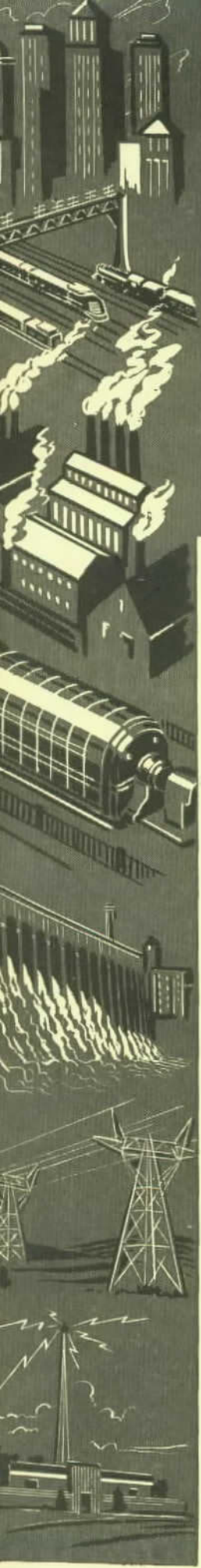


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



**RUSSIA ♦ AS AN  
INDUSTRIAL STATE**



DL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1939

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

*“Life insurance increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone and puts a premium upon those habits of thrift and savings which are so essential to the welfare of the people as a body.”*

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# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

### CHAT

We invite readers of this issue to view the layout of union-made products in the Woman's Department in this publication. Here are nationally advertised and nationally known products of approved standard, bearing the union label. Incidentally, these pictures also tell the story of the great expansion of Brotherhood activities during the last few years in the manufacturing field. Our contracts are preferred contracts with established firms of excellent reputation.

The fiber of continuity, which runs through the life of this organization from the past and present into the future, vibrates with life as we well know on the staff of this JOURNAL. Nothing excites more general interest than the publication of an old-time picture of members at work on some distant day in some remote city. These pictures always bring back letters of comment and rejoicing, and also bring back guessing contests on who is who in the picture.

Recently we published a picture of oldtimers whose identity was not known even to us. A number of members wrote in identifying these unknowns, but unfortunately no one appeared to agree. This makes little difference in the general effect of this kind of contribution to our pages inasmuch as the pictures embody the goodwill that flows from the past into the present.

Quality, too, is indicated by the kind of verse that our contributors are sending to this JOURNAL. Note this month the sonnet in the frontispiece written by George Witter Sherman. This is his third contribution to these pages—all of high order, all ranking him as a poet in his own right.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

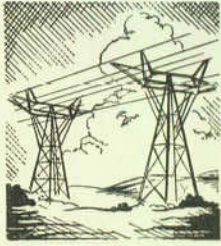
# REMEMBER

By

GEORGE WITTER SHERMAN

That summer evening, brief and lyrical,  
The world changing into a silhouette  
Around us, evergreen hills becoming jet  
While we stood there,  
                  high on the dam's curved wall—  
The music of the spillway's waterfall,  
The spray blown in our faces, sweetly wet;  
The dark sky and the darker earth which met;  
Our knowing then that love,  
                  our love was all—

REMEMBER: coming down: the splashing fish  
In pools of dark steps; how the waters, white  
As spume, foamed in the tail-race,  
                  froth-wreathed, swirled  
Below the lighted power house; your wish  
That like these dark spent waters our lives might,  
Though steel should scathe them,  
                  help shape a new world.



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
 Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.  
 SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS ← → \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1939

NO. 7

## RUSSIA *as an* INDUSTRIAL STATE

**T**HE acid test of an industrial state is whether it can feed, clothe and shelter the population well. This article is an attempt to measure the achievement of the Soviet Union of Russia in the light of this acid test. In an effort to give the true facts in so far as they can be ascertained from many sources, from recent books and magazine articles, it is written with no malicious propaganda intent but with an enthusiasm to give the facts to American workers as we have found them.

### AREA AND POPULATION

From the standpoint of land area, the U. S. S. R. is the largest country in the world. It includes over eight million square miles—one-seventh of the entire land surface of the globe.

It had an estimated population of about 175,000,000 in 1936 (as compared with 128,000,000 in the United States). Over three-fourths of the population is agricultural, 135,000,000. The remaining 40,000,000 is classified as industrial.

Nearly 10 per cent of the total population of the world (1,849,185,359) is in the U. S. S. R.

### RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

Russia has practically every known type of terrain known to the world—from the rock Urals, Caucasian and far eastern mountain chains to fertile, rolling plains and vast desert wastes.

It contains one-third of the earth's timber resources. It has the largest manganese mines in the world. It is second only to South Africa in gold production, is the fourth largest coal producer in the world and it has extensive iron, lead and zinc reserves.

It is exceeded only by the United States in electric power output. In 1936 it produced 32,800,000 kilowatt hours. The hydro-electric power development on the Dnieper River is the largest in Europe, with an ultimate capacity of 455,000 kilowatts. The total power resources of the U. S. S. R. are:

	Already Developed (in hp.)	Potential Power (in hp.)
U. S. S. R. in Europe	1,463,000	14,000,000
U. S. S. R. in Asia	77,000	64,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>78,000,000</b>

Is the Soviet republic doing the principal job of taking care of the masses?

Russia also has very rich oil deposits, centered in the Caucasus Mountains. The city of Baku, located on the Caspian sea, is known as the "oil capital" of the country. Russia produces 10 per cent of the total crude petroleum output of the world. Its production ranks next after that of the United States, which produces about 63 per cent of the total world supply. World production figures for 1937 are:

	Production of crude petroleum (Millions of bbls.)
United States	1,278
U. S. S. R.	199
All other countries	559
<b>Total world production</b>	<b>2,036</b>

Rough estimates as to the proportion of the world's total supply in other materials which Russia produces might be summarized as follows:

Gold	1/6	
Coal	1/8	
Timber	1/3	
Manganese		World's largest producer
Potatoes		" " "
Wheat	1/4	
Oats	1/4	
Rye	1/2	
Flax		World's largest producer

Russia is known to include the richest soil and to have the largest farm population in the world. The famous "black soil belt" of the Ukraine produces an abundance of wheat and grains. The Ukraine also produces 60 per cent of the coal and 70 per cent of the iron output of the country and is the center of an extensive chemical and dye industry.

Cotton is quite extensively grown in the Central Asia area.

Other production statistics:

	Production, 1937	Metric tons
Coal	122,600,000	
Pig iron	14,500,000	" "
Steel	17,800,000	" "
Oil and gas	29,500,000	" "
Cement	5,837,000	" "
Motor vehicles	199,315	units

### FOREIGN TRADE

#### Chief Exports

Timber and timber products  
 Grain  
 Furs  
 Oil  
 Cotton textiles

#### Chiefly to:

Great Britain	(32.8 per cent)
United States	(7.8 per cent)

#### Chief Imports

Industrial machinery and equipment  
 Electrical equipment  
 Copper  
 Wool  
 Rubber

#### Chiefly from:

United States	(18.2 per cent)
Great Britain	(14.9 per cent)
Germany	(14.3 per cent)

Max Eastman, an avowed Socialist, (Harper's, February, 1937) accuses Stalin of allowing four to six millions to starve to death in Russia in 1933 in order to build up the foreign credit of the U. S. S. R. Wheat, textiles, etc., were exported during the starvation period (which followed severe crop failures in 1932-33, accompanied by a serious breaking down of the industrial production system) when they were very badly needed at home.

### SOVIET SYSTEM

By 1936 98.5 per cent of all goods produced in the U. S. S. R. were produced by the state. Small handicraft trades—such as dressmaking, millinery and shoemaking, requiring at most only one hired worker—were the only forms of industry still in private hands. And they, like larger enterprises before them, were rapidly being taxed out of existence.

The state has complete control of the quantity and varieties of all types of production; quotas are worked out for every industry and for every plant within every industry. In their ardor to industrialize the U. S. S. R. as rapidly as possible, the leaders of the Union have tended to place emphasis upon heavy production industries—such as steel, chemicals, industrial machinery and armaments—at the expense of consumers' commodities. Frequent shortages have resulted in such

things as shoes, clothing, certain foods, also household furniture (in spite of having one-third of the world's timber resources and heavy exportation of timber products).

Consumers' goods are sold in state stores at prices fixed in advance by the state. These prices cover the cost of production, plus a very substantial profit to the state. Over 90 per cent of all national revenue comes from indirect taxation through the operation of the state-owned stores.

When we consider that the U. S. S. R. has in effect one of the greatest bureaucracies of all times, and in addition maintains the Red Army, the largest standing army of the world, we are not surprised to find that the price of a pair of shoes is equivalent to a month's pay for an unskilled worker and a second-hand suit to two months'. (Only members of the army, state functionaries and the Stakanovists can afford to buy suits first-hand.)

The state stores are divided into separate classes, according to the class of customers which they may serve. Stores catering to the Red Army, the bureaucrats, etc., have first choice in obtaining available supplies. If there is a shortage in a commodity, they frequently have not only first, but also the last choice. Stores serving the general public are allowed to distribute what is left.

Altogether it is a system whereby the state is able *indirectly to select the consumers* for any given commodity. This accounts for the frequent comments of foreign visitors on the lack of variety, the general emptiness of shelves and the exceedingly poor quality of goods displayed in stores. *Poorness in the quality of Russian goods of all types* is one of the most general criticisms of the Soviet system to be found.

#### LACK OF SKILLED CRAFTSMANSHIP

Poor quality is evident in the clothing of the people seen on the streets. It is also obvious in the construction of buildings. New houses and factories are generally well laid out and attractively designed, but everywhere they show evidence of hasty construction and lack of skilled craftsmanship in the execution of the plan. Sir Walter Citrine, British labor leader, said that many of the new buildings which he saw would be "indistinguishable from slums" in 10 years' time.

Poor quality of production is a direct result of too rapid industrialization. The workers have been drawn from peasant and nomad populations, foreign to industrial mechanisms and to urban ways of living. Russia is swamped with a vast, unskilled labor supply with the highest degree of mechanical inaptitude.

As a result of this mechanical inaptitude, production costs are so high that it is doubtful if many of the Russian factories could survive in free competition or a capitalistic system. There is an appalling amount of waste and spoilage and



Seat of power of the oriental despot in Moscow, known as the dictator of the proletariat.

a depreciation rate on machinery double that in capitalist countries.

The life of a Ford automobile in Russia is two years, if American built; less than that if built in Russia. Apparently no attention is ever given to machinery until it completely breaks down. The real threat of the vast Russian air force is frequently minimized by foreign powers for this reason. Out of a total of 10,000 military planes, only 3,000 are believed to be modern and in first class fighting condition. There is a great shortage of spare parts for all types of machinery.

Motor vehicles still consist largely of busses and heavy lorries. With nearly 10 per cent of the world's population, Russia has only 678,000, or 1.6 per cent of the 43 million motor vehicles of the world.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Poor roads and lack of transportation facilities account for many of the failures of the distribution system to function smoothly.

There is a great shortage of railroad cars, both passenger and freight. Consequently the government rations passenger tickets and allocates cars according as it sees fit. Many of the shortages of commodities in large urban centers are not actual shortages of production, but rather failures in distribution. Crowds patiently camp out for days at passenger stations waiting an opportunity to board a train. Second class travel is aptly called "hard," first class "soft."

#### HOUSING

Rent is very low in Russia in proportion to practically all other costs. It amounts, usually, to 10 per cent of the wages of the chief bread-winner of the family. On the other hand, the living quarters are hardly worth more than they cost. They are of poor construction; and overcrowding, especially in the rapidly industrialized centers, is appalling. The general rule is one family to a room. If the family rents more space it

usually takes in lodgers. Mr. Citrine found that at Baku, in the heart of the oil fields, the dwelling area occupied, per person, was equivalent to approximately nine and three-fourths feet by six and one-half feet.

The second Five-Year Plan (1933 through 1937) called for an extended housing construction program, to provide homes for 7,200,000 additional people. However, the Russian population normally grows at the rate of about 3,500,000 a year, or 16,000,000 in five years. It is obvious that the Soviet housing program was not even keeping pace with the normal population growth, much less relieving the existing congestion.

In the face of scarcity of both housing facilities and necessary consumption goods, the Soviet government offers the following bonuses for prolific parents:

No. of children within five years	Bonus in rubles
2	100
3	2,500
4	4,000
5	5,000

#### WORKING WEEK

The working week consists of five consecutive days of (usually) seven hours each, with every sixth day off, a system which Citrine claims requires more working hours in a month than a 44-hour week with Sundays and Saturday afternoons off.

There is no sex differential in wage rates, and practically all adult, able-bodied members of the family work, thus contributing to the family income.

#### AVERAGE WAGES

Average wages are published regularly by the Soviet government. These averages, however, include *all* workers from the highest officials and directors of the industry on down to the lowest. The officials and directors are, of course, functionaries of the state, since the state is

the sole employer of all workers in the U. S. S. R. "Average" wages in rubles and in American dollars, on the very generous basis of one ruble being equivalent, in purchasing power, to six cents, are given below for various periods as they have been reported by Sir Walter Citrine, Edmund J. Lowry and other authorities.

	Rubles per month	Dollars per month
1935 average	180	11.34
1937 (spring) average	270	16.20
1937 (fall) average	251	15.06
1938 (unskilled labor)	200	12.00

Even at the official exchange rate of about five rubles to the dollar, the Russian price level is so high, compared to the level of commodity prices known in this country, that the purchasing power of the money wages is extremely low. On the official basis of one ruble being equal to 20 cents in American money, earnings of 200 rubles a month would still only equal \$40.

### PRICES OF SPECIFIC COMMODITIES

Victor Serge, in "Russia Twenty Years After," presents the following set of prices for specific items in Russia at the beginning of 1936. The prices, of course, are fixed by the state.

	Price in rubles	
<b>Manufactured goods:</b>		
Overcoat	100 to	500
Cotton suit		200
Woolen suit	600 "	1,000
Woolen shirt		200
Shoes (leather soles)	80 "	150
Dress	70 "	100
<b>Food:</b>		
Beef, per kilogram*	6 "	8
Pork, per kilogram	9 "	12
Ham, per kilogram	18 "	20
Sausage, per kilogram	7 "	9
Herring, per kilogram	6 "	10
Butter, per kilogram	14 "	18
Caviar, per kilogram	32 "	40
Brown bread, per kilogram **K.90		1
Cheese, per kilogram		24
Tea, per kilogram	60 "	100
Coffee, per kilogram	40 "	50
Vodka, per litre		12

\* 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds.  
\*\* 1 ruble=100 kopeks.

The above prices may not seem exorbitant until they are compared with wages. Victor Serge points out that a month's labor (25 working days) of an unskilled worker would only buy five kilograms of butter or 100 kilograms of dark bread, which is the main stay of the Russian diet. Very little meat is eaten, because of its high cost, but fish, soups and porridge are used extensively. Fresh vegetables, in spite of the vast agricultural population, are often extremely scarce in the large cities—partly due to lack of transportation facilities for perishables, and partly due to emphasis upon the production of such crops as grains, cotton, flax and potatoes. Mr. Citrine states that the fish and vege-

(Continued on page 387)

## WHAT THEY SAY

"Altogether it was clear to me that the housing accommodation was extremely inadequate, and that gross overcrowding existed. The congestion in the villages, judging from the peasants' houses I saw, must be rather dreadful. Similarly in districts such as Kramatorsk, Dnieproges and elsewhere, many thousands of people were housed in single-storied barracks."

SIR WALTER CITRINE,

Head of the British Trade Union Congress.

"The spy mania in the Soviet Union is directed not alone against foreigners but also against Soviet citizens themselves, each of whom is warned to beware of his fellows lest they prove to be spies or enemies of the Stalin regime.

"The intensity with which each person is encouraged to be suspicious of his friends and neighbors is appalling. It can hardly fail to have profound effects on the every-day life of the Russian people."

RAYMOND CLAPPER,

Scripps-Howard Writer.

"The crime of Bolshevism is that it tore down the whole ethical structure, retaining only the economic framework. Because it was born in a land where the democratic and humanist ideals were practically unknown, in a land still feudalistic in its thinking, Bolshevism merely adapted the mechanism of socialist economy to its old slave psychology."

EUGENE LYONS,

Moscow Correspondent.

"Injustice is once more entrenched under a new banner, much more horrible than the former, because it is even more anonymous, water-tight, perfected, intractable, supported by thousands of dicks who are expert in treachery. To cook up apologies for the whole of this filthy mess, the whole gigantic breakdown, there is no dearth of explanations. \* \* \* The Russians are unequalled at chewing the rag. Except that there is one avowal that is never permitted, one pill that they can never swallow; that is that man himself is the worst of all breeds.

LOUIS-FERDINAND CELINE,

French Novelist.

"In any case, the conclusion, or moral, or whatever you want to call it, is that we must depend in our own country, upon our own democratic methods for the working out of our own problems, both domestic and international. We must stop looking to the Soviet Union as a model for solving our own economic difficulties and as a source of defense for democracy against fascism."

JOHN DEWEY,

American Philosopher.

"The Russian revolution has failed of its essential objectives. The 'dictatorship of the proletariat,' instead of providing a transition toward the 'society of the free and equal,' has led to a crude and bloody personal despotism resting on a privileged bureaucracy which exploits the wage worker much as he is exploited elsewhere. This is perhaps the greatest tragedy in human history, terrible in the breadth of its impact, terrible in the depth of its significance, terrible in its personal details. Other revolutionary martyrs have been permitted a heroic death. The heroes of the Russian revolution have been shot like dogs in the cellar and swept out with the refuse."

MAX EASTMAN,

American Socialist Leader.

"For the most part the people in the cities dress with drab and cloying uniformity. Their clothes lack color and style, and are of poor quality. A hat on a Soviet woman calls attention to itself, for most of the women wear berets or kerchiefs. Shirtwaist and skirt are almost uniform. The shoes, when high-heeled, are of indifferent fashion. Cotton stockings are, of course, universal. The men's clothes are even more nondescript than the women's—darkish suit and shirt (sometimes a colored blouse), cap or visor cap and shoes without style."

HERMAN H. DINSMORE,

New York Times Writer.

"Russian workers are not only among the lowest paid in the world but they also are undoubtedly the most heavily taxed. \* \* \*

" \* \* \* The average monthly earnings of the great majority of Russian workers range from 90 to 350 rubles, or from \$1.35 to \$5.25 a week, measured in purchasing power of six cents per ruble. You'd think that's low enough a wage scale and, as I will show, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, to say nothing of clothing the body."

EDMUND LOWRY,

American Engineer, long in the Employ of Soviet Industries.

# WHITE HOPE OF *Russian Books* FALTERS

"We Did Not Ask Utopia" by two American Quakers reveals shortcomings of commoners' life.

If you or I were to go to Russia, to emigrate there, take our personal possessions, the wife, the children; if we knew we had some services to sell that are scarce there and we hoped to make a living, what sort of a country would it be for us, what living conditions, working conditions, schools for the youngsters, hope for our old age? Those are practical questions. With life here what it is today, some of us have cast about in our minds for a better place, just as our forefathers who came here must first have considered the serious question of leaving the fatherland. Many of us have looked upon the Russian experiment with hope that it was charting a new course of life for humanity. Has it done so? This record of a physician and his wife who emigrated to Russia in June of 1936 gives the answers to some of those questions. What happened to them and their children is about what might be expected by any of us, except that both were fortunate in having unusual scientific training, strong physical stamina and great tolerance and adaptiveness.

## GO WHERE TOLD

They were sent—one does not choose in Russia—to a newly opened mill town, where the doctor worked on malaria prevention, the wife worked as a laboratory assistant, the two children went to school. A heated apartment, two rooms and the use of a kitchen, was furnished them as part of the salary of \$130 a month earned by the two parents. Fuel and light were also free. There was no need to save for medical care, for old age, for schooling for the children. But food costs were 64 per cent of their salary and the other 36 per cent was not enough to cover clothing, a maid's help, Russian lessons, etc. The struggle of the little family to make ends meet, that is, to come down at least part way to the Russian standard of living on potatoes, black bread and tea without becoming ill; of getting used to the cold of the Russian winters, the heat and dust of the Russian summers; the little inconveniences, like walking three miles to the main office to get one's pay check; the attack of dysentery caused by brushing the teeth with water that had not been boiled; these human details are all recorded in the diary of Rebecca Timbres, for the book is in large part excerpts of her daily notations. Her appreciation of the roll of "lovely soft toilet paper" given her as a Christmas

present and rare in Russia, her longing for candy which could not be satisfied since it was \$3 a pound, her joy over a washboard, "slightly depressed in spots but still usable"—those lacks in the material things are balanced by her joy in being a worker helping in a new society, her relief that her children are growing up in a country where there is no racial hatred, no anti-Semitism, no newspaper stories of crime, no "sexy" advertisements.

## SOCIALIZED SERVICES

There were interesting and intimate glimpses into the life in a Russian community. At a meeting of the Medical Sanitary Workers' Union we find the chairman criticizing the work of the doctor as it relates to granting sick-leave certificates. Another criticism had to do with the fact that some nurses could not read and hence brought the wrong diet to the patients with disastrous results.

## FLASH!



As this issue goes to press we are pleased to announce the organization of radio broadcast technicians of the entire Columbia Broadcasting System. This highly skilled personnel is grouped into the A. B. T. Unit. The charter was issued on June 30, following the signing of an agreement.

This unit is organized on a nationwide basis, including all of the powerful stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and providing for organization with all interlocking stations. This means that network programs of this powerful system will now be union-operated.

The agreement provided for a democratic set-up based upon the panel system originated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with representation from regions and subdivisional units. Each region will send a member representing it to a central executive board. The Columbia Broadcasting System represents, of course, a leading radio chain in the United States.

The consolidation of this group of radio broadcast technicians and engineers with radio technicians of the I. B. E. W. presents a foundation for successful organization of the broadcast technician field.

On the whole, however, the socialized medical service of Russia is a matter of much pride to the American physician. The chief difficulty that is encountered in the work is the fact that the clinic is understaffed, and that the patients are unspeakably ignorant. The ignorance and poverty that the reader sees and that the writer struggles against are evident throughout the book. A description of a shopping expedition to the city of Kazan is typical:

"Our first impression of Kazan was depressing. Plain square buildings seemed to be floating in mud. Cobblestoned streets were chinked with mud to the general level. . . . At the bazaar the car stopped, everyone took as long a breath as he could, and then we heaved out of the train in a solid mass, all individuality and dignity lost for the moment. The mud received us hospitably. My galoshes were American and buttoned on, so I was safe. But Hal wallowed widely, slipping, sliding, losing a rubber here, retrieving it there. . . . Very occasionally there might be an open space large enough to see where you could put your foot. You discovered a small mound rising out of the sea. You jumped for it, only to find a Russian or Tartar or Chuvash jumping at the same instant. In a case where feet meet, the largest wins."

From the mud of October to the bitter cold of winter of 40 degrees below zero the record continues. At a winter dance given by the workers on New Year's Eve the whole party wore fur coats, shedding them only when they danced. In the spring comes the thaw and the description of the ice breaking in the Volga River: "The solid surface of ice that had held so firmly for months was moving slowly, relentlessly downstream. Huge cracks appeared and widened. Blocks rose perpendicularly 10 or 12 feet to fall with terrific force on the ice below. Behind us the forest was vibrating to the constant undertones and staccato crashes."

From appreciation of the rare glimpses of beauty that she sees, the writer turns always to the struggle that the family is having to make a living, an endless struggle in which they never succeed in living within their income, but must always draw on their reserves. The prices of many things are interesting: "Two glasses of cocoa—the first I have had since leaving America, 60 cents." "Butter is \$1.50 to \$1.75 a pound." A coat for the little girl cost half of the mother's monthly salary. "Milk is 40 to 50 cents a quart, and we have to boil and cool it." "Eggs cost from 10 to 15 cents apiece."

"Our menu is necessarily simple:

"Breakfast: Tea with sugar; bread with butter, honey or marmalade; porridge or potatoes.

"Dinner: Cabbage soup; meat; potatoes; marmalade and bread for dessert; tea.

"Supper: Soup, bread, butter and honey, tea."

That Harry and Rebecca Timbres were

(Continued on page 384)



# N. L. R. B. PROCEDURE

## *Amended by Court Order*

By ISAAC LOBE STRAUS,

General Counsel, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

*Former Attorney General of Maryland Isaac Lobe Straus, who successfully argued the case of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its Local Union No. 876 against the National Labor Relations Board, recently decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, at Cincinnati, on important points against the Board, at the request of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, made the statement, appearing below, of the main questions involved in the case and the scope and the effect of the Court's decision.*

*Mr. Straus recently won for the Brotherhood its case against the National Labor Relations Board in the Supreme Court of the United States, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and the order of the National Labor Relations Board, which attempted to invalidate the contracts of the Brotherhood and seven of its local unions with the Consolidated Edison Company and its affiliates in New York against the united protests of both the Company and the Brotherhood and its local unions.*

*The Cincinnati case involved a contest between the Brotherhood and the C. I. O. in the election by the employees of the Consumers Power Company—a state-wide utility of Michigan—of their representative for collective bargaining with the company.*

**T**HE decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit rendered June 30 at Cincinnati, in the case of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its Local Union No. 876 against the National Labor Relations Board, is generally regarded by employers, and also by organized labor, as one of the most important judicial expressions delivered up to the present time upon the construction of the National Labor Relations Act, the powers of the Board under the Act and the remedies which it affords for violations of the Act. In these respects the case involved and presented two questions as yet undecided by the Courts and both of extreme importance.

The first of these questions related to the rights of employees in the election of their representatives for collective bargaining with their employers. The second question was whether an order of the Board directing an election by the employees to select their representatives for

### Legal aspects of decision made by Cincinnati Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

collective bargaining, and prescribing the manner of the conduct of the election and particularly the form of the ballot to be used by the employees entitled to vote in the election could be reviewed by the Circuit Courts of Appeals under the National Labor Relations Act.

#### DEPRIVED WORKERS OF CHOICE

The first question involved the legality of the order of the Board directing an election and prescribing the form of the ballot to be used in it. The election in the case was one wherein the employees of the Consumers Power Company, which serves the people of the whole State of Michigan with light and power, were to designate and select the representative for collective bargaining with the company. In January, 1939, pursuant to an order of the Board, passed in the preceding November and modified in December, an election was held by the employees of the Consumers Power Company at its several plants throughout Michigan, the main contestants being the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 876, and the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. union. Besides the names of these two contending unions, there was also upon the ballot, used in that election, a space wherein employees could vote for neither of the two contestants. The election resulted in 1,072 votes cast for the I. B. E. W.; 1,164 votes for the U. W. O. C.; and 506 for neither. There were 2,977 employees eligible to vote and a total of 2,806 ballots cast, showing that a majority of the voters decided to bargain collectively, but that neither organization had received a majority of the votes cast.

Subsequently, against and over the protest and objection of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and its Local No. 876, the Board ordered a second election by secret ballot for the employees of the company "to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by the Utility Workers Organizing Committee for the purpose of collective bargaining." Under this order of the Board and the form of ballot which it prescribed and required to be used in the election, only the name of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, the C. I. O. affiliate, could appear upon the ballot, and the employees voting in the election were compelled to vote either for the C. I. O. union or against it. The name of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 876, was to be entirely omitted and excluded from the ballot, so that the voting employees had to vote solely and exclusively for or against the C. I. O. union with no other or alternative expression of their choice, being thus deprived of the essential right of a real election expressing their choice for a representative of their own choosing, and being reduced and restricted to a mere veto of the C. I. O. union.

Against such a ballot, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers protested to the Board that its order excluded and outlawed all those employees, entitled to vote, who might wish to vote for the Brotherhood Local and also destroyed the right of the Brotherhood Local to represent the employees in collective bargaining. The Board overruled this protest and

(Continued on page ...)



ISAAC LOBE STRAUS



FROM THIS—

## ELECTRIC UTILITIES EXHIBIT *Draws Interested Crowds*

Dramatic picture of progress at New York Fair under auspices of private generating companies.

If you really want to see what progress has been made in material development since 1892, drop into the exhibit of private utilities of the New York World's Fair. You can not miss it. It is imposing. A large waterfall drapes the facade of the building, making one of the most attractive exhibits that this great show affords. Within you enter a dramatic exposition of technological progress. As you open the doors you enter a street—a street of 1892, still lit by gas, cobblestoned, with ice wagons and trolley cars. It is dimly lit and you grope about, peering into the shop windows that display the styles that grandad and grandmother wore. It tells you more about that era which gave birth to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a great electrical industry than reams of paper and gallons of printer's ink. How much of man's comfort and happiness depend on good light and mobile power!

"Forward March of America" is one

of two exhibits sponsored by the electric utility industry at the Fair, the other being an electrified farm. Both were built and are operated by the Electric Utilities Exhibit Corporation of which P. A. Schoellkopf is president. Leading units of the industry are members of the corporation, and its directorate includes Charles W. Kellogg, chairman of Engineers Public Service Company and president of the Edison Electric Institute; Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation; Edward J. Doyle, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago; Harvey C. Couch, president of Arkansas Power & Light Company; Colonel Oscar H. Fogg, executive vice president of the Consolidated Edison Company; Louis H. Egan, president of the Union Electric Light and Power Company; Horace P. Liversidge, vice president and general manager of the Philadelphia Electric Company; Albert B. Paterson, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc.; H. Hobart Porter of the American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.

### AN AGE IN 50 YEARS

Mr. Schoellkopf said that the theme of the exhibit is the role of the industry in the nation's growth and that its name, "Forward March of America," was symbolic of that role.

"Everyone is familiar in a general way with what electricity does for us today, but I doubt if many really appreciate the revolutionary changes in our life which it has been largely instrumental in bringing about," he said. "I think our old-time street will startle even those to whom its

(Continued on page 387)



TO THIS—in less than 50 years.

# The City of Light

Full text of the diorama presentation, Consolidated Edison Company, New York World's Fair 1939

*A typical day in the life of the greatest city is depicted in terms of light and its uses. This moving hymn to man's achievements and to the mystery that is electricity is also a poem to workmanship. We are happy to present the full text of this eloquent presentation which is daily delighting thousands at the World's Fair.*

## I.

Another day draws to its close.

Over the Atlantic  
A tide of darkness rolls,  
Fast on the heels of twilight.

And in the great metropolis  
Where eager men build upward  
Toward the sky,  
The soaring towers, tipped with gold,  
Cling to the last rays of the melting sun  
As if they, too, loved light.

The westward-speeding dusk  
Sweeps over a thousand hills,  
Engulfs a thousand valleys.

Night falls—  
But not in the City of Light.

For on this island-studded coast  
Man has reared an island in the night.

This is  
The City of Light,  
Where night never comes.

As the golden day flows from the City's  
canyons  
Into the west,  
A switch is thrown  
And silver floods the streets.

In thrusting towers,  
A honeycomb of steel against the sky,  
A million stars are born  
In shimmering splendor.

Night falls—  
But not on the City of Light.

Proud and beautiful it stands,  
An island  
In the night.

The lifeblood of the City  
Is Power.

Day and night,  
Year in, year out,  
The throbbing turbines spin,  
Restless,  
Tireless,  
And Power surges through a labyrinth of  
copper  
Into every corner of the City,  
As blood pulses through the arteries and  
veins.



Courtesy Consolidated Edison Co.

Energy at the fingertips,  
A world of Power at a motion of the hand.

Only a few feet underground  
Are 52 miles of steam mains,  
Thirty-eight hundred miles of gas mains,  
Thirty-three thousand miles of electric cable.

And men walk unaware  
Of the pulsing energy  
Hidden beneath their feet.

More people live in the metropolis than in  
many nations.  
More people in a single city  
Than in all of Switzerland or Ireland,  
More than in Sweden, Chile, Scotland or  
Peru,  
More than in any one of 45 States,  
More people in these few square miles  
Than on the vast continent of Australia.

Such a city Power alone makes possible.  
Electricity to drive its elevators and its  
trains,  
Gas and steam to heat its homes and  
buildings,  
Power for ten thousand varied uses.

Night falls—  
But not on the City of Light.

## II.

Alive and powerful it stands,  
An island  
In the night.

Power to turn a million wheels in factories,  
Power to light a hundred million lamps.

Power to transmit thought,  
Like thought, as swift.

A man manipulates the dial of a phone.  
Miles away another answers, and they con-  
verse,  
Across the City or across the sea,  
As though across the room.

A hundred thousand voices speeding under-  
ground,  
Eight million calls a day,  
A miracle of order  
In a network of incredible complexity.

In the broadcasting studios,  
Power fills the air with music, drama, news,  
Inaudible  
Until a switch is pressed,  
And Power, in a million receiving sets,  
Plucks them from the air again like magic.

Power for the endless miles of wire—  
The clicking telegraphs that transmit the  
City's messages,  
And bring the world's news to its giant,  
power-driven presses.

Night comes—  
But not to the City of Light.

Awake and quick and keen it stands,  
An island  
In the night.

## III.

The day's work done,  
The wheels in factories cease to turn.  
Lights go out, as one by one,  
Stores and offices are closed,  
And Power carries a million workers  
Down the shafts of the towers  
Into the busy hum of traffic.

Traffic directed by electric signals,  
Traffic which uncontrolled would straightway  
lead to chaos.

Power again,  
Contributing to order in a modern world.

Vast armies of workers pour into the sub-  
ways,  
Where the trains,  
Plunging through the rock-ribbed dark,  
Carry them swiftly and safely to their homes.

The City's transit lines  
Carry eight million passengers a day.

From the railway terminals  
Hundreds of trains speed to the suburbs,  
Carrying the half-million  
Who live outside the City.

Seven million people to be fed:

By land and sea,  
By train and truck and ship,  
The mountains of food pour into the  
metropolis.

Twenty-one million meals a day:

From the orchards and the farms,  
The dairies and the ranges of the west,  
Comes a bewildering variety of foodstuffs,  
Kept cool and fresh by the magic of refrigeration.

Dinnertime for the seven million:

Electricity and gas, in countless homes,  
In restaurants and hotels,  
Are preparing these millions of dinners.

In the evening, the City's millions seek relaxation  
In the theatres, parks, museums, libraries.

And what a wealth of entertainment the City offers:

The fame of the Great White Way,  
Whose very name means Light,  
Has spread to the ends of the earth.  
The millions of visitors every year  
Who come to see its brilliant plays,  
Its opera, concerts, theatre-restaurants,  
Have earned it yet another name—  
The cross-roads of the world.

Hundreds of thousands enjoy the dramas of the screen,  
Made and seen and heard only by electricity.

Others attend a sports event,  
Vivid under floodlights;  
Reported across the land, as well, by radio.

Still other thousands frolic at the amusement parks,  
Where Power plays a part in creating a hundred new enjoyments,  
Or at the Fair, blazing in a glory  
That outshines the Great White Way ten-fold.

Great numbers study at the night schools,  
Read in the libraries,  
Seek knowledge in a hundred ways  
Under the helpful lights.

Power serves even those who stay at home  
to read or play,  
Or listen to the radio.

IV.

The evening hours pass.  
The outer tides of darkness  
Press closer on the island.

And infinite stars gleam bright  
Across the gulfs of endless time and space,  
Geometry of night.

V.

The City sleeps, but never Power.

Like a beating heart,  
The Power-stations pump the lifestream  
Through the silent City.  
The generators' rhythm is so steady, so unfailing,  
That time is measured by its beat,  
Clocks are kept accurate  
Within a fraction of a second.

Somewhere a baby cries,  
And Mother switches on the light  
And comforts him.

Somewhere a thief unconsciously signals the police  
Of his intrusion.  
Sped by radio,  
Cruising patrol cars quickly surround him.

Somewhere a fire breaks out.  
Power sounds the alarm  
And the fire-fighters are on the way.

Somewhere a man is taken to a hospital,  
And Power, at the operating table,  
Helps to save his life.  
The doctor and the surgeon  
Call on Power in a hundred ways  
To diagnose and cure the body's ills.

Midnight is past, but Power never sleeps.

The subways are still running,  
The street lamps lit,  
The traffic signals operating.

Through deep tunnels  
Power speeds the trains  
That nightly radiate from the metropolis  
To the other distant cities of the continent.

At the waterfront,  
The lights of the piers are reflected  
In the lapping waters of the harbor,  
As great liners cast off at high tide  
For the far places of the earth.

Overhead drone the transport planes.  
Like the homing pigeon  
These giant metal birds have a sixth sense too—  
The radio beacons  
That guide them straight  
To the flood-lit airports.

All roads lead to the City of Light,  
Host of four hundred thousand visitors every day.

To supply this electricity and gas and steam,  
The responsibility rests chiefly on one group of companies,  
And the many thousands of men and women they employ.

It is they who keep these lamps lighted,  
These wheels turning,  
These elevators running,  
It is they who see that this Power never fails.

VI.

Night nears its end.

Over the sea  
A penciled radiance  
Etches a golden pattern on the mist,  
And heralds the onrushing flood of light  
That soon will bathe the City.

The towers,  
Last to surrender to the paling shafts of sunset,  
Are first to catch the flushed rays of the dawn.

In slanting streams  
The warm sunlight  
Dips lower in the canyons.  
Street lamps are extinguished  
Amid dissolving shadows.

And the City of Light  
Begins another day.

Power to turn a million wheels in factories.  
Power to drive the humming motors of the City's myriad workshops,  
The thousands of factories in tall loft buildings  
The great outlying industrial plants.

Half a million workers  
Draw their wages from these industries,  
For this is the greatest manufacturing center  
in the world.

Electricity and gas and steam,  
Running underground,  
Are what make possible,  
This vast industrial center.

Suppose that every factory had to make its own electricity,  
And every office building had its own heating plant:

Thousands more chimneys would smother the City  
In a blanket of soot and smoke and grime.

Thousands of trucks,  
Delivering fuel,  
Removing ashes,  
Would paralyze the City's traffic.

The paradox is this:  
That with all its industry,  
Its crowds,  
Its myriad activities,  
The City of Light is one of the cleanest of the world's great cities.

The City's electricity cannot be stored,  
It must be made, as much as needed,  
At the very instant of its use.

Often, in midafternoon,  
A storm will overcast the sky.  
Lights in millions of homes and offices  
Are suddenly turned on,  
And far more Power is required  
Than the generators are producing.

What happens?

The nerve center of the City's Power supply  
Is the system operator's pilot board.  
This shows the exact amount of electricity  
Being made at the City's scattered power-stations.

A sensitive needle quivers on a dial  
Eight hundred thousand kilowatts—  
Fifty thousand more are needed.

The operator signals the far flung stations of the system,  
And more generators go into action.

Up creeps the needle—  
Nine hundred thousand, nine fifty,  
One million kilowatts!

From Hell Gate, Waterside and Hudson Avenue,  
From the East River Station and the Sherman Creek,  
The flood of Power rushes on  
Through the copper network.

Up, up it goes—more Power!  
A million and one hundred thousand,  
Two hundred—three—four—five—  
One and a half million kilowatts for the City of Light!  
Power enough to light one home in four  
Throughout the nation.

This is the peak  
To meet it,  
Millions of dollars worth of extra generators  
Must be maintained in instant readiness  
for use.

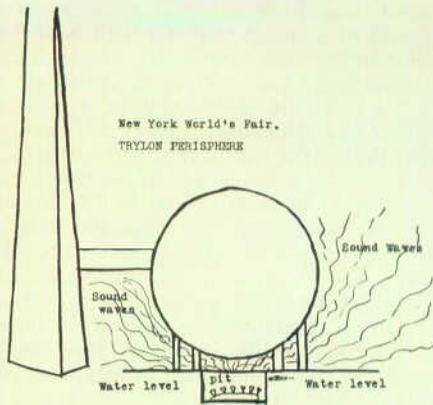
VII.

Another day draws to a close,  
Night falls—  
But not in the City of Light.

# World's Largest SOUND SYSTEM Operated by I.B.E.W.

By FRED L. ULRICH, L. U. No. B-913

Local Unions Nos. B-3 and B-913 set up and operate matchless system at New York World's Fair.



In the pit underneath the 200-foot perisphere there are in operation 24 100-watt low frequency speaker units and 12 25-watt high frequency units. The outlet is capable of delivering over 500 watts of undistorted audio power.

**S**OUND engineers of Local No. B-3 and No. B-913 are doing a fine job out at the New York World's Fair. One of the largest sound systems ever built supplies music to every nook and corner of the fair grounds. Recently every piece of equipment was brought into play when their Majesties the King and Queen visited the fair. The system is capable of feeding programs to 50 speaker outlets

situated at strategic points. At present 25 outlets are in operation. The largest single unit, situated under the huge perisphere, is capable of producing well over 500 watts of audio power. The other outlets range from 50 to 100 watts each. In the communications building where the master control console and associated equipment and studios are housed programs can be fed to speaker units tied in to four different channels. At some time or another almost all of the New York broadcasting stations are being fed from this point.

The master control console was especially designed for this system, being

flexible and foolproof. Each channel has its own V. I. meter and controls. In the center of the desk a nine-inch cathode ray tube constantly pictures the audio frequencies and the operator can immediately detect distortion, harmonics or other symptoms. This tube also pictures the least noise or hum that might be present on any one of the lines.

### GROUNDS STUDIOS EXCELLENT

Special announcements and program resumes are made from the studios here in the communication building. There are

(Continued on page 392)



Brother B. Fuld, official photographer, is vice president of L. U. No. B-913 and an old timer in the radio, telegraph and broadcast field.



### MAINTENANCE AND FIELD CREW

Standing, left to right: Brothers Carr, Burch, Holmes, Byrnes, Ballin, Rees, foreman, Fuld, Ferguson, Kiesow, Mackey. Kneeling: Lang and Ruotolo.



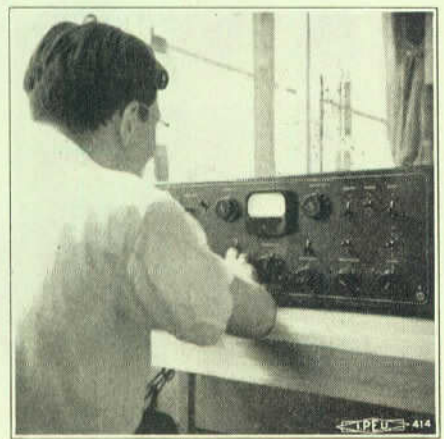
Brothers Mackey and Lundholm setting up a job at the World's Fair.



Brother Kuch, formerly of WINS, takes a regular shift at master control.



Brother George Schultis at the patchboard.



Brother Hale is shown riding gain at the studio of WINS at the New York World's Fair.

# LABOR *and* MANAGEMENT

## Find a Way

By GEORGE J. GIRARD, General Chairman, System Council No. 8

Important railroad problem solved by cooperation on Milwaukee road. Fruitful suggestion for other sections.

**O**NE O'CLOCK! The "Hiawatha" glides out of the Chicago Union Station, starting its northward rush to the Twin Cities. The loungers in the smoking rooms commence their usual gossip. "A fine afternoon—a nice day" is quickly followed by "a wonderful train, crowded, too—must be a money maker—and no extra fare is charged either." The talk has turned to railroads. Shall we listen? It is possible that we may learn something.

The pivotal speaker in one lounge room is an ordinary citizen puffing a cigar, who is not a railroadman but knows some things about railways, or thinks he does. He speaks:

"The place where I was born used to be a flourishing little railroad town. It isn't any more. While no grass grows in the streets, weeds do. When railway revenues declined, our town suffered also. Some of my friends and neighbors who used to work steadily for the railroad now spend most of their time on the front

porch watching the trucks and buses roll by. Oh, yes. Now and then a few of them get called back to work for a couple of days, and, of course, a few work steadily, but it isn't like the old days. Even small storekeepers suffered. The grocer near my home depended almost solely upon the "railroad" trade. When this trade declined, his store gradually wilted, then folded up. He left town. No, it isn't a nice picture, yet it is true. And, I am told that even the oldest railroadmen in town are fidgety, wondering what will happen next.

"What can the railroadmen do? Well, they can do one of two things. They can either lie down and take it, or they can stand up on their hind legs and fight. The choice is theirs. It seems to me that red-blooded Americans would stand up and fight for their jobs. It is of vital importance to every railroadman that the railroads be restored to a sound financial position. Therefore, for self-protection, every railroad worker should not only de-

mand fair play for the railways, but should also insist that the railroads become active and aggressive in obtaining new business and meeting competition.

"Here we sit, gentlemen, in a modern car of the Milwaukee Road's 'Hiawatha' speeding along at nearly 100 miles per hour. I have been told that this train realizes an operating profit of 67 cents on each dollar of revenue. This means that during the first 46 months of its life, this train made a profit, after deducting all expenses, including repairs, depreciation and interest on investment, of about three and a half million dollars. You can't sneeze at that, gentlemen, it means something. Again, in January of this year when the morning 'Hiawatha' replaced the conventional day express between Chicago and Minneapolis, I am told that the revenue increased about \$1.22 per mile. To my mind, the 'Hiawatha' trains are signs indicating that new light-weight equipment which permits the operation of faster trains will attract more business to the railroads, and permit them to operate more economically.

"Certainly I know that new equipment costs money, and many of the railroads are in a poor financial position. However, it seems to me that the railroads are worthy of obtaining loans from the government. I built a home under the FHA plan. Am I a lesser risk than the railroads? Or did my one house give more men work than, say, building one thousand freight cars would? I believe not.

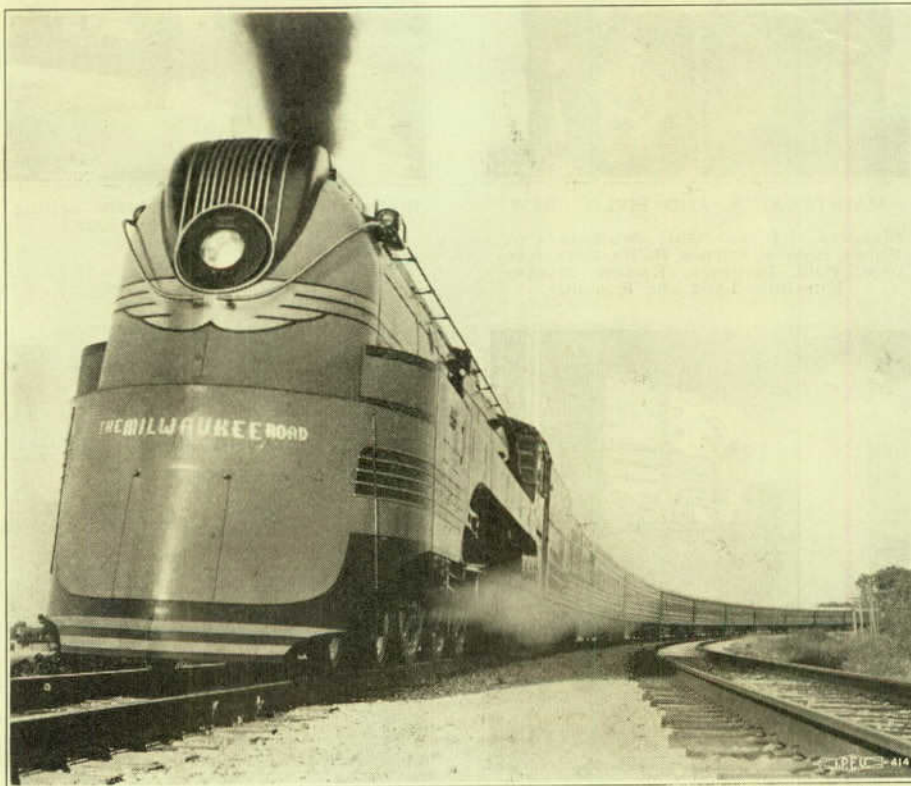
"Yes, I understand that if the railroad program, as proposed by the Committee of Six, is carried out the railroads can look forward to a substantial car and locomotive building program. This would be a grand thing. The building of new equipment would not only place the railroads in a better position to obtain more business but would also be a real contribution toward relieving unemployment throughout the country. I hope the program is carried out, it may help those home-town folks of mine.

"Now, gentlemen, I have a confession to make. I own a railroad of my own. It runs between the two ends of a ping-pong table which I have set up in my basement. It is, of course, a miniature, model railroad, scaled about one-eighth inch to the foot. It is my hobby. I might also add, gentlemen, that I have my hair cut regularly, and so far no madhouse attendants have eyed me wistfully.

### SELF WORK AFFORDED

"Some of the problems I meet on my miniature railroad are not unlike those met with on a real railway. As a "worker" for my railroad I want to help build any new locomotives and cars that the railroad may obtain. As the "owner" of my railroad I must obtain the greatest value for the least money because I am not a wealthy man. I, therefore, buy a locomotive kit for \$27.50 and a coach kit for \$3, and assemble the equipment myself. The manufacturers of these kits will supply me with a fully assembled loco-

(Continued on page 385)



Courtesy The Milwaukee Road

THE CRACK STREAMLINER "HIAWATHA" DOING ITS 90 MILE AN HOUR STINT

**T**HE recent visit of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, to Canada and the U. S. A. was the first time in history that a British reigning sovereign has set foot in these countries, and so it is that Local No. 561, Montreal, has made history for the I. B. E. W. in being the local union of the I. B. E. W. to have the honor of doing the electrical work in the preparation of the royal train, or palace on wheels, which carried Their Majesties on their tour.

The work of preparing the cars and locomotives for the royal and pilot trains was divided between the C. N. R. Point St. Charles shops and the C. P. R. Angus shops, each company supplying half the cars and locomotives and overhauling the equipment in their respective shops and afterwards assembling all the cars in the Angus shops where the royal and pilot trains were made up, and where the two trains were given a thorough inspection prior to proceeding to Quebec to receive Their Majesties.

The Canadian National locomotives overhauled in the Point St. Charles shops were Nos. 6400 and 6028 for the royal train and Nos. 6401 and 6030 for the pilot train, the royal locomotives painted in the royal train colors of blue and silver, with the King's crest on the tender sides; and the pilot locomotives in the C. N. R. standard colors.

The cars for the royal train supplied by the C. N. R. were the dining car, business car No. 99, private cars Atlantic and Pacific, and the governor general's cars Nos. 1 and 2, the latter two cars being used by Their Majesties.

The C. P. R. locomotives overhauled in Angus shops were locomotive No. 2850 for the royal train and No. 2851 for the pilot train; and the following cars for the royal train, end-door baggage, combination baggage and sleeper, and cars Grande Pre, Viceroy and Wentworth. All cars for the royal train were finished in blue and silver with a gold stripe running the length of the cars, while the pilot train cars were finished in the standard colors of their respective roads and were for the most part sleeping cars and two baggage cars.

**CRAFT TECHNIQUES EXPLAINED**

The main problem in preparing the train was that of keeping the batteries up to par, as owing to frequent stops of the train and the added electrical equipment installed, the regular car generator was not sufficient to keep the batteries up. The batteries on the cars consist of one set, and in some cases two sets of 600 ampere-hour batteries, and the full load of the respective cars was running over 100 amperes in most cases. In order to overcome this charging problem it was necessary to install a head-end charging plant in the forward baggage car of each train and to run three cables the length of the train over the roofs of the cars. A negative lead ran the full length of the train, while the positive lead ran the length of the train and returned to the

**BY APPOINTMENT TO**

*His Majesty, the King*

By R. W. WORRAKER, L. U. No. 561

Montreal electricians equipped famous train

board at the source of supply, the feeds for the cars being tapped from the negative and positive on the returning portion of the wire, the cars being charged in parallel. The cable used for this job was 750,000 c. m. and was completely surrounded by sheet copper the full length of the cars in order to stop radio interference. Incidentally, all blower fans, pumps, bracket fans, telephone apparatus and dynamos were equipped with condensers for the same purpose. The jumpers from car to car were 750,000 c. m. cable with copper braided shield, which along with the sheet copper were connected to ground.

The generator set for supplying train lines on the royal train, installed in the Angus shops, was in the baggage car directly behind the locomotive and was of 1000 ampere capacity, 50-75 volts, and designed to operate between the speeds of 450 to 475 revolutions per minute.

The control equipment, mounted on a single panel, consisted of two volt meters, one connected directly to the generator leads and the other connected beyond a variable resistance which controlled the line voltage, it being necessary to know the voltage from the car batteries in order to adjust the main generator voltage before cutting into the circuit. There were also two S. P. S. T. 1,000 ampere disconnecting switches, a field rheostat, a 1,000 ampere meter and shunt, and 1,000 ampere single-pole reverse current circuit breaker. An interesting feature of the field control was the fact that an ordinary type F car lighting regulator was used, the voltage on the potential coil of the electromagnet being varied by the above mentioned line voltage; this in turn extended a greater or lesser pressure on the carbon piles as the pull on the armature either increased or decreased with the line voltage. The carbons being in series with the field of the main generator created either a greater or lesser resistance to the field current, thus automatically regulating the charging current. The carbon piles, being two  
(Continued on page 384)



"Labor" Photo

A YOUNG COUPLE CAME TO WASHINGTON UPON A UNION-BUILT TRAIN

# INSIDIOUS CHOKING *of Thought* BY LEFT

By EUGENE LYONS, Editor of American Mercury,  
Author of "Assignment in Utopia"

**T**HERE is no need to labor the fact that there is no trace of cultural and mental freedom on the totalitarian Right. The various fascist and near-fascist groups make no pretense of honoring the Bill of Rights in the domain of mind and spirit any more than in the domain of political life. They are honest to the extent that they openly admit that they consider dishonesty the best policy, abhor democratic ideas, and aim to exterminate those who will not be regimented.

On the Left, however, we are confronted with totalitarian ideas and attitudes wrapped in democratic phrases. The

"An intellectual red terror operates." Fellow travellers control avenues of expression.

menace to free thought from that direction, I am convinced, is greater and more immediate precisely because it is insidious, hypocritical, deliberately disguised to use the innocent and trap the unwary. It operates through such organizations as the League of American Writers which, ostensibly supporting creative freedom, has no room for writers who denounce

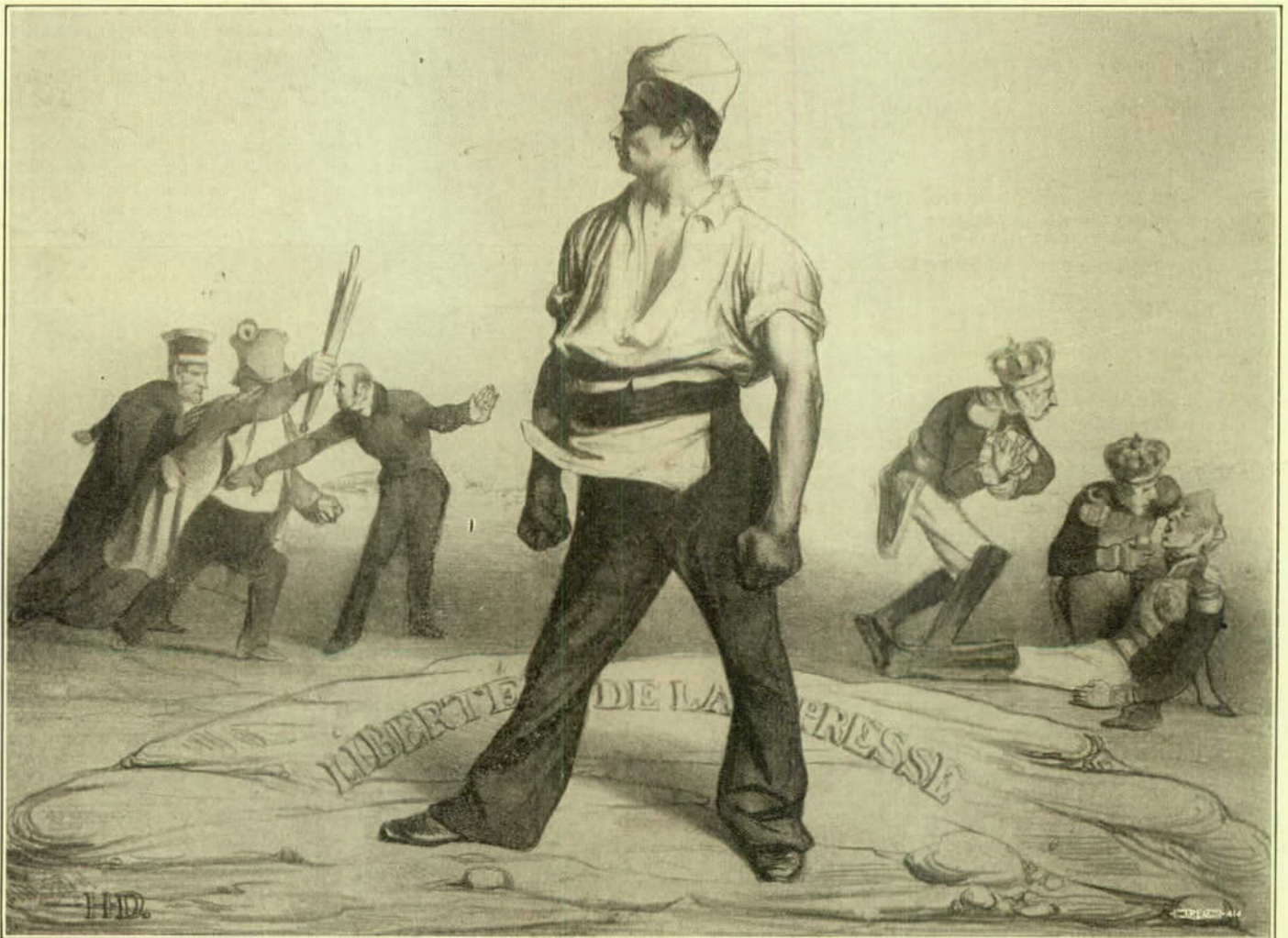
the suppression of creative freedom in Russia or its suppression elsewhere by agents of Stalin. It operates through the so-called League for Peace and Democracy, which either ignores or actually applauds fascist methods if they are used in Russia or by Stalinists.

Thousands of well-meaning, high-minded Americans give their names to such false-face movements. Most of them realize their mistake after a while and withdraw, angry or shamefaced. But more innocents in the meantime have entered to take their places.

## THE WHIP CRACKS

Cultural life in certain American cities, especially in New York, is constantly under the pressure of what I can only describe as an "intellectual red terror." I know I am laying myself wide open with such a statement, because that terror is not a thing that can be proved. Yet all of us who have contacts with the world of publishing, journalism, the theatre, education are aware of it. Writers who offend the fashionable Leftist ideas of the moment—ideas that more or less conform to the Communist Party "line"—

(Continued on page 384)



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

LABOR DEFENDING THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. FAMOUS CARTOON BY DAUMIER.



# LABOR'S WCFL IS

## *Backbone Stiffener*

By MAYNARD MARQUARDT, General Manager

Sets high standard. Receives nearly 150,000 fan letters a year. Great aid in strikes.

**A**LTOGETHER too few people know that: There is a major metropolitan radio broadcast station owned and operated by organized labor. It is WCFL, the "Voice of Labor," at Chicago.

WCFL is on the air more than 500 hours a month, broadcasting week days from 6:30 a. m. until midnight, and Sundays from 9 a. m. until midnight.

Affiliated with NBC, it carries many of the National Broadcasting Company's best programs.

This labor station has a staff consisting of 61 persons—19 radio operators, all members of the I. B. E. W.; seven announcers, 15 office workers and 20 musicians—all members of American Federation of Labor unions.

This labor-operated broadcasting station is recognized as Chicago's leading independent (not network owned or operated) station, this being proven by reliable, independently gathered statistics.

Here are some few facts about WCFL: Behind the present-day WCFL, now operating with a powerful 5,000-watt transmitter, is a long story of endless fights to establish this station, which has now been in continuous operation since July, 1926. Although it is owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, it should not be thought of as being in a world apart from other broadcasting stations. Quite the opposite; it is in the middle of the competitive fight for advertising business in the Chicago area, and is represented all over the United States by a system of eight offices for the gathering of national advertising revenue. The station does have some unusual aspects. It does not exist primarily for profit; in truth, over its many years of operation it has not netted a profit, but it has served organized labor and the community in which it operates with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of broadcasting for the public welfare in each year of its operations. Many of Chicago's finest merchants advertise consistently, year after year, on the "Voice of Labor." The opinion of prominent advertisers as to the value and effectiveness of WCFL is perhaps best told by the fact that the Texas Company, manufacturers of Texaco gasoline and allied products, have sponsored the broadcasting of baseball games for five uninterrupted years over this station. No other Chicago station holds a similar record for having retained

one sponsor on its baseball games for such a period of time.

### SONGS OF SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

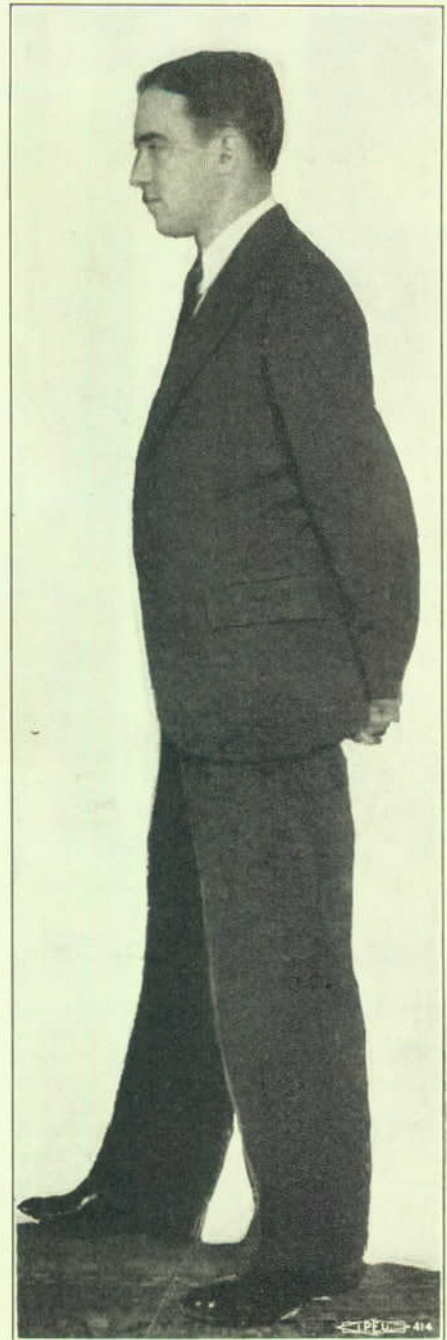
Aside from this, WCFL renders a program service of outstanding social significance. More than 15 hours of educational programs per week are offered WCFL's listeners, among them being some of the finest educational programs known to the nation, including many of NBC's best educational broadcasts. These educational features include "Music Appreciation Hour," widely recognized as the nation's finest children's educational program; Ted Malone's famous "Between the Book Ends," musical broadcasts from the Eastman School, the Peabody Conservatory of Music, and a nightly symphony program from 10:30 to 11:30 p. m. from WCFL's own studios. Other educational programs touch on many phases of our present-day problems and include broadcasts prepared by governmental agencies, informative broadcasts telling of news and events all over the world, safety promotion broadcasts directed toward juvenile audiences, etc.

Not to be overlooked is Chicago's finest book review broadcast, which is featured every Saturday night over WCFL and known as "Know Your Authors." Almost invariably the metropolitan dailies list the "Know Your Authors" program as a star attraction in their radio columns.

In the past year the nation has become conscious of so-called educational broadcasts in connection with or designed for the consumption of public schools and public school children. Four years ago WCFL initiated such a program as this in Chicago when it commenced a regular affiliation of broadcasting in cooperation with Mundelein College. Students prepare the scripts for these broadcasts and themselves appear before the microphone, thus gaining knowledge both in broadcast preparation and presentation.

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM LEADERS

The Board of Education of public schools of Chicago cooperates with WCFL in the presentation of a weekly playlet called "Pieces of Eight." Armour Institute of Technology, one of the nation's leading schools, also has been presenting



MAYNARD MARQUARDT

He dynamically manages foremost labor radio station.

a series of broadcasts over WCFL for the past several years. One particularly fine series of presentations by Armour Institute was done in a dramatic technique featuring broadcasts entitled "The Coal Engineer," "Diesel Engine," "Helium," "Fire Prevention," "The Architect," "Wire Photo," "Golden Gate Bridge," "The Streamliner" and "Modern Alchemist." These broadcasts attracted considerable attention and transcriptions of them were submitted to many educational conferences as an example of the superior technique in story-telling.

In the field of labor broadcasting, WCFL occupies a position that cannot

(Continued on page 385)

# WILL ROGERS —

## Four Years After



Harris and Ewing

### WILL ROGERS

Comes back to Washington where he spent so many hours with friends.

**W**ILL ROGERS probably lived at the wrong time. That is, his essential democratic philosophy was distorted by the period of 1920-30 when he did his most abundant work. He was forced to attach himself to the giants of the Coolidge era and since their background became his sounding board, at times he appeared to be voicing the sentiments of anti-union employers, when in reality he epitomized much of the essential American spirit of democracy.

His famous saying, "My folks didn't come over here in the Mayflower but they were down to meet the boat," represents probably as clearly as anything else his interest in the common man and his shrewd phrasing of the common man's aspirations. It should be recalled that even in the Coolidge era Will Rogers spoke out occasionally for wage earners. It should be remembered that when E. L. Cord was fighting the unionized pilots of the Century Airlines, Will Rogers said: "I see where some line is going to make aviation pay by taking it out of the pilots' salary. When they start hiring cheap pilots I will stop flying. That's what built up what confidence in the aviation we have, is the experience, character, and dependability of our pilots. I think they are just about the highest type bunch of men we have."

Will's vivid personality and his intimate kinship with people is being re-

Oklahoma honors wise-cracking philosopher. No one has replaced him in the ears and hearts of the people.

called again by the fact that the state of Oklahoma has placed in the Statuary Hall at Washington a life-size figure of the philosopher carved by Jo Davidson, famous sculptor. Davidson did the statue of Robert M. La Follette, which is Wisconsin's contribution to Statuary Hall. Each state may supply two heroes for this collection in the nation's capitol.

Will lived his philosophy. When Twentieth Century Fox built him a magnificent bungalow on the lot to be used as a dressing room, Rogers persisted in using his old car for this purpose. He delighted in being mistaken for a tramp. He was of the people, for the people, and he wanted to look the part.

Will Rogers made lots of money. He also gave lots of it away. His list of private charities was long. When he was making pictures out in Hollywood, he invariably made it a practice to issue to the assistant director a blank check to cover the payments to every member of the troupe who suffered loss of income as a result of finishing the film ahead of schedule. At the conclusion of a picture he invited every member of the troupe, including the lowliest extra, to a luncheon given by himself.

They are still telling stories out in Hollywood about Will Rogers. One of them has to do with the occasion of his going to a party of a wealthy oil man on the invitation of the oil man. Will kept the table in an uproar at his witticisms. The next day Will Rogers sent the oil man a bill for \$2,000 for his services. The oil man called Rogers on the phone and remarked about the bill. "But, Will, you were at my home as my guest, I did not engage your services professionally." "Oh, yes, you did," Rogers replied, "if you had invited me as your guest you would have invited Mrs. Rogers." The bill was paid and the receipts for his professional services were applied to one of his numerous charities.

### PEOPLE LIKED WILL

The cowboy philosopher was immensely popular, but justly so, because he was always thoughtful of other people with whom he worked. There was no front to Will Rogers. He was plain and he was

homely. He was of the common clay but it is also believed that he had the average man's views as well as the average man's shrewdness about the meaning of life.

Will wrote a letter to a columnist stating that he was angry at something the columnist had written. Toward the end of the letter he added: "I started this darn letter when the election results started coming in and here it is two nights later so I have clean forgot what I was sore at you about, Ed, but whatever it was up in the front end of the letter I apologize. I will meet you on my next trip back there and insult you over some corn beef and cabbage at Dinty Moore's. Returns are just coming in from the Virgin Islands, Ed. Clark Gable is leading Hoover and Roosevelt both."

Such good feeling and such idiomatic English are irresistible. The man who said "I never met a man I didn't like" could be nothing else but a true democrat.

During one of the early Ziegfeld's Follies, Will went to Ziegfeld one day and said: "Zieggy, when I left Oklahoma I promised my wife and children that some day I'd make \$500 a week; and if I could ever make that, the dream of my life would be fulfilled." Zieggy promptly fulfilled his dream, but the following season Will asked for \$600. "What's the big idea?" asked the famous producer. "I thought your wife and children were perfectly satisfied with \$500." "They are," replied Will, "but since then we have another child—and he's kicking!"

The good feeling, the neighborliness, the folksiness of Will Rogers is surely the foundation stone of democracy.

### Wrong-Way Rogers

An Associated Press story in "Folks Say of Will Rogers."

Will Rogers landed at Las Vegas, N. Mex., in 1928, upside down in an air mail plane while on his way to the Republican National Convention. The jolt did not cool his enthusiasm for air travel. The plane, piloted by Fred Kelley, did a ground loop when a wheel broke in landing and nosed over on its back. Rogers was a little dazed when released from the plane, but quickly recovered, and remarked:

"I just started for the Republican National Convention at Kansas City, but landed on my head at Las Vegas. Serves me right for not going to the Democratic Convention instead."

*Unique Functions of Education in American Democracy*

*The Purposes of Education in American Democracy*

*The Structure and Administration of Education in American Democracy*

*By Educational Policies Commission of National Education Association.*

# EDUCATION *is the* ROCK OF DEMOCRACY

Non-democratic countries seek to substitute  
propaganda for search for truth.

**E**DUCATION is as essential to human welfare as is the existence of democratic society itself. Democratic society deprived of the educational process would not only cease to be a civilized society; it would cease to be a human society.

The law of the jungle as comprehended in the phrase "the survival of the fittest" never did work to man's advantage. It was a discriminating law. Of all living creatures none is more utterly helpless than an infant human. Nor is there any creature whose period of infancy is more prolonged than man's. Indeed, the ratio between man's infancy and his maturity is such that it would justify a dutiful efficiency expert in concluding, to his everlasting mortification, that man is the least efficient species on earth. Compared to many of the inhabitants of the wild, even in his prime man is a being of puny and fragile strength whose physical senses are defective and under-developed. While the experienced hunter might be

more than a match for the cunning and wiles of the panther, in a contest limited to the panther and to the hunter's strippling son, the outcome too conclusively revealed that the law favored the panther; the law too frequently decreed that the son was unfit to survive.

## BY ORGANIZING, MAN CHANGED THE RULES

It is man's nature, nevertheless, to regard his offspring with affection in spite of the offspring's deficiencies as measured against the jungle code. This being so, there seemed little merit and no justice in the crude and ruthless application of the jungle law. So man asserted his humanity and changed the law.

Man made himself the favored one un-

der the law. Man's natural short-comings became the instruments of his dominion of the earth. Among the attributes which distinguish mankind from other creatures is his capacity to cooperate with his fellows, and to acquire the benefits of their experience without submitting himself to the risks and sufferings incident to the acquisition of knowledge by experience. Thus, while society furnished protection for the young, helpless and "unfit," it also afforded opportunity for the education of its members. Education demonstrated that the primitive test of fitness was itself an unfit test.

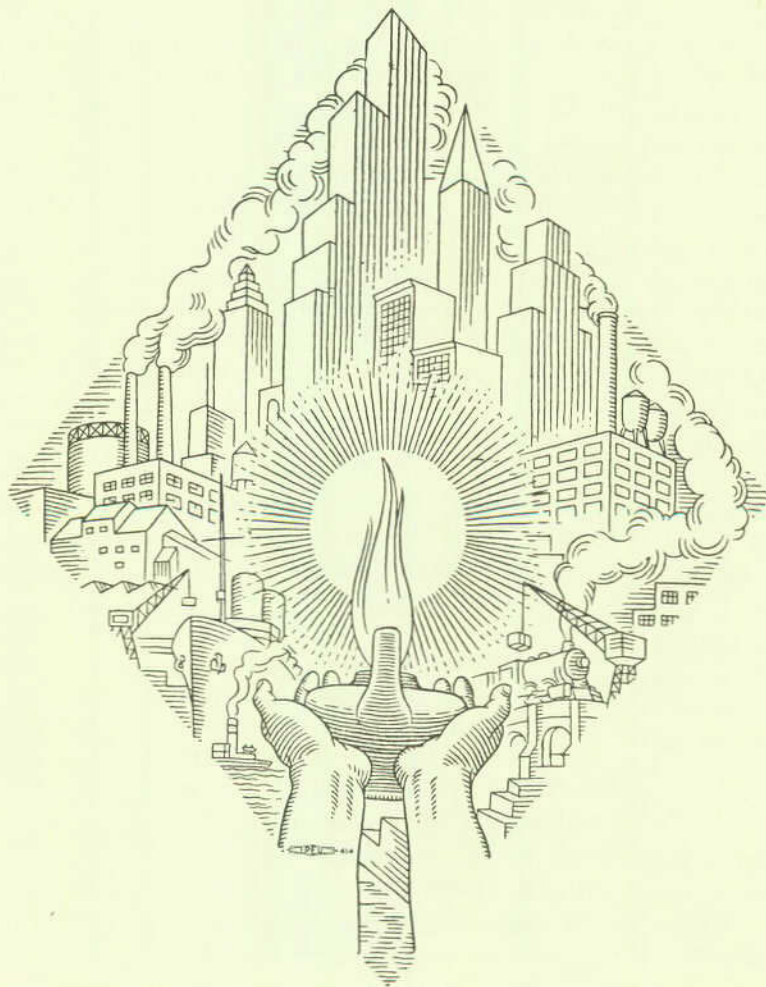
As education was indispensable in simple society, it is even more indispensable in complex society. It was, and remains a social and a personal necessity. It aims to make the individual competent to master the problems with which he will be confronted, but some of these problems will be social ones.

Some evidence of the role of education in the United States is indicated by the fact that approximately 28 million children, more than twice the entire population of Canada, are enrolled in our elementary and secondary schools. More significant than mere figures of enrollment is the fact that virtually throughout the length and breadth of the nation universal education is compelled by law, and the compelling law is of local, not federal, origin.

## EDUCATION IMPOSES DUTIES

Before distinguishing the particular objectives of American education, however, it should first be observed that all education is founded on moral and ethical considerations. The development of those skills which are essential to the preservation of a particular society naturally receives the first emphasis. But the very selection of the subjects of emphasis involves a conception of individual and social values on which the selection is based. The mastery of an essential skill imposes social obligations on him who masters it. The warrior is developed for the purpose of having him use his skill in the advancement of the society's welfare, and perhaps in the advancement of his own ends, but never for use against the society's welfare. It is not sufficient, then, that the ethical system be a foundation for the educational process; it is also essential that a knowledge of the standards of morality, and, if possible, a

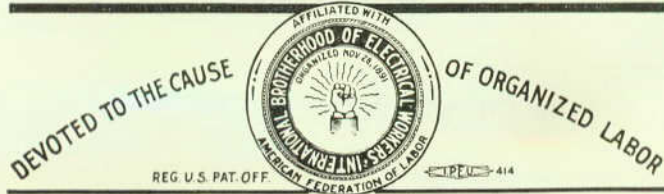
(Continued on page 383)



Courtesy National Education Association

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., July, 1939

No. 7

**Political Unions** Two fundamental conceptions of trade unions are in conflict at the present moment in the United States. The first is the concept of the technological union having relationships with an industry, understanding the problems of that industry, capable of making a rich return to that industry of skilled and disciplined labor, capable of building up a structure of industrial relations on a positive basis, minimizing disputes and strikes, and constantly and progressively protecting the manpower of that industry.

The second is the political union, taking little or no responsibility for the problems of the industry in which it functions, but seeking to create a class party, capable of taking over the government, or if this fails, mobilizing lobbyists and votes to that degree that it can control government policies.

In Europe the last type of unionism is in vogue upon the continent, principally in such countries as Belgium and France, but has little or no support in countries like England. As long as the German trade unions before Hitler followed the first line of policy, namely, the technological, the labor movement was powerful. As soon as the republic came and the trade union leaders were drawn off into political jobs and political leaders interpenetrated the trade unions, Hitler found his opportunity.

If the United States is to make a choice between these two types of unionism, we believe that it will choose the first. This does not mean that the technological union does not take an interest in good government and use its organized power to secure good government, but it refuses to weaken its organization for political purposes.

**I. B. E. W. Leads** The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won another great legal victory against the National Labor Relations Board. This victory was won within the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, a court

that is regarded throughout the United States as a liberal court. The decision was unanimous. It was a rebuke to the National Labor Relations Board and its procedures.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has carried on the successful fight against this headstrong government agency alone. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won a telling decision in the Ambridge case a little over a year ago. It won another remarkable decision before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Consolidated Edison case. It has now chalked up another victory in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers comes before courts and public opinion with clean hands. It believes in the National Labor Relations Act, and it is convinced that the National Labor Relations Act has been administered badly—at first unconsciously, but now wrong-headedly and determinedly—by a few administrators unconscious of the larger implications of the Act to democracy.

**How Lewis Handles Truth** About the middle of June, John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. gave an interview to the press. He said: "The executive board was unanimous in the belief that the A. F. of L. leaders were following a rule or ruin policy as exemplified by recent threats to the Department of Labor to defeat the appropriation for the International Labour Office now pending in the House Appropriations Committee if the Labor Department did not give all labor representatives at the I. L. O. to the A. F. of L."

This made good grist for the publicity mills of the C. I. O., but there was not one grain of truth in it. The American Federation of Labor did not object to having C. I. O. representatives go to Geneva. The A. F. of L. made no threats to the U. S. Department of Labor or to Congress about defeating appropriations for the I. L. O. The U. S. Department of Labor did not fail to invite the C. I. O. to send representatives to Geneva. In fact, earnest representations were made to the C. I. O. to send such representatives.

**NLRB Setback** Once again a Federal court has told the National Labor Relations Board that its policies and procedures are wrong. The Sixth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Labor Board's refusal to permit the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to appear on a ballot at Consumers' Power Company in Michigan was bad public policy.

In January, 1939, an election was held at Consumers' Power Company at Saginaw, Mich., under the Labor Board. The election resulted in the following vote:

C. I. O. Union.....	1,164
The I. B. E. W.....	1,072
Company Union .....	506

This election result was held to be inconclusive and the Board ruled that a second election would have to be held and that in this case only the C. I. O. union should appear on the ballot. Moreover, the Board made a peculiar ruling barring foremen from voting. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers objected to this ruling and made representations before the Board against it but without avail.

Realizing the danger of such a policy the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers took the case into court with the result made at Cincinnati on June 28. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers asked for a stay of the Board's order. This temporary stay has been just granted. Judge Xen Hicks in the unanimous decision of three judges given by the Federal court said: "We think the order was illegal and that the proposed election was unfair in effect."

Judge Charles Simons and Judge Florence A. Allen concurred in the ruling. They said: "The employe was not given full freedom of choice. If he voted, he could either ratify or reject the nominee of the board, but if he rejected it he was through. He had no alternative. He could take the representative offered him or none at all—a parallel of Hobson's choice."

Those persons who have repeatedly contended that A. F. of L. unions did not have a case against the administration of the Labor Act should scan this decision in this incident. The Board has repeatedly resorted to such tactics to defeat the Act and to penalize A. F. of L. unions. Moreover, it is playing a policy that is in substance a policy of attrition against A. F. of L. unions. It is a costly business to go into a Federal court in order to get the Board to do what it ought to do under the Act.

**Public Opinion and Government** An important address was given at Buffalo recently before social workers by Max Stern, Director, Informational Service, Social Security Board. Mr. Stern said some needed and important things about public information. He pointed out first of all that the idea of having information service in connection with government agencies was not new. "Special services for the dissemination of government information are neither new nor have they been confined to any one party or administration. The first activity of this sort authorized by Congress appears to date back to 1862. In that year Lincoln signed an act creating the Department of Agriculture. And to make certain that public information was to be one of the new department's definite functions, that law directed it to 'acquire and

diffuse useful information on subjects connected with agriculture.'"

Mr. Stern shows that informational work of the government is really a bridge between an agency and public opinion.

Frank Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, who has been a severe critic of the Roosevelt administration, has said about government's informational work, "No one who has any idea at all of the complicated state of affairs which exists today in Washington doubts that these press agents earn all the salary they get and more. As a matter of fact, they are about the hardest worked, most effective and most consistently-on-the-job set of fellows in the government service, and it is difficult to see how any sense could be made out of the show if it were not for them. Such a thing as really 'covering' Washington in the old newspaper sense is now out of the question. The press agents alone make it even relatively possible."

As Mr. Stern points out it is impossible to have democracy without free play of information between government departments and the people, and he shows, too, that this is not costly. As a matter of fact, industrial concerns write off about 5 per cent of their profit for advertising each year. The advertising service of the Social Security Board costs one-tenth of 1 per cent of the Board's annual administrative budget.

## KINGS

*The captains and the kings depart.  
On dune and headland sinks the fire  
And all the pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Ninevah and Tyre.*

The most frequent comment on King George and Queen Elizabeth after they departed from Washington by taxicab drivers and government officials was: "They are a nice young couple."

Thus did Americans translate the pomp and heraldry of royal family into the formula of democracy measuring the greatest monarchs of the world in boy and girl relationships. The monarchs stood up under the gruelling schedule and admiring crowds admirably. They soon learned the lingo of American ways. They were much more flexible in their response toward the end of their visit than at the beginning. What Americans really saw was evolution of an ancient institution into modern use. The King of England is not really a king in the old sense. He is a symbol of unity. He also has definite functions to perform within the British democracy which give continuity of performance and vitality to the government structure. Democracies build slowly, but they build exceedingly well.



# Woman's Work



—IPEU—414

## DO IT ELECTRICALLY—WITH UNION-MADE APPLIANCES!

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**W**E are very proud indeed to present to JOURNAL readers the pictures on the opposite page, which illustrate the high quality electrical appliances now being manufactured in I. B. E. W. unionized plants. We're only sorry that our space does not permit showing a larger number of pictures which would give you a better idea of the great variety of electrical merchandise now eligible for the I. B. E. W. union label. The Brotherhood has been carrying a quiet but effective organizing campaign among electrical manufacturers, and if you have watched the list that is published each month in the JOURNAL under the heading of "Cooperating Manufacturers" you have noted its steady growth. This month we have selected a few companies which manufacture electrical appliances for use in the home, in order to give our women readers, who are usually the buyers for the homes, an introduction to union-labeled goods their loyalty to the Brotherhood will make doubly interesting. We hope that they will carry the message to their local union label leagues as well as on their own shopping lists.

In radios, particularly, there is strong I. B. E. W. organization and it is certainly not necessary for anyone to step outside the list of fair manufacturers to find any model, quality, or price of radio desired because they are available in vast variety from some of the leading manufacturers. You may also secure I. B. E. W. made electric ranges, water heaters, portable stoves, room heaters, toasters, fans, refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, press and candid cameras, heating pads, television receivers, electric razors, food mixers, hair dryers, vibrators, apartment washers, and a great assortment of lamps.

For your convenience we are going to introduce to you each of the manufacturers whose products we have pictured here this month so that you may check with your local electrical dealer about whether he does, or will stock them. You will find, without exception, that these products are excellent values for the price, so you are not asking the dealer a favor in acquainting him with merchandise which will attract his customers whether they are interested in union labor or not.

Samson-United (Rochester, N. Y.) makes the handsome chromium three-slice toaster pictured at center top of the page. This toasts one slice as perfectly as three, by a simple adjustment that

shuts off unused current in empty chambers. An automatic control turns off heat when toast is done to your order, crisp, medium or light—and heat turns on in auxiliary heating chamber to keep toast warm until served. This is for A.C. or D.C. current.

Fan, lower center, also by Samson United, is a 10-inch oscillating fan with rubber blades that can't hurt children's fingers, two speeds, and exceptionally silent performance.

Portable stove, lower left, by Samson United, is grand for summer cooking. The heat units are completely enclosed and its stainless steel top and smooth enamel sides clean with a wipe! A.C. or D.C.

Samson United also makes a three-heat heating pad that comes with a zipped-on quilted satin cover that may be removed for washing. The pad is certified wet-proof. Another electrical convenience in this line is an open hearth room heater which is so handy on chilly spring or fall days.

Electromaster, Inc., Detroit, Mich., pioneered in scientific design of electric ranges, and is still stepping far ahead of the crowd. The beautiful range (top, left) is equipped with automatic lights for oven and storage space, chromalox enclosed heating units, a combined oven control clock and interval chime, individual pilot light for each surface unit, and many other new features.

The automatic electric water heater by Electromaster (top, left) is very economical because of heavy insulation; it will maintain water at an indicated temperature for 24 hours without additional use of current, and will give you a constant supply of hot water all year 'round without attention. Electromaster also manufactures an electric teakettle that heats water automatically, and an electric laundry stove.

From Detrola's (Detroit, Mich.) wonderful line of radios we picked one that will surely be of interest to vacation travellers (center, left). It is a five-tube super-heterodyne which requires no aerial or ground, a well-equipped portable which also has a record player and compartment for phonograph records.

Camera enthusiasts will also be interested in Detrola's fine line of candid cameras, one of which is pictured just below the radio, and we'll predict that you'll find them top quality and most reasonably priced.

Detrola makes a great variety of ra-

dios, from tiny portables to full-range rich-toned consoles.

The Crosley Corporation, of Cincinnati, was one of the first to put the I. B. E. W. label on its products. The electric refrigerator pictured at the top-right has two unique features you're sure to like—the shelvador storage space inside the door, and a new arrangement which gives you a sub-freezing chamber for perishable foods, while the main food compartment is moist-cold, and foods may be stored in it without covering. It comes equipped with a vegetable crisper, water jug, and reserve storage bin.

The handsome console model radio, with push-button control, from Crosley, pictured just below the refrigerator, has everything you could ask. Crosley also manufactures auto radios, record players for use with radio, a domestic washing machine and ironer, a press camera with built-in flash, and a television receiver.

Fada Radio and Electric Company, of Long Island City, N. Y., offers you a choice among many attractive radio styles. The two radios at center right are both portables. The one in airplane luggage cloth carrying case operates by a powerful but compact battery enclosed with the radio. The other model, covered in ivory bakelite, operates with either A.C. or D.C. power and is a five-tube superheterodyne.

Although Vidrio, of Chicago, Ill., did not get pictures in to us in time for this layout, we're sure you will be interested in their products, which are also on the I. B. E. W. list. To mention briefly, Vidrio makes:

Apartment portable washer, capacity two pounds dry clothes, low priced and especially handy if you have small children's clothing to wash, and a wringer to go with it.

Junior-size electric clothes washer, for use in the kitchen, a machine that sells for less than \$25.

Electric fans in many styles and prices.

Electric bun, or food warmer, a covered dish that can be used to warm foods up and keep them warm until served.

Electric food mixers and beaters—portable and can be used with other bowls or pans in addition to their own heavy glass containers.

Electric hair dryers for beauty shop or home, and electric massage vibrators.

Sturdily constructed, and designed for safety, you'll find the seal of testing bu-

(Continued on page 383)



Buy  
for your home  
Electrical Appliances  
with the  
**IBEW Union LABEL**



*Electromaster presents (top, left) a superb electric range and automatic water heater.*

*Detrola radio phonograph combination, above, also candid camera.*

*The automatic toaster (top, center) rubber blade fan and 2-burner stove (right) by Samson United.*

*The Crosley Shelvador refrigerator (top, right) and push-button radio are on union list.*

*Take music with you, with a Fada radio portable (above); one of these has battery power.*

# Official Business

Following is the vote of the membership on the recent referendum submitted with reference to the question of holding a special convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 21, 1939:

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed	L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
B-1	St. Louis, Mo.	750	0	350	Hannibal, Mo.	0	7
2	St. Louis, Mo.	163	0	351	Olean, N. Y.	0	19
B-3	New York, N. Y.	7269	0	352	Lansing, Mich.	0	115
4	New Orleans, La.	0	7	353	Toronto, Ont.	0	242
B-5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	730	B-357	Las Vegas, Nev.	50	8
7	Springfield, Mass.	19	8	B-358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	0	55
8	Toledo, Ohio	33	45	360	Oakland, Calif.	0	155
B-9	Chicago, Ill.	0	2592	362	Washington, D. C.	5	42
10	Butler, Pa.	0	27	363	Spring Valley, N. Y.	1	12
B-17	Detroit, Mich.	865	0	365	Norris, Tenn.	15	2
B-18	Los Angeles, Calif.	0	1159	367	Easton, Pa.	9	0
B-25	Long Island, N. Y.	116	0	B-369	Louisville, Ky.	240	0
26	Washington, D. C.	3.5	0	370	Twin Falls, Idaho	0	6
B-28	Baltimore, Md.	308	0	B-372	Boone, Iowa	0	67
B-31	Duluth, Minn.	0	432	374	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	0	7
32	Lima, Ohio	52	0	375	Allentown, Pa.	36	0
33	New Castle, Pa.	0	15	377	Lynn, Mass.	0	40
34	Peoria, Ill.	75	0	379	Charlottesville, N. C.	0	25
35	Hartford, Conn.	0	92	380	Norristown, Pa.	20	0
B-36	Sacramento, Calif.	66	0	382	Columbia, S. C.	20	0
37	New Britain, Conn.	0	12	384	Muskogee, Okla.	0	8
B-38	Cleveland, Ohio	862	0	386	Texarkana, Ark.	10	0
B-39	Cleveland, Ohio	308	0	388	Charleroi, Pa.	9	0
40	Hollywood, Calif.	620	0	390	Port Arthur, Texas	27	0
41	Buffalo, N. Y.	15	41	393	Havre, Mont.	2	4
B-43	Syracuse, N. Y.	0	94	396	Boston, Mass.	0	27
46	Seattle, Wash.	0	137	397	Balboa, C. Z.	0	163
B-48	Portland, Oreg.	0	270	398	Charleston, S. C.	41	9
B-50	Oakland, Calif.	0	135	400	Asbury Park, N. J.	17	0
B-52	Newark, N. J.	567	0	401	Reno, Nev.	0	18
55	Des Moines, Iowa	15	0	406	Stratford, Ont.	22	0
B-56	Erie, Pa.	0	43	408	Missoula, Mont.	9	33
B-57	Salt Lake City, Utah	33	0	409	Winnipeg, Man.	0	67
B-58	Detroit, Mich.	1134	0	411	Warren, Ohio	12	12
59	Dallas, Texas	94	0	B-414	Lancaster, Pa.	21	9
60	San Antonio, Texas	3	17	415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	10	0
64	Youngstown, Ohio	83	0	416	Bozeman, Mont.	0	32
B-65	Butte, Mont.	218	0	417	Coffeyville, Kans.	0	40
B-66	Houston, Texas	0	572	B-418	Pasadena, Calif.	0	197
67	Quincy, Ill.	0	16	B-420	Waterbury, Conn.	16	3
68	Denver, Colo.	0	184	421	Concord, N. H.	0	15
70	Washington, D. C.	45	0	424	Edmonton, Alta.	16	0
72	Waco, Texas	20	0	426	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	0	16
B-73	Spokane, Wash.	63	11	427	Springfield, Ill.	96	0
76	Tacoma, Wash.	0	128	428	Bakersfield, Calif.	37	0
B-77	Seattle, Wash.	2161	0	B-429	Nashville, Tenn.	1	98
80	Norfolk, Va.	0	75	430	Racine, Wis.	22	0
81	Scranton, Pa.	0	65	B-431	Mason City, Iowa	22	2
82	Dayton, Ohio	106	0	434	Douglas, Ariz.	12	0
B-83	Los Angeles, Calif.	0	1230	B-435	Winnipeg, Man.	10	2
B-86	Rochester, N. Y.	174	0	436	El Dorado, Ark.	21	0
88	Chillicothe, Ohio	0	34	437	Fall River, Mass.	0	22
90	New Haven, Conn.	0	97	438	Troy, N. Y.	0	60
B-93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	12	0	B-441	Santa Ana, Calif.	1	19
96	Worcester, Mass.	4	89	445	Battle Creek, Mich.	1	28
B-98	Philadelphia, Pa.	623	0	450	Chattanooga, Tenn.	17	7
99	Providence, R. I.	0	163	B-453	Springfield, Mo.	1	63
100	Fresno, Calif.	0	107	454	Susquehanna, Pa.	14	0
B-102	Paterson, N. J.	20	29	B-456	New Brunswick, N. J.	1	22
103	Boston, Mass.	0	976	457	Pt. Arthur, Texas	5	20
104	Boston, Mass.	0	310	458	Aberdeen, Wash.	12	0
B-105	Hamilton, Ont.	2	5	459	Johnstown, Pa.	5	25
106	Jamestown, N. Y.	50	0	461	Aurora, Ill.	0	32
B-108	Tampa, Fla.	0	25	B-462	Juneau, Alaska	0	1
B-110	St. Paul, Minn.	0	837	B-465	San Diego, Calif.	33	6
113	Colo. Springs, Colo.	0	56	466	Charleston, W. Va.	0	98
114	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	12	0	470	Haverhill, Mass.	30	0
116	Ft. Worth, Texas	26	0	473	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	9	0
117	Eglin, Ill.	15	4	B-474	Memphis, Tenn.	0	212
121	Washington, D. C.	8	20	B-477	San Bernardino, Calif.	0	87
122	Great Falls, Mont.	37	25	479	Beaumont, Texas	38	0
B-124	Kansas City, Mo.	346	0	480	Jackson, Miss.	10	3
B-125	Portland, Oreg.	0	930	481	Indianapolis, Ind.	0	191
127	Kenosha, Wis.	8	1	B-482	Eureka, Calif.	0	10
129	Elyria, Ohio	27	0	483	Tacoma, Wash.	4	35
B-130	New Orleans, La.	195	0	488	Bridgeport, Conn.	35	0
131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	26	491	Reno, Nev.	12	2
B-134	Chicago, Ill.	0	5121	492	Montreal, Que.	0	55
135	LaCrosse, Wis.	0	10	494	Milwaukee, Wis.	0	1156
B-136	Birmingham, Ala.	82	0	B-495	Wilmington, N. C.	1	15
137	Albany, N. Y.	0	6	499	Des Moines, Iowa	33	0
B-138	Hamilton, Ont.	0	37	500	San Antonio, Texas	55	17
				501	Yonkers, N. Y.	375	0
				B-502	St. John, N. B.	0	11
				504	Meadville, Pa.	13	0
				505	Mobile, Ala.	14	0
				506	St. Paul, Minn.	8	7
				508	Savannah, Ga.	0	48
				509	Lockport, N. Y.	0	11
				513	Decatur, Ill.	0	56
				517	Astoria, Oreg.	18	0



L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
520	Austin, Texas	94	3
522	Lawrence, Mass.	0	38
527	Galveston, Texas	1	10
528	Milwaukee, Wis.	0	107
529	Eugene, Oreg.	0	14
532	Billings, Mont.	19	6
536	Schenectady, N. Y.	0	8
537	San Francisco, Calif.	0	17
538	Danville, Ill.	12	3
543	Del Rio, Texas	14	0
545	St. Joseph, Mo.	10	15
549	Huntington, W. Va.	25	3
550	Gary, Ind.	0	27
552	Lewistown, Mont.	6	2
557	Saginaw, Mich.	14	4
558	Florence, Ala.	359	0
561	Montreal, Que.	6	227
565	Bridgeport, Conn.	13	0
567	Portland, Maine	0	83
568	Montreal, Que.	0	23
B-569	San Diego, Calif.	0	273
574	Bremerton, Wash.	18	2
576	Alexandria, La.	8	0
577	Appleton, Wis.	11	6
580	Olympia, Wash.	0	58
581	Morristown, N. J.	0	75
582	Pocatello, Idaho	11	3
583	El Paso, Texas	43	0
584	Tulsa, Okla.	91	0
585	El Paso, Texas	6	2
587	New Orleans, La.	0	16
588	Lowell, Mass.	0	35
589	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	180	0
590	Lawton, Okla.	8	0
593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	0	10
595	Oakland, Calif.	15	58
597	Danville, Ill.	0	10
600	Torrington, Conn.	0	5
601	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	42	0
604	Hoboken, N. J.	1	14
B-609	Santa Cruz, Calif.	11	2
610	Philadelphia, Pa.	71	0
611	Aubquerque, N. Mex.	0	118
614	San Rafael, Calif.	3	19
B-616	Grand Island, Nebr.	0	55
617	San Mateo, Calif.	95	6
618	Omaha, Nebr.	142	0
620	Sheboygan, Wis.	0	14
621	Boone, Iowa	42	0
622	Lynn, Mass.	5	0
623	Butte, Mont.	33	0
626	Logan, Utah	5	0
629	Moncton, N. B.	14	14
630	Lethbridge, Alta.	0	6
631	Newburgh, N. Y.	23	1
632	Atlanta, Ga.	10	0
633	St. Louis, Mo.	0	68
B-636	Toronto, Ont.	0	38
B-640	Phoenix, Ariz.	21	59
643	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	16	0
646	Sheridan, Wyo.	0	9
648	Hamilton, Ohio	37	4
649	Alton, Ill.	3	32
650	Salt Lake City, Utah	60	0
651	Chicago, Ill.	0	40
653	Miles City, Mont.	0	28
654	Chester, Pa.	0	98
656	Birmingham, Ala.	14	6
B-657	Jerome, Ariz.	34	0
658	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	0	16
B-659	Medford, Oreg.	54	104
660	Waterbury, Conn.	2	19
661	Hutchinson, Kans.	0	7
662	Chattanooga, Tenn.	0	16
664	New York, N. Y.	0	150
665	Lansing, Mich.	27	0
B-667	Pueblo, Colo.	0	121
669	Springfield, Ohio	6	13
671	Norfolk, Va.	30	14
672	Front Royal, Va.	0	9
673	Painesville, Ohio	1	12
674	Boston, Mass.	15	6
B-675	Elizabeth, N. J.	45	0
677	Cristobal, C. Z.	0	19
682	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1	17
683	Columbus, Ohio	55	1
B-684	Modesto, Calif.	0	36
691	Glendale, Calif.	45	0
700	Ft. Smith, Ark.	12	0
701	Wheaton, Ill.	0	27
B-702	W. Frankfort, Ill.	0	1526
B-703	Concordia, Kans.	2	17
707	Holyoke, Mass.	1	16
708	Denver, Colo.	0	16
710	Northampton, Mass.	0	17
B-713	Chicago, Ill.	0	340
716	Houston, Texas	0	75
B-723	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	210	0
724	Albany, N. Y.	13	27
726	El Paso, Texas	0	23
728	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	25	1
729	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	8
B-730	Newark, N. J.	0	63
732	Portsmouth, Va.	50	0
734	Norfolk, Va.	228	60

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
735	Burlington, Iowa	0	12
736	Princeton, W. Va.	14	0
B-739	Columbus, Nebr.	0	10
740	Gallup, N. Mex.	1	6
744	Philadelphia, Pa.	166	0
748	Jersey City, N. J.	0	60
B-749	La Crosse, Wis.	0	81
750	Pine Bluff, Ark.	53	0
756	Daytona Beach, Fla.	15	0
757	Joliet, Ill.	12	3
758	Glasgow, Mont.	7	12
B-760	Knoxville, Tenn.	0	35
B-763	Omaha, Nebr.	37	2
764	Keene, N. H.	0	40
765	Sheffield, Ala.	43	0
767	Baton Rouge, La.	0	14
770	Albany, N. Y.	15	7
B-773	Windsor, Ont.	61	0
774	Cincinnati, Ohio	76	0
776	Charleston, S. C.	8	33
777	Marshall, Texas	20	0
782	Mullens, W. Va.	0	12
783	St. Paul, Minn.	0	34
B-785	Weleetka, Okla.	1	28
786	New York, N. Y.	0	162
787	St. Thomas, Ont.	0	18
790	Jacksonville, Texas	0	15
794	Chicago, Ill.	98	11
B-795	Columbia, Mo.	25	0
801	Montgomery, Ala.	5	2
802	Moose Jaw, Sask.	7	7
B-803	Tacoma, Wash.	1	0
804	Marion, Ind.	11	0
806	Ellenville, N. Y.	0	8
807	Little Rock, Ark.	0	30
809	Oelwein, Iowa	0	7
813	Roanoke, Va.	0	80
B-815	Dalhousie, N. B.	0	5
817	New York, N. Y.	0	435
818	Owosso, Mich.	6	17
822	Athens, Ga.	76	0
B-825	Brooklyn, N. Y.	0	1
B-828	New York, N. Y.	0	1
B-830	New York, N. Y.	1	0
B-835	Jackson, Tenn.	0	62
838	Meridian, Miss.	0	23
B-839	Queens, N. Y., N. Y.	1	0
840	Geneva, N. Y.	0	9
841	Lakeland, Fla.	0	11
842	Utica, N. Y.	10	0
B-843	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	0	28
845	Lexington, Nebr.	26	0
B-846	Chattanooga, Tenn.	0	243
847	Rome, Ga.	20	10
854	Buffalo, N. Y.	9	1
855	Muncie, Ind.	26	0
856	Avery, Idaho	18	8
859	New York, N. Y.	27	71
860	Laramie, Wyo.	5	5
863	Lafayette, Ind.	0	13
864	Jersey City, N. J.	0	85
865	Baltimore, Md.	0	124
873	Kokomo, Ind.	20	0
B-874	Zanesville, Ohio	1	9
877	Denver, Colo.	0	16
881	Memphis, Tenn.	9	1
885	Chicago, Ill.	0	56
887	Cleveland, Ohio	0	139
888	St. Augustine, Fla.	0	10
889	Los Angeles, Calif.	101	0
891	Ft. Collins, Colo.	0	12
892	Mankato, Minn.	12	0
896	Macon, Ga.	0	93
897	Terre Haute, Ind.	29	1
899	Newberg, Oreg.	0	26
902	St. Paul, Minn.	0	75
B-904	Tallahassee, Ala.	29	0
B-909	Pittsfield, Mass.	0	18
912	Cleveland, Ohio	22	0
913	New York, N. Y.	49	0
914	Thorold, Ont.	27	0
B-921	Elizabeth, N. J.	1	0
923	Augusta, Ga.	0	72
B-926	Chicopee, Mass.	0	40
928	Red Wing, Minn.	1	37
934	Johnson City, Tenn.	10	0
B-943	Greater New York, N. Y.	0	1
B-947	Northampton, Mass.	1	11
949	Austin, Minn.	18	503
B-951	Plattsburg, N. Y.	0	14
B-952	Ventura, Calif.	0	30
956	Espanola, Ont.	0	5
B-957	Camden, N. J.	1	0
B-959	Riverside, Calif.	3	0
B-964	Pointe Du Bois, Man.	0	1
B-965	Beaver Dam, Wis.	3	14
968	Parkersburg, W. Va.	0	12
B-969	Janesville, Wis.	1	0
B-975	Bismarck, N. Dak.	1	8
B-979	Escanaba, Mich.	12	0
B-982	Jacksonville, Fla.	0	10
B-985	Cleveland, Miss.	20	2
B-987	Camden, N. J.	0	1
B-992	Oneonta, N. Y.	0	1
995	Baton Rouge, La.	20	3

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
B-998	Vermilion, Ohio	0	1
B-1001	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	0
B-1002	Tulsa, Okla.	135	0
B-1007	Edmonton, Alta.	1	0
B-1010	Greater New York, N. Y.	1	0
B-1013	Hartford, Conn.	1	0
B-1015	Lowell, Mass.	1	0
B-1021	Uniontown, Pa.	0	10
B-1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	78
1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	7	0
B-1034	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	0
B-1035	Newark, N. J.	0	1
1037	Winnipeg, Man.	0	150
B-1045	Detroit, Mich.	1	0
B-1046	Bridgeport, Conn.	1	0
1047	Toledo, Ohio	28	0
B-1048	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	0
B-1049	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	1	0
B-1052	Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	1	0
B-1058	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	0	1
B-1061	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	0
B-1062	Patchogue, N. Y.	1	0
B-1063	Detroit, Mich.	1	0
B-1067	Warren, Ohio	1	0
B-1068	Elizabeth, N. J.	0	1
B-1069	Stamford, Conn.	1	0
B-1073	Ambridge, Pa.	0	1
B-1079	Detroit, Mich.	1	0
B-1080	Bay Shore, N. Y.	1	0
B-1083	Matawan, N. J.	1	0
1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	0	9
1095	Toronto, Ont.	0	42
B-1098	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	0
1101	Anaheim, Calif.	5	2
B-1102	Covington, Ky.	1	0
B-1103	W. Pittsburg, Pa.	1	0
B-1104	East Newark, N. J.	1	0
B-1106	Quebec, Que.	0	1
B-1109	Goshen, Ind.	1	0
B-1111	Elmira, N. Y.	0	1
B-1112	Jonesboro, Ind.	1	0
B-1116	Tucson, Ariz.	1	0
1118	Quebec, Que.	0	31
B-1129	Winnipeg, Man.	0	1
B-1130	Trenton, N. J.	1	0
1141	Oklahoma City, Okla.	74	0
1147	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	25	6
Total vote		29,067	31,895

Following is the vote of the membership from local unions whose vote was mailed after the closing date—June 12, 1939—and therefore arrived too late to be included in the final count:

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	60	0
B-354	Salt Lake City, Utah	34	0
676	Pensacola, Fla.	1	24
697	Gary, Ind.	0	96
717	Boston, Mass.	0	26
B-989	Haverhill, Mass.	0	1
B-1065	Trenton, N. J.	1	0
Total vote		96	157

Following is the vote of the membership from local unions who voted by ballot and sent their vote in without the Official Referendum Statement. In some cases the vote arrived in sufficient time to request the statement, and the local did not send it in. In other cases the vote was mailed on the closing date—the twelfth of June, 1939—and when received it was too late to request the Official Referendum Statement:

L. U.	Location	In Favor	Opposed
69	Dallas, Texas	10	0
215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	0	32
322	Casper, Wyo.	0	6
B-343	Taft, Calif.	1	7
B-605	Jackson, Miss.	0	66
791	Providence, R. I.	2	65
614	San Rafael, Calif.	19	3
B-960	Uniontown, Pa.	0	6
Total vote		32	185



# Correspondence

—JPEU—414



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

Editor:

We in St. Louis are still enjoying the usual summer "rush." Bills are being paid and the usual bit is being laid aside to "carry us through the winter." It's just the same old story.

Was much interested in the article in the last JOURNAL regarding proposed code changes. It is a matter in which we should become interested before it is too late. Here in St. Louis we have witnessed changes in the code that have crept in somehow and now we hear complaints of our work getting away from us. There are very few jobs in St. Louis that are not being done in less time than it took to do several years ago, and mostly due to changes in the code. A commendable attempt at plugging this leak has been started just the last month by several of our members who are in the local inspection departments and who by their position are entitled to membership in the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. They, in conjunction with our business manager, have been successful in having three of our number elected to office, namely, E. Schareo and R. Persels as vice presidents and W. O'Shea as executive board member. As this organization recommends changes in our national code, we at least will have a voice in so vital a question as a wages cut through a loss in job hours.

I wonder if we realize that our income depends mainly upon two things and they are hours employed and rate of pay per hour. We have all been brought up to seek higher wages and have lost sight of the fact that wages at any scale are meaningless unless the worker is employed. Of what avail is a 10 per cent increase in wages coupled with a 15 per cent loss in hours per job? How is the number of unemployed going to be decreased by increased wage scales when there has been through the development of tools, materials and code changes a decrease in man-hours? The unemployed know that the only way they can go to work is through jobs. Under our system it isn't within the scope of labor unions to create jobs, but it is our privilege to demand a more equitable distribution of them. That to me is our problem today.

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

## L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

The six-hour day and 30-hour week movement did not receive much comment until the out-of-town men returned home after working at the New York World's Fair, and had to go back to a longer day and week. They missed the shorter day and the additional time for themselves resulting from it. It would have helped had we been able to have a few Brothers from all locals now working eight hours, who would have been able to carry the word back home that the six-hour

day, 30-hour week, was an actual fact, and not the idle fancy that many still believe it to be.

In the June issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, there were articles of praise from Locals No. 52, 106 and 363, and no one could miss the picture on page 304 of the injured Brother with a 30-hour sticker on his chest. His injuries could not dim his enthusiasm for the six-hour day.

There is no doubt that these boys laid it on heavy when they went home from the big city, but as stated before, there were not enough to carry the news all over the country, and have their own locals start after the six-hour day for themselves.

Most of the correspondents' letters open with the words, "There is very little to report this month, as things are rather slow here."

There would be plenty to report if these locals would realize that by working six hours per day instead of eight, they would increase their employed members by 33½ per cent, or put four members to work for every three that they have at present.

Let us all get together for a big push and make the six-hour day, 30-hour week, a national issue. Let us all open our local meetings by saying, "Since Local Union No. 3 has a six-hour day, 30-hour week, why can't we?"

ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

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

Editor:

Well, my WORKER just came to hand and there's a lot of valuable information in it. Seems as though each month the writers of our newsletters get better, and the general make-up of the JOURNAL as a whole is on the up-grade.

I see from month to month many new ideas advanced and they are the result of years of experience. While only a few years ago when we initiated the pension plan, quite a few thought it a sort of fly-by-night plan that wouldn't go very far, but the pension plan together with the insurance features of the I. B. E. W. have proved our greatest assets. It is quite an incentive to our younger members to keep their cards in good standing so that they may reap the rewards in later years.

I think, as do a great many of our writers, that there should be some provision made in our laws whereby our "B" members could or should pay into our pension fund and also into the death benefit fund. It seems as though with the better wage scales being put into effect through the efforts of the I. O. these "B" members could pay the minimum dues of \$3 per month. Then their per capita tax would be \$2, the same as the rest of our membership. I think our International Executive Board is big enough to handle this question without the necessity of a convention. The money used in having a convention could be better spent in organizing. For after all is said and done that one word, "organ-

ize" covers the whole story. Your economic strength is worth more than any laws you may pass, and it is not subject to the whims of lawyers and courts.

I read one letter where one of the scribes advocates the appointing of business managers by the I. O. after a course that would prepare them for the job, and it is not a bad idea, in fact, I think it is a good one. Then he would be in there free to administer the laws of the local and the I. B. without fear or favor from either his friends or his enemies in the local, and he would be under no obligation to any contractor or association of contractors or employers.

This I. B. is a business organization and our representatives should be able to represent both the locals and the I. B. in a modern business way.

Our local agreement is signed. We had a visit from Brother Weyn, the neon representative of the I. O., who closed up our two neon shops under the universal agreement in effect in all neon shops.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

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

Editor:

Sometimes it takes a near catastrophe or a mild disaster to bring men to their senses and start them off again in the right direction. In my last letter I referred to a wild meeting that was held in May, and as a result of that meeting I hope we are out of the air and back on the ground with both feet pointed in the forward direction.

Our international vice president, Scott Milne, attended our first meeting in June and offered the assistance of an International Office representative to straighten out our affairs. We accepted, and Gene Gaillac is the man who is to spend his time here with us. Now let it be clearly understood that the International Office in no way is attempting to run the business of Local Union No. 18. Gaillac is here merely to give us advice and help us get some of the wages and conditions that are enjoyed by some of the other locals around the country. He has a big job ahead, but he is coming in here with a wonderful reputation and if he receives our support, I believe he will hold up his end of the job. But remember this: Neither Gaillac nor any other one individual can get things for us unless we really want them ourselves and are willing to go to the bat for them. Cooperation is what is needed, and we will have to forget the little narrow personal angles if we are to succeed.

"We are organized for three purposes—to get more money, better conditions and shorter hours." Every international organizer has said this. Now the job shouldn't be quite so hard here, as we have had all three of these things, and it becomes a matter of getting back some of the things we have lost. Sometimes that's quite a little chore, but it can be done and I hope that a year from now the press secretary of

No. 18 will write a letter to the WORKER saying it has been done. Believe it or not, Local Union No. 18 was one of the first to have the 30-hour week, but we didn't have the foresight or good judgment to keep it. One of our old friends, Roy Bush, who is now in Local Union No. 3, will remember his first 30-hour-week job was here in Los Angeles.

Our three locals—18, 40 and 83—held their annual picnic Sunday, June 25, and it was a grand success. This year the line-men beat the narrow backs in the ball game, so now it's even-steven. There's lots of work in connection with an affair of this sort and the joint committee of the three locals and the ladies' auxiliaries of Nos. 18 and 83 are to be congratulated on the wonderful way in which it was handled. It would be fine if we could get together more often—there's nothing quite so helpful as gatherings of this sort—we all get a little too serious on the job, and it's good to relax and really enjoy ourselves.

That press secretary of Local Union No. 200, of Anaconda, Mont., has me all bothered and I have a notion to take him up on his proposition. He says they have the best trout fishing in the country, and I think I will make him prove it. A week from today I will be up there, and if he did not tell the truth I will advertise him to the world in my next letter.

J. W. FLYNN.

**L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.**

Editor:

Our city was honored by being selected by the Shriners as the scene of their convention this year. Between "monkey shines" and parades we often wondered whether these boys found time for serious business. Apparently they did, for their business was concluded and the town was treated with a record amount of small boy mischievousness and humor in its various phases.

We don't know whether the convention was instrumental in speeding up the idea of installing night lighting in the municipal stadium. Apparently it was, or we will consider it as such, for Brother Charles Geese assures us it was quite an interesting job and asks that Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver please take note. At any rate a number of the Brothers derived a number of weeks of earning opportunities and the Shriners staged some mammoth spectacles under the newly installed night lights. We should mention that Brother Geese supervised the installation.

Our saddest bit of news is that of the sudden death of Brother Stolte. His death came as a shock to all of us, as Brother Stolte was youthful and apparently in the best of health.

In his death we lose an ace mechanic and a real Brother, and we mean this sincerely, for we considered Brother Stolte possessed of all the virtues needed to make a real Brother and union man. More than that cannot be expected from a human. Although young, Brother Stolte was a member of the organization 19 years.

Brother Ed Daugherty suffered an accidental fall and as a result suffered a partial paralysis of part of his face. Ed is one of the old-timers in our midst and deserves our greatest sympathy. We are in hopes his affliction will be only temporary.

Some of the boys wandered away from our midst in search of greener pastures, as ours are somewhat denuded at the present writing. When away the boys resort to various devices for amusement. We're in-

**READ**

- About union officers, by L. U. No. 348.
- Progress in Arkansas, by L. U. No. 700.
- Progress in important industries, by L. U. No. 616.
- Insurance and pension benefits, by L. U. No. 16.
- New resuscitation method, by L. U. No. 245.
- Mobile goes forward, by L. U. No. 505.
- Golden Spike Jubilee—aftermath, by L. U. No. B-763.
- Unions as schools of citizenship, by L. U. No. 104.
- Heat nor fairs nor vacations stale nor still the burning pens of our correspondents.

formed one of the Brothers had to take along an ex-Baltimore taxi driver to show him the way to his new city of employment. Apparently he didn't care to resort to his own judgment. Another one of the boys, in fear of being deprived of his ration of lager, played camel and stowed away the usual supply plus an unusual large reserve. Well, the reserve supply played some funny tricks on our innocent victim and the Brother decided to get up and out in the early morning hours and display himself before the world and show everyone what a real nudist should look like. Finis was written to this picture when the landlady took this Brother in tow by the ear and into the house. We don't know the amount of fan mail our worthy soul received to date. The boys do find strange ways of amusement when away.

We note that Local Union No. B-3 really started something with its six-hour day campaign. They have ardent converts in the Brothers who worked in their midst and these boys are preaching the idea in their own home towns. The idea, in our estimation, is sound and deserves ample support.

Local Union No. 16, Evansville, Ind., has a progressive idea incorporated in its new agreement. This idea is a move in the right direction and augurs well in solving a long standing problem. The agreement makes it compulsory on the part of the contractors in hiring men to hire at least one man out of every four who is 50 years and over in age. Thus, another step forward is made.

We note that that famous or now "infamous" Edison Electric Institute is still at it trying to wreck the code. The destructive forces of this body are working tooth and nail. As we have cautioned before in our articles, it pays to be on the alert, because once this outfit gets an entering wedge in, look out for our working opportunities.

Imagine wiring large public buildings without pipe. This would mean any building, whether theatrical, garages or what have you. Ordinary service cables would be used everywhere. Bear in mind, once they succeed in substituting inferior methods of wiring, we might as well throw away our hydraulic benders and hickies. In fact, we might as well fold up, as it will get to the point where possibly one man can throw

the stuff into the slab, where possibly several would be necessary as now.

In our estimation, it is even more important than six-hour days, special agreements and all progressive ideas, to kill the move to introduce inferior methods into our trade.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

**L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.**

Editor:

These months roll by too quickly, and what with our dates getting mixed up or other alibis of equally poor quality, there was no story from our famed "City of Roses" in the last JOURNAL.

Speaking of roses, Portland is enjoying its annual week of Rose Festival activities, with all of us looking forward to maybe getting a peek at the parade which really is "sum-pin." A civic and self-sustaining enterprise, the Rose Festival is known far and wide (maybe you don't read the papers) as one of the civic celebrations of a high caliber. Lots of bands, army drill teams and innumerable activities make for "going places and doing things." The queen and her court are young ladies chosen by the student bodies of their respective high schools. Our slogan: "For you a rose in Portland grows."

A recent vacancy on the city council was filled by William Bowes, secretary of the Typographical Union No. 58. Labor now has a council member who has been through the mill—as it were. Bowes is considered an extremely capable man and can be depended upon for fair treatment by every individual and organization.

This seems to be a letter of bragging, but at least you can't pull a Fred Allen, "Why don't somebody tell me these things?" Without even a paragraph or pause for breath here goes a story on our "road to the sea." Portland is situated on the Columbia and Willamette (lam as in dam) Rivers and there are still plenty of old salts and some young ones, too, who like to get down to where the ships go. Fortunate as we are in having one road of 89 miles to the coast and another a little over 100, we are soon to see a new road to the coast which, as the crow flies, gives a mileage of approximately 75 miles. Another short cut will also give a new shorter road to a different part of the coast. Everybody has the "hardly waits," until they, too, can see the road as it traverses new territory through the Coast Range of mountains.

Yours truly was shown recently the equipment installed at the dog races by members of Local No. 48. Brother Syrek explained the action of new synchronous motor driven timing equipment which is started simultaneously with the rabbit and stopped by the interruption of light on a pec cell. Its results are indicated on its own counters and also relayed automatically, and pronto, right now, to a large size score board containing solenoid operated switches which turn on the proper sequence of lights behind ground glass fronts to indicate elapsed time of the races. Manual switchboards handle other portions of the scoreboard and are controlled from the judges' stand. Precision is rather a keynote around the track and every phase of the activities is planned for public convenience. Photography by movies of the finish and the rapid projecting of this within 26 seconds, in the judges' stand, serves as a definite check on the winner. There's a lot going on there during the season and it also keeps a crew of three men going, Brothers Syrek, Evans and Van Wart.

The annual picnic is only one month away, but haven't heard much about where it is to be held. However, it's about time for some of our gang to start looking for their favorite spots.

The label trades section recently arranged for a display booth in a local housing show where were displayed the union labels and numerous union-made products of affiliated unions. About 15 stores around town also gave window space and had their trimmers make displays of union materials and labels. Plans are under way to move these exhibits to Eugene for the state federation convention. It is expected to have a directory of all union firms in the city published this summer. All advertising is to be eliminated, if possible, and the book made the official union buying guide for union members.

Bonneville is still up the river—our gang is laid off because of high water. Oh, yes, the department of fisheries is marking some "umpety-ump thousand" fingerlings by clipping their fins. Results will completely determine if "Boop Boop Jittum Downem Wattumchoo" (or what have you) comes back to the fold. I'm told that it is quite interesting to watch the salmon making their way up the fishladders which consist of huge steeples with lots of water coming down.

The electrical angle is quiet—very little doing. Work in all the trades is still under par and everyone still looking forward to better times. If you have any good ideas send them along.

ERWIN.

**L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**  
Editor:

Some time has passed since a letter has appeared in the JOURNAL from Local Union No. 60. Our chairman, Brother Ed Eifler, has appointed yours truly as scribe. Will try to give you a little information each month.

June first we had a new city administration in office. Elected as mayor was ex-Congressman Maury Maverick. Many changes have been made by the new administration. At the time of this writing only a few of Local Union No. 60's men have lost out, but were replaced by other good members. Mayor Maverick is a live wire, and a man who will do some good for us all. Our sincere congratulations to the new city administration, and the assurance that Local Union No. 60 will cooperate in every way possible.

Speaking of elections, this local participated in such a thing June 21. Several new faces will be seen around the Labor Temple after July 1, thanks to the Brothers' good judgment. New officers are: President, Brother Ed Eifler; vice president, Brother Krisch; financial secretary, Brother Stewart; recording secretary, Brother White; treasurer, Brother Anderson; executive board, Brothers Neidorf, McDonald, Sweeney, Schmidt, Stewart, Harris and Wurzbach. Brother Gilbert Sweeney was elected business manager.

Our new officers have a big job before them and will need our help. Let us all get together and put Local Union No. 60 out in front. And while on this subject, last meeting was attended by all members except those out of town. Everyone, come to all meetings and express your feelings.

The executive board of this local is composed of seven elected members. In the past, for some unknown reason, several additional members have been appointed to the board (by the board) to serve as attached executive board members. We hope the new board will not take on additional mem-

bers. If the International Office thought more than seven were needed, they would have provided for such a thing in the constitution.

Brother Sweeney, our new business manager, has been working with the tools for years and has been a good union man of Local Union No. 60.

Work for San Antonio and vicinity is fair at present, but looks pretty good for the future, due to War Department construction. A lot of advertising through papers, general contractors and grapevine makes some think we are in need of men to handle this work. We are not in need and will secure wiremen through business managers of other locals. It will be six months before any War Department construction starts here.

Had a visit from Brothers Hagerty and Rainer, of Galveston, Texas, Local Union No. 527. Glad to have had you with us. Try it again sometime. Brother Hagerty is sporting a new car.

Good luck to you Brothers in Galveston on the construction of your Labor Temple. Hope all meetings and business dealings in your new home will be very successful. Any of you visiting in these parts, stop in and see us. Our offices are at the Labor Temple, 126 North Street.

Local No. 60's contract expires June 30. Cannot give much information about the new one, but things are looking pretty good. We didn't ask for any new conditions, although we have plenty of room for improvements. Our wage scale will remain as is, \$1.25 per hour. More about the contract next month.

Hello, Brothers in Locals Nos. 278 and 681! How about hearing from you once in a while? Howdy, Ben and Grady.

J. M. DEHART.

**L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS**  
Editor:

Well, last month I did not register. And so one very important thing that should have

been mentioned last month was the wonderful turnout we had on Memorial Day. It really is something to be proud of. And when an organization remembers to show a feeling of respect and love like that for those faithful toilers who have gone ahead and left us here to carry on—well, it shows that we feel and appreciate what it is all about.

I remember long years ago when as a boy in a little railroad town I used to stand and listen in to the old timers of different crafts talk shop, and I used to think what a great feeling it must give a fellow to be one of a bunch like that. My observation is that the picture hasn't changed, and I have "bumped" around quite a bit. Just put yourself anywhere where there are as many as a thousand people and study them closely and you will have a good line-up on what humanity is like.

Of course we know that environment and training and so on make a big difference, but that does not change the nature of man himself. And so all we have left to do is just stay awake and keep shoving and we win, otherwise it is just too bad.

C. R. POPE.

**L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Editor:

Time marches on! The I. B. E. W. marches on! A new local union marches on, towards a higher living standard, better working conditions and a more pleasant employer-employee relationship. The organization of this new local union was under the wing of our late departed Brother, Thomas H. Latham, assisted by the officers and members of Local Union No. 70, of which Brother Latham was the first president. After Brother Latham's untimely death the job was taken over by Brother Reed, assistant to International President Dan W. Tracy, and International Representative Brother John J. McCurry. On May 31, a charter was granted and a new local union instituted, known as L. U. No. B-699, Alexandria, Va. After the charter ceremonies the newly-elected officers



MEMORIAL DAY, HOUSTON, TEXAS

were installed in their respective offices, viz.: D. C. Hoy, president; M. C. Reeves, vice president; R. C. Weaver, financial secretary-treasurer, and H. T. Fischer, Jr., recording secretary. The occasion was celebrated, after the close of the formal session, by a buffet luncheon and refreshments, served by the entertainment committee, W. J. Cash, C. K. Woodson, C. F. Backe, and J. F. Kirschner. The social was well attended and a good time was enjoyed by all. Here's to you, Local Union No. B-699, to a good start and best wishes to you! Come up and see us sometime.

Brother Reed and a committee from the Asplundh Tree Expert Company employees met with the officials of their company and adjusted a violation of their agreement pertaining to number of hours to be worked during the week, which was settled by insisting that the company live up to the terms of the agreement, to which they agreed.

The Utilities Line Construction Company employees are marching on to better conditions and union shop. Their company asked for certification of members and membership cards were placed in the hands of the Regional Labor Board at Baltimore and the company requested to produce their payroll for a check, which was refused. The labor board then certified the I. B. E. W. Local No. 70 as the bargaining agency. The company then demanded an election before the Regional Labor Board. Authorization slips were distributed to the committee by Brother Reed at the regular meeting on Friday night with instructions to return them by the next Monday night so they could be placed in the hands of the Regional Labor Board the next morning. Brother Reed made arrangements with the board to hold the election that night and he covered nearly a hundred miles rounding up the different crews in a heavy downpour of rain and by 10 p. m. nearly 100 per cent of the employees had voted the I. B. E. W. as sole bargaining agent for collective bargaining. Brother Reed did some fast work, and he got a big kick out of it. Hats off to you, Brother Reed!

The result was a meeting of the Utilities Line Construction Company officials and a committee of employees to attempt to negotiate a contract, the result of which is not available at this writing.

Brother "Joe" Coyle wants Brother George (Red) Clark to get in touch with him. Write Brother Coyle in care of the recording secretary of Local No. 70. If anyone knows of the whereabouts of Brother Clark, write.

That's all for now, there ain't no more.  
WILLIAM BOLLIER.

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

Editor:

For the past three months ye scribe has been enjoying the 30-hour week and other conditions under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. B-3. We think they have a fine set-up and every Brother we worked with was tops. Every out-of-town man who worked in New York City should henceforth be an advocate of the 30-hour week.

Having been in New York for three months and working all over town, besides on the fair, I wish to give the lie to all those statements appearing in the press all over the country complaining of the high cost of most everything, and especially the foods at the fair grounds. Why those statements should be made is beyond me. The fair is a wonderful thing to see and it decidedly shows that the "World of Tomorrow" is going to be an electrical world. Discount about 90 per cent of what you read in the papers and go and see it.

Local Union No. B-86 had its election on June 23. The following members were elected for the ensuing two-year period: President, Edward Connell; vice president, Carl Lauterborn; treasurer, Benjamin Pitt; financial secretary, John Downs; recording secretary, Carleton E. Meade; business manager, Arthur Bruczicki; members of the executive board, George Schnurr, Max Koester, Victor Clemenson, George Granning, Joseph Steo.

All of these Brothers were previous officers and were reelected, with the exception of "Honest Ben" Pitt. This is no reflection on our past treasurer, Fred Seims, who declined to run this time. Brother Pitt was treasurer of Local Union No. 86 for a good number of years, but declined the nomination back in '27 or '29.

There was spirited opposition of some of the offices, but it seemed the majority of the members wanted to go along with those who were finally elected. We sincerely hope that Local Union No. 86 will prosper under their leadership during the next two years.

On page 12 of the June 17 issue of "Colliers" is an article by John T. Flynn, who also writes a column on the financial page of the New York World Telegram. It seemed to the writer that some parts are true, some "neither here nor there" and other parts not so true. I do not know Mr. Flynn or anything about his background. But we do feel that at least he is sincere in his beliefs and has as much right to them as we have to ours. We intended to try to give our

Ho-hum!



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y

opinions to these questions and statements in this letter, but due to shifting from New York to Rochester and now out in Michigan, we just have not got it ready. But at least you can look up the above mentioned issue of *Colliers* and read it for yourself, and I think you will agree with us that the writer is either a little misinformed or wrong in his views or beliefs on "Why Rent Is High." It is possible the I. B. E. W. research department could reply to that very nicely. We know that some of the 50 or so "minute men" (name my own) of Local Union No. 3 are going to reply to it.

We spoke to Vice President Bedsole about it and he told us that they have a press committee of about 50 members who, between them, read about all the newspapers and magazines and reply to any article which tends to put labor, especially the electrical worker, in a bad light, and back up their replies with facts and figures.

It seems that working conditions in general are getting better throughout the country. Let us hope that all of us local unions profit by our past mistakes and put into practice those "reforms" which we talked about during the "lean" years and which we intended doing when we all got working again.

And above all, work, think and live the six-hour day and 30-hour week for prosperity.

CARLETON E. MEADE.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The life of a labor union is so many sided and so broad and has so many contacts with the affairs of today that a brief article on it creates in the mind of the writer a question as to the importance of those things he desires to write about. Years past when the course of a local was more confined and the sphere of its activities and influence was quite small, much of the sum of its life could be told in not too many words. However, to most of us, whose everyday existence almost revolves around the affairs of the local, the most remote news of it is of utmost interest to us.

Whatever else labor organization aims to do for the worker, it does, through its local and central bodies, fit a man to perform justly and generously those duties he owes to the large business world of which he is a part. Efficient membership in this large world requires a thorough knowledge of all issues current in its life, both from the workers' and from the executives' point of view. And where, but in the meetings of our locals, is the contribution more logically and conveniently made to this broad training? With lively, intelligent and sometimes heated discussions on the floor of the local over problems ever present with us, and from information gleaned from everywhere and given freely by the members on those things that concern the labor movement in general and hence ourselves as workers, why should not the heart and mind of the Brother respond and thus add to his fitness for that large place in the affairs of this life?

The regular meetings of the local meet another need in the life of a group of organized workers. Experience has taught us that it is well for any class or group of men to say for themselves what they want and not have others acting for them and telling them what they should have. The results of our meetings may not fully and clearly express what we are striving for, but the local has a nearer interest and more

sure diligence in the matter than could be had from any other group, and as a result has a far better chance of success.

From the foregoing, and for countless other reasons, are not the weekly or monthly gatherings of the members just about the most important thing in the labor movement? And are not the officers, and more especially the members, who attend these meetings as regularly as they eat and sleep, the heroes of this great work? Would that words could be brought together that would fitly describe these men, and sentiments conceived that would show them how we of the rank and file more than appreciate them.

In casting about for suitable and well known characterizations with which to picture these Brothers, Tom, Frank, John, Harry, Bart, Dan, Henry, Martin, Luke, Jim, Gil, etc., at their best in any regular meeting, many were found in the discolored pages of the old and dusty school books. Is it not easy to see in some of the speakers the likeness of Patrick Henry with his famous "Give me liberty or give me death"? Over there in the corner is the likeness of a Demosthenes addressing the most illustrious assembly in the world upon a point whereon the fate of a nation is balanced. How many have thought that in some Brother up front they heard a Webster with his "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote." The imagination is not taxed to see a Cicero pleading the cause of a Sicily against a Verres; or a Tacitus thundering against the oppressors of Africa; or an Edward Everett speaking of companions dead and gone and saying "What we admired and prized and venerated in them can never be forgotten." Need we extend this list? Does there not flash across your minds, gentle readers, countless other characterizations that so well typify these men of our locals? And though these everyday companions of ours, whom we are trying to praise, are hardly known to the great big, outside world, they will always have a warm place in the hearts of the true members and friends of our locals.

The banquet was a huge success and everybody's heart was warm towards that great friend of the workers and great labor leader, International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney.

HARRY.

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

Editor:

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Collective entanglement, social security in the right way and wholesome manner.

The Brotherhood's old age and retiring pension plan of \$40 per month, and automatic paid-up life insurance of \$1,000, is to a certain extent coupled and interwoven beneficially with our Funeral Benefit Association for deceased members, one in observance of the consoling spirit of compassion and mercy in death; and the other in the helpful joy and splendor of the living. Both are founded on the principle of the law of averages, and established and managed on a sound policy of business fundamentals and experience. The pension benefit supply and accumulating resources is founded on a specific creative yield of 37c of each class A member's monthly dues to the International Office and the contributing stability source exceeds the current demand cost of the greatly increasing numbers of loyal benefactors, and the ebb-flow of supply and demand accumulation is able to float the ship of administration and amply carry with it

increasing cargo, with abundant reserve over and above constitutional requirements, and to meet further Brotherhood's honor roll.

In the allocation of a separate investor, you also pay to the Funeral Benefit Association Fund a stipulated initial fee of \$2, and 90c per capita tax per member in uniform and equal monthly dues, availing good standing participants, humble or proud, to receive the same material accruing award of the graduating funeral benefits from the \$300 to \$1,000 after death in worthy commemoration, gracefully acknowledged and exemplifying Brotherhood splendor, love and affection in the earthly fold, and redemption of the soul and eternal life in repose and peace in heaven with God, his angels and his Saints.

Youth, in bloom and surplus vigor, likened to the sun ray in its gleam, fades and dwindles in nature's repose in the approach of nightfall and vanishes in the midst of space. Human frailty passes through from youthful bloom and adult vigor to sublime manual majesty, and diminishes in the winding twilight of old age and the waning stream of vitality, and disappears in the drifting channel of Father Time and his world of tomorrow. Just as sure as the night follows day, old age will supersede youth, once a man twice a child. From the cradle to the grave. In a little while you shall not see me and again in a little while you shall see me.

An old timer nears the end of the trail with fond memories, dreams and recollections of the past, and radiant vision and conception of the present and future. One who has braved the elements in struggle and strife with pals and loyal faithfuls for what we thought was right, in the rough and tumble of yesterday. Although, admitting a million mistakes, I will continue in the battle for a better day and a more eventful life, always trying to keep within the beacon light of hope, the Golden Rule. With the mercy of God we will all meet again on the beautiful shore in the sweet by and by.

Both the mortality and pension beneficial features crown the Brotherhood association, as well as the other progressive tendencies and contributions of the most outstanding labor union organized in history. They are tangible and worthy twin Brotherhood achievements. Something to be proud of and cherished by the International administrative staff, those that preceded them and the Brotherhood in general. They should be extended and improved as far as possible under the circumstances along the law of averages, or whatever experience has unfolded. Above all else, perpetuated.

#### Locally

Work and business in general here is falling backward, and there is nothing tangible or visible in sight at present, and many of our boys are idle. However, the trades union movement is progressing and its members are cooperating for a better industrial atmosphere of work and business in general, which under the circumstances is very encouraging.

I am inserting newspaper clipping of the Times Leader Evening News for detailed information for your consideration, which is self-explanatory.

"Rejuvenation of the building trades industry here will be sought in a campaign to be carried on jointly by various contractors' associations and the Wyoming Valley Building and Construction Trades Council, it was announced today.

"Committees from the council met in a two-

hour session this morning with representatives of the associations of general contractors, bricklayers and masons, plumbing and steam, roofing, plastering, electrical and painters. The meeting was held in Carpenters' Hall, on East Market Street. Thomas Broome, president of the building trades council, was chairman and Edward Finney secretary.

"Discussions centered on ways and means of stimulating building industry here. The contractors' associations promised to cooperate with the council and said that meetings would probably be held Monday and Monday night to draw up plans.

"The Federal Housing Administration program in the valley also came in for discussion and it was decided to request the Washington FHA office to dispatch a representative here as the Philadelphia office, it was stated, seemed 'reluctant to do so.'

"Joint committees will be named at later meetings to outline a publicity program as well as study the Housing Survey report recently compiled to determine whether a general housing authority should be requested for this area."

The local agreement with the contractors is still pending although the negotiating committee reports progress.

Newly elected local officers will appear in the next issue.

I have not heard of late from the following old pals: Willard F. Barber, Rozelle, N. J.; George E. Danald, South Plainfield, N. J.; Jack Jones, Central Railroad, Jersey City, N. J.; John McGlynn, Pennsylvania R. R. Passenger Terminal, N. Y. City; Jack Mosley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bill Mahler, Washington, D. C.; Frank Roach, Miami, Fla., and George Meade, Lehigh Valley Shops, Buffalo, N. Y., and some other old timers. Also, Vice President Ed. Kloter, N. Y. City.

For those who are living in close proximity I am apt to roll up to the front doors of any one of you in the near future.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood!

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

**L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

Editor:

Feeling that 10 years between conventions is a long, long time and also of the opinion that the majority of locals would be in favor of a convention of the I. B. E. W., Local No. B-212, at its first meeting in June went on record as unanimously favoring a convention to be held in Cincinnati. There was a time when a convention was considered a joy ride and a good time for the delegates at the local union's expense and the members sort of scorned the idea of putting out in these poor times, but going on indefinitely without an international gathering is not sound practice. When Cincinnati was named as the convention city we feel no better choice could have been made.

Local No. B-212 has a pretty nifty ball team in the A. F. L. softball league here and can really go to town when the spirit (not spirits) moves them. A little more spirit, boys, and first place should be a cinch. And a better attendance at the games by the non-playing members would be a great help. Come out to the games, Brothers, and take a lesson on rooting from Brother Danny Johnson's better half. She can show you how it should be done. Games are played every Wednesday evening at the Northside Ball Park.

Work is not over plentiful here and some of the Brothers journeyed out of town to put in some time.

Brother George Kriedler is laid up in a

hospital with two broken arches and we hope he has a speedy and successful recovery. He got tied up between a tin roof and the service lines and had to jump to get loose.

And a lot of people think the building trades mechanics do not deserve the pay they earn. Phooey!

And to all youse guys who want to know why Local No. B-212 has not been in the correspondence columns the last several issues I just want to say yours truly spent some time in a hospital and in bed at home and did not feel in the humor of writing.

Closing time speeds nearer and the fingers grow stiff, so let's call it a day!

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

**L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO**

Editor:

I see that the National Safety Council, with headquarters in Chicago, has approved the awarding of a medal to Lawrence L. Garton, of Peck, Mich., for successfully accomplishing resuscitation of a lineman rendered unconscious by electric shock. Congratulations, both to Mr. Garton for his prompt and successful action and to the National Safety Council for recognizing this deed as outstanding in merit.

Electric shock has been experienced by practically all of our members who have been in the racket any length of time, and in too many of hundreds of cases where the victim has been rendered unconscious atop a pole and then lowered to the ground, efforts have been fruitless. We electrical workers here in Toledo wish to call the attention of the National Safety Council to one exception. The system used was not the long recognized Schafer method. The method used was at the time something unheard of, but since has been brought out in improved form by the Duquesne Electric Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. And while it is not my or any one else's intention to claim any bouquets or in any way steal any of the show of Mr. E. W. Oesterreich, who recently gave the electrical industry his new and improved method of pole top resuscitation (I hope soon to see his own article reprinted in this JOURNAL), but please allow me to present a case to be judged upon its own merits. In 1934 Lineman Edward Holland, an employee for several years for the Toledo Edison Co., while working on a creosoted pole, came in contact with a 4,000-volt primary. Lineman Holland slumped in his safety belt, unconscious, and received severe burns. Lineman Harold Martin was the first to arrive upon the scene and ascend the pole for the rescue of Ed Holland. Realizing the importance of the time it would take to lower Brother Holland from the pole, he strapped himself in position to straighten the victim and then started to work on his stomach at a cadence that forced air to and from his lungs in such a way that, much to the surprise of all who witnessed the miracle, Brother Holland soon regained consciousness sufficient to descend the pole with little assistance from Brother Martin. He is alive and hearty today.

If the National Safety Council is interested enough to want the full details of this incident, I am sure they can obtain same by writing to our safety department or to me direct, at 1005 Campbell Street, Toledo, Ohio. It is not my intention to make a hero of Harold Martin and I am sure that he would not approve of anything of that sort, but the deed is, I am sure, worthy of honorable mention. And it did one thing more than merely to recall a case of duty well done, which was forgotten at the time, but when we were confronted with this new method of pole-top resuscitation we all recognized in it

the same practical method, improved somewhat, that Brother Martin used on Brother Holland. Therefore, I recommend to the National Safety Council that this case be called to their attention and possibly should, after the facts have been duly presented, warrant the awarding of a medal or at least of worthy mention. I know that modest Brother Martin will not approve of my interesting myself in this matter but nevertheless I feel that things of this nature should be called to proper attention, and am hoping to hear from the National Safety Council. And after this is done it will remain in their hands as to disposition of the case.

Brother Sam Dickie, who after 14 years, has sworn allegiance to Toledo and given up his Indiana residence has purchased a home at 979 Post Street, Toledo. His last residence was at 2338 Lawton Avenue. Mailing clerk, please take notice of this change.

What is the meaning of Brother Bob Barber buying a home and furniture? Could there possibly be wedding bells in the near future?

Brother Buchanan has recently sold his entire fishing equipment. I wondered why until recently, when I saw him riding a bulldozer and scraper, leveling off a 10 acre field, for recreational purposes. This 10 acre field is a part of the Edison Company's property and was turned over to the children of the neighborhood for playground purposes. Buck's influence and untiring years of pleading have made this possible. And it seems that now he and Carl Standriff, with the aid of a very few neighbors, will be very busy keeping the grounds in shape and the kids off the street. All his spare time (which is very little) is given gratis to the development of this field. So, he can't find time to go fishin'.

As press secretary it is again my sorrowful duty to include a memoriam for one of our members of long standing. Recently out of a clear sky came the news of the death of Brother Edward L. Gregorei. Brother Gregorei was apparently in good health up until a few hours of his death, which occurred in a local hospital. This worthy Brother was not the kind to complain so very few realized that among us was a very sick man. Yet two days after his admittance to a hospital Brother Gregorei's death was announced. Brother Gregorei was always active in the local, both in attendance and participating in the management of our business, and the local loses a good and worthy member. Our sympathy goes to his bereaved family. An official memoriam will appear in the back of this magazine.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

**L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE**

Editor:

Enclosed news of Local No. 333—a little late this month, but hope I am not too late. Nomination of officers June 3 resulted in the following: For president, Philip T. Place, Horace E. Howe; for vice president, William Lewis, Frank Lynch; for financial secretary, Paul P. Conroy, unopposed; treasurer, John Dimmer, unopposed; recording secretary, Ray E. Boudway, Frank Lynch. Executive board, line and cable departments, Portland division, James P. Kilmartin; line and cable departments, York division, Edward Welch; station operators, Richard LeGrow; station repairs and refrigeration departments, Morris Blumenthal; garage, pitmen and armature winders, John Dimmer; gas division, Biddeford, Edgar Morin; Sanford and South Berwick district, Anthony Grant.

Manley Curtis Foren, son of Brother Charles E. Foren, was admitted to the local.

V. P. Kilmartin has returned after several weeks' illness.

Elected to represent the local at the testimonial dinner for International Vice President Charles Keaveney, at Hotel Bradford, Boston, June 24, were Brothers Philip T. Place, James P. Kilmartin, John Dimmer, Ray E. Boudway, Paul P. Conroy, Horace E. Howe, Frank Lynch, Eugene Gagnon, Forest Smith, and Edward Welch. We all join in wishing Brother Keaveney many more years of service to the electrical workers and convey to him through this column our sincere appreciation of the service rendered to Local No. 333 by Vice President Keaveney.

Brother Walter Fisher was reported confined in Maine Eye and Ear Hospital.

Brother Alexander Landry has returned home after two weeks in Maine General Hospital. He is expected back to work the latter part of June. Committee to make plans for annual field day was appointed—Brothers Leon St. Marie, Arthur Nason, William De Roche, Morris Blumenthal.

Brother Lauriston Rumery recently caught an 18-inch salmon at Sebago Lake. He was accompanied by Walter M. Tapley, Jr., former county attorney.

The following news was picked up on a visit to Plum Street Station:

Harold Lube starts vacation June 4 and plans to devote much time to his recently purchased farm at Gorham.

Richard Dallas Le Grow is reported as planning to build a home on beautiful Meeting House Hill, South Portland, in near future. (Am anxiously awaiting invitation to a house warming party.)

"Doc" Niles recently licensed the flivver and will take several week-end trips exploring the scenery of Maine.

Speaking of exploring, just read this and then get your pick axe working. Brother Laurel (Jack) Haynes is guarding carefully a piece of ore that looks like gold. He came upon this in a recent mining expedition of his. Every effort on the part of your writer to get Brother Jack to tell where he got it met with failure. Although I was permitted to examine it in the presence of Brother Haynes and Doc Niles, I am no judge of this precious metal. Note: Your writer hopes that this will not result in a gold rush like the days of '49. Keep your eyes open when gardening, who knows?

Lewis Kenney has recovered from illness. Brothers William Pride and Roy Patterson are receiving sympathies because of recent deaths in their families. Brother Pride's mother died in May. Brother Patterson's father died recently. For many years Daniel Patterson had been employed in the stock room and was well known to the boys of line department and other departments. Upon his retirement Brother Arnold B. F. Benson was placed in charge.

Robert Fields got a splendid catch of fish at Grand Lake Sebais. Although he caught 36, he says there are many more there. Note: Sid, take notice!

The boys of the line department were guests of the management at a shore dinner given by the company in recognition of their safety record. General Manager F. D. Gordon complimented the department for its 170,000 workhours with no lost time for accidents record. Mr. George Haggas, assistant general manager, said he hoped there would be no more lost time accidents. Mr. E. T. Emerson, safety director, was toastmaster. Superintendent A. F. Jordan and his assistant, F. E. White are to be complimented for their interest in safety for the department.

Through this column I wish to convey my sincere thanks to the local for giving the use of a writing machine to me. Local No. 333 is over 20 years old and so is this typewriter. We have over 200 members and this machine nearly as many keys, or at least that is my story. However, with the overhauling that she has been privileged to have prior to this letter it might last a decade or two or—?

Meeting of June 16 saw our president, Philip T. Place, reelected for another two year term. Congratulations, Phil! Brother Place has been a hard working officer of the local since 1924. From that date until 1930 he served as vice president, until his election in 1930 as president, and has continued in this capacity steadily. Frank Lynch was elected vice president to fill the place left vacant by James P. Kilmartin, who declined renomination as such. Jimmie did accept election to the executive board to represent the line and cable departments of the Portland division. Raymond Earl Boudway was again returned to office as secretary, a position he has held for a number of years. Sid, as has been said before, is one of our great fishermen and the trout and salmon hate to get hooked by him, but Sid agrees with the late Barnum that there is one born every minute. Our watchdog of the treasury was re-elected, John P. Dimmer, whose hobby is reporting on the state of our finances, a job he has done exceedingly well for the past decade or more. And last but not least, comes financial secretary, a most important post in any organization. Brother Paul P. Conroy was returned to this post, likewise an officer of many years of faithful service to the local. It is the opinion of the writer that the members used good judgment in their selection of officers to carry on. Executive board members elected were in addition to Brother Kilmartin, Edward Welch, line and cable departments, York and Biddeford; John Dimmer, shops, garage, pitmen, armature winders; Anthony Grant, Berwick and Sanford Division; Richard Legrow, station operators; Edgar Morin, gas division, Biddeford, and Morris Blumenthal, station repairs and refrigeration departments.

Installation of officers will be on July 7, when refreshments will be served by the following committee: William Faulkner, Charles Foren, John Panarese. Bakery supplies will come from a union shop.

Manley C. Foren, son of Brother Charles, was admitted to membership. President Place and former Vice President Kilmartin reported on their attendance to the state convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor. This was the thirty-fifth convention and was held in Madison, Maine. The next convention will be in Portland.

A recent visitor to our fair city was Brother Merrill Crossman, who was retired a few years ago and now resides in Cambridge, Mass. Brother Crossman reports that the Brotherhood's pension checks are received by him every month and is high in his praise of the efficient manner that the I. O. operate. Well, with such men as our International President, Dan Tracy, International Secretary G. M. Bugnizet, International Treasurer Hogan, and the able assistant to the International President, Charles Reed, and the cooperation of the membership, it can readily be seen why such a favorable report was rendered by our retired Brother.

Plans for the annual field day have been made and this much-looked-for event will take place at Greenwood Garden, Peaks Island, on Saturday, July 22. On the committee were Brothers St. Marie, Nason, Grant, Blumenthal. It is hoped that International

Vice President Charles Keaveney will be there, as he has been for the past few years. The boys from the Pine Tree State hold Charlie in high esteem and were glad to join with the other New England members and those from New York in the testimonial to Charles D. Keaveney for 25 years of untiring and unselfish service to the Brotherhood. We all fully realize the many hardships such loyalty has caused our vice president, especially in the early days, and that if men of Charlie's character had not stuck to the Brotherhood we would not be in the favored position that we now enjoy. So hats off to the pioneers of the I. B. E. W.

Attending this testimonial dinner from our local were, besides the writer, Brothers Place, Lynch, Conroy, Dimmer, Benson, Welch, Gagnon, Anderson, Smith. A lot of preparation was made for this gala event, for instance it looked to the writer that Brother Dimmer dolled all up with a new suit and hat. Smith, expecting hot weather, wore his palm beach suit. Well, as the day was considerably colder than expected it made a nice suit of pajamas as he slumbered on the return trip to Portland. Brother Welch also enjoyed a snooze. To hear all of the nice things said about our international vice president when he was able to hear them made us all proud not only of Charles Keaveney, but that we are members of the greatest Brotherhood in the world, the I. B. E. W.

The report of the international officers on the state of the Brotherhood was most commendable as it shows that we are steadily marching onward and that a dual organization can never take the place of the I. B. E. W. and the protection afforded our members. It recalls to the mind of the writer the old biblical saying, build your house on a rock and it will stand all storms. The foundation of the Brotherhood and its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor gives us that firm foundation. We must all do our part to maintain this foundation. It might be asked, how can I as only a member do my part? As an answer to that question, permit me to suggest the following: Attend the meetings of the local regularly if possible; be a booster, never a knocker of your local and its officers; do your committee work faithfully; take your share of the work of the local; read your constitution; buy union made goods; ask for and demand the union label; be serviced by union labor. Remember that as you make conditions better for the other fellow it will help to drive the sweat shops and all that they stand for out of business and thus preserve the American standard of living and make our privileged democracy stand above the totalitarian forms of government. Remember this, that our country, and our union are just what we make make them. And that we will take out of our union only what we put into it.

Plan to spend your vacation in Maine and enjoy with us our seashore, lakes, beaches, fishing, hunting and swimming and unsurpassed scenery.

HORACE E. HOWE.

**L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALBERTA**  
Editor:

The new officers are installed for another term. The old officers have been thanked for their services and the members can sit back and dust off their hands. They have done their duty. (Of course, I write this in anticipation as "we" correspondents, to be topical, must seize time by the forelock and keep a figurative eye on the printing press. "We" write in June what "you" read at the end of July.)



If the old officers take over again it is not too bad as they will muddle through with the old obsolete equipment. But, if new men get into office—can they take over easily? Have the secretaries got proper filing cabinets and equipment to handle the necessary correspondence? I venture to say that if you, dear reader, were asked to work with tools as obsolete as our officers have you would soon stage a strike. Every office in a local should be kept in such a state that it could be turned over to a new man at a moment's notice. An emergency can occur at a moment's notice.

New men should always be in training for executive offices. In fact, I think that the recording and financial secretaries should have an assistant so that a local could carry on smoothly in case of any eventuality. These assistants could be changed every term or half-term, and then a local would have a supply of potential secretaries. Small locals always have a hard job filling executive offices because those nominated always refuse with that ready excuse, "Oh, I couldn't do that."

Yes, it takes a certain skill to fill any executive office. To retain the prestige of your organization a secretary must know how to compose, address and write a letter. For instance—a letter without margins and definite spacings can look an awful mess even if typed. There are a few easily learned rules that a good secretary could teach his assistants. Our secretaries are instructed to write to mayors, premiers, prime ministers, senators and even presidents, and it does your local no harm, even in this democratic country, to do the job properly.

I have heard members say, "Oh, well, he gets paid for it." If that is so, then, in small locals at least, it is only "scab" wages. They have to have a phone and how a secretary's phone can ring—they have to attend all meetings and all executive meetings, and often run around to see Tom, Dick and Harry. That takes carfare or gas, besides time—time that could be more enjoyably spent.

Show your appreciation of your officers' efforts by making things easy for them. I thank you.

Local No. 348 has had a run of accidents. Our genial president, Brother Billingham, was laid off work for a week or two. At this writing he is back at work but still rubs a sore knee.

Brother Forsberg is laid up in hospital with a broken leg. We all hope he will soon be around again.

Even the writer has a hard time pounding out these reveries with a broken arm in a sling. But all three of us have reason to thank organized labor for its untiring efforts in the past in making the Compensation Act what it is today. It is mighty nice getting a check every two weeks and to know that no doctor's bills for X-rays, etc., will be piling up. The next thing for organized labor to push toward is state medicine and medical aid. I could write pages about that but I fear that I have overstayed my welcome. But, remember, press secretaries, there is lots to write about. Our governments are anxious to prove that democracy will work. Now is the time to speak up.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Sorry I wasn't able to get a letter to the JOURNAL last month. The only excuse I can offer is that I had not enough news that I thought might interest our readers, so will try to do better this time.

It seems that the recent agreement put into effect between our B. T. C. and the general contractors on a 100 per cent closed shop is making good headway. The contractors realize now that they should have started it long ago. In fact, because it is going along so well, the nonunion general contractors and their subsidiaries have banded together into an association for self preservation and to combat our methods, which means we have to work that much harder, boys, to whip them. So talk up the Building Trades card on every job and do everything in your power to make our Building Trades a success. A direct result of our closed shop job is in the report of the electrical inspection department of Miami (which, incidentally, is manned by Brothers Ellis Knox as chief, Walter Morris, Allen, Lacey Rowe and Cozens as assistant inspectors) that of the \$850,000 worth of electrical permits, only \$100,000 worth of electrical work was done by nonunion shops. So, fellows, do your best and talk, eat, sleep and be union and the results cannot help but be even better than we have had so far.

I was tickled to death to report in a previous letter of the grand success our hard working Business Manager Hatcher had in getting our contractors to agree on paying the unemployment compensation tax on all employees, whether they employed one or more instead of the law's required eight. It seems that like every rule, law or resolution we may formulate, there are always one or more who will try to evade the issue by some subterfuge or another. It is always the chiseler who will try to break down conditions. As there are a few of our contractors who seemingly want to chisel out of paying the tax, thereby creating unfair competition among themselves, let alone creating a hardship to our own Brothers, I suggest a quick remedy would be to pull our members out of those shops after due notice and I will bet it will not be more than a few days before they will fall in line.

Believe me, Brother Gilbert, the track incident mentioned was written in my first letter to the JOURNAL, and the thought of ribbing you, or anyone, for that matter, was farthest from my mind. The fact is that I am very proud of anything that we electricians of the Florida locals accomplish. Don't be surprised to see me drop in on you and get acquainted, Brother Gilbert. You may need some pointers in your feud with Brother Bachie.

By the way, Bachie, did you ever locate Walter Furnheisen? Just previous to your letter mentioning him, he paid a surprise visit to me in Miami. First time I had seen him in six years. Still looked the same, though. Best regards to him when you see him.

Work is beginning to rear its welcome head around here, but it takes quite a while to absorb all the loafing Brothers. It will probably be a couple of months before we will be in full swing again. Of course, if we need help we will call on our nearby locals for it. We believe in reciprocation.

Will close now and hope this letter gets to the JOURNAL on time.

BENJ. MARKS.

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

Editor:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the report of the examination given to third and fourth year electrical apprentices on June 10, 1939, at the Central Technical School, Toronto;

also other information that may be of interest.

The electrical examining board reports the result of examination for electrical apprentices, held on June 10, 1939, at the Central Technical School, Toronto, as follows:

Third year pass: Harry Nicol, 227A Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto; Norman McAllister, 23 Adams Avenue, Toronto; William A. Reeves, 62 Redwood Avenue, Toronto; William A. Douglas, 154 Pemberton Street, Northmount.

Fourth year pass: Jack G. Edgar, 169 Carlton Street, Toronto; Robert T. L. Philp, 41 Lee Avenue, Toronto; Eugene Curtis, 160 Shanley Street, Toronto; Edward R. Burk, 595 Dufferin Street, Toronto.

William G. Hardy, 784 Woodbine Avenue, is requested to write the examination next time. He is a third year apprentice and appeared for this examination.

Jack H. Browes, 986 Eastern Avenue, fourth year apprentice, tried the examination and is requested to write the examination again the next time.

Jack G. Edgar, 169 Carlton Street, and Eugene Curtis, 160 Shanley Street, are recommended to serve six months more before completing their apprenticeship without further examination.

Between January 1 and May 31, 1939, six new electrical apprentices were registered in Toronto. This makes a total of 45 electrical apprentices indentured in the Toronto district.

Two hundred and twenty-nine electrical contractors have been issued licenses by the city license department up to June 15, 1939.

Seven hundred forty-nine journeymen electricians were also issued licenses up to the same period.

Two hundred eighty-four unemployed electricians were registered with the employment bureau up to May 31, 1939.

Thirty-two placements were made from January 1 to May 31, 1939.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. C. M. Shaw, business manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' local union, to keep on hand in his office a list of electrical graduates from the Toronto technical schools. This is in order to enable employers requiring new apprentices to give some of these boys an opportunity to start the trade.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 360, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Reviewing the recent events in the political field as they affect labor, we can see the pitfalls cleverly arranged for us to step into. The various California local union correspondents have voiced their opinions about our last election. Labor was shocked to its very foundation when William Green endorsed Governor Merriam, the labor-hating administrator. We wonder if he knew he also indirectly endorsed Proposition No. 1, as both were supported by special interests. The unity of all labor won for us, by the defeat of Proposition No. 1 and the election of a progressive Democrat governor and lieutenant governor.

The railroad worker has been fortunate on rail legislation. Then came on the part of the carriers a move to cut 15 per cent which was warded off after long deliberations and resulted in victory, with the verdict that the rail worker was underpaid instead of overpaid, and the recommendation that certain legislation be proposed for the Seventy-sixth Congress to correct some of the ills of the railroads created by banker control and the

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N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
N 6 D I Y	L. W. Johnson	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 D Q M	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 E A Q	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 S M	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 F T P	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
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W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
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W 1 D F Q	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Me.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 1 F X A	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W 1 G K Y	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 I K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 5 E K L	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 1 J W L	Lorenzo J. Fiore	South Norwalk, Conn.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 1 K A C	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 1 K C H	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 1 K J N	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W 1 L B H	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 L N R	Martin W. Joyce	West Roxbury, Mass.	W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W 1 P P	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W 5 F P W	John P. Kolske	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 5 G T Q	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
W 2 A S I	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 A Y I	Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 O N	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 6 A N R	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 6 B R M	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W 2 G I C	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W 6 D K S	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 6 D W I	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 6 E D R	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 6 E H Z	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 H U C	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 E Y C	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 I O R	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 G B J	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 I P Y	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 2 I S C	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 I Y X	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W 2 J E L	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 J F S	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S.I., N.Y.	W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W 2 K C Z	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 J H F	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 J P	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W 2 K W C	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 J T V	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 L G E	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W 6 J V K	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W 2 L L K	Al J. Sobeck	Albany, N. Y.	W 6 J W R	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 K G	"Terry" Hansen	San Jose, Calif.
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 6 L F U	Frank Richter	Escandido, Calif.
W 3 H O H	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 3 H P X	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 4 A A Q	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 O B I	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W 4 A W P	Ramond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W 6 O H R	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 O P Q	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 Q E K	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 R H	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.
W 4 B T T	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 7 A D H	W. L. Campbell	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 C B F	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W 4 C B J	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W 7 A M X	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 C J Z	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W 7 A P	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 C U B	Robert J. Stratton	Durham, N. C.	W 7 A T Y	A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 4 D G S	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.	W 7 B W K	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 7 C P	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 E S J	Alfred C. Hennig	Milwaukee, Wis.
W 7 D E S	Floyd Wickencamp	Casper, Wyo.	W 9 E Z Q	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 D H K	H. L. Bennett	Ashland, Oreg.	W 9 F J	Charles Grover	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 D J P	Mark Nichols	Casper, Wyo.	W 9 F O J	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 F T T	I. D. Burkhardt	Kokomo, Ind.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 G G G	Edward W. Chavoen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E A F	L. H. Klahn	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 G K V	E. V. Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 G W Z	H. A. Leslie	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W 7 F B I	Kenneth O. Snyder	Renton, Wash.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 F D	Otto Johnson	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 I O S	Robert Gifford	Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 I U J	Arthur A. Avery	Elmhurst, Ill.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 I W Y	W. H. Woodard	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F N D	A. A. Dowers	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 K P C	Celeste Giarrante	Johiet, Ill.
W 7 G A E	Charles Weagant	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 M C H	James A. Umbarger	Kokomo, Ind.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 M M P	Harry Probst	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M Z S	J. Lester Paulsen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 N H C	John C. Sorenson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 N S	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 N N	Robert E. Baird	Oak Park, Ill.
W 7 R X	Nick Foster	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 P D	Ray Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P E M	Harry Barton	Villa Park, Ill.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 Q J	Larry Leith	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 8 A P U	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 R V	John Gause	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 B R K	Howard G. Wacker	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 S J B	W. Pueshel	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 8 F A P	William O. Rankin	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 F D C	Thomas F. Van Alstyne	Durham, N. C.	W 9 T D	H. D. Ashlock	Nobleville, Ind.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 9 T G D	William Telezyn	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.	W 9 U E L	John P. Harrison	Pueblo, Colo.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio	W 9 U P V	Milton Placko	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M C T	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 N V	George Lister	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 V B Q	Oscar H. Baker	Lawrence, Kans.
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 W N F	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio	W 9 W E A	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 Y H V	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W 8 Q V E	Charles L. Kirch	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 Y K T	Richard J. Ikelman	Pueblo, Colo.
W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 R H R	William M. Gamble	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 R U J	Charles B. Sproull	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 S X U	George E. Oden	Wauseon, Ohio	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A E T	Paul Luecke	Fort Wayne, Ind.	W 9 Z H Q	Raymond E. McNulty	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.			
W 9 A L E	George L. Pufall	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.			
W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.			
W 9 A T H	Robert Perkins	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 A V P	Walter E. Phillips	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 B B U	Everett D. Blackman	Elgin, Ill.	K 7 H F L	Otis A. Cunningham	Nome, Alaska
W 9 B F A	Leonard Gunderson	Elmwood Park, Ill.			
W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.			
W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.			
W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.			
W 9 D L H	James C. Mathney	Elgin, Ill.			
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.			
W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa			
W 9 E O F	James A. Turner	Elgin, Ill.			

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Interstate Commerce Commission. President Roosevelt, with the best of intentions, appointed a "committee of six," three representing labor and the other three for capital and railroads.

I have recently received a copy of H. R. 4862 and the principles set forth have wandered from what it originally was intended to be. Rail labor has steadily been on the decline and not on account of decreased profits, but the increased greed of those who control the rails. Should H. R. 4862 be adopted, section 49 ("Unifications of Carriers") which gives the I. C. C. dictatorial powers to do as they please in the granting to railroads or persons powers to carry out consolidations or merger transactions without interference from federal, state or municipal law, with very little, if any, protection to the employee through such transactions throws into the discard the dismissal wage agreement between the carriers and their employees. What an opportunity for Eastman and the Association of American Railroads to dispose of the railworkers in great numbers!

H. R. 4862, by Representative Lea, and S. 1990, by Senator Truman, would abolish the land grant rate reductions given the government. You can readily see the viciousness of these bills. The federal land grant gave the railroads 132 million acres, and in return the government would receive free transportation for its traffic over land grant rails. Then gradually the fares and rates were raised, until now they are set at 50 per cent of the normal charge.

Along with the Lea Bill, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, has a bill. Neither of these bills solve the problems of malpractice and over-capitalization which the railroads face, but would increase the problems of the railworker. Some of the bad features of the present Interstate Commerce Act are retained. Vital items now needed in transportation laws are disregarded.

Nothing is mentioned about a shorter day and week in these rail bills, for the fast diminishing railworkers, who labor six and seven days a week and on some of the rails the seventh day or "relief day" is cleverly arranged to be paid at straight time. A year ago the Railway Employees Department had a convention and resolved that they would center on a program of a shorter workweek and vacation with pay. Some of us who are abreast of the times wonder what happened to the resolution and why are we lagging behind the industries in this respect.

There is so much work to do for the benefit of all, more liberal pension systems, the age limit reduced, giving our youth a chance who are wandering, and others who are at home waiting patiently to do their share in the land of plenty.

DAN WALLACE.

L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

During the past month organized labor in this state had occasion to call upon Governor Lehman to uphold our interests and veto the Bewley-Pease Bill. This bill would make it a misdemeanor to "interfere" with and a felony to "restrain" a motor driver. This would have made any form of union activities or strike by motor drivers illegal, thereby preventing teamsters from tying up material in time of trouble and depriving unions of one of their most effective measures.

The governor has upheld the faith that labor placed in him by returning him to

office as chief executive of this state in a hotly contested campaign.

Not so, however, is the case with some state senators and assemblymen who professed to be friends of labor last election. These same lawmakers betrayed their trusts and voted for this bill. The state senator representing this district, Rae L. Egbert, was one of the number voting favorably for passage of this measure. I wonder if Mr. Egbert, since observing the picket line about his residence, still believes he will be reelected for another term?

A great many of our politicians are friends of labor before election only—after they are elected they forget who had a large hand in placing them in office. It remains for union men not to forget and vote accordingly next election.

I see where our famous local political figure, the Hon. James A. Farley, is touring the country with several irons in the fire. Some say Jim has an eye on the presidential nomination in 1940. I don't know how well he has sold himself nationally, but I must admit that Jim is a good salesman. Therefore at this time a little of the true facts as to how the local Democratic organization (controlled by the Hon. James A.) and labor cooperate.

Mr. Raymond Fisher, the county Democratic chairman, was placed in a good job by Mr. Farley, the particular position being with the bureau of standards and appeals of the New York State Department of Labor.

The Rockland County Building and Construction Trades Council has always endorsed the majority of the Democratic candidates under the assumption that they were our friends. But up to the present time never was a representative of labor appointed to any type of job that was open and for which a labor man was the logical choice.

As director of the local WPA administration, a notorious antiunion "Republican" was given the appointment by Mr. Fisher. This local administrator absolutely ignored the various unions as to qualification boards, etc., refusing even to try to cooperate with the trades council. To date not one of Local No. 363's electricians has ever been placed on a WPA project, even though they were unfortunate enough in some cases to be on the relief rolls.

The supervisor of electricians on a giant project at Iona Island Naval Arsenal is a scab carpenter, whose only qualification is that he is a personal friend of both the county chairman and the WPA director. The electricians (so-called) on this project are men who have had no experience whatsoever on electrical construction. Just imagine the class of work turned out by this combination, especially in a hazardous location such as an arsenal, where ammunition for our fleet is stored and loaded!

All these and more cases similar to the above were brought to the attention of the Farley-Fisher organization who have the final O. K. on all WPA appointments involving personnel, such as foremen and supervisors.

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

A committee from the Rockland County Building Trades Council called on Mr. Fisher and he promised to straighten matters out to our satisfaction, but after many meetings, while plenty was promised, nothing was forthcoming. We informed him that we were finished until he removed Mr. Masters, antiunion WPA director, after which we would come back and talk with him. He even had a better job for Mr. Masters to step into, but it seems he could not step out of the picture at this time and leave so many of his (Mr. Masters') friends holding the well known "bag."

At the present time some of the self-respecting Democrats are revolting against the machine and lending their aid to our cause. Mr. Farley has been contacted by this group, but he just ignores the situation, as he has ignored his home county all through his political career, as far as labor is concerned.

This bunch of politicians have done everything within their power to gain their own selfish ends at the expense of loyal party workers. They have ignored PWA applications and set the jobs up under WPA standards, knowing that they could place their so-called deserving Democrats in charge of these projects. The taxpayers' money was squandered, the members of organized labor were denied employment.

In summing it all up, I can truthfully say that the party as directed by Jim Farley as state chairman as well as national chairman, has failed to extend to labor a half-hearted reward for their services and support. Therefore I am notifying the members of the I. B. E. W. that Mr. Farley by his attitude has proven himself unfair to organized labor.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Having been elected recently to the scribe's job, here goes. Last month we had with us Vice President Ingles, who gave us an interesting and instructive talk on how things are in other parts of Canada and the good work the standard railway workers committee was doing at Ottawa.

This month we had our election of officers, these being: Ray S. Williams, president; H. W. Wilson, vice president; E. Hosfield, recording secretary; A. Watkins, financial secretary; E. Philpson, treasurer; E. W. Corder, E. Cobb, executive; and R. Peacock, press representative. Harry Pullin was given a hearty vote of thanks upon retiring as treasurer after 10 years of faithful service.

We are pleased to report an increase in membership due to the untiring efforts of our organizing committee.

R. PEACOCK.

L. U. NO. B-420, WATERBURY, CONN.

Editor:

This is the second attempt for some views and news from Local No. 420 in quite some time.

We wish to extend further and sincere thanks to Representatives Kenefick and Moore for their untiring efforts in attending as far as possible meetings of Local No. 420 and its units. The members should realize the vast amount of territory the International Office has allotted them. The near future will allow them to attend meetings more frequently.

The social functions of the various units have proved interesting and educational, including pictures furnished by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. of the hurricane, showing the

damage to dams, bridges, road beds, electric lines, etc.

The Dodge-Plymouth picture of the Roosevelt-Dennis trip through Africa, the speakers and special mention of E. J. Riley of the governor's investigation committee were enjoyed. In reference to the business conference of the Brotherhood which took place Saturday at the Hotel Branford, Boston, Mass., affairs of this nature, including reports on past and future activities, are highly laudable. Further conferences between local union delegations and international officers and staff members will prove their value. Local No. 420 responded with a delegation of 16 members.

After adjournment the delegation enjoyed a walk through Boston Common and viewed the old State House building and other interesting spots of an historical nature. Brother Warner endeavored to create a "pigeon social" on the Common, with refreshments such as peanuts and bread crumbs for our feathered guests, while Brother Hatheway was visualizing the possibility of acquiring some of the relics of the State House to add to his own private collection, of which he has a vast supply.

Brother Fenian met with success on his profuse collection of souvenirs. Returning to the hotel, we attended a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association in honor of Vice President Keaveney, who has served 25 years as representative and vice president of the Brotherhood. President Tracy and staff members, the governor of the state, mayor of the city of Boston and many other prominent officials, including over 1,000 members from Vice President Keaveney's district, were present.

At this writing Local No. 420 has completed plans for its annual clam bake at Linden Park, Union City, Conn., on Saturday, August 12, rain or shine, for its members and friends; \$1.50 will be the nominal charge, the remainder being taken care of by the local union members. In conclusion, positive credit should be given Representative Kenefick and his able staff for the excellent manner in which Vice President Keaveney's testimonial was conducted.

All the members of our local are enjoying the fruits of the untiring efforts of our various committees who have put their whole heart into the voluntary work.

F. W. AUSTIN.

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

Editor:

After all these years, some of my illusions remain, carefully nurtured and guarded against disturbing contact with the often grim world of reality; guarded against extinction, as it were, for, without illusions, the world becomes indeed but a drab place, a dead sphere of rock and water, of varied organic and inorganic matter, but lacking in the delicacies of color, the sheen of romance, the brawn and bravery of high adventure and the deeds of derring-do. Without illusions, in short, this old planet becomes a helluva place! One such illusion is the naive belief that someone, sometime, somewhere, will read these contributions, besides the Editor. (He has to, poor chap, but after all, he gets paid for it.)

In looking under stones and turning boards upside down trying to find something for the JOURNAL that will justify the expenditure of a three-cent stamp, I do occasionally stumble across some little item of high adventure and deeds of derring-do, as for example the case of another member of No. 483 who recently poked his neck into the collar when he became

a June bridegroom. Beats all how the old stalwarts fall by the wayside these days, and there seems no way of stopping them. Kirby P. Hickey is the villain this time, and he hails from La Grande, being on the operating force at the Tacoma power station there. Dorothy Lovejoy is the victim. We wish them all the luck there is.

As this clatters off the "tripewriter," Fred Dorfner should be returning from the San Francisco Fair, where he went, so we understand, with the specific purpose of getting a season ticket calling for views, previews, and reviews of that most stupendous, matchless attraction, Rand's Rejuvenation Rancho. We hope he returns! C. W. Davie is also taking the same treatment, having first toolled his late edition Ford to the Yellowstone for a look at the geysers and grizzlies and nature in the raw.

Recently retired from active work is Bill Beattie, who long has been an electrician with the fire department. His many friends in Local No. 483 will miss him, and wish him the best of what this world affords. "A man not old, but mellow, like good wine."

Every so often some of these people good and true who belong to No. 483 begin showing evidence of being possessed of a mysterious affliction. The person affected loses his appetite, mopes around, grunts when spoken to, and his eyes assume a far-away, sheep-like expression. Mostly, they recover without ill effects, but one of them has the malady in chronic form. Attempts at relief or appeasement seem utterly futile. Even Lydia's famous compound has no effect. I refer, of course, to my old friend and sidekick at the No. 2 Cushman hydro station, Ken Rathbun (not related to Ken Magazine), whose poetic effusions have on previous occasions appeared in this JOURNAL and elsewhere. The appended contribution from Ken's facile "tripewriter" is a noble effort to turn the spotlight of appreciation on a species of genus homo hitherto much neglected by Hollywood and by Pearson and Allen, namely, the hydro operator who sits before the power switchboard and—well, who sits—who sits. . . . aw, sheeks! Anyway, I'm one myself, and feel that the species should be preserved for posterity, and Ken's noble adventure in the high realm of poetry in the interest of this neglected species is indeed an heroic effort in that direction. Long may he wave!

L. O. LOFQUIST.

L. U. NO. 505, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 505 is a small local located in the southern part of Alabama. We feel that we are progressing in leaps and bounds, forever reminding the industrial public that there is a local of the I. B. E. W. existing here.

Local Union No. 505 is now beginning to get some real results. We have just captured, for one of our fair contractors here the construction and maintenance of all Regal Beer neon signs up and down the coast. This work was originally constructed and maintained by one of our largest and oldest nonunion contractors of this city. This nonunion shop (Nick-Klip Electric Co.) has been doing the Regal Beer signs for over three years. This is the second time that Local No. 505 has beat this nonunion firm to the draw. Here is the story as it appears in the Mobile Labor Journal:

"Letter from Brewery to Electricians Local No. 505 Shows Confidence in Union"

"The electricians were successful in closing a contract with the Regal Beer Company and were instrumental in having work thrown to fair contractors. The contractors, in this in-

stance, were the Gulf Electric Company and the Alabama Neon Company.

"In this regard the original contractor for the electric work was the notoriously unfair Nick-Klip, electrical contractor who has always been long on promises and short on performance. It will be remembered that in another instance he had a job taken from him, in order that union electricians be given recognition.

"We wonder what this firm will do when they find that they are barred from bidding on the huge building program now under way, because that will be the situation, and our belief is that they will holler to high heaven about discrimination.

"We reprint a copy of the letter from the Regal Beer Company to Electricians' Local No. 505:

"REGAL BEER COMPANY  
of Mississippi

"Jackson, Miss., June 13, 1939.

"Local No. 505 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

"19½ N. Jackson St.,

"Mobile, Ala.

"Dear sirs:

"Following the policy of our company to employ only union labor whenever obtainable, we have today contracted with the Gulf Electrical Co., of your city, to maintain and erect all electrical work of ours in the Mobile territory.

"We have also contracted with the Alabama Neon Company to maintain and erect all neon signs in this territory.

"The manufacturers of Regal Beer have always maintained a closed shop in all their operations and you can be assured that we will give you every cooperation to further success of union labor.

"With best wishes, we are

"Sincerely yours,

"REGAL BEER COMPANY,

"(Signed) 'E. D. JOHNSON,

"Sales Supervisor.'"

Local No. 505 wishes to advise all Brothers that there isn't any work here at present. Expectations are good but a little way off. So, Brothers, please take notice and do not come in here with the idea that there is plenty of work here now, but in case you do come this way be sure to see our representative at 19½ N. Jackson St., before you register for your night's lodging. He might save you money.

At such times as Local No. 505 needs men the proper "SOS" will go out.

F. J. VINES.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS,  
NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Since last writing, Local No. 512 has held its second regular meeting and your correspondent is pleased to state that this latest child of such a sturdy father as the I. B. E. W. is coming along very favorably, having increased its weight by the addition of nine new members. Toward the end of May we had the great pleasure of a visit from Brother H. Loder, of Local No. B-830, of New York. Brother Loder is a former employee of the A. N. D. Co., Ltd., of this town, and in spite of the short time at his disposal he managed to see a large number of the boys, who were glad to meet him but sorry his stay was so short. Since our last communication (which by the way we are expecting to see in the June issue of the JOURNAL), we are sorry to report the serious illness of one of

the oldest "boys" in the department—Thomas Hennessey. "Tom," as he was familiarly known to everyone in the mill, was one of the best known linemen in the employ of the A. N. D. Co., Ltd., having spent nearly a quarter of a century on the job, and to repeat the ejaculation of the boys who knew him when he was in his prime, "Could Tom climb!" He was retired a short while ago and has since returned to his native town of Holyrood, Newfoundland, to spend his remaining years amid childhood scenes. His many friends of this town join with Local No. 512 in hoping for Tom's recovery and that he will be spared many years to enjoy his evening of life.

Brother J. Greene, of Bishop's Falls, who recently underwent a serious operation at the Grace Hospital at St. John's, Newfoundland, was released from that institution on June 8, and we are glad to state he is now back at work and feeling fine.

All the Brothers of Local No. 512 since its institution are working like the cogs in a wheel for the common goal of our great organization. Just now everyone is looking forward to our own great day—Labor Day—which is to be held on July 31. We hope to celebrate it fittingly in conjunction with the other local unions in town.

Carry on, Local No. 512!

RONNIE.

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

Editor:

Local Union No. 595's correspondent has been so busy week ends recently, supplying some of the Brothers with catfish from his favorite fishing hole, that he almost slipped up on his letter to the WORKER this month; in fact, between working and fishing, he hasn't had much spare time to gather any very interesting news. However, as a last minute effort, I am sending in these few lines to show that No. 595 is still plugging along.

Things are fairly good out our way now. Almost everyone is getting in some time, with good prospects of it continuing that way for a while, we hope.

Eleven of the Brothers are working at Montgomery Ward's warehouse. I expected to have a picture of the gang to send in with this letter, but neglected it until too late for this issue, but will have one in later. Through the efforts of the various craft locals, they have 100 per cent union mechanics throughout the plant. I believe our business manager can be credited with getting the electrical end in shape, which I think quite a victory for him.

Sunday, July 2, is our annual picnic—a get-together day for all the locals in northern California. After gossiping with the boys I hope to have more news for the next issue than I have at present. Till then.

PAT O'BRIEN.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Things have been happening so fast here for the last month or so, that we can hardly keep up with them.

To begin with, one of our helpers got his finger in the wrong place in an arc light standard while painting it. The arc circuit being tangled up with 2,300 on down the line, he still has a pretty sore finger.

Next on the list was Brother Ritter, one of our order wagon men, who was suddenly taken sick, rushed to the hospital and operated on, caused from an old bruise in his younger days. He was a very sick man,

in fact he was on the fence for several days, but is out of hospital and getting fat as ever, so we trust he will be back on the job in the near future.

Then Brother Dan Day, our city foreman, was suddenly struck down by a blood clot. It looked like roses for him, also, but he has absorbed said clot and is improving daily. Last report he was allowed to walk to bath and back unassisted. Some of the boys made the remark that he was too contrary to die. Anyway, we are hoping to see him back at his desk soon.

But after all is said and done, it just looks like the Great Maker was after some of us, for on Thursday, May 25, Brother Jack Pierce got three phases of 2,300 together, the flash burning his face, arms and hands. Having on tinted glasses saved his eyes. On the following Wednesday, May 31, he was thrown from the top of truck while turning a corner, broke his leg in the knee, was given gas and operated on, and developed pneumonia. His heart was enlarged and he had a bad liver. He put up an awful fight to live but lost the battle. He was laid to rest June 7. He had been a member of Local No. 611 for over five years, was very active in building it up to its present standing, was elected president June, 1938. He was a very dear Brother to us and will be greatly missed.

Everything else here is going about as usual. Most everyone working, also drawing up new agreements. The line department has five new linemen on the payroll—Brothers McKown, Hill, Guthrey, Jordan and Gray—along with several new helpers doing some rebuilding and adding some 50 new arc lights.

Vacation time is here and the boys are limbering up their fishing tackle, but I s'pose the big ones will get away, as usual. Think some of them are trading their fishing tackle for picks and shovels, pans, etc., and are going prospecting, or maybe open up a mine. Here's hoping they hit pay dirt.

Our state electrical board has just been appointed by our governor. Not very much action so far, but expect to be active in the near future.

SHORTY ADCOX.

#### L. U. NO. B-616, GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Editor:

Woe is me! If I could only have been absent from the last monthly meeting! I wouldn't have this job. But the recording secretary and the newly appointed press correspondent must be present. So, I will try to tell you how it all came about. Brother William Kier, president of L. U. No. B-616, was absent (on duty). That left our little vice president, Louis Colton (and when I say little, I mean little), to fill the chair. When the discussions were ended and everyone knew we had to have a press secretary, nobody had anything to say. Finally, Vice President Colton looked at me and said, "I appoint L. H. Herrmann, our R. S., as press correspondent." Ya, just as easy as that, and what did I do but sit there and look as if nothing ever happened. But now that it finally soaked through—well, woe is me! But here goes.

On October 10, 1938, International Representative R. K. Garrity called to order our first monthly meeting. We meet in the

Thomas Hall, at Seward, Nebr., on the second Friday of each month. (All Brothers welcome.)

The following were elected to office: William Kier, of Nebraska City, president; Louis Colton, of Kearney, vice president; Carl Ritterbusch, of Nebraska City, financial secretary; L. H. Herrmann, of Grand Island, recording secretary, and Russell Thompson, of Nebraska City, treasurer. Since then Brother Ritterbusch has resigned the office of financial secretary and Brother E. J. Dibbern, of Grand Island, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Brother E. Glines has lately been appointed business manager.

L. U. No. B-616 has for members a good majority of the employees of the Central Power Co., also a few inside wiremen. The Central Power Co. has plants in Grand Island (main office), Kearney, Nebraska City, Boelus, Cedar Rapids, Ravenna and Hastings, all of which are in Nebraska.

We are not yet 100 per cent but hope to be in the near future. There are still a few arguments (heated) pro and con. But such is life. Well, so much for the history of L. U. No. B-616. This will make our first appearance on the correspondence pages of the JOURNAL.

I want to thank Brother J. M. Luttrell, of L. U. No. B-659, Medford Oreg., for his recent cooperation. Also say hello to Brother B. Cawley, of Tillamook, Oreg. L. U. No. B-616 does not want to forget to thank "Dangerous Dan McGrew" (Jimmie Sullivan), of L. U. No. B-763, Omaha, for the permission to use his poem on "Dues." Jimmie, how about one on nonunion employees? Surely wish I could make my gray matter work for me that way—would I tell 'em!

LARRY.

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 617 has been doing a lot of fine work through our business agent, Brother Jack Crown, in organizing the industrial plants located in San Mateo County and getting the electrical workers in these plants as members of our local. The work of organizing these plants has been done by Brother Crown alone. He has done this without any help from any I. O. organizer.

One of these plants, the Pacific Portland Cement Co., which has one of the largest cement plants on the Pacific Coast and is located at Redwood City, sent Brother Crown a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Redwood City, Calif.,  
"May 22, 1939.

"San Mateo Local No. 617,  
"International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,  
"711 'B' Street, San Mateo, Calif.  
"Attention: Mr. Jack Crown, Business Agent.  
"My dear Mr. Crown:

"Confirming our verbal agreement, it is understood that the agreement existent between the Pacific Portland Cement Company and such of our employees who are members of San Mateo Local No. 617, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, shall be continued for another year without change.

"Our relations with you during the past two years have been a source of satisfaction to the writer and in acknowledging the confirmation of the agreement, we wish to state that one working week's vacation will be awarded during the ensuing year to such of your members who are employed at this plant.

"Yours very truly,

"A. G. LANG,  
"Chief Engineer."

#### 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

Local No. 617 is pleased to be able to receive such a letter from a corporation the size of the Pacific Portland Cement Company expressing their satisfaction with the agreement that we have had with them for the past two years. The agreement referred to outlines working conditions, hours and wages and was signed by Brother Crown.

The Pacific Portland Cement Company calls on Local No. 617 for all its electrical workers when and if needed.

There are a number of other industrial plants that are also signed up. Several more are negotiating with our local for an agreement.

In all cases where Brother Crown has signed a plant conditions have been improved and wages raised.

One large corporation, the American Totalization Co., which owns and operates most of the big horse race tracks in the U. S. A., the one that nearly a year ago we asked President Tracy to help us organize, remains unorganized. And the letter we wrote to President Tracy still is unanswered though it was sent airmail and registered.

*[President Tracy's note: This matter has not been neglected. Several inconclusive conferences have already been held with this company. Conferences are continuing. Existing advantages in some localities, negative conditions in others, national scope of enterprise, part-time operations in all localities, insistence on preferred opportunity for local members having jurisdiction over such track respectively are all complicating factors that delay progress.]*

These race tracks here employ at least six electrical workers during the racing season and there is no reason why they should not be organized.

Local No. 617 is enforcing the rule that all men must be sent out on jobs from the business agent's office. No member of this or any other local will be permitted to solicit work from the shops. Violation of this rule will make the member subject to an assessment.

Brother Walberg, one of our members, has been in the hospital for the past 10 weeks. Brother Walberg fell while at work and crushed a vertebra. He is now out of the cast and expects to be sent home soon, but will be unable to work for some time.

The Northern California Joint Electrical Workers picnic will be held at Mission, San Jose, on July 2, and it is expected that there will be a big attendance. Will I see you there, Mr. Editor?

P. C. MACKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

On June 10, Business Manager L. J. Prullage, of L. U. No. 649, Brother Julius Voss and the writer visited L. U. No. 350, at Hannibal, Mo., in regard to the work on Dam No. 24, at Clarksville, Mo., which is under L. U. No. 649's jurisdiction. We met with President Selvey, Business Manager Crum, and Brothers Stillwell, Katy and Gould, of L. U. No. 350, and discussed business matters pertaining to both organizations, and exchanged views as to how the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers can best be served in the territory under both L. U. No. 649 and L. U. No. 350's supervision. After the interview, Brothers Prullage, Voss and the writer had dinner with Brother and Mrs. Stillwell and Business Manager and Mrs. Crum, which was enjoyed by all of us, and for which we extend thanks to Brother Stillwell. We departed with the feeling that the hospitality shown by the Brothers of L. U. No. 350 was very gracious indeed, and we thank the

Brothers at this time for an interesting and delightful time.

Brother Shorty Gates, who is recovering from an operation for gall stones, has gone to visit his sister at Downes, Kans., while recuperating.

Brother Boots Jarrett is still on the injured list from a fall off a pole which happened in December of last year.

Brother George Newton is slowly recovering from burns received when he came in contact with a high tension line while working at the carnival grounds.

Local Unions No. 649, of Alton, and No. 309, of East St. Louis, have completed their new contract with the Union Electric Co., of Illinois. International Representative Al Wegener assisted the committees from both locals in negotiating this contract which calls for an increase in wages up to 11 per cent among the different departments. We wish to extend thanks to the committee, Business Manager Prullage, Brothers Voss, Ray and Waters, for the fine work performed at this conference.

The big election of officers is over and the headache also is over for some of the boys, while for others it is just beginning. We elected the following officers: President, E. C. Martindale; vice president, C. A. Baeumer; recording secretary, L. A. Lucker; financial secretary, F. L. Goodwin; treasurer, H. J. Molloy; executive board, McCann, Baeumer, Langford, Ray, Kolditz, Plumb, Hudson; examining board, Nichel, Froberger, Venable, Sheppard, Kolditz; business manager, T. C. Sheppard.

To the retiring officers we offer our most humble thanks for their time and energy extended to the organization during their term of office, and to their successors, we hope that their reign may also meet with continued success, so that Local Union No. 649 will continue to grow and prosper for the benefit of the entire membership.

L. A. LUCKER.

#### L. U. NO. B-654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

On Thursday, June 22, at our regular meeting, election of officers was held, and it was gratifying to see such an excellent turnout of members.

Now that our choice has been made, it is our duty to do all in our power to aid and assist those who have volunteered to serve us for the next two years. It is a well known fact that great sacrifices of time and energy are expected of and made by labor union officers, therefore the least that can be shown by the members is to lend support and encouragement. This can be done in many ways, by faithful attendance at meetings, paying assessments and dues with regularity, accepting appointments on committees, taking active interest in union affairs and voicing our opinions in the meeting hall.

A new local union must serve an apprenticeship. How long that apprenticeship shall be depends on each and every member, whether he be officer or not. We, by our actions, shall determine the speed of our progress. If solidarity and unity of purpose are paramount in our minds, then rest assured that respect and confidence will be shown by those with whom we have dealings.

Our newly elected officers have the necessary qualifications to lead us forward. Let us resolve to show by our deeds and actions that we are backing them 100 per cent to make Local Union No. 654 a credit to a great international union.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

#### L. U. NO. 700, FORT SMITH, ARK.

Editor:

Does unionism pay? Ask Arkansas; ask Local Union No. 700, of Fort Smith. You will receive a favorable answer of high acclaim with an enthusiastic explanation of how two years ago or thereabouts, Arkansas had but two locals and a possible membership of approximately 20. Today the state can boast of seven locals with a membership into the hundreds, and rapidly increasing. Likewise the wage scales—from a "get what you can system," to today with a scale stabilizing around the dollar mark throughout the state.

Local Union No. 700 wishes to give credit to whom credit is due. To International Representative Brother Carle we wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for his efforts and success in assisting the locals of the state, and especially this local through a critical period by his advice, assistance and direct action.

Upon the introduction of our new agreement and wage scale, not all contractors in our city would sign and agree at the time, and today there are yet three by the wayside. However, the members are doing their organizing work well, indeed, with the effect that work is being taken from the employers with whom the organization is at variance, and given to contractors that play fair to our local. Our entire membership is happier than two years ago, with far better working conditions, more time for leisure and pleasure and more money for the necessities and luxuries of life that men are entitled to. It is therefore but a matter of time that with this feeling of security and with gradual beneficial gains, that much larger locals will look with envy upon the successful conditions obtained by this local.

It is the men upon the job who make the conditions. The officers, no matter how capable and willing, have their hands tied unless the men upon the job maintain the conditions as already laid down to them by their own local and the International.

That is the reason that the membership of Local Union No. 700 would exultantly say, "Yes, unionism does pay."

EMIL W. FINGER.

#### L. U. NO. B-703, CONCORDIA, KANS.

Editor:

I am enclosing a letter which was read at our last regular meeting on June 1. Our president, J. F. Swengel, asked that a copy be mailed to the JOURNAL, as it met with unanimous approval.

#### "Why We Need Organization of Labor"

"Labor has been at the mercy and considered the legitimate prey of every man, organization, association and company who have been over-ambitious to acquire more than their just share of our work-day goods. Every man who has accomplished this has accomplished it at the expense of the working man. They are never satisfied when they have enough to live in comfort and peace for the rest of their lives, but want to keep greedily accumulating more, by the means which is known as the capitalistic system. We have gotten to where 5 per cent of the people control 90 per cent of the nation's wealth, which is a most deplorable condition, and is the largest cause of the world's unrest and the unbalanced economic condition today. The most noticeable part of the whole set up is that every type of business and every successful man is a member of some union, better described under the present name,

association. A few of which we might call to your attention, namely:

- "The Bankers Association
- "The Wholesalers Association.
- "The Retailers Association
- "The Medical Association
- "The Dental Association
- "The Lawyers Association
- "The League of Municipalities
- "The Farmers Association
- "The National Grange

"—and on and on until everyone is covered but the laboring man. The wrong of this situation is that every one of them or any one of them could be dispensed with better than the laboring man. He is the most important of all as he is the real producer and consumer.

"Furthermore, only through organizations will we ever know the truth about what is going on under the present situation. We are legally given the right of free press and free speech, but there is no news that ever gets into the papers by way of the Associated Press or the United Press, that is not censored first by the capitalist. This is true about our papers from the national papers down to the little local sheet, for the simple reason that the papers make their living from advertisements, which are paid for by the capitalist. Labor is not equipped to do this so we might say that they have denied us our legal rights and spread their own propaganda. Remember that Hitler has come into control of half of Europe by the use of this method.

"What caused the revolution in Russia? Why are the capitalists so against Russia? Simply because a few got control of the national resources and ignored the rest until they took it over by force. Greed of power is what put Germany where she is today. Greed of power is also causing all the worry today, it is not the laboring people. What was the first action taken when France virtually went under a dictatorship? Conscription of labor was the first act. Labor now, mind you, not the capital. That shows which is the best organized and also which is the most important. Labor is the one and only we could not dispense with. The poorest paid, the poorest organized, but still the most important.

"Remember when Dr. Brinkly did not follow the rules of the Medical Association he was kicked out, is not that the rules of a closed shop? So after all, are we not justified in asking for a closed shop?

"Remember they are organized to oppose you."

FRED A. WARD.

#### L. U. NO. B-727, RUTLAND, VT.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-727, of Rutland, Vt., came to grief on June 7 when Theodore C. Barrett was electrocuted at Wells, Vt. Brother Barrett, who made himself conspicuous by his regular attendance at our meetings, gained many staunch and loyal friends by his quiet and unassuming manner. Brother Barrett's supreme sacrifice, coming at a time when organization in the State of Vermont is really in its infancy, will not go amiss. This fact was amply demonstrated at his funeral when practically every member of Local No. B-727, who was not on active duty, attended the funeral in a body, or were among the pallbearers or drivers. Floral offerings were received by the family from Local No. B-727, of Rutland, and Local No. B-973, of Bennington, Vt.

The loyalty shown by our membership on this occasion will stand out as "handwriting

on the wall" to the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, or any other Doubting Thomases, that Local Union No. B-727 is here to stay.

JAMES F. HANLEY.

#### L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

This local is very much used to disappointments, so it was a pleasant shock to every member to read the fine article regarding our local and Omaha's Golden Spike days. To help along the fame, of both the JOURNAL and the I. B. E. W., we have forwarded a copy to William Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific, who was intensely interested in this celebration.

At this time our picnic has come and gone, with a poor (even for this local) attendance and the usual assortment of credible and not-so-credible alibis. Those who did attend enjoyed themselves to the utmost, even several small showers failing to dampen their enthusiasm.

The kiddies raced with great abandon and varying degrees of success, but when the events for grown-ups started Ol' Belly Laugh made his appearance and remained the rest of the day.

The softball game was played under rules made up from Blindman's Bluff, Follow the Leader, Run, Sheep, Run, London Bridge and Postoffice, and the fielders dodged through the trees like phantoms (though who ever heard of a phantom with creaky knee joints?), and speared the ball with ox-like dexterity. Throwing arms were in mid-season form and the pegs were missing the bases from one to 30 feet, but—four men reached third and claimed their bottle of beer, so the game was a big success.

Jack Glantz was leading the men's handicap race with the grace of a Pavlova, the speed of a doe, and general effect of a mock turtle running wild down hill, when in rounding one of the trees his traction failed and Jack reverted to the good old days of his ancestors and "flew through the air with the greatest of ease." However, 'twas no trapeze he alighted on, but he continued to coast with great celerity until gravity called a halt. Thus a dark horse, Jimmie Ratay, came steaming into the home stretch, tongue between his knees, eyes one foot to the front, his feet yelling at every jump. "You let me by this time and I'll let you by the next," won the race—then went around for the rest of the day with a dazed expression, his lungs whistling like a 79 cent teakettle.

Mrs. Peterson heaved the woman's favorite weapon, a rolling pin, with much abandon and a whole lot less aim. After watching her and the rest of the ladies, we can believe that the man next door is in greater danger than their hubbies.

The gals also kicked slippers with little distance and much altitude, while their race carrying an egg in a spoon resembled the medicine dance of the Hopi Indians, Mrs. Peabody winning twice in these events.

The big event of the day was the men's pillow fight, and when anyone says a lineman can't sit on a rail and hit with a pillow, you

tell him he's crazy; I know! Some of the actors on that slippery rail would have made the monkeys green with envy, and while Ross McCandless and Jack Glantz stayed aboard for a long time they finally went the way of all flesh. We believe our September picnic will be a greater success, as we are holding it along the river or near a lake that those with piscatorial ambitions may be satisfied.

This local has tried earnestly for many moons to make its members realize that only through their own efforts can we build it into something that will carry prestige and bargaining power, yet meeting after meeting goes by, and the same members are absent. We can see no reason why this should be so, as most any wife will allow hubby out for at least one union meeting per month. In the future the members present will be carried in the following issue of our circular, as was voted at the last meeting.

Cooperation is the greatest necessity in any successful undertaking, most especially the labor movement, and no local can be very successful in accomplishing its purpose or ideals, unless it has the full-hearted support of its membership. When one stops to think of the many good things organized labor has accomplished for the working men of the world, it is a saddening thought that so many, professing to believe in unionism, will not support it, even to the small extent of attending its regular meetings.

Though we have been in our new hall nine months, we have members who have never seen the inside of it. What a shame! What a sad commentary on the spirit that dwells within! What a waste of opportunity!

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. That is why we have to watch the splitting tactics of the enemies of the people. Such was the case here in Illinois when big business tried to pass the anti-labor Lantz Bill.

This local is proud to have been a part of this unity of the people, and to have helped defeat the above bill.

When we say unity, we mean unity of all the people, the farmer, the city worker, the small business man.

Ever since history began the rulers have made use of the old principle of divide and conquer. Let us hope that this will not succeed in 1940; and that we will preserve democracy.

LOUIS GILLES.

#### L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

On June 28 the following officers were elected to handle the affairs of this local union for the next two years: R. W. Blake, president; C. J. Bentoski, vice president; Eugene C. Frank, financial secretary; Earl Bartlett, recording secretary; Arthur W. Bittel, treasurer; executive board members. Andrew M. Rohaley and Louis J. Moher. The retiring officers wish to thank the membership for their hearty cooperation and trust that they will continue to cooperate in promoting the welfare of the organization that is endeavoring to protect their working conditions.

On April 29 a meeting was held in Conneaut, Ohio, for the members employed on the Nickel Plate at that point. All members who were not working turned out and an interesting meeting was held. After the meeting Brother Parks found a piano and we were entertained by appropriate numbers

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sung by Brothers Kievit and Driscoll and a quartet composed of Brothers Rohaley, Welther, Barringer and Hawkins. Brothers Bartlett and Saik also assisted in making this meeting a success. A slight tummy ailment prevented Financial Secretary Frank from attending this meeting.

On May 13 a meeting was held at New Castle, Pa., for the members employed on the Baltimore & Ohio at that point. Brothers Mike Schuller, Dan Richards, Stanley Orr, Clarence Crevensten and Mike DiCaprio did their best to make this meeting a success and a very interesting and pleasant evening was spent. Brother Doyle, of the New Castle local federation, and International Representative Skundor, of the Machinists, were visitors. Financial Secretary Frank and Recording Secretary Bartlett represented the local executive board, together with the writer. The members at New Castle are among our oldest and most loyal members, and we were glad to see Brother Mike Schuller on the road to recovery and able to be with us.

The agreement negotiations on the Wheeling & Lake Erie have been postponed for the present and an intensive membership drive instituted among all crafts. All members should do their part to build up the membership of our craft on this property. A railroad with a weak and inactive labor organization is a detriment to all other organized roads and organizations on other roads should do their part to bolster up the morale and organize these men into a militant unit of the 21 Standard Railroad Labor Organizations.

The Standard Railroad Labor Organizations have accomplished a great deal since March 8, 1933, but the men comprising these organizations cannot sit back and relax now, as the job isn't finished and it will never be finished to the point where we can fold our hands and twiddle our thumbs. This organization of your craft is a business organization functioning for the purpose of protecting and bettering your job and incidentally furnishing protection for your loved ones and also a pension for yourself when you reach the age of 65. There is no room in this organization for petty politics and satisfaction of personal grudges, and members using the organization for such purpose are violating the constitution.

The charter of this local union is open and an organizing campaign is being carried on. Satisfactory results are being obtained in our efforts to secure sufficient authorizations to certify the electrical workers on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie for representation under the I. B. E. W. which will mean an increase in our membership of 70 members. A similar campaign is also being conducted on the Montour Railroad.

It is also time we begin to think together politically. The results of the elections in the various states in 1938 indicated that the working man had gotten the idea that the battle was won and he therefore did not have to amble down to the voting booth and vote intelligently. The result is that he has allowed men to occupy the governor's chair and be seated in the various legislative bodies who are sworn to smash all of the labor legislation that they can and put the working man back where he was before he learned to vote intelligently in 1933. If he will only get out and vote and see that his fellow workers do likewise, and cast his ballot intelligently, looking up the past records of his candidates and ignoring promises not based on past performance and ignoring propaganda and other blah in-

tended to blind him to the real issues. Ignore the PWA, WPA and CCC jokes. They kept human beings like us from starving, and those who mock them would be the first to beg for help under like circumstances. The working man laid down his tools and picked up his gun and made America and it is up to him now to lay down his tools and go to the ballot box and preserve America. So let's do it.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Editor:

In our upward struggle as a new local union, we of L. U. No. B-926 pause and with deep regret announce the passing of our respected friend and loyal Brother, David Finch, who passed on to his Great Reward, May 23, 1939.

Brother Finch in his younger years entered the automotive field at the Stevens-Duryea, as mechanic and tester and for the past 10 years kept the rolling stock of the electric light department in shape to roll at any time. May he find everlasting peace and rest.

And we bow to the memory of another of our charter members, a respected and loyal Brother, Alexander Ostrowski, whose willingness to do his share was greater than the capacity of his frail body and his health had declined since the hurricane last September. He passed on in June last. May he, too, find everlasting peace and rest.

As the days grow into weeks and the weeks into months we grow more proud of our organization, and to our Brothers at the Holyoke Water Power Co., we pay our respects to their determination to stick together as members of the I. B. E. W. and their determined rejection of any compromise for exclusion of their members in their pending agreements with the Holyoke Water Power Co. With this spirit of cooperation and backing it is evident that L. U. No. B-926 is progressing.

W. J. MIFFITT.

L. U. NO. B-1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

With our new agreement signed and settled for another year we are a very happy organization. We have had a successful year, climaxed by a new agreement "signed" for the first time since we have been organized.

I must tell you also about our "Hello Girls Basketball Team." After a very poor season in 1937 we won the Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania championship title for 1938 and 1939, which we felt was quite an honor for our second season. We have also received along with the title a beautiful trophy and a good substantial cash gift from the board of directors of our company. This will be an excellent help after the struggle of making ends meet in the past.

Our second big success was our annual "Apple Blossom Frolics," held June 20 at the American Legion Club, with an estimated attendance of 500. Decorations and gowns were proclaimed some of the most beautiful ever seen in Warren. To June Russell, chairman in charge, and all her volunteer helpers, we give credit for their untiring efforts to make this the success it was.

Conspicuous by their absence were our good friends Latimer and Denton, from Local No. B-1061, down Cincinnati way. We understand that both had a grand time at their own dance held about the same time.

As a closing thought we are wondering (our organization) if perhaps congratula-

tions are in order for the president of Local No. B-1067, or what happens when One Nice Gentleman President meets One Nice Lady President? Well, we are just wondering.

AGNES BARKER.

L. U. NO. B-1079, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

We wish to announce the election of officers at our last regular meeting. John Ross was reelected as president and chairman of the executive board; Joe Oldani, vice president; Veronica Simons, recording secretary; Ulmont Dewberry, treasurer, and Herb Harriman, financial secretary. The executive board: Joe Burke, Natallie Fleishman, Howard Grossman, Albert Paga and Pete Gimbas.

John Short and Mrs. Mary Short (formerly a local member) can boast of a nine-pound boy, a good union prospect.

Local Union No. B-1079 is getting ready to participate in the Labor Day parade.

Arthur Ferreri, Howard Grossmann and Mrs. Fleishman are appointed to work on the new contract.

HAZEL TOBIN.

L. U. NO. B-1128, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Reporting a new local union in Oklahoma City. First I will tell who the officers are. They are E. A. Hammond, president; J. L. Head, vice president; L. L. Stevenson, recording secretary; H. J. Tommy, financial secretary; E. G. Williams, treasurer.

Our charter was installed December 16, 1938. We have a membership of 53 at this writing, but hope to increase this number just as soon as working conditions will permit. Our local holds its regular meetings, the second and fourth Fridays of each month. We meet at the Carpenters Hall, 916 West California Street, in Oklahoma City. Would have written for the JOURNAL before now, but was waiting until our first working agreement was settled and signed. This being done, will tell something of our accomplishments.

We have just completed negotiation of our first agreement and will say that it is a very satisfactory one, especially so as this is our first experience in a matter of this kind. The agreement was signed June 13, 1939, and runs for a period of one year. We received a 4 per cent increase in wages and other conditions which we feel will be very beneficial to our local and help to bring about a more friendly relation between the employees and the employer. J. H. McDuffee, E. E. Swain and H. N. Seward signed for the company, and E. A. Hammond, president, and L. L. Stevenson, recording secretary, for our local union. Brother Lawson Wimberly, international representative, also signed the agreement. The membership of Local Union No. B-1128 is very pleased and proud of our first agreement and looking forward to bigger and better things in the future.

Every member of Local Union No. B-1128 is a walking, talking, breathing, advertisement for organized labor, and becoming more and more union-minded every day.

The membership of Local Union No. B-1128, wishes to take this means of thanking Brother W. L. Ingram, vice president of the Seventh District, and Brother Lawson Wimberly, international representative, for their splendid help and advice in making Local Union No. B-1128, of Oklahoma City, what it is today. We also wish to thank Brother Art Edwards, of Local Union No. 1141, of this city, for his very kind help and advice.

J. L. HEAD.



# IN MEMORIAM



**Frank Holliday, L. U. No. B-1083**

*Initiated June 18, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Holliday; 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 be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE SMITH,  
JACK GOUGH,  
Committee.

**George Wister, L. U. No. 41**

*Initiated January 18, 1896*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, George Wister; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, George Wister; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, George Wister.

JAMES H. EGGLESTON,  
LEONARD C. KOEFF,  
ALFRED OESTERRICH,  
Committee.

**Edgar A. Current, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated September 14, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edgar A. Current; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Current one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 expresses its deep 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 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.

W. E. BODEKER,  
GUY ANDERSON,  
WILLIAM SHERBONDY,  
Committee.

**Roman Baczynski, L. U. No. 160**

*Initiated February 17, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roman Baczynski; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 160, and that these resolutions be printed in the Journal of the Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of reverence to his memory, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**Woodward Clouse, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated August 15, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-9, record the untimely death of our Brother, Woodward Clouse; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to 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.

DEAN GORDON,  
CHARLES SUNTHEIMER,  
RAY DAVENPORT,  
Committee.

**Richard A. Peak, L. U. No. 113**

*Initiated June 4, 1930*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, suddenly to call our friend and Brother, Richard A. Peak; and

Whereas Local Union No. 113 has lost a true union Brother whose friendship shall long be remembered by those who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 113 tenders its sincere sympathy to his widow and family; 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 his widow, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 113 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

TOM MACKEY,  
H. F. SMELSER,  
S. W. ADDISON,  
Committee.

**William McAndrews, L. U. No. 17**

*Initiated July 1, 1913*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William McAndrews; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute and extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 17, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of reverence to his memory, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

BERT ROBINSON,  
H. CUNNINGHAM,  
SETH WHITE,  
Committee.

**Peter Mitchell, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated February 23, 1926*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Peter Mitchell; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Mitchell, 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 Mitchell 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.

TOM PEMBER,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Oscar Bilodeau, L. U. No. 110**

*Initiated September 4, 1934*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Oscar Bilodeau; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to a most loyal and devoted member, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy spread on the local union's minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LAWRENCE DUFFY,  
GEORGE DEMPSEY,  
JOHN HOY,  
HARRY TALBOT,  
Committee.

**Arthur W. White, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated September 1, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Arthur W. White; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother White one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep 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 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.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Joel B. Searle, L. U. No. B-947**

*Initiated March 1, 1938*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-947, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Joel B. Searle, who passed away recently. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal for publication.

STANFORD H. TAFT,  
Recording Secretary.

**Edward L. Gregorei, L. U. No. 245**

*Initiated September 26, 1924*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 245, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy member, Brother Edward L. Gregorei; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for the period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the family of the Brother, and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR CRANKER,  
Z. Z. MILLER,  
WALTER COMINISS,  
Committee.

**John E. Morgan, L. U. No. B-66**

*Initiated January 6, 1938*

With most tender thoughts the members of Local Union No. B-66, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the untimely death of Brother John E. Morgan. In deep and sincere appreciation of his fellowship and fraternity, we extend his loving wife and parents our heartfelt sympathy; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-66 drape its charter for 30 days in remembrance of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved wife, and that a copy be sent his loving mother and father, and that a copy be published in the official publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

D. HARDY,  
R. G. EGGER,  
C. F. SWAYNE,  
Committee.

**Arthur K. Carlson, L. U. No. 106**

*Initiated May 16, 1923*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Arthur K. Carlson; and

Whereas in his passing, Local Union No. 106, 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 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

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

HAROLD PHILLIPS,  
ERNEST ANDERSON,  
MAURICE CARLSON,  
Committee.

**Clarence Ledbetter, L. U. No. B-1**

*Initiated October 17, 1911*

We, the members of Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Clarence Ledbetter, of Class A group; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

VERNON FISH,  
LOU ELFGEN,  
WILLIAM C. MILLER,  
Committee.

**Charles E. Sury, L. U. No. 17**

*Initiated December 6, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the untimely death of our Brother, Charles E. Sury; 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 be spread upon the minutes, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in respect to our Brother.

H. CUNNINGHAM,  
BERT ROBINSON,  
P. H. HANAHAN,  
Committee.

**William McMahon, L. U. No. 17**

*Initiated December 6, 1915*

Whereas death again has invaded the ranks of our Brotherhood and taken from us one of our most loyal and devoted members, and it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William McMahon; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. CUNNINGHAM,  
BERT ROBINSON,  
P. H. HANAHAN,  
Committee.

**Charles W. Ubhoff, L. U. No. 6**

*Initiated January 26, 1906*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles W. Ubhoff, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,  
A. LUBIN,  
C. FOEHN,  
Committee.

**Charles H. Tippett, L. U. No. 84**

*Initiated September 22, 1917, in L. U. No. 443*

Again it becomes our painful duty to record the passing of one from our midst whom we all loved and respected as a true union man. He was a kind, loving husband and father to his home and a highly respected neighbor to his community.

Brother Charles H. Tippett was electrocuted in the line of duty as a lineman employed by the Georgia Power Co. on May 9, 1939. Brother Tippett was seemingly in the very best of health and enjoying the very prime of his life, which we feel only tends to show that while "in the midst of life we are in death," and that we can never know which one is the next to go.

Brother Tippett was a member of the Brotherhood since 1917, in continuous good standing, and helped to fight many hard battles with utility companies in the Southeast, of which he was employed most of the time, and was never failing in his duties to the Brotherhood and was always ready to serve his local union wherever he might have been.

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we have to make this record, and we are trusting that his memory and influence will continue to live and grow in the hearts of his comrades left behind.

So we, the members of Local Union No. 84, of Atlanta, Ga., do hereby go on record of extending to his wife and two little girls our most heartfelt feelings of sympathy and regret at the loss of their loved one; and be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand with bowed, silent heads for a period of two minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that copies of this resolution be sent both to his bereaved loved ones and to our official Journal for publication, also be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

S. C. MANN,  
J. L. CARVER,  
R. M. YOUNG,  
Committee.

**Philip Strub, L. U. No. B-52**

*Initiated July 26, 1912*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-52, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our true and worthy Brother, Philip Strub. In his passing, Local Union No. B-52 has lost a true and loyal member who has faithfully served his local union during his lifetime. His passing will be mourned by all who knew him; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-52, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES SCHEIDEGG,  
Recording Secretary.

**Olney C. Whitmore, L. U. No. 6**

*Initiated September 26, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Olney C. Whitmore, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy

be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,  
A. LUBIN,  
C. FOEHN,  
Committee.

**George A. Tomlin, L. U. No. 896**

*Initiated November 22, 1935*

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 896, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Macon, Ga., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George A. Tomlin; 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 our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting.

J. B. FREEMAN,  
M. M. BROWN,  
C. A. ONEY,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1 TO JUNE 30, 1939**

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Harry M. Lavin	\$1,000.00
349	Loren M. Miller	650.00
602	Jack L. Miller	1,000.00
649	Thomas J. McEntee	650.00
9	Woodward Clouse	300.00
I. O.	Herbert B. Paxson	1,000.00
84	C. H. Tippett	1,000.00
3	Louis Slatin	1,000.00
3	Philip H. Held	1,000.00
17	William M. McMahon	1,000.00
I. O.	R. A. Frederici	1,000.00
817	William J. Sharpe	1,000.00
134	D. J. Keenan	1,000.00
134	John Oswald	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Hullinger	1,000.00
I. O.	Patrick M. Fitzgerald	1,000.00
5	H. L. Cupps	1,000.00
160	Roman Baczynski	475.00
9	M. J. Dorsey	1,000.00
3	H. J. Kunkel	300.00
17	C. E. Sury	300.00
31	R. W. Adams	475.00
36	Joseph E. Cheek	1,000.00
17	William H. McAndrews	1,000.00
I. O.	D. R. Kuykendall	650.00
3	Carl H. Folk	1,000.00
41	George J. Wister	1,000.00
52	Philip Strub	1,000.00
1	Clarence B. Ledbetter	1,000.00
159	John B. Buellesbach	1,000.00
28	Harvey R. Stolte	1,000.00
896	George A. Tomlin	650.00
245	Edw. L. Gregoire	1,000.00
195	Thomas J. Vannasse	1,000.00
499	P. P. Hamlett	1,000.00
3	R. A. Hunter	1,000.00
58	Patrick M. Duham	1,000.00
134	J. J. Sullivan	1,000.00
I. O.	Michael Sullivan	1,000.00
3	J. J. Coghlan	1,000.00
864	Samuel Teeple	1,000.00
I. O.	Edw. Z. LaPlante	1,000.00
6	Olney C. Whitmore	300.00
886	William F. Frank	150.00
398	R. T. Thompson	150.00
I. O.	William Thomas Handy	150.00
		\$38,200.00

# 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:

GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.      BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.	GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.		WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.	THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.	BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.	LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.	POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.	LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.	AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.	GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.		STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.	UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT**

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE Co., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

**ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES**

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

**WIRING DEVICES**

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

**LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS**

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

**LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER 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, Ill.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevener 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, N. Y.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster 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, N. Y.  
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 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.  
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.  
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 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 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th 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.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad- way, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit- kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 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.
- S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO. JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., 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 ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar- clay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

**RADIO MANUFACTURING**

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.  
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 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 CO., 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.  
 CROSLY RADIO CORPORATION, 3461 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 HALSON RADIO CO., Nerwalk, Conn.  
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES**

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

**ELECTRIC BATTERIES**

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDRAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES**

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

**DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES**

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

**ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING**

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

**FLOOR BOXES**

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

**HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

**N. L. R. B. PROCEDURE AMENDED**

(Continued from page 343)

objection, and passed its order on March 1, 1939, directing the election to be held, the following April 11-14, with ballots to be used therein in the forms above described and objected to.

**CALLED BOARD'S ACTION ILLEGAL**

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and its Local Union No. 876, filed their petition in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, asking the court to review and set aside the order of the Board on the ground that it, in violation of the main purposes and provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, illegally deprived the employees of their right to a real election of a representative for collective bargaining by denying them the specific right expressly secured to them by the Act to select and designate a representative of their own choosing. The election and the ballot, as ordered by the Board, were complained of as illegal.

The Board contended that the ballot was lawful and unobjectionable and did not deprive the complaining employees of their right to an election as provided by the Act, and the Board also contended that even if the ballot illegally violated the Act and the rights of the employees to a full and fair election, the Circuit Court of Appeals had no jurisdiction to entertain or hear their complaint, and that the action of the Board was final, irreviewable and wholly beyond any action or control upon the part of the courts under the Act. In support of this contention the Board claimed that the only orders or decisions or actions upon the part of the Board, which could be reviewed, set aside, modified or interfered with by the Circuit Courts of Appeals, were orders of the Board against employers whom the Board had found guilty of unfair labor practices under the Act, and that as the petition and claim of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local that the order for the election be set aside as illegal did not involve any unfair labor practice upon the part of an employer, the Circuit Court of Appeals had not jurisdiction over the order, either to review or in any manner interfere with it, regardless of whether the order illegally deprived the employees of their right to an election under the Act and caused them injury and damage.

The Circuit Court of Appeals decided both of these important questions in favor of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its local union and against the contentions of the Board. The court held the order illegal, as in violation of the rights which the Act accorded to the employees to select and designate representatives for collective bargaining of their own choosing in real elections legally conducted. The court also decided, in emphatic terms, that it had jurisdiction under the Act to protect employees from illegal deprivation by the Board of their right to elect their representatives for collective bargaining without denial or abridgement of their right to express freely and fully their choice of such

representatives in the exercise of their election. The court went further and indicated that if the Act afforded no remedy for the protection and security of that right, as the Board claimed, the Act itself would be in violation of the fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution and the court refused to give the Act any such effect.

In holding that the Board's order and the election and ballot which it prescribed were illegal and void, the Circuit Court of Appeals said:

"We think the order was illegal and that the proposed election was unfair in effect. It was in the teeth of the policy formulated in the statute, that the employees should be protected in the exercise of full freedom of designation of representatives of their own choosing. The employee was not given full freedom of choice. If he voted, he could either ratify or reject the nominee of the Board, but, if he rejected it, he was through. He had no alternative—he could not choose for himself. He could take the representative offered him or none at all—a parallel of Hobson's choice.

**VIOLATED MAJORITY RULE**

"Moreover, the order violates the 'majority rule' provided by Sec. 9 (a). The intention of this section is that a majority of

those voting should select their representatives. If a majority should indicate by their ballots that they did not desire to be represented by the U. W. O. C., nothing has been accomplished. No selection of representatives has been made, and collective bargaining falls, notwithstanding that in the first election 2,238 out of 2,806 voters indicated their desire for collective bargaining. The purpose of the election was to select, not to reject, representatives. Nothing more need be said touching the invalidity of the order."

Upon the second contention of the Board that the court had no jurisdiction to grant any remedy or relief in the case, the court emphatically repudiated that contention and said:

"Respondent urges that the Act makes no provision for judicial review in the instant case; that petitioners' right of review is by Sec. 9 (d) to be held in abeyance until a final order in an unfair labor practice controversy (Sec. 10 (a)), which in some degree or manner involves petitioners' complaint, comes up for review. But there is no controversy here over labor practices as between the company and its employees. Indeed, it is not shown that any such controversy exists. It may never arise, or if it should, it may never be presented here.

"In this situation, does this court have jurisdiction to review the order complained of, which as we have pointed out, destroys the right of petitioners, guaranteed under Sec. 7 of the Act, in the exercise of full freedom to bargain collectively with the company through representatives of their own choosing? We think it does. We cannot think that the Congress overlooked this important matter. The right of employees to choose their own representatives for collective bargaining was generally recognized and conceded long before it was guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act. (See the discussion in *Labor Board v. Jones & Laughlin*, 301 U. S. at page 33.) This essential property right was not only guaranteed but was safeguarded; otherwise the Act itself would be subject to serious inquiry as to whether it violates the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

"Section 10 (f) provides:

"Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unfair labor practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person resides or transacts business . . . by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Board be modified or set aside."

"Petitioners are 'persons' as defined in Section 2 (1) of the Act. They reside and transact business in this circuit. For the reasons above indicated they are justly aggrieved by the order of the Board complained of, which denied to them their rights under Sections 7 and 9 of the Act.

"Respondents insist that the order is not final but it was final not only in its effect but in that it was the last order to be made under the procedure set out in the Act for the determination of representatives of employees for the purposes of collective bargaining with the company. It is true that if the election had been held it was the duty of the Board to certify the result; but a certificate is not an order.

"Finally, it is said that the phrase 'wherein the unfair labor practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in' found in Sec. 10 (f), limits the right of judicial review of procedure involving unfair labor practices



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only, as described in Sec. 10 of the Act. It certainly permits a review of the procedure in such character of controversy but does not confine it thereto.

"The Supreme Court did not so limit it in Edison Co. v. Labor Board, 305 U. S. 197, 226. See also the discussion touching jurisdiction under Sec. 10 (f) found in In re Labor Board, 304 U. S. 486, 493; and in Ford Motor Co. v. Labor Board, 305 U. S. 364, 369. While the case is before the court upon respondent's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, yet it has nevertheless been fully briefed and argued upon the merits. The facts are not disputed and we think that our conclusion as to the jurisdictional question necessarily concludes the controversy.

"It is therefore ordered that the order complained of be and the same is set aside."

**PAYS TRIBUTE TO I. B. E. W.**

Mr. Straus concluded his discussion of the recent decision in the Sixth Circuit with the statement:

"I wish, with respect to the splendid victory of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in which their suit against the Board in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit resulted, to repeat what I said about the great and signal triumph of the Brotherhood, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in rescuing their contracts with the Consolidated Edison System from invalidation and destruction by the National Labor Relations Board, namely, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is entitled to the highest credit and acclaim for their splendid championship and victory in behalf of labor, law and the personal rights of the citizen, and that such credit and acclaim are particularly due to the high-principled and courageous fight conducted, from start to finish, by International President Tracy and his able assistant, Edward D. Bieretz, and International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet.

"Its a matter of record," Mr. Straus continued, "that these chiefs of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have conducted all the great successful fights against the illegal and injurious orders of the Board favoring the C. I. O. and directed against those who have resisted, and finally have overcome, in the courts, the lawless pretensions of the C. I. O. and the support which the N. L. R. B. has given it against the I. B. E. W. and other unions affiliated with A. F. of L. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, alone, has held the fort without reverse or defeat, and in every important court battle has carried the colors to victory against the Board and the C. I. O. This has been done steadily and unflinchingly by and with Tracy, Bugniazet and Bieretz flaming at the front of the conflict, always in the right, and always maintaining the rights and true interests of organized labor, the personal rights of the citizen, and the principles of the American Constitution, in triumphant ascendancy. They are the supreme champions of organized, law-abiding labor in and throughout this country today."

**WOMAN'S WORK**

(Continued from page 356)

rears on this merchandise as well as the electrical workers' label. We hope to introduce you to others among the union manufacturers from time to time, meanwhile, you may find their names on the list of "Cooperating Manufacturers."

**Women's Auxiliary**

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

Editor:

Usually when someone corners me and says, "I can best explain it by telling you of my personal experience," I know I'm in for it. That makes me hesitant when I must admit that that is exactly what I want to do. Perhaps I may alibi it when I say maybe the same thought has come to all of you at some time or other and in that case doesn't make it quite so personal, but to get down to facts with no excuses, here it is: Our auxiliary has changed its meeting place and to celebrate a bit a banquet was held for all the members—and I do mean banquet, with all the "fixings." After a few remarks by the officers there was staged one of the cleverest little minstrel programs with "home talent" that was ever our lot to see. To say it took quite a bit of time and preparation, is to speak lightly. After that we just sort of chatted of this and that until time to "gang awa'." Then this thought struck me: Certainly if such fine programs and entertainments as have been staged throughout the year do not bring your entire membership out, what will?

First of all, is there not a certain inward sense of justice we owe our mates to pull along with them? Can't this be done by supporting an auxiliary that tries to carry on the same standards and principles as their local does? Can't we learn our help is needed in many ways, such as the support of right labeled products, election of civic officers who have our best interest in mind, and many other facts that are brought out during the year's meetings? This is just a small part of it but if we succeed in the small things then we are on our way to tackling the larger ones. The benefits derived from the union do not stop just with the male member of the family, do they? Think it over! Then after you have fairly thought the matter over, do you not feel that it is a small thing for you to do, to turn out to one or two meetings a month to help the rest of the ladies carry on?

Then as another thought: Isn't there a sense of fellowship in the idea that as your husband speaks of "Jim Soandso" and something that happened at work that day, he can feel that what he's speaking of can be understood and not react as a dud, because you have met "Mrs. Jim Soandso" at the auxiliary and so together you can get a laugh out of it.

Lastly, perhaps, there's the idea that if we would add all the free entertainment and pleasant evenings we have spent with the ladies, really getting to know them and contributing our talent, however small it may be, it seems to me that comparing it with a great many other forms of our social life it would come out more than even and it wasn't too hard to take after all.

As I said before, personal narrating is not of the best but I promise never again. Maybe I'm just wrought up or "somepin!"

MRS. BETTY CRAIG.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.**

Editor:

During the absence of the press secretary, I will substitute for her, writing the last article for the summer.

The last meeting until September 13 was held at our new meeting room, 620 High

Street, Newark, the 312th Infantry Memorial Home, which we found very pleasant and conveniently equipped with facilities for entertaining that the last hall lacked. In the future one meeting a month, every second Wednesday, instead of twice a month, has been decided upon with hopes for increasing the membership.

After the first meeting in May a surprise stork shower was tendered to our faithful member, Mrs. R. Schaeffer, who was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts.

A large attendance enjoyed the card party, May 17, which proved most profitable as the refreshments and prizes were donated, involving very little expense. The entertainment chairman, Mrs. R. Jacobus, and her splendid committee deserve much praise.

We would be very happy to hear from our sister auxiliaries informing us of their plans for the summer and fall.

We hope you all enjoy a very pleasant summer, returning from your vacations refreshed and enthusiastic for the future activities.

MAUD E. CONRAD.

**EDUCATION IS THE ROCK OF DEMOCRACY**

(Continued from page 353)

loyalty to them, be imparted to those subjected to the educational process. For this reason, however "practical" it may be, education cannot properly exclude "cultural" concepts of the good and the beautiful. Education necessarily endeavors to influence future conduct. Education necessarily, therefore, involves an "ideal" which it seeks to realize.

**ASPIRATIONS OF DEMOCRACY**

The American ideal is democracy. Democracy proceeds upon a recognition of the supreme importance of the individual, and upon a premise that human institutions exist for the benefit of man and not contrariwise; that government should be "government of the people, by the people and for the people;" that conflicting social relationships should be resolved in conformity to the general welfare. The methods of democracy are no less important than, and are inseparable from, its goals. Government for the people by the most benevolent monarch would be as fatal a departure from democracy as a government by the people for the benefit of the "blue bloods." Democratic methods involve the exercise of the right of freedom in worship, thought and speech—in brief, the right to be a man.

Education in a democracy, then, if it is to achieve the maximum performance of its function, must have its own peculiar characteristics. With the development of large scale industry and its specializations there has been a consequent lessening of family ties and influence. The schools are obliged to assume educational burdens which the family is no longer able to carry. More and more the schools become the social instrument for the training, not only of manual and mental skills, but of character. There is no public trust, therefore, more sacred than that imposed upon the schools.

## DEMOCRATIC ENDS BY DEMOCRATIC METHODS

The administration of the schools for the proper exercise of this trust free from abuse involves the application of democratic processes. Education must not degenerate into propaganda—even the propaganda of democracy. Democracy is built upon truth and whenever the truth becomes painful democracy must endure the pain. The identification of democracy's defects constitutes a step toward curing them. The administration of public educational institutions must be kept free from the control of special economic, political and intellectual interests. Education must be conducted in an atmosphere of freedom. To justify that freedom, the democratic process requires a high degree of competence and moral integrity on the part of its professional educators. Good example is as yet unsurpassed as an effective educational method.

The substantive objectives of democratic education constitute a virtual beatific vision to the teaching profession. In addition to the fundamentals of language, mathematics, the physical sciences, and all the varieties of technical and professional skills, the student should be presented with concepts of the general welfare, civil liberty, family and civic responsibility; with objectives of self-realization and economic efficiency; with the virtues of courtesy, criticism, discipline, tolerance, opposition and compromise; with a respect for the rights of property which does not exclude respect for the higher rights of humanity; with a knowledge of the existence of tastes, social customs and opinions different from his, but which are not therefore wrong; and with a realization that under some circumstances men have the right to be wrong.

## POTENTIALITIES ARE UNLIMITED

Since democracy embraces the principle that government exists with the consent of the governed, education should convey a perspective, a sense of the historical, a sense of proportion which will enable the individual to relate himself and his aims intelligently to the realities and so that he may better judge the qualities of government. Nor can democratic education treat the so-called "fine arts" as a luxurious and nonessential appendage. American democracy was born to secure, among other things, the right to the pursuit of happiness. Education is incomplete which does not open wide the door to the enriching treasures of poetry, music, drama and kindred arts, and to the wholesome influences which flow inevitably from association with the noblest works of man.

To justify man's faith in mankind, without which he cannot retain his faith in God—this is the objective of democratic education.

The following are members of the Educational Policies Commission appointed by the National Education Association of the United States and the American Association of School Administrators:

Alexander J. Stoddard, chairman; Cornelia S. Adair, Lotus D. Coffman, George S. Counts, Edmund E. Day, J. B. Edmonson, Frederick M. Hunter, John K. Norton, Agnes Samuelson, John A. Sexson, Payson Smith, George B. Strayer, Willis A. Sutton.

Ex-officio members: Myrtle Hooper Dahl, Willard E. Givens, S. D. Shankland, Reuben T. Shaw.

Advisory members: J. W. Studebaker, George F. Zook, William G. Carr, secretary.

## INSIDIOUS CHOKING OF THOUGHT BY LEFT

(Continued from page 350)

feel the full force of that terror. The so-called liberal magazines turn on them, certain literary critics jump on their work, they are shunned by the "respectable" liberals and radicals who rule the roost socially in the city, and made to feel outcasts in a thousand ways. In extreme cases ugly slanders are set afloat and their reputations are plastered with mud.

How does this intellectual red terror operate? Through Stalinists and fellow-travellers in key positions as reviewers; through strategically placed communists on most of the papers and magazines, including the most conservative publications; through underlings in the publishing houses; through the pent-house parties of the wealthy pseudo-revolutionists.

Anyone who has felt the impact of that terror could tell you how it worked in his case: John Dewey after he exposed the Moscow purge trials; John Dos Passos after he discovered how the Kremlin's agents were undermining the Loyalist cause in Spain; Edmund Wilson after he dared criticize the Soviet paradise; a hundred others I could mention. These are big enough to take it and laugh it off. But what of the run-of-the-mill writers, actors, teachers who cannot afford to be ostracized? It is easier and more profitable for them to be good, to avoid offending the Stalinists, than to be honest.

## COUNTER ATTACKS

I regard the formation recently of a Committee for Cultural Freedom as a healthy sign that the dictatorship of the totalitarian Left is being thrown off. That committee, comprising men and women as different in their political views as John Dewey, Ferdinand Lundberg, Dorothy Thompson, James Rorty and Albert S. Coolidge, came out for the "inviolability of creative and intellectual freedom" no matter who violates it or where. Our professional liberals refused to join it. Those critics who pretend to be independent but actually follow the "party line" refused to join it. The Nation and the New Republic were as vehement as the New Masses and other openly Stalinist organs in attacking the committee.

What was their objection to it? Only this—that the committee refused to make an exception for Russia or for Stalinists here and abroad in condemning the persecution of free thought. The committee has served as a sort of touchstone of the sincerity of those who talk of freedom, but wink an eye when their own crowd violates it.

Those who have not lived under a modern dictatorship of the German or Russian type are inclined to think of it in terms of older types of tyrannical government. They im-

agine that it is just old-fashioned absolutism such as that of the Romanoffs or Hohenzollerns raised to a higher degree. But they're wrong. The totalitarian state is a new kind of regime, without precedent in modern history.

In the first place, it does not rest on a small group which monopolizes state power. It rests on the acquiescence of a majority of the population. In a sense, the people themselves are part of the dictatorship—at once the victims and the masters of the new system. The millionfold parades, the vast enthusiasm are not fakes. They represent a voluntary, sometimes even a joyous, surrender of freedom for the sake of other things. In a curious way these dictatorships are democracy turned inside out: the majority functioning as a cruel and illogical collective dictator.

In the second place, a modern dictatorship is unthinkable without the tools provided by scientific advance, such as radio, rotary presses, airplanes, machine-guns. That popular acquiescence could not be obtained without the instrumentalities provided by science. The fascist and Stalinist dictatorships are products of the technological age. Without the wonderful technique that we now have, the dictators could not possibly regiment the minds and the souls of their subjects.

(From an address at Camp Tamiment Institute.)

## WHITE HOPE FALTERS

(Continued from page 342)

of the stuff of which heroes are made, and that they were as unconscious of that fact as heroes are supposed to be, can be seen by the work program of their day, a work program that held for each of the five days out of the Russian six-day week. Up at 6:15. At work from 8 to 12:30 and from 2 to 5. Supper at 5:30. Coaching the children, 6:15 to 7:15. Teaching the Russians English two nights a week from 7:30 to 9:30. There is not much time for recreation, for movies, automobiling, or golf in that. But since there were no movies, no autos, no golf links where they lived, perhaps the lack of them meant little. That fact was once true in our country also. But with the standard one has today, would one voluntarily exchange it for a much lower standard of living? Not unless that lower standard offered some other values that were very high indeed. That those values were not found by the authors of this book, that the whole enterprise ended in the doctor's contracting of typhoid and subsequent death, that Russia was no Utopia, is the conclusion to which the reader of this very fair, unbiased, factual record is led.

## HIS MAJESTY, THE KING

(Continued from page 349)

in number, were connected in series rather than in parallel as is customary in car lighting work.

The engine driving the generator set was purchased for another purpose and will go into service as soon as the royal train is shopped. It was a steam-driven reciprocating engine requiring 250 pounds pressure, and was manufactured in Eng-

land by Bellis and Marcam. It is of 180 horsepower and is equipped with a seven-inch exhaust and Maxim silencer, the steam being supplied from the locomotive. Due to the great weight of this apparatus it was found necessary to cover the floor where it was situated with a one-inch steel plate.

Another interesting item installed on the royal train and included in the electrical equipment was a 110-volt converter to supply the barber shop appliances, consisting of electric razors and vibrators. A 32-volt feed was also run to feed a hot water heater.

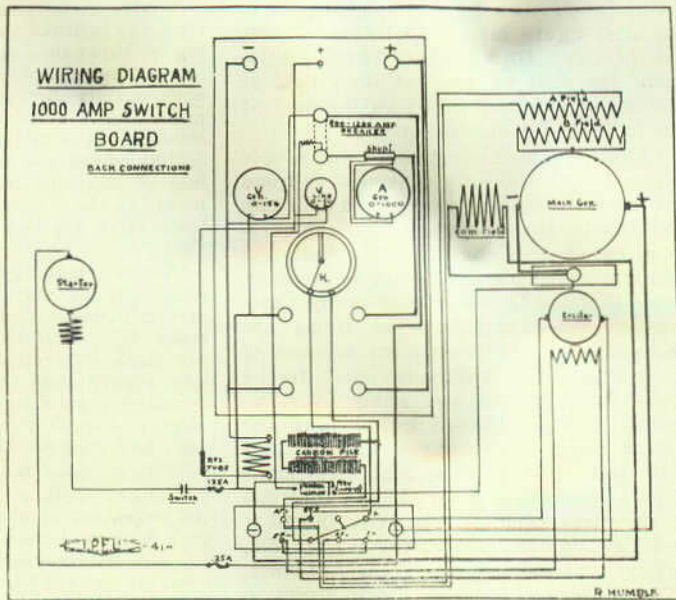
**EQUIPPED WITH RADIO**

Battery-operated radios were also installed in all the cars of the royal train and in most of the pilot train cars. Receptacles were also installed in the royal baggage car to facilitate ironing, and a steam ironer was also installed.

The power unit of the pilot train was installed in the C. N. R. Point St. Charles shops and consisted of a Winston six-cylinder Model 124 gasoline engine, 150 horsepower, 1,000 revolutions per minute, and directly connected to a General Electric 510 A type generator and exciter, this unit being previously used in a C. N. R. gasoline electric passenger coach of the type now operated as Diesel electric cars. The main generator armature was reconnected and the commutator field connected three in parallel to give the generator an output of 1,000 amperes at 125 volts. The generator control and wiring was the same as that of the royal train, which has already been described.

In addition to the electrical installations already mentioned, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was called upon to install in the royal and pilot trains the necessary telephone communication between the cars in the train and the outside world during stops.

In No. 2 car of the royal train a specially constructed room was built to house the telephone switchboard, which was a 551 PBX with six manual and six ring-down keys, especially mounted on a sponge rubber base and rubber fittings to avoid vibration. Sixteen telephones in all were installed in the royal train and one switchboard operator was on duty at the board 24 hours a day except when the system was plugged into the Bell System during stopovers, when operators from the exchange took over. Six phones were installed in the pilot



train with facilities for plugging into the nearest exchange at all overnight stops. In addition the pilot train carried full equipment to transmit photographs by telephoto from any one of the telephones.

Throughout the entire preparation of the train first class workmanship was insisted upon and in order to guard against faulty electrical work electrical engineers were posted in the shops whose duty was to examine all work being done.

This was the first time in Canadian Railroad history that a train has been so completely equipped with every conceivable convenience, and the members of Local No. 561 are indeed proud of the important part they played in its preparation.

**LABOR'S WCFL**

(Continued from page 351)

be challenged by any other American broadcaster. A great variety of labor broadcasts are featured throughout each week's program. Among these are such programs as "Labor Flashes", a nightly 15-minute presentation in which the news of labor, including strikes, settlements of arbitrations, and everything else that goes to make the news of labor, are featured in terse news fashion. The Union Label League, an organization promoting the purchase of objects prepared under union conditions and bearing the union label, has a regular weekly program on WCFL, and it is interesting to note that manufacturers frequently express a desire to have it brought to the attention of WCFL's audience that their products are "fair to organized labor".

The white collar unions are also represented—the Chicago Teachers' Union presents a regular weekly program on WCFL, one with many aspects—sometimes directed at school officials, sometimes at other teachers, sometimes at parents and children themselves.

In many strike difficulties, none of the metropolitan newspapers nor any other

radio station in Chicago will devote sufficient space to tell the whole truth of labor's side of the controversy, and it is to WCFL that these unions have turned. The power of the station as a means of influencing public opinion through the telling of the truth has been demonstrated in many instances. The writer clearly recalls the instance of a sheriff in a town 60 miles from Chicago frantically demanding the cessation of broadcasts which described his strike-breaking activities. It goes without saying that the broadcasts went on stating the news of the strike until the strike was won.

The morale of the labor movement frequently finds a back-bone stiffener in labor's own voice on the air. As an example, unions in Sheboygan, Wis., over 125 miles from Chicago, each year request a broadcast in commemoration of two of their members who were killed by company sluggers while on the picket line.

These labor broadcasts are all presented in an attractive manner and made appealing by careful preparation and the interweaving of good music. Dramatic presentations and other features are also included in these broadcasts.

**ENTERTAINMENT FIRST RATE**

The foregoing has detailed many of the serious aspects of WCFL's operation. It should not be thought that the station has a bookish, professorial air about it. Every class of audience is appealed to, even the jitterbug, in the nightly one-hour "Make Believe Danceland" program, one hour of music of the dance bands of the nation, running the gamut from the sweet music of Guy Lombardo to the most jittery of the jitterbug bands.

The proof of the pudding, they say, is in the eating—the proof of a broadcast station is in the listening. A recent survey of Chicago radio stations, comprising over 28,000 telephone call inquiries, made over a period of seven days, nine hours in each day, proved conclusively that WCFL had the largest audience of Chicago's independently operated stations. Indeed the survey showed that WCFL was dangerous competition to one of Chicago's super-power 50 kilowatt stations. The station has been undergoing an intensive campaign to increase its effectiveness. The results of this effort are best shown in the fact that the station's fan mail received in the first quarter of the year 1937 was less than 6,000 letters—in 1938 over 40,000 letters, and in 1939 over 141,000 letters. Thus it may be seen that organized labor has an effective broadcast station and that the station is undergoing an ever-increasing upswing in audience size.

**LABOR AND MANAGEMENT**

(Continued from page 348)

motive, ready to run, for \$75 and a car for \$12. However, by purchasing the kits I obtain work for myself, and I save, as

you will have noted, a considerable sum of money.

"When I think of my own model railroad and again of my hometown friends who are wearing out their porch chairs and trouser seats, I often wonder why more railroads don't build their own locomotives and cars in their own shops. It would create more work for their own people, and the railroads themselves would save money.

"Yes, this is Milwaukee. Let's go into the diner, perhaps we can get seats. Shortly after we leave the Milwaukee depot we pass by the Milwaukee shops. Be sure you see them, gentlemen. The 'Hiawatha' cars were built at these shops, and I've got some interesting data about the shops which was given to me by a railroadman who seemed to know what he was talking about.

"Yes, that was the Milwaukee Road shops. I know you could not see much, this train is fast. Well, as I was going to say, the workmen at the railroad shops we passed a minute ago, recently built passenger coaches that cost about \$39,375 compared with \$60,000 to \$70,000 for coaches acquired by several other roads from contractors. They also built a passenger locomotive that cost about \$130,000 compared with a contractor's quotation of \$151,000, and a proportionate saving was also made on the freight cars they constructed. These examples show that the Milwaukee Road believes in saving money, and helping its employees to obtain more and steadier work. Also, you can readily appreciate the fact that the savings to the road do not end with the lower initial cost of the equipment. The lower interest and depreciation charges for year after year amount to a large sum.

#### UNION MEN ARE CAPABLE

"No, there isn't anything queer about the railroad cost figures I just quoted. For instance, the figure of \$39,375 for the coach covers not only the direct labor and material costs required in building the car, but also covers numerous so-called overhead charges. I'll mention just a few of these overhead items so as to give you some idea of their spread. The cost of engineering and design, supervision, accounting and inspection is included. Salaries and expenses of the resident engineer, payments account personal injuries, interest on borrowed funds to carry on the building operation, transportation of material over the railroads, cost of stationery, supplies and small tools, a proportion of the cost of heat, light, power, water, janitor service of the shops, and many more; in short, a multitude of charges are included in the \$39,375 cost figure. Furthermore, this figure includes interest, taxes, depreciation, insurance and maintenance on plant plus the Railroad Retirement and Social Security taxes. I might state that these latter charges pertaining to the plant and for taxes are not considered part of the cost of the car under the Interstate Commerce

Commission rules. I have included them in my cost figure merely to make the cost all inclusive. On the other hand, gentlemen, the cost of the car does not, of course, include any profit on the part of the railroad for building it.

"I appreciate the fact that some people contend that the only reason a railroad can build equipment cheaper than it can buy it is because it omits part of the overhead expense of the building. Well, I'm smiling, gentlemen. It must be remembered that the Interstate Commerce Commission rules specify what items are chargeable to the investment account of a railroad. The railroads must follow these rules, and if you study over the details that go toward establishing the cost of a new built car you will find that they add up to give a real investment value. No! Taxes on the shops is not one of the investment details. Why should it be? Taxes go on whether the shop is idle, in part time operation or going full blast. If you take a two weeks' vacation trip do you charge two fifty-secondths of the real estate taxes on your home against your vacation? I guess not.

"Overhead is, of course, gentlemen, a legitimate charge. However, overhead charges can be carried to such an extreme that they become an absurdity. Take my model railroad for example. If I buy a \$3 kit instead of a \$12 finished car, I've saved \$9 in hard, cold cash. That's what counts with me. I'm not going to set a value on my idle time and charge it against the car I'm assembling. Neither am I going to calculate that I wore down my shoe soles 1/10,000th of an inch while making the car. No sir, I'm not interested in these theoretical, paper charges. I can only see that \$9 cash that I actually saved. Yes, let's go forward to the tap car and have a drink.

"The statistical railroadman, whom I mentioned before, gave me some more interesting data on the equipment that was built by the Milwaukee Road at its Milwaukee shops by its own shopmen. He said that during the five years' period, from 1934 to 1938, they built 216 passenger train cars and 4,004 freight cars at a cost of \$14,310,900, and one passenger locomotive for less than \$130,000. These shops, you understand, are primarily used for repairing engines and cars, and are equipped, of course, with tools and machinery designed for railroad work. When the shops built new equipment, these tools and machines were kept busy, he told me, making various parts for the new cars or locomotives, so that the railroad could pocket the profit that would otherwise have been paid to manufacturers had the parts been purchased. Scotch? You said it. Another interesting statement he made was that during the same period, the shops applied air conditioning equipment to 273 older passenger cars, including 66 Pullman cars that operate on the Milwaukee Road. This air conditioning work cost \$2,126,815 excluding the cost of car repairs. He said if I doubted his figures I could consult the Interstate Commerce Commission files. I also noticed in the newspapers the other day that these shops are going to build 1,000 box cars and 75 cabooses this year at a cost of nearly two and three-quarter million dollars. Yes, let's go back to the beaver tail car.

"Pretty scenery, isn't it? Yes, my friend from the railroad said the equipment building at Milwaukee shops was done by union labor. The men worked 40 hours per week with penalty for overtime, and the road's prevailing hourly rate of wages was paid. Nobody can kick on that, can they? The building force was recruited in general from laid-off shopmen at Milwaukee and other points on the system. No! None of my hometown folks got in on it, they're way down East.

"You're right. The building of railroad equipment at the Milwaukee Road shops certainly was a fine thing. It gave jobs to many laid-off railroadmen, provided work for many non-railroadmen in the material and supply industries, gave the railroad company some fine, new and modern equipment, and saved it some real, hard cash. You can't beat that combination.

"I have been told that all of the new equipment built at Milwaukee Shops, with the exception of the locomotive, was built with borrowed money which was procured by, say, life insurance companies receiving notes or so-called trust certificates redeemable over a certain number of years. The companies who advanced the money, I understand, were fussy about the proper accounting and it was necessary to set up an entirely separate organization known as the builders, with accountants, inspectors and other employees. An outside inspection firm was employed and their chief inspector had to approve all payrolls, purchase of all material, and approve the completed car. In addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission's requirements as to accounting naturally had to be followed. You can readily see, gentlemen, that the railroad was watched both by the money interests and by the Interstate Commerce Commission so that there is no question but what the proper accounting and all costs were charged against the equipment.

"You ask whether the shops made good on the building of new equipment? All I can answer is that I can't imagine the railroad company letting the shops build equipment year after year if they hadn't made good. No intelligent person knowingly places his money on a lost cause.

"I was given to understand that the success of the equipment building work at Milwaukee Shops was largely due to the excellent teamwork between the shop crafts and the railroad management. Each enthusiastically contributed his share toward making each project a success. And each building project was a success, for in no case, I understand, did the actual cost of an entire project exceed the bid. That's mighty fine work, if you ask me.

"Well, gentlemen, I leave the 'Hiawatha' the next stop. Maybe I've talked too much. But I do wish you would remember, and tell your railroad friends, that if railroad labor and management on all roads would truly cooperate as they do on the Milwaukee Road, there is no real reason why cars and locomotives should not be built in the railroads' own shops by their own employees. Both the railroads and their employees would benefit. Furthermore, an extensive railroad equipment building program would not only help the railways to obtain more business and be better able to meet competition, but it would also be a large factor in giving many men employment throughout the country.

"Well, so long! And I want to say that I have been happy to have met you gentlemen."

RUSSIA AS AN INDUSTRIAL STATE

(Continued from page 341)

tables he saw in the markets were of such quality that he would not have eaten them, yet great crowds were scrambling to purchase them.

THE SOCIALIZED WAGE

Many services are provided free to the Russian citizen by the state. These services include free education, free dental and medical care, low rent, cheap travel, cheap electricity, cheap seats at movies, cheap meals during working hours, holidays with pay, libraries and cultural work, old age pensions, disability pensions, free rest homes and sanatoria and, above all, national defense by the Red Army.

The social insurance system is administered by the labor unions. The latter have gradually become little more than an arm of the government.

It has become part of the Russian worker's psychology to consider all of the services which the state performs gratis for his benefit as an integral part of his wages. On this theory Citrine evaluates the socialized wage as amounting to an additional 28 per cent to be added to the actual monetary wage.

Direct taxes, levies for special causes, compulsory loans to the government (equivalent to about three weeks' pay), union dues, etc., are deducted from wages. Edmund J. Lowry estimates these deductions at about 27 per cent of the total wage, Victor Serge at from 15 to 20 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT

It is claimed that there is no unemployment in Russia, and no sense of employment insecurity. However, there is a great deal of forced labor employed in the construction of roads, canals and other public projects. The concentration camps are full most of the time. Since the social insurance system does not provide for unemployment benefits, many persons believe that the Soviet Union would be hard put to it if it ever had to face a really serious period of unemployment.

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

The basic Marxian theory upon which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was established was: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs. As industrialization progressed, however, certain policies characteristic of capitalist economies were adopted and the practice became: From each according to his ability, to each according to his worth.

The most pronounced similarity between the Soviet system today, or Stalinism, in which the state plays the role of sole employer, and modern capitalist systems, is the use of the piece-rate method of payment of all Russian labor, with the adoption of every conceivable incentive plan to induce the worker to produce to his utmost.

The Stakanovist movement, which was seized upon and spread like wild fire, is an illustration. "Norms" of production are established for various departments in industrial plants. Directors whose department exceeds the "norm," are known as Stakanovists. They are paid a progressive bonus rate, and in addition free seats at the theaters, free transportation on the tramways, public recognition and frequently bonuses in the form of clothing or other commodities which may be resold by the recipients at very lucrative prices.

From time to time the production "norms" are radically increased. They have come to be based upon the ability of the quickest or strongest workers rather than on the weakest and slowest.

Max Eastman points out the great divergence between the wages paid to unskilled workers, who earn from 100 to 150 rubles a month, and the persons at the top directing the enterprise. Thus Stakanovist miners may earn as much as 1,600 rubles a month, the head engineer at a mine pit, 8,600 rubles a month—a differential ratio of 86 to one over the unskilled workers at the bottom of the list. Engineers often earn from 80 to 100 times as much as their unskilled workers.

Eastman quotes Leon Sedor as saying ("New Internationalist" for February, 1936): "There is hardly an advanced capitalist country where the difference in workers' wages is as great as at present in the U. S. S. R."

Wages in Moscow and Leningrad in 1936, as reported by Victor Serge:

	Rubles per month
Women textile workers	100-120
Stenographer, knowing foreign languages	200
Economist	350
*Newspaper editor, from each place	230
*Scientist, at university or research institute, from each place	300-400
Communist Party functionaries:	
Low	250
High	1,000-5,000
Head of an office, receives living quarters, gifts and	400-800
Factory director, premiums and	500-1,500
Specialists	1,000-5,000
Eminent specialists	5,000-10,000
Writers	5,000-10,000

\* Working at two or three places at once.

Official artists, dramatists, novelists and poets often receive over one million rubles a year. Writers are the most highly paid of all occupations, as their cooperation is absolutely essential to the successful operation of a dictatorship.

Max Eastman states in "The End of Socialism in Russia"—Harpers, February, 1937:

"The Stakanov movement, it should be emphasized, is not only the adoption of American and German methods of labor organization and efficiency, it is the building up of a new privileged caste, an aristocracy of labor, who together with the highly paid foremen and managers, can be relied on to support the dictator. \* \* \*

"These happy beneficiaries of 'the triumph of socialism' \* \* \* are able to invest their incomes, not, to be sure, in risky shares and debentures producing on the average, if they are lucky, 4 or 5 per cent of interest, but in government bonds which pay 7 per cent, or, failing that, to deposit them in savings banks where they are exempt from both inheritance and income taxes, and earn 8 per cent of interest. Taking this into consideration, it seems clear that a large proportion of the capitalists of America could profitably change places with them if the general level of wealth in the two countries were equal." \* \* \*

"Under 'Soviet Communism' the man of money is guaranteed an income of 7 and 8 per cent on his investments, and it is exempt from both income and inheritance taxes. It would be hard to suggest, off-hand, a neater system for re-establishing class divisions in a society in which they had been badly shaken up and were in danger of complete elimination."

After mentioning the possibility and relative ease with which the Soviet state could repudiate its obligations, Mr. Eastman concludes:

"It seems obvious that if these rapidly mounting debts are not repudiated, then not only do exploitation and the class society remain, but all the basic problems of capitalism remain—the inadequate buying power of those who live on wages, the consequent lagging of distribution behind production, the cycles, the depression, and in the end the race for foreign markets. The sole fundamental, new thing that is left is the planning power in the hands of the state."

Mr. L. E. Hubbard, author of "Soviet Trade and Distribution," agrees with Mr. Eastman that the departmentalism of Soviet enterprises, with its top-heavy administrative staffs, combined with the Stakanovists and other groups, such as the Red Army and Communist Party members, all interested in maintaining the status quo, has tended to give rise to a self-perpetuating class, which he calls "a bureaucratic-bourgeois elite." Mr. Hubbard estimates the size of this class at from four to five million persons, and maintains that

"So long as supply falls short of satisfying the modest elementary needs of the lower income groups, the higher income groups will use their power to preserve their privileged position."

Russia, in spite of its initial socialistic ideals, has most of the major characteristics of capitalist systems. It has high interest rates, speed-up production methods, piece rate and incentive payment, unexceeded differentiations in pay classes, a self-perpetuating elite, demonstrated governmental irresponsibility toward the immediate welfare of the masses (starvation period, 1933), and a taxation system which bears most heavily on those least able to pay.

It has one of the lowest average densities of population known in modern times, yet it endures unbelievable congestion within its industrial centers.

It has the richest soil, and perhaps the greatest natural wealth, of any nation, yet the average worker suffers shortages of some of the most ordinary essentials for the maintenance of what in other nations is considered the minimum standard of health and decency.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES EXHIBIT

(Continued from page 344)

details are familiar. It will make them realize how far we have actually come in less than 50 years. And to the young people of today it will look like a page out of ancient history."

The exhibit, of which Harrison & Foulhoux are the architects, is built in the form of a "U" around a landscaped court containing a serpentine pool, flower beds, hedges, trees and walks. One arm of the U is a long building with sloping walls housing the old-time street. The base is a similar structure which contains the modern street, while the other arm contains a spectacular "Rocket Room" and a lounge.

One spectacular element of the 1892 street is a 150-foot transmission tower in the court near the main entrance, which leads into the "mauve decade" part of the exhibit. Another is a 40-foot waterfall

which flows from the top of the righthand arm of the "U" into the serpentine pool.

Another distinctive feature of the forecourt is a huge copper screen, 30 feet high and 175 feet long, showing the generation of electricity—the digging of coal, the huge turbines and generators in the power plant that transforms the coal into electricity, the transmission lines and distribution systems that carry the electricity to homes, offices, stores, factories, mines, farms, mills—everywhere in the country.

The exit from the exhibit is through a glass tunnel beneath the waterfall, which dashes over the tunnel, so that visitors have the impression of actually walking through the waterfall.

**LIGHTING EFFECTIVE**

At night the exterior of the exhibit is breathtaking in its beauty. Mercury vapor and incandescent searchlights and floodlights bring out the graceful contour of the transmission tower, the blue-white light making a silver tracery of its polished framework. From the platform of the tower near the brilliantly lighted crown, high-intensity mercury vapor searchlights direct their narrow beams to the waterfall and the pool at its base, lending a cool, greenish white color to the sparkling water. Lighted portholes underneath the waterfall add to the beauty of the spectacle. The wing walls at either side of the weir, in contrast to the shimmering water are a deep blue and the lighting emphasizes the silver white of the glass tunnel emerging from the waterfall.

Concealed mercury spotlights enhance the beauty of the trees, flowers and hedges; intense floodlighting brings to life the golden red and copper hues of the symbolic screen showing the generation of electricity; small projector or reflector lamps concealed in the shrubbery illuminate the facades of the buildings so that all the different shades of blue and bluish white blend into a perfect harmony of color. The main entrance to the exhibit—directly underneath the tower—is brilliantly lighted with flush lens plates, or so-called "down lights" in addition to light projected downward from the transmission tower.

On entering the building, the visitor is transported back nearly 50 years to a street in 1892. He finds himself in the lobby of a theatre with posters featuring the melodramas for which the era is noted. Emerging from the lobby the illusion of the nineties is complete—a typical street of the times is before him—narrow sidewalks with blue-stone flagging; cobblestones, a clanging horse-drawn street car and ice wagon at one end of the street; a maze of telegraph wires overhead; gas lighting, houses and stores huddled together and crowding the sidewalks; old balustrades line the sidewalks, joining the flights of steps to many of the building entrances.

Passing down the street, visitors see the typical dimly lit stores of the times, piled high with merchandise—a shop with women's dresses and unmentionables, a watchmaker, a harness and saddle shop, a novelty shop, a photographer's studio, a lighting fixtures store (which up to that time has dealt mainly in gas fixtures and oil lamps) an apothecary, a hair store featuring wigs, bangs and transformations, where a rather daring lady has ventured to have her hair "done" at a shop instead of her own home, and where she can be seen having her hair dried—with a palm leaf fan!

Through the lace curtains of the "parlors"

the dimly lit interiors are visible—plush chairs and ornate furniture, the many "dust collectors," the heavy gold framed pictures of "the family" solemnly looking down on the occupants. The wheezy phonograph is squeaking its tunes. Laughter and singing are heard from one of the parlors where a gay party is going on.

The basement kitchens, too, relive the times. In one kitchen a woman can be seen washing clothes over an old washtub, adding them slowly to the steaming washboiler on the coal stove nearby; in another kitchen a woman is ironing, going back and forth to the stove with the sad-iron as it cools; in another the lady of the house is washing dishes at the kitchen sink while the rest of the family is gathered under a flickering gas light playing checkers; in still another house further down the street, a woman is raising clouds of dust with a broom and elbow grease.

Having bathed yourself thus in the past you move through a corridor into the World of Today and Tomorrow. The Avenue of Tomorrow that lies before you is the last word in modernity in architecture and lighting. Plate glass, frosted glass, carrara structural glass and glass blocks are used extensively both for the facades of stores and upper parts of buildings, the tops of which are lost in the night sky. In the distance can be seen the city's skyscrapers with their myriad lights; automobiles move swiftly along a ramp at the end of the street; the noise and hum of a busy thoroughfare are

heard. Surely the World of Today and Tomorrow is wrought by electricity.

Leaving the Avenue of Tomorrow visitors find themselves in the Chamber of Light—the climax of the exhibit. Here all the magic of light, color and music are woven into a spectacle of beauty and sound. Spectators stand on a circular platform that seems to be suspended in space; tongues of flame dart out from all sides; soft music can be heard. In the center of the pit appears a glowing, gleaming mass, a symphony of light and color in motion, then out of its midst a whirling mass that seems to have imprisoned within itself all the colors of the spectrum, shoots suddenly skyward where it appears to burst, releasing its colors, which fall like a cascade around the spectators, bathing them in light and color. The musical accompaniment keeps pace with the mood of the entire performance, so that at the climax it, too, seems to burst and mingle with the light and color. The entire spectacle is produced electrically.

From the Chamber of Light visitors emerge to a spacious and attractive lounge. The windows in the lounge are the portholes underneath the waterfall, so that a constant cascade of water is visible. A personal service bureau for the convenience of customers of electric light companies is maintained in the lounge. Passing out of the lounge through a circular tunnel of curved glass, 18 feet in diameter which crosses a moat, the visitors leave the building, through the waterfall, having traversed the entire curve of the "U."

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO  
JUNE 10, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I.O.	155261 156368	26	579445 579529	67	368392 368408	124	718651 718931	B-196	714365 714476
B-1	82911 82980	26	723945 724288	68	437384 437392	124	848703 848710	197	436988 437023
B-1	B 244801 244805	26	907501 907518	68	821469 821551	125	672158	200	241776 241950
B-1	388411 388443	26	956689 956700	69	413145 413151	125	143251 143256	B-202	47984 47996
B-1	B 488941 489000	27	185887 185895	70	273207 273244	125	192087 192098	B-202	B 275575 275581
B-1	B 607501 607575	B-28	129571 129608	70	378777 378788	125	559974 560253	B-202	B 590938 591000
B-1	815969 816000	B-28	729123 729222	72	202705 202708	125	672205 672243	B-202	B 697501 697629
B-1	862501 862836	B-28	924126 924300	72	627077 627100	125	957751 958278	B-202	700542 700766
B-1	946966 946978	B-28	930901 931103	B-73	116596 116696	127	823179 823189	B-202	943811 943885
2	144961	30	398415 398423	B-73	418253 418262	129	301224	205	246261
2	824701 824920	31	123751 123798	B-73	676048 676270	129	902877 902902	205	991984 992011
B-3	AJ 5775 5800	31	B 273467 273469	76	485281 485441	131	817676 817767	B-206	B 321601 321610
B-3	AJ 5839 5847	31	399028 399030	B-77	B-127110 127130	133	401774 401797	207	688244 688246
B-3	AJ 14993 15000	31	785980 786000	B-77	B 200163 200250	B-134	490429 490500	208	47498 47528
B-3	AJ 15138 15188	31	836127 836250	B-77	B 201047 201218	B-134	491165 491250	208	452981 452985
B-3	AJ 15805 15806	31	781751 782019	B-77	B 201751 202094	B-134	491916 492000	210	303546 303710
B-3	4Ap 711 718	32	761434 761483	B-77	383562 383602	B-134	493185 493500	211	12431 12432
B-3	4Ap 890 881	34	528414 528511	B-77	775641 777384	B-134	493916 494250	211	135511 135530
B-3	DBM 741 756	34	96049 96136	B-77	922313 922324	B-134	496265 496500	211	659091 659120
B-3	EAp 988 989	35	15120 15136	B-78	B 293426	B-134	643439 643500	212	21478 21481
B-3	EH 1081 1082	35	780098 780305	B-78	419329 419396	B-134	643696 644250	212	51308 51309
B-3	F 157 159	36	22057 22058	B-79	B 221012 221067	B-134	645751 646500	212	106221
B-3	H 1989 1991	36	44280	B-79	B 259657 259660	B-134	951001 951750	212	B 237177 237184
B-3	H 2083 2085	36	84446 84450	B-79	277441 277489	B-134	951751 952500	212	302362 302365
B-3	H 2293 2294	36	B 273989 273992	80	786089 786187	135	216300 216312	212	803011 803215
B-3	I 2955 2976	36	B 274177 274190	81	733516 733568	136	24318 24384	213	250848 251111
B-3	I 3066 3067	36	743736 743765	82	423096 423170	136	604061 604127	213	412563 412604
B-3	I Ap 137 138	37	64725 64740	B-83	100631 100679	137	244795 244800	213	644399 644476
B-3	OA 19399 19400	37	69628	B-83	B 272554 272555	B-138	279351 279384	214	309211 309218
B-3	OA 20150 20193	B-38	76571 76805	B-83	B 333076 333122	B-138	B 286373 286280	214	486737 486738
B-3	OA 20201 20202	B-38	137925 137933	B-83	385965 385995	139	568642 568663	214	748201 748440
B-3	OA 20401 20429	B-38	B 598570 598717	B-83	796496 796500	141	137700 137730	214	782926 782945
B-3	OA 20890 20893	B-38	809511 809565	B-83	826271 826500	145	105339 105407	215	88522 88523
B-3	OA 21044 21148	B-38	927025 927192	B-83	942751 943411	145	119507 119585	215	388945 388980
B-3	XG 78571 78579	B-39	251808 251809	84	102961 103020	145	148597	217	223367 223369
B-3	XG 78729 78738	B-39	428520 428526	84	793855 794155	145	816891 817040	217	549842 549857
B-3	XG 78966 78970	B-39	599907 600000	B-86	101577	146	90995 91025	217	109418 109426
B-3	BFQ 13112 13141	B-39	784501 784700	B-86	B 222549 222558	146	312047 312048	222	662442 662524
B-3	BFQ 13340 13352	40	104057 104493	B-86	577517 577754	150	576041 576050	224	78952 78953
B-3	BFM 2350 2389	40	852272 852750	B-86	638305 638396	152	199448 199449	224	615109 615149
B-3	BLQ 1199 1200	40	970501 970511	B-87	231180 231186	152	871246 871275	225	88236 88240
B-3	BLQ 1585 1600	41	97161 97168	88	60321 60343	156	22558	225	391269 391281
B-3	BLQ 1765 2000	41	570502 570689	88	305714 305716	156	411132 411162	226	807132 807232
B-3	BLQ 2023 2136	41	827313 827353	90	595175 595270	157	897025 897045	227	B 341711 341720
B-3	BLQ 2402 2454	41	834329 834351	B-91	757425 757431	158	234297 234346	229	63932
B-3	BM 35158 35200	B-43	281766 281870	93	935544 935552	159	316446 316485	229	608323 608354
B-3	BM 35332 35768	44	104607 104618	94	517398 517404	160	B 204728 204750	230	285273 285277
B-3	BM 36001 36016	45	249845 249852	B-95	220282 220325	160	B 231301 231308	230	847528 847702
B-3	BMQ 6379 6400	46	384571 384597	B-95	B 276983 276984	160	574737 574739	231	438356 438350
B-3	BMQ 6679 6694	46	581901 581920	B-95	310724 310727	160	711314 711634	B-232	B 302494 302501
B-3	BS 9192 9200	46	657841 658220	96	18790 18800	160	712301 712500	B-232	937528 937552
B-3	BSQ 25 162	B-48	91501 91523	96	213795 213847	160	943501 943747	235	227655 227663
B-3	BSQ 401 403	B-48	191872 191881	96	330733 330745	161	105207 105221	236	488033 488043
B-3	B 61 97	B-48	B 286284 286292	96	590251 590370	163	272165 272305	237	166273 166298
5	571 572	B-48	B 613662 613811	99	47021 47029	163	421708 421716	238	388357 388380
5	45491 45534	B-48	822641 822895	99	126943	164	27661 27750	240	520106 520150
5	853861 853891	B-48	674338 674400	99	598969 599089	164	48611 48750	241	304595 304605
6	146998 147000	B-50	B-166791 166802	101	284984 284992	164	618233 618530	243	119406 119412
6	405001 405010	B-50	222370 222383	B-102	585233 585430	166	239654 239656	245	421113 421169
6	801546 801956	B-50	691788 691891	103	21843 21852	166	395275 395336	245	667281 667830
7	14949 14956	B-53	202499	103	33774 33780	166	914165 914174	246	260611 260613
7	589871 590074	B-53	B 479452 479453	103	135664 135675	169	746101 746108	246	612543 612588
8	19378 19379	B-53	B 696754 696811	103	326368 327086	169	786293 786300	247	400732 400740
8	418519 418524	B-53	829009 829102	105	B 291371 291376	173	800518 800527	251	389456 389460
8	626524 626537	54	207147 207148	105	468952 468958	174	2337 2352	251	557559
8	798327 798413	54	351554 351580	106	448145 448154	175	841574 841638	252	520742 520781
8	824089 824402	55	936033 936057	106	732083 732125	176	122353 122434	253	213494
8	990841 990842	56	187895 (Orig.)	107	167265 167279	177	10793 10800	253	374853 374897
B-9	B 134710 134712	56	B 307283 307300	107	560641 560770	177	28831 29171	253	756663 756678
B-9	401490 401520	56	384548 384580	107	611752 611840	177	592651 592666	254	381934 381937
B-9	B 497458 497815	B-57	B 136606 136872	108	30951 31367	177	725301 725471	255	79418 79430
B-9	845251 845625	B-57	437893 437956	108	105273 105290	178	800329 800356	255	245876
B-9	846200 846750	B-57	B 609414 611562	108	621955 622168	B-180	B 274932 274938	256	395748 395772
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935	B 296668 296691
B-936	236245 236249
B-936	320791 320793
B-936	407176 407182
937	591824 591851
940	218012 218013
940	899293 899309
942	510235 510270
943	269761
943	309427 309455
B-945	B 262844 262845
B-945	B 303721 303731
947	B 314124 314130
947	B 330614 330616
947	760537 760545
948	562698 562699
948	673085 673152
948	922567 922577
B-949	382314 382337
B-949	B 520883 521038
B-949	897807 899898
B-951	B 311970 320428
B-951	391875 391889
B-952	563580
B-952	947273 947301
953	660481 660750
953	972751 973040
956	14616 14620
B-957	B 72129
B-957	B 637596 637622
958	242920 242923
959	B 588239 588361
959	692257 692260
960	511627 511632
962	B 262595 262612
962	B 314530 314564
962	422569 422570
963	769140 769150
963	314158 314167
B-965	B 291387 291390
B-965	B 342060 342294
B-965	705421 705512
968	95823 95850
9	

L. U.	NUMBERS
B-1120	943 959
B-1120	832303 832335
B-1123	B 266547
B-1123	B 317573 317646
B-1125	B 258388
B-1125	B 304451 304462
1126	B 259282 259283
1126	B 317771 317826
B-1127	B 334821 334920
B-1128	B 301606 301609
B-1128	B 339077 339127
B-1129	B 310248 310263
B-1130	B 505128 505500
B-1130	B 620251 620325
1131	492815 492821
B-1132	B 303301 303347
B-1132	B 342601 342631
B-1134	B 319201 319223
B-1134	B 334291 334307
1135	270384 270408
B-1141	106178 106294
B-1141	170183 170188
B-1141	443031 443090
1144	86741 86744
1144	102852 102870
1147	476741 476810
1151	85557 85558
1151	656643 656672
1154	31012 31013
1154	717801 717830
1156	103160 103170

**MISSING**

46	384591.
70	273235-242.
90	595263-265.
95	220280-281.
106	448144.
195	674061-070.
208	45980.
272	12251-253, 272.
304	243450, 563155-157.
365	438465.
380	238679-680.
398	183538.
439	29452-466.
442	740101-110.
486	776336-337, 339-349, 351-360, 366.
511	431853.
570	175555, 422469-470.
584	140711, 714-715.
603	427061-065.
616	576780.
617	506666-667, 706852-869.
640	15159-160, 326676-680.
676	208019-020.
684	241816, 292254.
689	655795-809.

L. U.	NUMBERS
716	562623.
768	920197-207.
783	169825.
785	331525.
789	566886.
792	795839-840.
808	303047.
822	732448.
828	233312-315.
829	88507-508.
832	86871-890.
839	83368-370.
852	278842-845.
855	153460.
864	788251-260.
876	281401-460.
898	419617.
932	176755, 757.
933	577360, 362-363.
934	296445-446.
952	563579.
1010	66075.
B-1020	322213-215.
1054	230530, 536.
1063	118107.
1075	B 236814-817.
1093	256320.
B-1132	342627, 630.
B-1134	334288-290.
1144	86742.

**VOID**

1	388419, 432, 488953, 862557.
2	824833.
B-3	AJ 5793, 15806.
B-3	4Ap 713, 881.
B-3	DBM 744, 747.
B-3	I 2967.
B-3	OA 20165, 20169, 20181, 20891, 21084, 21092.
B-3	BFM 2350, 2355, 2364.
B-3	BLQ 1889, 2452, 2453.
B-3	BM 35159, 35506, 36005, 36009.
B-3	XG 79108.
9	845601.
18	527547, 769, 809743, 805.
28	129601, 729171, 222, 924164, 198, 222, 237, 276, 930987, 931007, 043.
31	399029.
35	15130, 780098, 149, 242.
36	743708.
39	599969.
43	281766-770, 790, 837, 858, 868-870.
48	674361, 622647 - 648,

L. U.	NUMBERS
727, 735, 773, 777, 891-893.	
50	691829, 837, 843.
57	136616, 633, 645, 662.
712, 761, 815, 822, 827, 855, 609520, 574, 645-646, 662-663, 670, 687, 796, 826, 989, 610058, 215-217, 271, 328, 335, 358, 362, 380617, 689-690, 719, 721, 773, 809, 815, 933, 936, 611146, 219, 221, 249, 252, 347, 381, 445, 550, 940816.	
60	527934.
66	390340, 696306, 504, 580.
73	626166, 675910, 676180, 195, 116625, 668, 676243, 248.
82	423100.
83	100667, 675, 385982, 988, 796497-500, 826228, 319, 355, 415, 430, 942795, 817, 827, 830, 878, 888, 908, 965, 943011, 144, 173, 190, 349, 333086, 942811, 836, 866, 966.
86	227553.
107	167278, 611778, 788, 560738, 748.
110	699757, 894079, 223.
125	143254, 560066, 958270, 272.
131	817736.
145	816982.
160	711318.
163	421712-714.
164	277177, 48619, 48706, 618338, 512, 527-530, 177-29047, 592666.
193	139415.
202	590945, 697614, 700681, 692, 716.
215	388921, 953, 960.
217	223367.
225	88238-239.
243	119409.
245	667420, 430, 726, 728, 668010.
246	612546-547, 556, 564, 566-567.
263	524724.
277	425280.
292	962379.
295	837973.
308	925549.
340	200828-830, 834-835.
369	963108.
372	443940, 980-981, 340347.

L. U.	NUMBERS
378	783235, 240.
384	5086.
405	739265.
412	587364, 430.
415	419508-509, 513-514.
439	29497-498.
457	386813.
458	750550, 560.
479	225285.
488	573359, 375.
494	579530.
501	783769, 797, 804, 811, 821, 847, 881, 908, 917.
505	601619.
511	431854-855, 862-864.
528	454380.
558	134376.
569	939306, 308.
576	519502.
580	271182.
586	920486-491.
610	607021.
614	529412.
625	607951.
643	257034.
648	727228.
659	780787, 838780.
674	860286.
676	856582-587.
688	25312, 341402, 404-405, 412, 604111.
689	655791.
692	441426.
702	510362, 532247.
712	62822.
721	594162.
723	299405.
730	237362-365.
738	654262, 325, 340.
775	848722.
783	169817, 775796, 851263, 286.
785	794840, 895, 929.
808	229380.
829	85425, 483-500, 11633, 687, 937, 36550, 557, 36671, 75833, 76061, 655509, 672141, 189, 373, 775, 799, 674266.
828	631490-491, 693153.
830	662204, 212, 542, 648988, 650881.
832	577174, 183, 208, 215, 229, 288, 347, 387, 646636, 669789, 670023, 86112, 127, 147, 161, 197, 210, 244, 86257, 86319, 348, 539, 554, 576, 639, 662, 666, 700, 705, 765, 800, 87047, 056, 068, 86127, 86221, 86537.
833	287807.

L. U.	NUMBERS
839	83371.
844	265807-808, 741003.
849	393232.
851	744605, 616.
876	281351-352, 380, 781469.
887	721800, 805.
899	469780.
905	512538.
949	898010, 093, 165, 272, 732.
952	947284, 287.
953	873001.
965	342146, 231, 257, 705478.
983	239418-420, 428883-890.
989	762301.
996	100815.
1000	515358.
1024	82691.
1037	461182-183.
1049	546949, 547047.
1071	222737.
1107	291810.
1132	303347.

**PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED**

7	14945.
291	5611.
304	243447-449, 563158-160.
371	69027-028, 030 - 031, 034.
378	783240.
398	183534-537.
493	593320.
494	432160.
556	402780.
575	300040.
660	755818-820.
817	722653-669.
829	85425, 459, 88501, 11529, 36675, 36703.
843	572310.
875	420492-493.
1082	252572.
1144	76739.

**BLANK**

107	560754-755.
211	135530.
488	573334.
512	733829-830.
567	621175, 177-180.

**PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID**

246	260608.
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**WORLD'S LARGEST SOUND SYSTEM**

(Continued from page 347)

two studios for furnishing recorded programs and two live studios for speakers or orchestras. A 76B R. C. A. studio console is used for studio pickup, mixing and monitoring. Four panels in the control room contain jacks for the radio and private lines, also jacks which terminate



Brother Long who did most of the wiring at master control and the studios, and Brother Reinisch.

the input and output of the various pieces of equipment, which permits patching as may be required for various arrangements or emergencies. These panels also mount two complete equalizers, line amplifiers, and associated telephone connections and signaling devices.

Almost all of the New York radio stations' radio and private lines terminate here for program pickup. In addition to this well designed control room and the regular network there are two sound trucks and a crew of sound engineers that make temporary public address setups for local dedications and other important functions about the ground.

A sound shop is located just outside the ground where equipment is repaired, tested and kept in perfect working condition. Various types of equipment made for special jobs are constructed here. There are several Weston Analyzers and tube checkers, noise meters, line pads, equalizers, and a number of OP4's and OP5's for NEMO pickups. The shop is well equipped with all sorts of tools and machinery. Here calls are received and men are sent out to make repairs or go out on a special rush P. A. or NEMO job.

The closed shop contract between the New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., and I. B. E. W. Local No. B-3, covering wages, hours and working conditions, calls for a 30-hour week at \$2 per hour. Local No. B-913, I. B. E. W. (radio broadcast technicians and engineers), was called in to assist. We welcome I. B. E. W. Brothers from the entire country to visit the sound shop and master control room when out at the fair.



Brother Harry Rees, foreman in charge of field and maintenance engineers.



At last! *The Rogue's Gallery of Rhymsters* bursts on a palpitating public! Ain't they lovely? Unfortunately some of the star performers missed the deadline, and though we're not promising anything, if those shrinking v'lets, Corn Cob Willie, Shappie, Bachie, Tip Reynolds and some others should come panting in we might—some day—put them in the book, too.

So far as we know none of these stars have crossed each others' orbit except Masterson and Hendrick, who sought each other out and seem to have enjoyed the meeting tremendously, to judge from their joint picture. Some of the boys evidently felt a little coy, as revealed in these remarks:

### THERE'S A MUG OR TWO

Here's how my mug (I mean face) looks when I read your page. The reason I accidentally mentioned mug is, my wife went out and bought me a special cup to be used only by me, for tea and coffee. Now when there's company and coffee is served, she asks the guests, "Hasn't John a fancy mug?" They always look at my face first.

JOHN MORRALL,  
L. U. No. 134.

\* \* \*

### PUBLIC ENEMY NO. UMPTEEN

"Where, oh, where did I see,  
You reflect, staring at me,  
"That pickle puss I'd be ashamed to own?"  
Just take one more guess,  
Before I confess,  
—In galleries, where rogues are shown!  
A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. B-3.

\* \* \*

### FEATURE STORY

Okey, here it is. You asked for it, remember. If the inclosed picture ruins the new heading on the funny page, it's your pi. It's no great shakes of a face, you'll admit; but I've had it a long time—ever since I can remember—and I'm used to it, now. No handsome face could have done its facial duty any more faithfully than this one has. I've stood behind it valiantly and done what I could with it. I've had it lifted a few times (times when I called with a pair of deuces and ran slam bang into a five-full). But it never did any good. In fact, it looked worse after each operation. My nose, you will note, is a bit bent—a result of plastered surgery—but it's still a grand smellier. It also doubles as sneezer and redoubles as snorer. The mouth has been my big problem. Brother, that mouth has cost me plenty! It's the eatingest and drinkingest mouth you'll see in a bunch of birthdays. For years, it has kept me working my fingers to the back-bone.

The features I am sorest at, though, are my ears. They've done me dirt. When Opportunity knocked, they never let on. They've registered every other knock, however.

Take it by and large, while my face hasn't been my fortune, I've found traces of pay-dirt on it which have been a grubstake, and I'm going to hang on to it as long I can.

So help me!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.



If you think the gals aren't chortling over this you don't know wimmin, Lennie! You are getting wise to put the blanks in yourself. Otherwise they'd have probably changed it to "dodgasted."

### KEEP OUR MAGAZINE CLEAN

Oh, Doris dear, and Edith, too,  
I've got a bone to pick with you.  
How can I write of linemen's lives  
And yet escape the censor's knives?

Twice in a year you've cut my stuff,  
To your fair ears it may be ruff,  
But honest, dears, on every job  
Our words would shock a drunken gob.

But thanks, old gals, I'll do my best  
To try to pass your rigid test;  
So here's a poem of the simple life  
And please lay off that ——— knife.

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
Local No. B-702.

\* \* \*

### IN REBUTTAL

I am, as Steve says, a back-seat driver. It would take too long to tell how I got that way, but the following incident may give you a general idea.

While autoing recently, Steve, as is his custom, drove over a railway crossing at 50 miles per hour without slowing down, almost bouncing me through the car roof. I suggested he slow down when crossing railroad tracks in the future, and his reaction to my suggestion was typical:

"Don't be telling me how to drive! I drive a car as good as any guy in Chicago. Blah, blah, blah!"

I let him brag for a while, and then I said, "O. K., big boy, and now would you please release your emergency. You've been driving for the last 30 miles with your hand brake on and the car smells like it's on fire."

Was his face red? The dumb cluck!

SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.

\* \* \*

### WALTER LENOX B. M.

He likes to do a golden deed,  
To prove he is a friend in need;  
He likes to hear a lovely song  
And keep smiling right along;  
He also thinks it is nice to live  
This B. M. who is so glad to give;  
He makes of every foe a friend  
When life colossal woes does send;  
He plants hope and gives delight  
To the local every meeting night;  
And he will put up a valiant fight  
To shield a Brother when he is right.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
Local Union No. B-39.



### AN INTRODUCTION TO MARINE ELECTRICIANS

This ode now I sing for the maritime "Spark"  
In all that he does, he leaves us his mark.  
This is his song, and this is his story;  
In building ships, he's in his glory,  
An electrician he is, your doubts now  
allaying;  
Here is the proof of what I am saying.

All of these things the marine "Sparky" uses:  
Friction tape, rubber tape, flood-lights and fuses.

Push-buttons, armatures, AC motors;  
Armored cables, stators and rotors.  
Boxes, lamps and all kinds of fixtures;  
Marlin, packing, and all kinds of mixtures.  
Vent motors, blowers, water-coolers,  
Hammers, chisels, six-foot rulers;  
Blue-prints, tables, hand-made maps;  
Sherardized screws, and galvanized straps.

Lead cable, plain cable, all kinds of lugs;  
Auxiliary relays, and all kinds of plugs,  
Steel tubes and risers—Is this all perhaps?  
Not on your life, boy! They also use taps,  
And buttons and back-straps to hang up the cables.

Branch boxes, panels, aluminum labels,  
Tape-wound pliers to keep them from shocks,  
Telephone switch-boards, synchronized clocks;

Rheostats, meggers; and so as you see  
After reading this list, I know you'll agree,  
The marine "Sparks" is entitled to carry  
his card

In building construction, or ship-building yard;

In office or shop, whichever case it may be,  
He's as good an electrician as you are or —me?

MICHAEL R. CARLOZZI,  
L. U. No. 664.

\* \* \*

### NARROWER THE BETTER

For anybody who does not understand the meaning of the word "narrowback" this story may help their understanding. This really happened in Grand Coulee town. Two narrowbacks, Slim and Fat, were sent to do some electrical work at a cafe where the lights are red on B Street. This required Fat to negotiate the awful long, dark, hot, dusty attic, crawling painfully over joists, squeezing under the rafters and scratching his back on roofing nails as he penetrated to the uttermost end, while Slim remained below on the step ladder to fish in the wire.

At last Slim became tired of waiting for results and went around the block to the rear where the crawl-in hole was located and crawls into that awful place to get results for himself. Each was lost to the other; an hour later two irritated and begrimed wirefusers found out neither one had crawled into the right attic.


WALTER H. HENDRICK,  
L. U. No. B-73.

\* \* \*

### LOST MOTION

There is a guy at our plant, and he's an awful chump,  
He'll talk for hours about the work he does around our dump,  
But when you look around to see the evidence of much  
You'll find his jaw worked hardest, do you know of many such?

(LEFTY) AL VAUGHN,  
Local No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.



MUST A GOVERNMENT, OF NECESSITY, BE TOO STRONG FOR THE LIBERTIES OF ITS OWN PEOPLE, OR TOO WEAK TO MAINTAIN ITS OWN EXISTENCE?

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

