard; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, his fellow members of Local No. 223, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to the memory of his exemplary life, and express to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we forward a copy of these resolutions to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ERNEST BRIDGWOOD,
JAMES FLYNN,
WILFRED LINDSAY,
Committee.

C. W. Kenner, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated April 13, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, C. W. Kenner; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute, and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

L. P. MORGAN,
M. S. COFFEY,
G. A. EVANS,
Committee.

Leslie C. Kindred, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated January 30, 1937

Whereas it has pleased God to take from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Leslie C. Kindred, who passed away December 23, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That as members of Bloomington Branch, Local No. B-702, we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our branch local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BLOOMINGTON
BRANCH, LOCAL NO. B-702.

James W. Bouvier, L. U. No. 730

Initiated February 1, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, James W. Bouvier; and

Whereas in the death of Brother James W. Bouvier, Local Union No. 730, I. B. E. W., has lost one of our charter members, a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 730 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother James W. Bouvier, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his membership and ever-willing service to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 730 tender 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 spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 730, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HENRY BEHRMANN,
WILLIAM HILTON,
President.
V. EARL CONRAD,
Committee.

Ralph Fox Jones, L. U. No. 889

Initiated January 15, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 889, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Ralph Fox Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 889, I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Jones and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 889, I. B. E. W.; also a copy sent to our official Journal.

A. T. JONES,
Financial Secretary L. U. No. 889.

James W. Peroutka, L. U. No. B-663

Initiated August 1, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-663, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother James W. Peroutka, whose death occurred October 1, 1937.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for three minutes at the local meeting and expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
LOCAL UNION NO. B-663.
MALCOLM CHINNOCK,
Recording Secretary.

Maurice Ward, L. U. No. 640

Initiated October 16, 1933

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Maurice Ward; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ward, Local Union No. 640, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 640, pay tribute to the sterling character of our beloved Brother, a valued member, a loyal friend and a good citizen, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our local stand for one minute in silent prayer to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his loyalty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 640 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

O. E. JOHNSON,
J. W. KINDRED,
E. C. GRACEY,
Committee.

Hugh W. Bonifield, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated July 25, 1933*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Hugh W. Bonifield; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN KANE,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Frank Perkins, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated August 19, 1905*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Frank Perkins; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Perkins, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Perkins in this their 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 spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN KANE,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John B. Goddard, L. U. No. 466*Initiated June 2, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 466 records the death of our Brother, John B. Goddard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and loyalty by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; 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 family of our deceased Brother; also that a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Editor of the Journal for publication.

J. R. MILLER,
F. K. SEVY,
S. C. MILLER,
Committee.

Frank Levatino, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated June 23, 1925*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Levatino; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Levatino, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Levatino and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late 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 spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOHN KANE,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Clarence H. Rode, L. U. No. 17*Initiated February 20, 1928*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Clarence H. Rode; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 17 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token to his memory.

SETH WHITE
ALBERT LOCKARD,
JOHN J. SCHOLZ,
Committee.

James Braid Snodgrass, L. U. No. 459*Initiated February 2, 1934*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 459, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, James B. Snodgrass; therefore be it

Resolved, That this assembled meeting rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 459, OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.
W. E. ROGERS,
Recording Secretary.
JOHN F. COBAUGH,
President.

Lewis Meyers, L. U. No. 305*Initiated January 26, 1916*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 305, record the passing of Brother Lewis Meyers; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 305 expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

G. LIESINGER,
M. BRAUM,
W. MEYER,
Committee.

Frank G. Cochrane, L. U. No. 130*Initiated March 19, 1919*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 130, record the untimely death of our late Brother, Frank G. Cochrane; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. L. LLOYD,
C. R. TSCHIRM,
J. O. CHIVERS,
Committee.

William C. Aris, L. U. No. 732*Initiated January 2, 1918*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 732, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother William C. Aris; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Aris; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

W. FRY,
H. L. FLETCHER,
W. P. PUTNAM,
Committee.

Earl Daugherty, L. U. No. B-702*Initiated August 3, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased God to take from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Earl Daugherty, who passed away January 4, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Bloomington Branch, Local No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our branch local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BLOOMINGTON BRANCH, LOCAL NO. B-702.

Martin J. Krueger, L. U. No. B-830*Initiated June 23, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Martin J. Krueger; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. B-830, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy sent to our official Journal.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-830,
I. B. E. W.

JOSEPH A. FISHER,
Business Manager.

George F. New, L. U. No. 125*Initiated September 4, 1917*

Local Union No. 125 records the loss of another valued member of long standing in the passing onward of Brother George F. New. Holding a position of responsibility and closely associated with many of us for years, his loss will be deeply felt.

It is in sincere appreciation of past fellowship that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his loved ones and sorrow with them in a mutual loss.

In memory of Brother New, the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this resolution shall be spread upon our minutes. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

HARRY LIVINGSTONE,
WILLIAM H. FERNER,
H. J. CHARTEN,
Committee.

A. H. Olson, L. U. No. 1086*Initiated August 4, 1928*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1086, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother A. H. Olson, whose death occurred on December 24, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing family our fraternal and heartfelt sympathy, for we shall miss him who has been one of us for so long a time; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. V. WINTERMUTE,
President.
W. I. SHIPLETT,
Secretary.

Otto Gastrow, L. U. No. 494*Initiated August 1, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Otto Gastrow; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Gastrow a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon our minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
E. J. FRANSWAY,
THEODORE J. LA CHAPELLE,
JOHN P. BERST,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
Committee.

George Onderdonk, L. U. No. 17

Initiated October 7, 1900

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Onderdonk; and

Whereas Local Union No. 17, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the death of Brother Onderdonk a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the widow and family of our late Brother Onderdonk in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. LOCKARD,
BERT ROBINSON,
JOHN J. SCHOLZ,
Committee.

Matthew Dermody, L. U. No. 196

Reinitiated February 15, 1918

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 196, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a true and loyal member, Brother Matthew Dermody; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

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

WILLIAM LINDBERG,
GERRARD WOOD,
Committee.

Herbert V. Cain, L. U. No. 60

Initiated February 2, 1921

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 60, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed friend and Brother, Herbert V. Cain; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDWARD EIFLER,
W. A. WHITE,
W. B. STEWART,
Committee.

Edward James McGovern, L. U. No. 949

Initiated September 1, 1937

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 949, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a true and loyal member, Brother Edward James McGovern, who passed away after a short illness. We extend to his bereaved ones our heartfelt sympathy.

In memory of Brother Edward James McGovern, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved relatives and to our Journal for publication.

EDWARD RUDDY,
B. M. RYAN,
WILLIAM J. GRANT,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 949 in meeting assembled on the 28th day of December, 1937.

William T. McFarland, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 459, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, William T. McFarland; therefore be it

Resolved, That this assembled meeting rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 459, OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.
W. E. ROGERS,
Recording Secretary.
JOHN COBAUGH,
President.

Edward Bardwell, L. U. No. 494

Initiated January 28, 1937

It is with the most sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the loss of Brother Edward Bardwell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEODORE J. LA CHAPPELLE,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
JOHN P. BERST,
Committee.

Freeman R. Kesner, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 10, 1937

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Freeman R. Kesner; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extends its sympathy to the widow of our Brother in her time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Richard H. Brockman, L. U. No. 16

Initiated May 18, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 16, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a faithful member and a congenial companion, Richard H. Brockman; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled arise and stand in silence for a period of one minute, and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to his beloved son and to our official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.
T. C. DIECKMANN,
Secretary.

Robert McGee, L. U. No. 757

Initiated June 28, 1929

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 757, mourn the passing of Brother Robert McGee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and 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 the organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

FRED C. BIRKHOLZ,
Recording Secretary.

J. F. Richardson, L. U. No. 711

Initiated April 13, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 711, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother John F. Richardson, whose death occurred on January 8, 1938, at St. Joseph Hospital, Orange, Calif; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother John F. Richardson; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory and respect of our departed Brother, John F. Richardson; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

D. H. ELZEA,
E. D. CHAPMAN,
W. E. HOFFMAN,
Committee.

Edward G. Boss, L. U. No. 26

Initiated July 13, 1922

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 26, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward G. Boss; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and faithful officer and the members a true and faithful friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 26 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Committee.

Charles Reimer, L. U. No. 195

Initiated January 17, 1919

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of Brother Charles Reimer; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

Joseph Nowotny, L. U. No. 195

Initiated January 3, 1912

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of Brother Joseph Nowotny; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

Frank Nelson, L. U. No. 195

Initiated July 19, 1920

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of Brother Frank Nelson; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

Ben Diggs, L. U. No. B-667

Initiated May 29, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-667, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Ben Diggs and Michael Murray; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to their memory by acknowledging their Christian character and their value as loyal members of our order; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent the family of each of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-667 be draped for a period of 30 days in their memory.

H. T. ELLIOTT,
ROLLAND M. KNOBBS,
JAMES C. ORR,
Committee.

Michael Murray, L. U. No. B-667

Initiated May 29, 1937

William T. Greathouse, L. U. No. B-95
Initiated June 7, 1937

It is with extreme sorrow we mourn the passing of our Brother, William T. Greathouse, of Local Union No. B-95, of Joplin, Mo.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. B-95, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved ones and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we stand in silent tribute for one minute, and that we drape the charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother. Also a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent our Editor for publication.

CLARK WARDEN,
C. H. COOK,
CLARENCE BOYD,
Committee.

Benjamin Zautcke, L. U. No. 195

Initiated September 16, 1933

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of Brother Benjamin Zautcke; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

John M. Dingman, L. U. No. 325

Initiated October 3, 1928

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John M. Dingman; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that Local Union No. 325, I. B. E. W., tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 325, I. B. E. W., and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHESTER L. CLIFT,
THOMAS D. SPENCE,
LOUIS B. THOMAS,
Committee.

WILL WAGE CUTS SPUR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 61)

"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. * * *

"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. * * *

"Thus our argument leads toward the conclusion that in contemporary condi-

NOTICE
Brother W. C. (Con) Pfaff, formerly a member of Local No. 46, of Seattle, now on withdrawal card, would like to hear from some of his old friends. Letters will reach Brother Pfaff addressed to 202 Edelen Ave., Los Gatos, Calif.

tions 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. * * *

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

MAKE INVESTMENT SOCIAL

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

"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."

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 97)

the past. So don't head for Wilkes-Barre if you are looking for work. The relief rolls are pretty well filled up also.

This is about enough for the first time, so see you next month.

R. A. YEAGER.

L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Again we welcome our new members who signed up at our last meeting, and hope you are with us a long time. We are on the upward climb in our membership and hope we don't lose any. Now that cold weather is here and work is getting slow, we had more members at our last meeting than we have been having. Maybe it is because they will be needing a new job soon and don't want to forget the address of our hall, 1222 St. Paul Street.

Buck, don't get down any more. We are sorry that we didn't have your free beer every time, Buck. Brother Jack never gets down. Just one that is on the list, and that is all.

Business looks slow, but we can't expect it to be so good now as summer work.

Sorry we can't give you Brothers more news, but as we are new it takes time to get what we want.

W. J. S.

SWITCH GOES WRONG

The nights to me are grim and drear,
Full of memories that burn and sear,
Peopled with eyes of those who are gone,
Sent to Eternity by a switch gone wrong.

There's Jim, who once bossed the crew,
Dead from burns when the switch he threw
Failed, and left us helpless there
Facing the wrath of the short's blue glare.

And Joe, our foreman, whose mighty frame
Helped not a bit when his moment came;
Hands burned to shreds; with parboiled face;
But Death rode the glare and won the race.

Happy-go-lucky Mac, of the cheerful grin,
Burned to a crisp from hair to chin,
Left us at last from his hospital bed;
Seems hard to realize that Mac is dead.

And now I wake in the still of the night
Bathed in sweat, atremble with fright,
Listening again to the tortured cries
Wrung from the lips of the man who dies.

And again I'm back to that day in June
When Hell broke loose in that tiny room,
And the burns that seared my skin so deep
Still have the power to trouble my sleep.

But the lines are hot and the juice must flow
And if that's my fate 'tis the way I'll go,
Leaving this earth in the same blue glare
That left only two of the five that were there.

There's Ole, who went years ago,
Mac of the grin, and Jim, and Joe;
I wonder do they meet, where'er they be
And talk of the days that used to be.

JAMES F. SULLIVAN.

(Sent in by "Rambling Kid," L. U. No. 763.)

Telegram Received

1938 FEB. 10 A. M 10:22
WA8 DL—RN NEW ORLEANS LOU
10 852A
EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS
JOURNAL, 1200 15TH ST
NORTHWEST.

IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE TRY TO GET THE FOLLOWING IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE: BROTHERS SAVE TIME AND MONEY, STAY AWAY FROM NEW ORLEANS. HAVE ENOUGH MEN IN NEW ORLEANS TO TAKE CARE OF ALL WORK AT PRESENT TIME. ADVISE CONTACT ME BEFORE COMING SOUTH AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

C. R. TSCHIRN,

BUSINESS MANAGER LOCAL NO. 130.

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**

61 MUNICIPAL PROJECTS GET UNDER WAY

(Continued from page 64)

treated as a test case and action in all of the other pending cases was held up pending final decision by the Supreme Court. In December, 1936, the case went before the Supreme Court and was argued and an opinion was awaited. Instead of deciding the case on its merits, the Supreme Court handed down a *per curiam* opinion refusing to decide the case on merits and sending it back to the district court for retrial because of certain technical errors in trial procedure.

The case was retried in the District Court in February, 1937, and on June 1, 1937, the District Court handed down a decision in favor of the government. This was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit on August 6, 1937, and this decision is the one that has been finally affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Prior to the Supreme Court finding PWA had been upheld in all five United States Courts of Appeals that had heard the issue and in many more District Courts.

The Supreme Court based its decision on the ground that the plaintiff power companies had no standing to question the validity of the proposed loans and grants because the competition of the municipalities was legal. The record on this question was different in no essential particular on this last appeal than when the case was before the Supreme Court in November, 1936. The net effect of the refusal of the court to dispose finally of the issue in December, 1936, was an additional year's delay in getting the projects under construction.

There are many public power projects which have not been thrown into litigation as yet, which will be favorably affected by the Supreme Court's decision. Also utilities have withdrawn legal obstructions to other PWA power projects which have been completed and are serving their communities or are under construction.

I. F. T. U. FLATLY TURNS RUSSIA DOWN

(Continued from page 65)

workers, hairdressers, which are largely annexes to the German unions in these trades.

"The second group includes the secretariats in trades which are largely domestic in character, but which are affected more or less by migration and in which trade unionism has reached a high degree of development in many countries of Europe. Such are the secretariats of the building trades workers, the printers, lithographers, diamond workers. The chief motive for international action in these secretariats is the control of migratory labor. It is in these secretariats that the provisions for mutual insurance and for financial aid in conflicts have been developed, but there is no inclination to carry activities beyond this point of mutual aid.

"A third group embraces the secretariats in the industries which work for

world markets or which export in large measure, such as textiles, clothing, boot and shoes, metals, mining, glass, and some of the food producing trades. In this group are some of the largest secretariats in numbers and yet weakest in action; such as the metal workers and miners, with low dues, small offices, and part time secretaries; or the textile workers, with a permanent secretary but no staff, and small resources.

"The situation in the third group is explained by three main facts. This group contains the industries which have been most seriously affected by over-development during the war, or post-war financial dislocations, and by the industrialization of new countries. In these industries trade unionism has either always been weak, owing to the large numbers of women and unskilled workers, or has been weakened in recent years as a result of unfavorable economic conditions. Last, but not least, these industries have been built up and are maintained in many countries by protective tariffs, creating protectionist attitudes among the workers.

"At present, most of these secretariats do little more than serve as information bureaus and discussion centers. But there is much agitation in their midst about the need of larger international action, especially in the mining and metal industries. The miners' secretariat is calling for the regulation of the mining industry through an international commission, while the metal workers, faced by the growth of international cartels, are backing the demand for an International Cartel Office under the League of Nations.

"A fourth group is formed by the transport workers—the seamen, dockers, and other port workers. Here the possibilities of prompt and cohesive action are greater than in any other industry, and the effects of such action are likely to be much more serious. It is in this secretariat, therefore, that one finds a greater readiness for large international action and a most highly developed and active organization."

WHAT'S WHAT, WHO'S WHO IN HOUSING

(Continued from page 62)

curity. The Resettlement developed and built several model rural-industrial communities outside city limits, for families of low income.

Authority: Executive Order No. 7027, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Housing Division, Public Works Administration (Housing Division, PWA). This is the agency which has been engaged primarily in slum clearance and construction of urban low-rent housing. It had authority to purchase sites, demolish unfit dwellings in slum areas, erect low-rent housing projects; set rentals and provide local management. It did not sell homes, but operated on a rental basis. It made housing loans for a few projects to limited-dividend corporations, and supervised operation of the projects. This agency is now discon-

tinued and its projects turned over to the United States Housing Authority.

Authority: Title II, National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933; and other statutes.

United States Housing Authority (USHA). Makes loans to local housing authorities (state and city) for slum-clearance, low-cost housing projects; supervises but does not initiate nor direct. Finances at low interest rate and gives direct subsidy toward reducing rents to low levels. Does not finance private construction.

Authority: Wagner-Steagall Act of 1937.

A few other government agencies have interested themselves in housing though it has not been their main purpose. The Bureau of Standards tests materials and has promoted the standardization of lengths and sizes of various building materials and fittings. The Electric Home and Farm Authority and the Rural Electrification have encouraged the building of rural electric lines and the electrification of farms. The Tennessee Valley Authority in building towns for its workers, such as Norris, Tenn., has engaged in architectural studies as well as in construction. The Works Progress Administration has furnished labor for projects. The Department of Agriculture publishes farm-house plans.

GLIMPING THE MIND OF JOHN L. LEWIS

(Continued from page 67)

and so we must suppose for lack of a better information that the scales about what communal form means are tipped toward fascism.

Here is what Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen of the Washington Merry-Go-Round say about the *entente cordiale*:

"Don't be surprised if you see John L. Lewis and Thomas W. Lamont of the powerful firm of J. P. Morgan, walking arm-in-arm into the White House a good many times in the future.

"They formed a sort of mutual admiration club at the White House conference last week. There have been so many of these conferences that it is hard to keep them straight. But this was the Brain Trust conference consisting of labor, industry, and banking representatives, and it proved to be the most important of all Roosevelt's many confabs.

"John L. Lewis not only saw eye-to-eye with the Morgan partner at this meeting but also with Owen D. Young, head of the giant General Electric Company. The two big business men had never met the big miner until a few days before, but they liked each other from the start.

"A lot of people wondered why Bill Green or some other AFL leader did not go with Young, Lamont and the others to this meeting.

"This was no accident. Inclusion of an AFL representative was considered, and the conferees actually got out the list of Federation leaders in advance. But they turned thumbs down on them all, decided that Lewis could speak for the whole labor movement.

"After the White House meeting, all of the conferees except the President went to the Mayflower Hotel, where they lunched together in a private dining room.

"Driving to the hotel, Philip Murray, a naturalized citizen and vice president of the United Mine Workers, rode in the same taxi with Tom Lamont, and as they got out, the Morgan partner started to pay the bill.

"Just a minute, Mr. Lamont," interceded Murray; "my life's ambition has been to pay a taxi fare for one of the Morgan partners. So I insist."

"Murray paid the bill."

LINK TO STEEL

Perhaps, too, the great performance that Mr. Lewis is supposed to have made in organizing United States Steel is explained in part at least by this relationship between Mr. Lamont and Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lamont is a director of the U. S. Steel Corporation. Perhaps after all it wasn't sex appeal, as newspapers said, which enabled Mr. Lewis to walk into Myron Taylor's office and get a contract for the steel union. Perhaps Mr. Lamont had something to do with it. This fact should interest the National Labor Relations Board.

When one recalls that not many years ago Mr. Lewis was using his wise-cracks against communists and that only recently he has been thundering against economic royalists one can not be anything but confused by this new comradeship between the Morgan banker and the labor leader. At any rate John L. Lewis is strong on stage play and weak on programs. Wise-cracking has never run labor unions. It may have won political campaigns.

TWO GREAT GOVERNMENT FILMS

(Continued from page 69)

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the greater antiquity of these melodies is proved by their purely pentatonic (or five-note-scale) character.

"These white spirituals are not a rare or antiquarian music. They are the normal and ordinary music of the rural South.

"The rest of the tunes in the film, as are the particular usages and orchestrations of these, are my own. It is hoped they are not unworthy of their association with these celebrated melodies."

Mr. Lorentz, producer and director of these films, has been acclaimed an author with a new technique. "The Plow that Broke the Plains" has had world-wide acclaim. Mr. Lorentz served as motion picture critic of the New York Evening Journal and was later motion picture editor of Vanity Fair Magazine. He is at present critic for Judge and McCall's Magazine.

"The Plow that Broke the Plains" has the same awful burden of disaster lying heavily upon it. It is the story of the degradation of the land in the great area reaching up from Texas to the Canadian border, popularly known as the dust bowl. It shows again how nation-

alistic stupidity and cupidity have brought disaster to an area large enough to engulf England, Germany and France. In the old days when cattle ranged the plains they were not despoilers like men. They left the grass roots which protected the soil from erosion and from complete nudity. As a result, the top soil could not be lifted by frequent winds into dust clouds both to destroy the land and to make wretched the homes of the farmers and the plainsmen. But when the plough broke the plains, the winds had their way with the land.

This film has the same somber pacing of story and the same tragic music—fit accompaniments to the awful history of a national disaster.

These two films should be seen by every American.

HOW ENGLAND PRESERVES INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 70)

against trade boards' determinations when approved by the Minister of Labor.

Trade union representatives in England do not like this restriction; nevertheless, they are of the opinion that a measure of the results which would follow from compulsory arbitration were justified to protect those workmen less equipped by nature to maintain healthy trade union organization.

Employers in a trade board industry accept the wage, the hour, and the other provisions with a better feeling and a greater willingness to comply than they would had Parliament directly legislated concerning conditions of employment in their industry.

Under the trade boards there exists an appreciable substance of the spirit and methods of collective bargaining.

There is an absence of bureaucracy in the board's functions, and there is no army of enforcement officers going up and down the land.

In Parliament ambitious politicians are deprived of the subject "exploited labor" with which they might otherwise preen themselves as the courageous, outstanding champions of down-trodden labor to attract the political support which they are seeking. The sweat shop is eliminated from the field of politics and political life. Instead the government sets up the methods by which employers and employees, with the largest possible element of self-government, are set to the task of working out the problem of minimum wages, maximum hours and shop conditions.

Before the World War there had been an extension of bureaucratic control with Parliamentary approval in England. Immediately after the war there was a rapid extension of bureaucracy.

During the years since, Englishmen have shown a growing objection to the bureaucratic—the commission—method. This change of attitude has grown out of Englishmen's experiences and holds equally for business men, the organized as well as the unorganized workers and the government itself. Instead there has been a steady development of methods through which self-regulation through

joint self-government is provided for groups of citizens by act of Parliament establishing the structure and the scope of such official bodies as are created to deal with problems such as wages and hours in the sweated industries.

Americans are not identical emotionally or temperamentally with the British. Some of England's thorough-going and commendably practical methods seem too slow at times to us. Nevertheless, we have a common language, common traditions, and in many ways common experiences.

The trade union movement—Americans as a whole—and Congress, are at present actively interested in placing a cellar below which wages cannot be paid and hours of labor beyond which workers shall not be employed.

It might prove of most practical value if a careful examination were now made of what England and Englishmen have done to effectively deal with the problem.

RAILWAY LABOR ACT WORKS: STRIKES NIL

(Continued from page 72)

of the board's existence to accomplish two results. First, it has aroused a better respect on the part of all concerned for the provision of negotiated railroad labor agreements. Second, and because of this, it has caused both railroad managements and labor organizations in many cases to re-examine on the ground their day-by-day relations with one another, particularly in the light of established railroad labor agreements, and to take steps to avoid misunderstandings or, if misunderstandings do arise, attempt to adjust them more in keeping with the broad intent underlying such labor agreements."

It is apparent that two-thirds of the success of a national law which places labor relations in the hands of a board depends upon the administrators and the administration of that board.

AMERICANS CO-OPERATING IN BUILDING AMERICA FIRST

(Continued from page 63)

CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL LEADS WAY

At present there are a large number of parleys, campaigns and other organized efforts being made to improve and simplify the home buying process. To us the most interesting of these is in Cleveland, where a Building and Construction Trades Council has been formed, representing all branches of the industry, including labor. The council has enlisted the assistance of James G. Caffrey, special assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator, whose headquarters are in Cleveland. To dispel any real or pretended uncertainty about wage levels, they ask all affiliated local unions to renew their agreements on a two-year basis at present wage levels.

This unified action of all those interested in building is not new in Cleveland, it has been developing since 1934, and Mr. Caffrey has been a leader in it. The Cleveland Citizen, weekly labor newspaper, says (January 14, 1938):

"In 1936 Caffrey created and put into operation the first comprehensive survey in Ohio, not to determine what was needed, but to definitely discover prospects. Under his direction over 350,000 questionnaires were sent out in Ohio, Caffrey securing the co-operation of the utilities companies. In Cleveland the returned questionnaires were turned over to the Cleveland Home Advisory Council with the Builders' Exchange as the focal point. The Ohio campaign discovered over \$25,000,000 volume in potential business."

How much of this potential business became actual business the article does not state, but the cataloguing of potential business is one step towards the goal.

Among other efforts to revive home building are:

The Southern Pine Association and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association are studying construction costs and will soon present a book of plans featuring homes at very low price ranges.

TO REDUCE TAX ON HOMES

To reduce the heavy burden of taxation, Senator Sheppard of Texas introduced a resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution making every homestead exempt from taxation up to \$5,000 of its value, when occupied by the owner or his dependents. While it would take many years, even if this legislation were passed, to get the amendment ratified, it is a part of a movement that has already put homestead tax exemption on the statute books of several states. This legislation is definitely encouraging to home ownership.

Building material prices are down somewhat from their high levels of last spring. The Federal Trade Commission's investigation of building supply companies disclosed one reason why materials prices could be raised arbitrarily—a gigantic price-fixing combine among distributors. The commission's order gave the dealers and their associations 60 days to "cease and desist." Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture, urged materials manufacturers to work out a program of concerted price reductions to stimulate an increased volume of production. The Federal Home Loan Bank Review in its January, 1938, number, showed a slight but definite falling level in the cost of a standard home built in a number of representative cities, between September, 1937, and December, 1937.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE OFFERED

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board and its affiliated federal building and loan associations are taking an active part in sponsoring co-operation in the home building industry. At a conference of builders and developers held in Washington last month, Horace Russell, general counsel of the Home Loan Bank Board, declared that four billion dollars a year in long term financing credits is needed in America; and to secure this money communities should co-operate in the development of home financing institutions and in selling to the average citizen the idea of investing his surplus funds in these institutions.

It is possible that the federal building and loan associations, or some of the more progressive of them, will take the lead in offering technical advisory service to home buyers. A large Washington association already has a home building service department which will handle details of architectural service and construction for home owners. Home building service by federal building and loan associations, though still in its infancy, does offer possibilities of nation-wide development. In many instances the interests of the mortgagor and the mortgagee are identical. Both home owner and loan company want a well-located, well-constructed and properly planned house which will not depreciate in value; both are interested in keeping the price within the owner's ability to pay.

Organized building trades should share in co-operative efforts for the benefit of the industry, and of the home buyer. But this does not mean wage reductions. We must show the public the hazards and intermittency of work that turn a high hourly scale into a low or very moderate yearly income; and the responsibility taken by unions in keeping a supply of highly skilled men ready for service as the demand arises.

With the passage and signing of the amended Federal Housing Act we will have more liberal financing at lower interest rates. With a positive, constructive attitude among all members of the industry it is going to be possible to turn many prospective home owners into actual home owners, because the desire for a home is latent in their hearts, but some agency is needed that will honestly protect and assist them.

LABOR'S GREAT NEWSPAPER IN REACH OF ALL

(Continued from page 75)

and distinct understanding of public questions.

"Those of us connected with the newspaper are anxious that the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers take advantage of the local union subscription rate of 75 cents per member per year, when the local union subscribes for its entire membership. These payments can be made quarterly in advance.

"For example, let us assume that your local union has 100 members and decides to subscribe. The total cost for the year's subscription would be \$75. Divide that by four and you have \$18.75. Forward a check for this amount, with a list of the names and addresses of your individual members, to the undersigned, and we will start mailing to your members a copy of 'Labor' the following week. At the beginning of each quarter, 'Labor' will send you a bill for the following quarter's payment. Between quarters, the local union can add or remove the name of any individual member, but no additional charge will be made for the increase between quarters, and the next quarterly bill will be based on the number of members on the mailing list at that time.

"What does this mean? Just this—each 52 weeks of the year a copy of 'Labor' will be mailed to each of the members of your local union and the cost will be approximately one and one-fourth cents per copy—or about six cents per member per month. The membership will be better informed with respect to the activities of their organization—the Twenty-one Standard Railroad Labor Or-

ganizations and Congress than they have ever been before—and by reading the columns of 'Labor' they will be in a better position to discuss with anyone questions and problems concerning all workers in the transportation industry.

"When the individual member can sit by his own fireside—read 'Labor'—and acquaint himself with the activities and accomplishments of his organization, it makes for a bigger and better union.

"Remember, you have the members working at outlying points and on shifts who are unable to attend meetings (through no fault of their own) and they are entitled to be informed also.

"Subscribe for the entire membership of your local union now—or make this question a special order of business at your next regular meeting.

"I would be pleased to have you advise both Brother McGlogan and the undersigned what action is taken by your local union.

"Fraternally yours,

"W. P. NEVILLE,

"Treasurer."

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1938

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
	494	E. D. Bardwell	\$300.00
	153	G. E. Rohrer	650.00
	730	James W. Bouvier	475.00
	18	J. F. Compton	825.00
	77	J. W. Freeman	1,000.00
	134	Otto Schultz	1,000.00
I. O.	H. F. Willis	1,000.00	
	34	J. B. Sloan	1,000.00
	325	J. M. Dingman	1,000.00
	702	L. C. Kindred	300.00
	323	M. C. Driggers	1,000.00
	604	S. Black	300.00
	195	Joseph Nowatny	1,000.00
	195	F. Nelson	1,000.00
	817	John Palmer	1,000.00
	305	L. Meyers	1,000.00
I. O.	C. P. Poitras	1,000.00	
1086	A. H. Anton	1,000.00	
134	Gustav Magnuson	1,000.00	
459	J. B. Snodgrass	825.00	
3	H. J. Simpson	1,000.00	
5	R. P. Adams	14.58	
103	E. T. Hayes	1,000.00	
I. O.	O. A. Boetius	1,000.00	
711	J. Richardson	1,000.00	
16	R. H. Brockman	1,000.00	
153	H. J. Welches	475.00	
9	F. H. Perkins	1,000.00	
124	G. A. Brownell	1,000.00	
649	L. L. Van Fleet	650.00	
134	James Gecan	1,000.00	
I. O.	J. D. McDermott	1,000.00	
134	William M. Hogue	300.00	
26	W. H. Brooks	1,000.00	
9	H. W. Bonifield	825.00	
26	Edw. G. Boss	1,000.00	
196	M. B. Dermody	1,000.00	
134	H. G. Karg	650.00	
195	Benjamin Zauetke	150.00	
1147	Robert F. Matthews	150.00	
52	Robert T. White	150.00	
77	Edward Broughton	150.00	
459	William T. McFarland	150.00	
Total		\$32,339.58	

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL
proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$.85**



WILLIAM GREEN, MINER, ASKS QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 74)

QUOTES DUBINSKY

"If the expenditure of these millions were for this cause and to this end, let him tell us whether he is deceiving you at this convention when he advises you of the membership of 4,000,000 in the C. I. O. or whether his associate in the C. I. O., Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers and also a contributor to the C. I. O., was deceiving himself when within the last ten days, Mr. Dubinsky publicly and without contradiction by our international president or by any one else proclaimed:

"Let me tell you I have made an analysis of the membership of the various international unions affiliated with the C. I. O. and without stating totals, I say definitely, and none can successfully refute this, the 10 or 12 original C. I. O. unions represent 75 per cent of its membership today, while the other 20 or 22 unions represent between 20 and 25 per cent of the membership, and I am an expert on figures."

"And have you and all the members of the United Mine Workers of America, whose moneys are being used by our international officers, given thought that, if you are being deceived by them on the essential facts justifying their expenditures, perhaps their representations to you on the essentials which are keeping you from reuniting with the American Federation of Labor are also false?"

TAKES UP PEACE QUESTION

"For is it not ominous that our international president does not contradict or challenge the public proclamation of Mr. Dubinsky, who himself was a C. I. O. peace conferee, that the peace conferees of the American Federation of Labor offered to take back the original C. I. O. unions, but only after the merger of the 22 unions chartered by the C. I. O. had been satisfactorily arranged, and not before?"

"And in the light of the negligible increase in membership of the C. I. O. under the leadership of our international president, despite the cost of millions, is this not a fair inquiry to make:

"Was not the veto exercised by our international president over the agreement of the C. I. O. conferees at the Washington peace conference to accept the formula for peace therein arranged; was not the deliberate misrepresentation made to you by him as to the membership of the C. I. O. and his empty challenge to have these 4,000,000 members ride into the American Federation of Labor if only they were taken in without challenge; were not these actions on his part simply a smoke screen to hide from you the failure of his leadership, to ward off the day of reckoning for his reckless squandering of your money?"

"I leave the inquiry with you and with him."

NOTICE

To all local unions: The Crowder Junior Company, electrical contractors, of Easton, Pa., and Allentown, Pa., was placed on the unfair list by Local No. 367, of Easton, Pa.

A. P. BENNER.

NOTICE—TO MEMBERS OF THE I. B. E. W.—NOTICE

Local Union No. 143, of Harrisburg, Pa., advises members of other locals of the Brotherhood not to come into the jurisdiction of Local No. 143 and go to work without bringing their traveling card and without reporting to the business manager before going to work. We have found several members doing this, and some working in non-union shops.

While it is not our policy to penalize anyone, we are well on our way to signing up the non-union shops of Harrisburg, and any member working here without our permission helps make it harder for us to sign up the shop.

We are taking this method of asking for the co-operation of the Brothers, and to warn them against violating the constitution.

(Signed) H. S. HOLLENBAUGH,
Secy. for Local No. 143, I. B. E. W.

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. H. McCarthy, Card No. 589021, please notify Ray Edwards, P. O. Box 1255, Longview, Texas.

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1937, TO JANUARY 10, 1938

Table with 10 columns of L. U. NUMBERS and corresponding receipt amounts. The table is organized into five groups of columns, each with a header 'L. U. NUMBERS'. The data includes various union identifiers and their respective financial records for the specified period.

Table with 5 columns of L. U. NUMBERS and corresponding values. Includes a (TriPLICATE) section in the second column.

Table with columns L. U. and NUMBERS. Lists various numbers and their corresponding L. U. values.

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VOID

MISSING

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

BLANK

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID

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

Here's a ballad from a Brother of L. U. No. 18 who works in the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light. He calls himself a "primary trouble shooter." Boy, how we could use that guy in Washington!

THE LADY WAS SO NICE

I learned my trade in Texas,
Some thirty years ago;
We've seen lots of changes since then,
As you old-time gaffers know.

My first boss was a fellow
By the name of Ollie Gerard;
And Ollie had the reputation
Of being really hard.

Our job was cutting services
For bills that were overdue.
Ollie's instructions were, "Cut it,
Or, my lad, you're through!"

I was kinda soft-hearted,
I guess 'twas just my way,
But I'd listen to a lady's story
When she'd say, "I soon will pay."

Then I'd make a plea to Ollie,
"Please skip it for today,
The lady is so nice,
And tomorrow she will pay."

Ollie then would warn me,
"This soft stuff will never do,
When I say, cut a service,
Cut it, or you're through!"

This time I'm going to tell about.
I sauntered in a yard
With my pliers and ladder,
And resolvin' to be hard.

I was just about to cut the wires,
An' singing, "Mother says to Mabel,"
When a gal with a six-shooter from below
Said, "Come down, kid, while you're able."

I didn't stop to argue,
I thought I'd leave that to Gerard;
Ollie could handle a girl like her,
'Cause Ollie was so hard.

"Did you cut it, kid?"
Ollie asked me twice,
And I replied, "No, I didn't—
The lady was so nice."

He gave me a dirty look,
Grabbed the ladder and departed,
But he was running back to the wagon
Almost before he started.

And the gal with the six-shooter
Stood yelling at Gerard—
"Come back and get yer ladder,
I don't want it in my yard!"

Ollie was chalk-white, hands a shakin',
Like a person shooting dice,
As he climbed up on the wagon, muttering,
"Yes, the lady was so nice."

HEWIT S. THOMAS,
L. U. No. 18.

Sleepy Steve claims the reason he has not been writing any poetry is because he and his Missus have been—generally—on good terms, and the growls have been, alas! scarce. However:

It was a glorious evening. A gentle breeze, a gorgeous sunset, the aroma from the pine trees, and under their influences the Missus fell into a poetic mood.

"Ah, Steve!" she said, "isn't this scenery beautiful? Reminds one of the opening lines of Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' 'This is the forest primeval, The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,' and doesn't that cow-bell recall that line from Gray's Elegy, 'The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea'? I love this scenery."

"Careful, my dear," I cautioned her just in time, "or you'll be stepping in some of the scenery!"

Only that, but her mood was shattered and I was in the dog-house again. Smarting under the injustice of her attitude, I penned the following triolet which I call

DISILLUSION

She was gentle and mild
When I set out to woo her.
With a smile that beguiled
She was gentle and mild,
Just her Ma's angel child—
(Ah, how little I knew her!)
She was gentle and mild
When I set out to woo her.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. B-9, Chicago.

You're welcome amongst us, Brother Al! Come again!

THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER

Though I'm a newcomer to this here "I.B."
And a very bum poet, as readers will see,
I'd like to rise right up and burst forth in rhyme

With a little philosophy, brought on this time

By the start of the year, and with mind on the past,

The hope that this one will be better than last;

From the fellow who figures the price of the bill,

And his boss, with a big house 'way up on the hill,

To the most lowly worker, who saves every cent

To pay for the groceries, clothing and rent.

But we've got to remember, and here is my holler,

If there's no regulating the power of the dollar,

The sharp rise of prices can soak up a raise
Till a fellow's worse off than in the first place.

So, please, let's consider the laboring class,
To help them buy curtains, pianos and gas.

It won't hurt our imports—exports won't be checked,

And we'll feel that it's really a land to protect
When some hostile nation, with gunboats and planes,

Decides to absorb us and wipe out the gains.

AL VAUGHN,
L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

THE RHYMING NEWS COMMENTATOR

Conducted by A' Bit O'Luck

The big industrialists are criticising organized labor's excessive demands. (News item.)

"Lord," quoth John Moneybags, rich old gent,
"The rirraff's greed is stunning, indeed—
They never seem to be content!"

"Say," drawled Charlie Toiler, "don't ride me!
I'd be content to earn my rent,
With three square meals beside me!"

* * *

Congress passed the Housing Bill, eliminating the prevailing wage scale clause.

Our law builders are shrewd—
They surely know what's good

For the workers in the scheme of things;
When one is over-fed

He's bound to lose his head—
Subject to the troubles money brings!

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

* * *

Now we think this story by Marshall Leavitt is sort of lovely, and a fine illustration that there is craftsmanship in all trades.

A SNAKE TALE

It was late one long-gone afternoon when we fixed the last break in the telephone line to McCloud's ranch and headed back toward town.

Dave, free-lance of the cow country, was driving the team while I sat beside him holding the double-barreled shotgun that I had brought along in the hope of bringing in a young sage hen.

The sun had retreated behind the black rampart of the Big Horns before a pair of the prairie fowl raised from beside the buckboard. Pow! . . . Pow! The big birds zoomed off into the thickening dusk. I had missed! Dave steadied the startled ponies down to a trot.

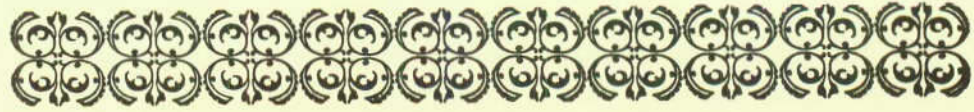
"Too dark," was my excuse as I stowed the gun under the seat.

"Dutch Berger used to have one o' them shotguns," said Dave. He hitched at his empty gun belt and spat into a bunch of sagebrush, then continued: "Three year ago me and him was grazin' a bunch of cattle up on the forest reserve for the Quarter-Circle-Bell outfit.

"One evenin' we went out afoot to get some blue grouse—bein' kinda fed up on sow-belly. He took his shot-gun, and o' course I allus packed my six-gun.

"By the time we had got back to the timber behind the camp it'd 'come plumb dark. Dutch knowed this timber better so he was ahead when we heered a rattler buzzin' som'ers in the brush. Funny thing about rattlesnakes, ya caint tell from the sound jist where they are. So, Dutch jist blazed away up in the air and by the light from that shot he kilt the snake with the other barr'l. Dutch was a right good hand with a gun."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



*God grants liberty only to those
who love it and are always ready
to guard and defend it.*

—DANIEL WEBSTER.

