

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS

FACE OF FASCISM



—An
Analysis of Authoritarianism

L. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1939

NO. 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—"Call For Pioneers" - - - - -	506
Fascism and its Twin Now Revealed as One - - - - -	507
Communists in C. I. O. Key Positions Named - - - - -	509
Clear Light on Moot Electrical Problems - - - - -	510
High Skill Needed in Williamsburg Project - - - - -	514
Council Takes on Aspects of Lasting Agency - - - - -	515
Mighty Columbia Spanned by World's Highest Towers - - - - -	516
General Cable Moves Into Cooperation With Workers - - - - -	517
Explanation of Stamp Plan For Relief Workers - - - - -	518
Where, O Where Are New Housing Techniques? - - - - -	519
Credit Unions Best Answer to Loan Sharks - - - - -	520
Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood - - - - -	521
New Member Attends Progress Meeting - - - - -	522
Flash Wins a Ball Game, Hurrah! - - - - -	523
Editorials - - - - -	524
Woman's Work - - - - -	526
Women's Auxiliary - - - - -	527
Labor Day - - - - -	528
Correspondence - - - - -	529
Fraternity of the Air - - - - -	532
Cartoon—"Show Down!" - - - - -	535
Co-operating Manufacturers - - - - -	546
In Memoriam - - - - -	550
Local Union Official Receipts - - - - -	557

• 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

Chronicles of the Work World by Shappie (F. Shapland, Victoria, B. C.), our valued contributor, are widely read, not only in the United States but in his own country of Canada. Vice President Ingles reports that they are very popular with the membership. This is no wonder, because Shappie writes with the hands that built many a telephone and power line, excellent prose and moving narrative.

Evidence is now given us that Shappie's work is being appreciated outside our immediate audience and outside the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. "The Echo," publication of the large telephone company at Winnipeg, is reprinting a lot of Shappie's stories and poems that formerly appeared in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. That Shappie writes with authority about all matters pertaining to the craft goes without saying. He was foreman on the first telephone toll line built on Vancouver Island back in 1901.

Shappie is now on pension. He draws to the end of his career with the same high spirit and good faith, as he has always manifested.

In a letter to us recently he quotes another valued contributor, "Honolulu Slim." "Some people fear death, but to me it will be a new great adventure, to step across the invisible line and to shake hands with the old pals who have gone on before me." Thus the bonds of comradeship hold across the world and across the abyss of death.



Courtesy C. M. Sarchet

(PIONEER WOMAN STATUE AT PONCA CITY, OKLA.)

CALL FOR PIONEERS

By HELEN MITCHELL

*In this, our land, the boundaries
are run;*

*The far horizons are familiar
things.*

*The wilderness subdued, adven-
ture flings*


*No challenge. Yet, are all the battles won?
The pioneer is gone, but for his son
Is there no vision bright with flaming wings?
No call to blaze new trails? No voice that sings
Within his blood? Is all exploring done?*

*Here lies a city slum, and should one know
The restless urge to dangerous frontiers
Then let him look on poverty and woe,
A jungle where all rightness disappears
And feel the challenge, feel it like a blow,
Then ask, "Is there no place for pioneers?"*



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NO. 10

FASCISM *and its Twin* *Now Revealed* AS ONE

World gasps as mask drops from sweeping conspiracy to move against every established democratic institution.

Sources:

Trial of Harry Bridges
Dies Committee Reports
"Communist Wreckers in American Labor," Benjamin Stolberg
"End of Economic Man," Peter Drucker
"The Revolution of Nihilism," Hermann Rauschnig
"These Things I Saw," W. G. Krivitsky

AS citizens of democratic countries gasp at the treaty signed by Stalin and Hitler, stirring revelations are made in the United States before Congressional Committees and in various publications on the course of fascism and communism in this country.

The labor movement in the United States is powerfully affected. The whole course of American labor is to be determined within the next five years as to what it does with the problem of absolute despotism in government. Dwindling is the power of the C. I. O., now humorously dubbed Communist International Organization. At this point it is well to examine authoritarianism whether it masks as nazism, fascism or communism. The situation is grave, the crisis is tense; American labor must be forewarned to be forearmed.

General Aspects

Authoritarianism is seen to desire but one thing: power divorced from morality. These are not mere words but record an absolute program so daring it can not be grasped at first hand by citizens of democratic countries. Dr. Hermann Rauschnig in his recent book, "The Revolution of Nihilism" (Dr. Rauschnig ought to know because he has worked in the Nazi regime) declares that Nazi theories of Nordic supremacy are just so much bunk designed to fool the German masses. He goes on to point out that Germany's real rulers, a small Nazi inner circle, have one program—world conquest. They plan to plunder, to destroy and to rule by terror. They expect to reduce the German people to positive

serfdom and to move from that base to conquer first Europe and then the rest of the world. Dr. Rauschnig says:

"The new social order will consist of . . . blind obedience to an absolute despotism . . . a progressive economic destruction of the middle class, and the all-pervading atmosphere of barracks and prison . . . desolation, impoverishment, regimentation, and the collapse of civilized existence."

The Nazi leaders are anti-social criminals on a scale never before raised by any era. This analysis of Hitlerism now joined with Russian communism does not surprise students who have been privy to the plans of the wreckers during the last few years. The very effrontery and boldness of the scheme has lulled citizens of democratic countries into complacency. They cannot believe that any group of hoodlums could dream so widely or so arrogantly.

Techniques and Strategy

To understand the tactics of both fascism and communism, one has to learn two things in reverse. He has to learn to understand what Hitlerism, fascism and communism are—a nihilistic philosophy designed to destroy every established democratic institution. This literally means the trade union movement, freedom, civil liberties, the church and all the agencies that have come to be associated with progress and civilization in the democratic mind. Where democrats are inclined to believe that persuasion is a great tool for advancement, the Nazi substitute is force and terrorism. Where the democratic mind is accustomed to think of loyalty to one's fellow, to one's country and to one's institutions as the great controlling force of society, the Nazi substitutes disloyalty. There have been repeated incidents where both the Communist and fascist party leaders have required that children inform against parents, that parents inform against children, that friends betray friends and that every known natural in-

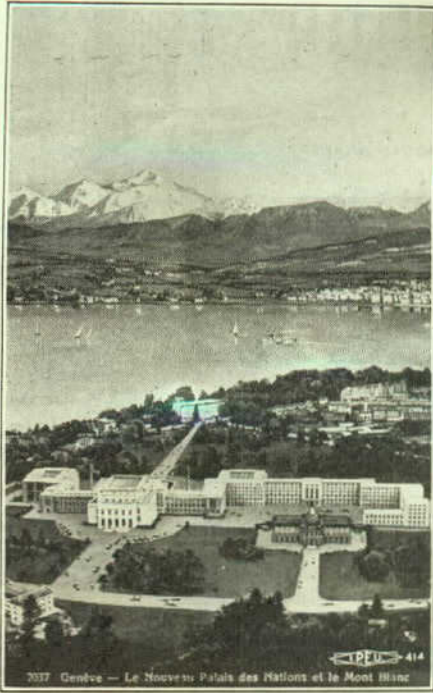
stinct to protect the weak be pushed aside as weak ethics and the mark of the slave. There has been awful confusion of values under this regime. This confusion of values has been perpetuated consciously by a mob of unscrupulous propagandists, beautifully illustrated by the tactics of the Communist Party in America.

Earl Browder and his kept cohorts have adopted as their slogan, "Communism is twentieth century Americanism." Communism of the Stalin brand has nothing whatsoever to do with Americanism. It hates democracy. It moves with all its subtle and betraying influence to destroy democracy. Joseph Stalin is not even true to his loyal followers. He has betrayed every labor group in foreign countries who have been fools enough to follow the Communist International and its tactics. Krivitsky reports that when the French labor movement had gone over stock and barrel to Russian communism that Stalin said in Moscow, "France is putrid, the United Front, bah!"

Stalin permitted the American Communist Party under Earl Browder to play its snaky game of espousing with lip service the tenets of American democracy; Stalin permitted it to scatter the lie that Russia was the chief foe of Hitlerism even as he was in secret conference with Hitler, working out a treaty of cordiality. Thus American fellow travelers who now claim that Stalin took his action because he could not depend on Chamberlain are merely offering excuses for a betrayal inasmuch as secret conferences were going on between Hitler and Stalin even before Munich.

Earl Browder is revealed as an enemy of the United States even as he gives lip service to American institutions. Browder was at one time and may still be a member of the Russian secret police. He has scattered large sums of Russian money where it could do the most good throughout the United States. He traveled on false passports on his own testimony. He stated frankly that in the case of war between Russia and the United States he would support Russia.

Harry Bridges represents that type of evasive Communist of which there are many in the left wing of American labor. He frankly stated that he had accepted the aid of Communists in his union work and that he believed in the class struggle and would be glad to see employers poisoned. (He said this with a smile.) He denied he was a Communist although he saw Communist leaders and gave lip service to democracy, when in fact his very secret relationship with the Communist Party group was in itself a betrayal of democratic processes.



League of Nations Building, Geneva, Switzerland. Monument to Woodrow Wilson's vanished dream.

Russian Money

For the first time there seems to be absolute testimony to the fact which everyone was sure was the truth, namely, that Russia is spending large sums of money through the American Communist Party for propaganda purposes.

Ben Gitlow, general secretary of the Communist Party from 1923 to 1929 told the Dies Committee that the party received from \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year from the Communist International in Moscow. The Daily Worker, he said, was established in 1924 by direct subsidy of \$24,000 from Russia. John Brophy, executive director of the C. I. O., was given Russian money in the 1920's to fight the United Mine Workers. In addition to this outright gift to Brophy a hundred thousand dollars was received from Russian sources to make the fight. He made the astounding statement that \$1,000,000 raised in the United States by the Friends of Soviet Russia for Russian famine relief never got to Russia at all but was redistributed to Communist Parties in foreign countries.

Mr. Gitlow added: "The party justifies any kind of a crime which aids the cause."

Labor and the Communists

In the general drive of authoritarianism against established democratic institutions it has been the special province of communists to single out the established trade union movement and either to control or destroy it. This attempt was made in Finland and the communists were turned back. It was made in Sweden without any progress whatsoever and it was tried in Norway with indifferent success. In Great Britain the communists are but a handful and have never made any impression on the British labor movement.

In France there was greater success. Leon Jouhaux, oldtime leader, capitulated to the communists, consented to be their front and under this camouflage, communism practically took over the labor movement until the threat of nazi aggression brought Daladier into power and smashed the communist conspiracy.

In the United States the communists never made any headway among the American workers until the C. I. O. appeared on the scene. Here the communist tactics were employed with all the old window dressing. In the first place, a phony issue was raised, namely, industrial unionism. An oldtime labor leader, John L. Lewis, was selected to do the work and to lead the cohorts. Sidney Hillman, who according to Ben Gitlow had agreed in 1922 to defeat Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, was second in command. Ben Gitlow told the Dies Committee that the Communist Party was "instrumental to a very large degree in the establishment of the C. I. O." Ben Gitlow then named the following C. I. O. leaders as communists:

- Lee Pressman, general counsel.
- Donald Henderson, head of the C. I. O. Cannery Workers Union.
- Morris L. Scherer, head of the C. I. O. Federation of Architects and Engineers.
- Ben Gold, fur union leader.
- Harry Bridges, C. I. O. Maritime Union chief.
- Powers Hapgood, head of the C. I. O. Shoe Workers Union.
- Louis Merrill, head of the C. I. O. Office Workers Union.
- Heywood Broun, head of the C. I. O. American Newspaper Guild.

Gitlow's testimony was supported almost at the same time by a carefully prepared article appearing in the Saturday Evening Post by Benjamin Stolberg. The communist dispersal of nearly

\$2,000,000 a year in the United States has sifted into its movement a lot of pseudo-liberals and intellectuals such as Jerome Davis, head of the A. F. of L. teachers union, and editors of certain liberal weekly publications who have forsaken their habit of fact-finding and truth-telling for distribution of communist propaganda. Many of these intellectuals have held offices in the federal government and have consistently favored the C. I. O., the communist controlled labor organization. There is no doubt that a number of these fellow travelers have been in the National Labor Relations Board and have had strength enough to swing that board into blind partisanship in behalf of the C. I. O. These liberals, intellectuals and fellow travelers have received favors sometimes in the nature of subsidies for their books, sometimes promises of large republished editions of their books in the Russian language, trips to Russia, stipends given for lecture services and such other retainers that stamp them as mercenary and parasitical as the capitalist creatures they decry.

The very secret nature of all this obscene and near treasonous performance of the Communist Party with its hangers-on is in itself a move against democracy. Every man has a right to his own opinions in democracy, but he must be frank as to these opinions and must not disguise them or dress them up to suit his audience. In a democracy a man must frankly state that he is either speaking for himself, or whom he represents if he is speaking for a group. He must not pretend he is speaking for himself if he is speaking for a foreign despot whose favors he has received. The much laughed at Dies Committee, derided by paid communist propagandists, has surely done democracy a service by probing the secret and near treasonous performances of Earl Browder and his hangers-on.



BRANDENBURG GATE, BERLIN, SYMBOL OF WAR-LIKE GERMANY'S PAST VICTORIES

COMMUNISTS in C. I. O.

Key Positions NAMED

ALTHOUGH no newspaper publicity was given to the leading article in the Saturday Evening Post for September 2, entitled "Communist Wreckers in American Labor," by Benjamin Stolberg, it has been widely read and discussed throughout the United States and especially in the capital of the nation, Washington. Why this astounding article received no newspaper publicity is not known, because it represents news of the first water. But all efforts to soft-pedal the revelations of Benjamin Stolberg, former socialist and labor journalist, have created a furor. Mr. Stolberg names names without shrinking and puts all the communists in key positions in the C. I. O. on record. The keynote of Stolberg's article is:

"Today the A. F. of L. has 3,750,500 dues-paying members. The C. I. O. has about 1,250,000. Incredible as it would have seemed two years ago, the A. F. of L. has gained more dues-paying members since the C. I. O. began than the C. I. O. now has. Moreover, it is growing in inner stability, while the C. I. O. is in chaos.

"There is one basic reason for this disintegration of the C. I. O. All other reasons flow from it. The Communist Party, which penetrated the C. I. O. from the beginning, has increasingly dominated its policies, subverted its purposes, dissipated its energies and disrupted its unions."

Mr. Stolberg names Edwin S. Smith, of the National Labor Relations Board, and Nathan Witt, its secretary, as communist fellow travelers among the New Deal intelligentsia. He names Donald Henderson, president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, as a communist. He described Len DeCaux, publicity director of the C. I. O., as "the most devious Stalinist addict in the C. I. O." He states that the American Communist Party is an agency of the Stalin dictatorship. "On its central committee sit two official OGPU agents who lay down the 'party line' and direct in detail the party's activities."

Lee Pressman, C. I. O. general counsel, communist, is the chief figure in Lewis' brain trust and the closest confidant that Lewis has. Of all other communists and near-communists, Mr. Stolberg says:

"Among other union heads who are not communists but are closely surrounded by them are James B. Carey, of the Electrical and Radio Workers; R. J. Thomas, of the Automobile Workers; Jacob Baker, of the Federal Workers; Powers Hapgood, of the Shoe Workers, and a half dozen others. Of these, the most important are Carey and Thomas.

Benjamin Stolberg's article in Saturday Evening Post becomes talk of America.

"Carey is still in his twenties, quiet, industrious, an excellent office manager, and nothing more. Besides being secretary of the C. I. O., he is also vice-chairman of the American Youth Congress. He is the perfect Boy Scout who reports his daily good deed to Lewis and is rewarded with a pat on the head. In his own union, which is one of the most successful in the C. I. O., he is the Charlie McCarthy of James J. Matles, who has been the leader of its communist 'fraction' from the very beginning."

In the Automobile Workers' Union he considers Wyndham Mortimer as the leading Stalinist. He has been in the communist movement since the mid-1920's. Mortimer takes his orders from G. K. Gebert, who has been assigned to the party as "commissar" of the union.

Ben Gold, of the Furriers' Union, admits that he is a Communist Party member, says Stolberg. Heywood Broun, president of the Newspaper Guild, hews to the "party line," Stolberg asserts. Harry Bridges, now under fire for investigation, is described by Stolberg as a party member. "The fact is that for several years before the C. I. O., he was by all odds the most important figure in the Communist Party of California."

Then Mr. Stolberg asserts:

"Other leading Stalinists at the head of C. I. O. unions are Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union

and New York City councilman; Mervin Rathborne, president of the American Communications Association, who is the party's trouble shooter in the maritime unions; Lewis Merrill, of the Office Workers; Abram Flaxer, of the State, County and Municipal Workers; Harold Pritchett, of the Woodworkers; Lewis A. Berne, of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; and Joseph Curran, of the National Maritime Union. All these men, with the exception of Pritchett and Curran, have from the first been the leaders of the party 'fractions' in their unions."

Jerome Davis, former associate professor of Yale Divinity School and president of the American Federation of Teachers, is described as a thoroughgoing Stalinist.

Stolberg's country-shaking article describes many of the devices used by the communists to get control of the unions and their ability to set up a reign of terror.

Since Stolberg's article appeared the American Federation of Teachers has shaken loose from its Stalinite president, Jerome Davis, electing in his place Dr. George S. Counts, described as "a sane liberal." The Minnesota Union Advocate, St. Paul labor paper, says editorially:

"Thus comes to an end a regime which threatened to bring the American Federation of Teachers into the same disrepute which characterizes most of the C. I. O. organizations.

"The Teachers Federation not only defeated a resolution calling for withdrawal from the A. F. of L. and affiliation with the C. I. O., but it unanimously adopted a resolution commending the American Federation of Labor for its efforts to bring peace to the house of labor.

"For the past two years Jerome Davis has been doing his utmost to swing the Federation of Teachers into the guerrilla columns of the C. I. O. Under the guise of 'unity' he appeared at many demonstrations sponsored by those of his own kind to throw brickbats at the A. F. of L. and orchids for the C. I. O. This is a characteristic trick of most C. I. O. sympathizers. They have nothing but praise for the C. I. O. and only dead cats for the A. F. of L. While posing as advocates of peace they spend the bulk of their time undermining the A. F. of L. by challenging the honesty and integrity of American Federation of Labor officials."



Dictionary: "Citadel of Moscow, enclosing the palace of the late Czar"—and the present Oriental despot.



DR. MORTON G. LLOYD
U. S. Bureau of Standards.
President, International Association of
Electrical Inspectors.

Dr. Morton G. Lloyd, chief of the safety code section, U. S. Bureau of Standards, is president of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. He is widely known, both in this and in foreign countries, as an authority on all matters relating to codes, and problems of safety. He has a reputation for scholarship, probity and fairness.

The paper was given at the meeting of the southern section of the inspectors, at Asheville, September 19. Extensive excerpts are herewith published. This paper was endorsed unequivocally by the southern section in a report by a special committee, headed by Dewey L. Johnson, superintendent of electrical affairs, Atlanta. The report of this committee is also given.

STATISTICS which have been published during the past year on the causes of fire have not displayed a record which is very complimentary to electrical inspection, since the effects of electric wiring and appliances have been disclosed as one of the three causes of the most numerous fires, and the one which has caused the largest loss of all known causes of fires within the jurisdictions in the United States where the data were collected. The losses from fires of electrical origin constitute more than 23 per

CLEAR LIGHT *on Moot* *Electrical* PROBLEMS

President of International Association of Electrical Inspectors discusses bare neutral, new types of wiring, proposed code changes, using fire and death records.

cent of the losses from known causes, the number of fires being a slightly higher percentage. A very similar situation is revealed by statistics from Canada. These figures disclose electrical causes as being among the most important of those entailing fire losses and indicate an increase in the losses from this cause.

In a paper presented at the last meeting of the National Fire Protection Association our member, George S. Lawler, reported a similar situation regarding the experience of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The known losses of electrical origin during recent years have constituted 19 per cent of the total losses of known origin, and this is an increase over the records for previous years.

ELECTRICAL STATISTICS GIVEN

Casualties have similarly been on the increase. Electrical fatalities in the United States in 1936 and 1937 showed an increase each year, and the rate per 100,000 population has increased from 0.5 to 0.7.

In the face of such a record it behooves the electrical inspector to make greater exertion to eliminate fire and accident hazards. How this is to be done merits careful consideration. Do we need the application of stricter rules which will eliminate some of the hazards which have seemed too remote to secure previous attention? Do we need more re-inspection to take care of deterioration in equipment and stimulate better house-keeping? Mr. Lawler found that the failures in motors which were kept clean and in good condition were noticeably less than in installations which did not receive such care. Would better attention be given to original installations and to maintenance if the penalties imposed by insurance rating schedules were to be increased? Should such penalties be applied to residential property? There is food for thought here, not only for the municipal inspector but also for the fire insurance inspector. The chairman of our committee on fire and accident prevention and investigation reports statistics showing that the number of fires arising from motors now exceeds the number caused by pressing irons, which for many years has held the reputation as champion firemonger. It appears that we must give greater attention to the prevention of excessive current in motors. The tendency in recent years has been to limit the overprotection of motors to values de-

termined by the necessary starting currents of the several types of motor. We are beginning to realize the necessity of limiting the starting currents in motors to values which will not interfere with giving them proper overcurrent protection. This can be accomplished very easily in the design of the motor, yet up to the present time we have not set appropriate limits by code rules. This is a matter which appears to need prompt attention in the National Electrical Code.

COOPERATION NEEDED

The motor problem, like many other problems of the electrical inspector, is not one peculiar to his branch of the industry, but one which is important to all branches. In dealing with such problems our organization should aim to work cooperatively with other organizations in the electrical industry. We already have committees set up for this type of cooperation and our officers and members generally are disposed to consider all points of view before passing judgment upon their problem. In matters relating to regulations and code rules, inspectors have felt, and should continue to feel, a special guardianship over the National Electrical Code. It is their principal standard. Most proposals for changes in the code to counteract existing hazards or to anticipate new ones originate among the inspectors. Proposals from other sources are aimed very largely at liberalizing code requirements or canceling some present requirements to permit new practices or the use of new materials. Some of the proposals which are given wide publicity show little appreciation of the problems of the electrical inspector and are sometimes regarded by him as absurd. Such proposals do not always come from obscure sources. It is perhaps natural that those whose principal contact with the code imposes a restriction in permissible practices should want to free themselves as widely as possible from such restrictions. On the other hand, the inspector learns of the failures and resulting fires and accidents. His job is, as far as possible, to anticipate and prevent them.

It would seem reasonable that since the code exists for the purpose of restricting hazards for the protection of the public, the inspectors and others working more directly in the public interest should have a major representation on the electrical committee which decides upon changes to be made in the

National Electrical Code. Over two years ago your executive council adopted a resolution requesting greater representation of the public interest upon the electrical committee, and this resolution was presented to the board of directors of the National Fire Protection Association.

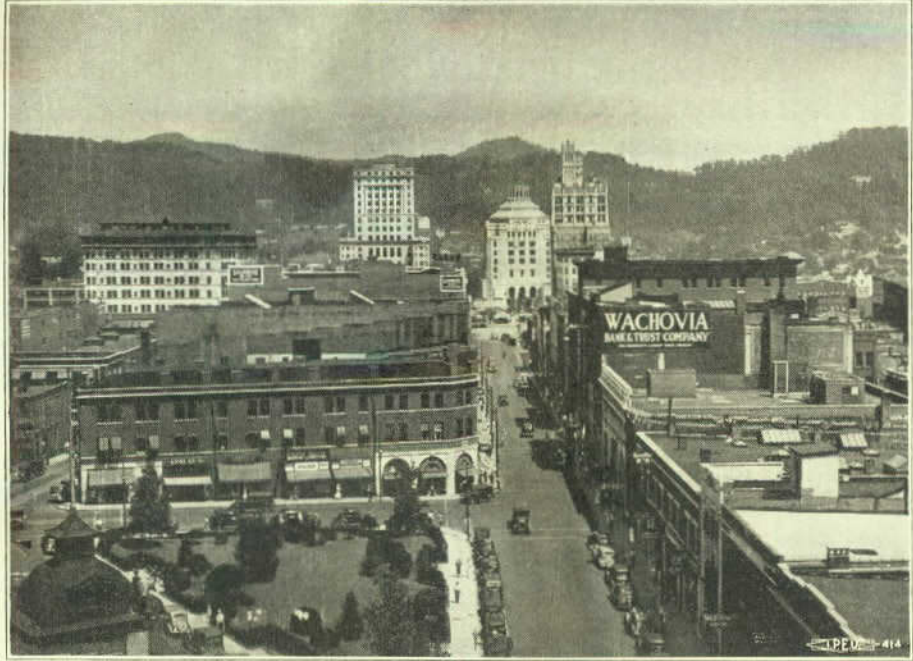
Such greater representation is about to be achieved through the United States Conference of Mayors, which has been accorded representation upon the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association.

One of the objectives of our association is the formulation of standards for the safe installation and use of electric appliances, devices and materials. This objective has found its principal activity in the participation of our association and its members in the periodic revision of the National Electrical Code. Our representatives participate not only in the work of the N. F. P. A. electrical committee, but also in the many article committees which review proposals for change and make recommendations to the electrical committee. In past years these recommendations have come up for action by the electrical committee in the interim between our annual meetings, which has made it difficult for our representatives on the electrical committee to ascertain the comments and the opinions of our members upon these recommendations before they are finally acted upon. This year the situation is different, owing to a new schedule of operations by the electrical committee. The reports of the article committees are now in your hands, and this meeting presents an opportunity for discussion by our membership to a fuller extent than has heretofore been possible. This will be very helpful to your executive council in deciding the attitude of our representatives on the numerous proposals which are to be acted upon and which appear to be in greater volume this year than ever before. The electrical committee will meet this year in November instead of in the spring, and our representatives on the committee will have had the benefit of your discussions of the various reports before it is necessary for them to take action. The next issue of the code, which will appear in 1940, will be available earlier in the year than has heretofore been the practice.

In addition to the many minor items which must have consideration in a revision of the National Electrical Code, there are a number of items of outstanding importance which should receive the consideration of every member of our association.

BARE GROUNDED NEUTRAL

The question of the use of a bare grounded neutral conductor in interior wiring has now been before the industry for a good many years. It was, in fact, before the industry more than a quarter of a century ago, but became a dead issue until it was revived somewhat more than a decade ago. Definite advantages have been claimed for a bare neutral wire in maintaining polarity, etc., but the big



Imposing main street of the thriving western metropolis of North Carolina—Asheville.

advantage claimed has been with respect to reducing the cost of installation. This is said to apply particularly to conduit installations made in earlier days, which now have to be revamped because they are inadequate to supply the demands of modern loads.

Within the last few years the alternative use of a covered neutral cable has been advocated, in which the grounded conductor is not insulated but is run inside of an overall braid with the insulated conductors.

Members of the electrical committee have long desired to obtain actual figures for installation cost which would indicate more definitely what the savings in installation cost might be, but such figures have never been presented to the electrical committee by the proponents of these methods. Such figures as are available have not seemed to support the general claim, and in his presidential address two years ago Mr. Going showed that such advantages in economy as might be involved were largely negligible and certainly of less importance than other considerations which are involved.

DEFINITE HAZARDS INDICATED

There are some to whom the general principle appeals that the electric installation should furnish a path for all electric current which is introduced into the building, and that this current should not be permitted to stray and follow unknown courses in getting back to its source. Whether such stray currents may create any hazard or do any harm has long been a matter for discussion. It has been established by several accidents that current flowing over a gas pipe at a time when a workman separates two lengths of pipe may result in a spark igniting the gas and creating a very definite hazard.

Whether current flowing over a water pipe will produce appreciable results

upon the water or upon the pipe has been a matter of research by the American Research Committee on Grounding, upon which our association is represented, and which has not yet completed its investigation. At the present time experiments are under way for determining whether under such conditions odors and tastes can be created in the water as has been indicated by some previous experiments, and whether any metal of the various kinds used for water piping may be carried into solution and thus poison the water. It is hoped that these experiments will give a definite answer to the question which is here involved.

It is well known that where direct current is conducted through a liquid, or even through solid materials which act as electrolytes, chemical changes will take place, and no one consequently asks us to tolerate stray currents where only direct currents are involved. The enormous amount of damage and expense which have been caused by the stray direct currents from our electric railway systems has convinced everyone that it is not safe to allow direct currents to get out of hand. These results of electrolysis were probably not contemplated by those who introduced the use of grounded return circuits for our electric railway systems.

At the present time it is not clear that stray alternating currents will do any harm and we know that their electrolytic effects are of a very minor character as compared with the effects of direct current. What other effects may be involved is not entirely clear. Those concerned with the operation of radio equipment claim that radio interference is likely to be caused by the uncertain contacts of metal objects in the building over which stray currents are flowing. A recent article in a German magazine describes trouble with the bearings of electric machinery as a result of stray cur-

INSPECTOR OPINION SUPPORTS CODE

The northwestern and southwestern sections of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, meeting in San Francisco in August, voted against bare neutral and CNX and its type. The southern section of the association, meeting in Asheville in September, took the same action. All three sections asked for further study of the new synthetic insulation type of wiring.

The western section, meeting at Hamilton, Ontario, in September, merely tabled a motion which would have tended to support the code. This means that three out of four sections have unequivocally moved to support the National Electrical Code.

The eastern section, meeting in Providence, R. I., is expected to take favorable action in support of the code, but report of this meeting cannot be made until the November issue. If the eastern section supports the code, it will mean that four out of five sections of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors will be prepared to go to Atlantic City in November to meetings of the electrical committee in support of the National Electrical Code and against proposed sweeping changes.

rents.* Taking our cue from the extensive and expensive damage which has been caused by stray direct currents, and not anticipated when grounded returns were first used for electric railways, we should be careful that we do not create unforeseen conditions which may prove equally detrimental.

The possibility of rectification of alternating currents at joints between different metals is one which cannot be ignored.

STRAY CURRENTS MATERIALIZE

That stray currents will inevitably exist if the neutral conductor is permitted to come in contact with other conducting objects at various points around a building was amply demonstrated by a survey which was made by Underwriters' Laboratories about four years ago. The report of that survey showed that the stray currents were of considerable magnitude, but did not go into the question of the voltages which may be involved between different parts of the building or different parts of the neutral conductor in contact with it. It is obvious, however, that a drop of potential along a neutral conductor cannot be of much magnitude and that insulation for the voltages there involved would not be of a high order to prevent stray currents. It happens, however, that in a switchbox, for example, there may be live parts connected to the other side of the circuit which would depend upon the insulation of the neutral conductor to prevent a short-circuit; and this suggests that the neutral conductor should carry sufficient insulation for the highest voltage involved in the circuit.

If you will consider the experience of others with such a system you will find that it has been used on shipboard and discarded, and that it has been used to some extent in Europe but has not achieved any popularity there, although

such use covers a much longer period than the present agitation for its adoption in this country.

The condition under which the use of a bare neutral would appear to involve the largest item of economy would be in the use of rigid conduit, and especially in existing installations where it is desired to utilize to the highest degree the present capacity of installed conduits. Increased utilization of the area of rigid conduit is not to be achieved by cutting down the amount of air space, as has been erroneously proposed by those having no familiarity with such installations, but a higher degree of utilization might be achieved if copper could be substituted in some of the space otherwise occupied by insulating material. One way to do this would be to omit the insulation on the grounded conductor. Another way would be to use a better grade of insulating material which would permit a lesser thickness of insulation. Opportunities in this direction are offered by the improved quality of rubber which is now available.

To occupy space within the rigid conduit with bare copper, however, appears to be a half-way measure which does not fully accomplish its purpose. As I pointed out in a paper presented to the Western Section in 1929, the bare conductor inside a run of conduit is entirely superfluous and a waste of both copper and space. Since the bare conductor will be in contact at many points with the conduit, the conduit will be carrying part of the current, anyhow, and is fully capable of carrying it all. One would be unable to tell after an installation has been made whether the bare copper wire had been run the entire length of the conduit or merely had been projected a few yards into each end. To insure good contacts and eliminate local arcing, an installation utilizing the conduit as a grounded conductor should, of course, have jumpers around the boxes or other interruptions to a run of conduit, but the

cost of these would certainly not exceed the saving of eliminating the neutral wire altogether. As I see it, the question consequently resolves itself into one of whether the conduit system itself should be used as a return conductor, and the subject should be discussed upon this basis, and not upon the basis of installing bare copper inside of metal conduit.

PROBLEM OF NEW INSULATIONS

The types of insulation on conductors for use under different conditions is another important problem. In past years there has not been the selection of special insulations to meet special conditions such as might be desired, but new and better types of rubber, as well as of other materials, have now been developed, and materials can better be chosen to meet the conditions which they are going to encounter after installation. This improvement in quality of insulation, especially in the direction of resisting higher temperatures, brings up the question of whether thickness of insulation on rubber-covered wires should be reduced. If this can safely be done, it may result in increasing the amount of copper which can be placed in a given size of rigid conduit, although this cannot be too readily assumed without consideration of the possibilities for dissipating the additional heat which will be developed under such circumstances. A technical report has been made available by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association which is a notable contribution to this subject.

The question of tampering with and bridging of fuses is one which we have had to contend with for many years. It was thought several years ago that this problem might be solved by a requirement for the non-tamperable type of plug fuse. The code formerly provided that such a requirement should go into effect in 1937, but this provision was deleted from the 1937 edition by the raising of a bogey regarding legal liabilities, which was later found to be of no importance but which influenced enough members of the electrical committee to achieve the deletion of this provision.

In a paper presented to the southern section at its 1937 meeting, I attempted to show the importance of this question and to present some evidence of the great havoc in both lives and property which was being created by the abuse of fuses. That the action of the electrical committee has not been entirely satisfactory is shown by the independent actions which have been taken by a number of municipalities since then. I am informed that about four dozen municipalities have passed ordinances requiring the non-tamperable type of plug fuse and that its use has been brought into effect by less formal means in an equal number of communities. The article committee has this year made a recommendation that the use of plug fuses be restricted in the next edition of the code to the non-tamperable type, and if this is approved by the electrical

* H. Schroeder, *Maschinenschaden* 16, p. 7, 1939.

committee it will represent a big step forward in the prevention of electrical fires, which at present appear to be on the increase.

In connection with emergency lighting, a question of broad policy has been raised as to whether the National Electrical Code should merely give standard for installation of emergency lighting, or whether it should continue to specify that such lighting shall be installed in theaters and similar places of public assembly. Logically, the determination of whether emergency lighting should be required hardly falls within the province of the electrical inspector. On the other hand, since an electrical inspector must pass upon such installations if electricity is used, and since electricity has become almost the universal medium for lighting buildings, it is practical to have such requirements in the National Electrical Code, and that is the place where they have historically been developed.

FIRE DISTRICTS PROPOSED

There is a tendency in many cities to insert in the electrical code additional restrictions on the methods of wiring which will be permitted, and other details of the electric installation. There is a suggestion here that if the code is to be widely applied without change, there should be some distinction in the code rules between the practices which are permissible in urban districts and in rural areas. The code now has special rules for certain occupancies, such as those creating hazardous conditions, but it has no distinctions which are made dependent upon the density of population. Considerations of fire hazard are, however, everywhere tied in with this question of density of population, or at least the crowding closely together of buildings. It seems entirely reasonable for a code to make a distinction as to practices which are to be followed in these congested districts (frequently designated as fire districts) as distinguished from the suburbs of municipalities and rural areas.

An important question of general principle is whether the National Electrical Code should attempt to set up standards for the materials and devices used, or confine its scope to the installation of the wiring and equipment. There can be no doubt that the electrical inspector must concern himself with the quality of materials as well as with the manner of installation. Does he desire the standards for quality to be set up through the same machinery and the same electrical committee as are the installation rules, or should such standards be drawn up independently? Our Canadian members have decided that in the Canadian Electrical Code both fields shall be covered, although the two standards are made two distinct and separate parts of the code, which can be published under separate covers so that it is not necessary for a person concerned only with one field to be burdened with the complementary standards. Both sets of stand-

(Continued on page 553)

Endorses Lloyd's Recommendations

September 20, 1939.

Mr. President and Members:

Your committee appointed to consider the address of International President Dr. Morton G. Lloyd, and to bring in any recommendations thereon which might seem in order, has given the necessary careful consideration and now reports and recommends as follows:

The entire address was found full of valuable appraisals of important problems now facing the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, and in the case of many of these important problems, gives a recommended solution, which our committee is able to endorse and does now endorse and recommend for the present approval of this southern section I. A. E. I., as follows:

1. Dr. Lloyd's recommendations with regard to bare neutral and covered neutral wiring have already helped this section to join other I. A. E. I. sections in declining at this time to support any extension of these proposed wiring practices, and in opposing any present change in National Electrical Code to permit any extension in the use of such wiring methods.

2. Dr. Lloyd's recommendations with regard to non-tamperable fuseholders and fuses, and with regard to emergency lighting have likewise aided our section, in its actions, to deal soundly with proposed code changes on these items—harmonious with his recommendations.

3. In addition to these recommendations of Dr. Lloyd's already dealt with by this section, and on which our committee now offers no additional recommendations, there are the following matters helpfully dealt with in Dr. Lloyd's address, on which our committee makes the following recommendations for section action, by section endorsement of this committee's report:

(a) We recommend that the secretary of the section forthwith re-examine the qualifications of each active member, changing to associate membership such as are not, by a strict interpretation of the articles of association, entitled to active membership, and that in the pursuance of this purpose and with regard to prospective new active members, the secretary shall ask of each present prospective member the necessary questions for the section records, entering such questions hereafter on the application blanks to be signed by prospective active members.

We further recommend that before the next annual meeting of the association, the executive committee be instructed to canvass the classification of the membership to assure us that the entire membership will be properly classified and it shall be their duty to make this canvass annually before the section meeting.

And we recommend that this section action be called by the international secretary to the attention of all other sections, with our request for their similar action and advice as to their disposal of this request.

(b) We recommend that additional membership shall be associate only, and that where an active member specifically so requests in writing, he may, with the consent of both the chapters and the sections concerned, become an active member in a chapter and/or section in whose territory he does not reside.

(c) We recommend that the section request the International Association to take any necessary steps to secure in the National Electrical Code, as promptly as possible, new rules setting reasonable limits to motor starting currents and to other related motor characteristics so that motor and motor-circuit over-current protective devices will more adequately protect both motor and motor circuit from over-current dangers.

(d) We recommend that the National

(Continued on page 552)



HAMILTON—the Pittsburgh of Canada—is a clean, thriving, garden city.

HIGH SKILL *Needed* in WILLIAMSBURG PROJECT

THE completion of the Williamsburg Lodge at Williamsburg, Va., marks the conclusion of one of the most singularly interesting jobs on which members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have recently been engaged. The exceptional character attaching to this job arises from the fact that the Lodge is an integral part of a novel construction and social experiment designed to produce a life-like and living historical monument.

Since 1927 Williamsburg has been undergoing a rebuilding to restore it to its early glory as the colonial capital of Virginia. The restoration has involved the tearing down of 514 buildings and the rebuilding or restoring of 207 colonial structures. The project was made possible through the interest and generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a consequence of the urging of the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of Burton Parish Church of Williamsburg. In initiating this unique patriotic shrine, it was Mr. Rockefeller's expectation that those who should come to see it would acquire a greater appreciation of the origins of our republic and a more intimate knowledge of the arts and skills of pre-revolutionary times, which in turn would constitute a valuable contribution to American culture.

All the utilitarian buildings such as the Williamsburg Lodge, where members of Local Union No. 26, Washington, and other local unions performed so acceptably, are built with the same precision of detail, and with the same regard for beauty and authenticity as the historical buildings. Only the best workers avail-

I. B. E. W.
installs electrical work in
new lodge.

able were allowed to work at Williamsburg, and the opportunity to work there, from the point of view of craftsmanship, is like receiving a post-graduate degree at a university.

THE DESIGNING OF THE SCENERY OF LIFE

The undertaking is remarkable in several respects. In so far as it was no mere model that was being created, but a real community populated by living people, the project was without precedent; it was a work of pioneering as truly as was the original settlement of the Virginia colony. In design, construction and atmosphere Williamsburg was made to conform in the most minor details to its eighteenth century status, and yet it was essential that the community's physical plant fulfill its functions in accordance with the standards of the twentieth century—the necessity of including electrical facilities being a case illustrative of the difficulties to be surmounted.

The plan called for a faithful adherence to the architectural and structural traditions of a past age. The precise determination of these traditions, however, required intensive research which led to all parts of the world. For example, one source of valuable information consisted of a drawing by Thomas Jefferson of the much admired Wren building (an admiration which Jefferson did not share),

which was found in a California library; and an old copper plate bearing several contemporary engravings of Williamsburg buildings was discovered in Oxford, England. Williamsburg and its environs, of course, yielded a wealth of knowledge concerning the colonial period, but only after painstaking study and analysis.

In realistically applying the practices of an earlier day, the builders were bound also to reflect with the greatest possible accuracy the modifications, inconsistencies and departures from the then prevailing principles. Generalities became extremely qualified in application, for each builder tended to express a certain individuality in his work. Failure to give consideration to this factor may cause some students of abstract architecture to suffer some perplexity on account of Williamsburg's apparent lack of orthodoxy. But authenticity, rather than plausibility, guided those directing the project.

LABOR WELCOMES UNUSUAL CHALLENGE

Finally, the reconstruction of Williamsburg presented a dual problem in construction. Modern craftsmen were to build so that their product would be a valid duplicate of the product of craftsmen of two centuries ago. The great skill possessed by the original craftsmen made it all the more essential that those employed upon the reconstruction must themselves be possessed of the highest skill. As plans and workers were drawn from distant points in the original building of Williamsburg, so in its reconstruction master builders and craftsmen were brought from many places.

Mindful of these considerations, therefore, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers takes a justifiable pride in the skillful contribution which its members have made to a project characterized by outstanding quality and dedicated to such a worthy public purpose. Members of several local unions worked on the job under the territorial jurisdiction of the International Office of the Brotherhood. The electrical contractor was Fischbach & Moore, Incorporated. The work was performed under the direction of John A. Kelly, vice president of that company, whose reputation for quality production with union labor is testified to by a variety of notable jobs in many cities, such as Cleveland's Public Auditorium, Chicago's Stevens Hotel and Merchandise Mart, Detroit's Fisher Building and the huge Extensible Building of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

A GLIMPSE DOWN THE CORRIDOR OF TIME

The Lodge itself is one of the colonial hostelrys which offers hospitality to the wayfarer in Williamsburg. If the wayfarer is not cautious, however, after noting the quality of the building and the enticing fullness of its accommodations, he may be brought to wonder whether "colonial" is not an adjective pertaining to

(Continued on page 555)



Probably the most simply luxurious building ever erected in America, the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg.

COUNCIL *Takes on Aspects* of LASTING Agency

Council on Industrial Relations, in continuing existence since 1920, gets new sponsor in NECA Committee.

THE Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, in continuous existence since 1920, is now sponsored on the employer side by the labor relations committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association. E. C. Carlson, Youngstown, Ohio, is chairman of this committee. The Council on Industrial Relations is an arbitration body which has often been likened to a supreme court of the electrical construction industry. It numbers in its membership five representatives from employers and five from labor, and all decisions must be unanimous. It has just completed its forty-third decision.

COUNCIL ACTIVELY AT WORK

Assumption of sponsorship by the labor relations committee of N. E. C. A., which is a section of N. E. C. A., composed exclusively of union employers, took place September 7, in Washington. On that day the council heard a case brought to the council by the Electrical Contractors Association of Charleston, W. Va., and Local Union No. 466, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The new membership on the employers' side of the council is as follows:

- L. K. Comstock, New York
- J. Norman Pierce, Chicago
- C. L. Chamblin, San Francisco



E. C. CARLSON
Chairman, Labor Relations Committee.
N. E. C. A. member, Council on Industrial Relations.

- R. W. McChesney, Washington
- E. C. Carlson, Youngstown.

The membership for the union is as follows:

- D. W. Tracy
- G. M. Bugniacet



L. K. COMSTOCK
Widely known as contractor and engineer.
Chairman of Council on Industrial Relations.

- M. P. Gordan
- M. H. Hedges.

The vacancy left by the death of Charles L. Reed has not been filled. The officers of the present council are:

- L. K. Comstock, chairman
- D. W. Tracy, vice chairman
- M. H. Hedges, secretary



D. W. TRACY
President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice-chairman, Council on Industrial Relations.

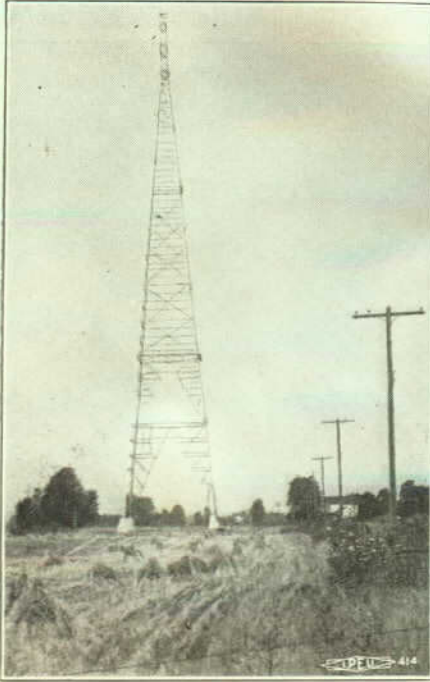
- D. E. Deuel, assistant secretary
- L. K. Comstock, treasurer.

The council meets alternately in Washington and New York. The council is supported by equal sums contributed by the employers and the union. There are no salaries to council members.

During the nearly 20 years of the council's life it has been sponsored continuously by the I. B. E. W. Its sponsorship on the employers' side has been changed. It was first sponsored by the Conference Club, an organization of large contractors dealing in interstate business. The Conference Club and the union originated the idea of the council. Soon after its establishment in 1920 the sponsorship on the employers' side passed to N. E. C. A. and in 1923 the employers' sponsor again changed by passing to the union shop section of N. E. C. A., where it remained until 1930 when the sponsorship was assumed by the Electrical Guild of North America. The Guild lasted only two years and again the sponsorship was assumed by the Conference Club where it remained until the present hour, when it was re-assumed by N. E. C. A. through its labor relations committee.

WIDE INFLUENCE FOR HARMONY

The council has a distinguished record of performance. Though only 43 major decisions have come before it during the 20 years of its existence, its influence has passed far beyond this mere judicial one. It has set up policies and standards which have been adopted and assimilated by the entire industry. The council has promulgated a pattern agreement which is in wide acceptance by a majority of inside I. B. E. W. local unions. No decision of the council has ever been disobeyed by the disputants. The council has attracted attention by its success throughout the United States and even throughout the world. It has often been discussed in international conferences as an example of sound arbitral policy and operation.



Almost as tall as the famed Washington monument.

THE world's two highest transmission towers, tremendous steel giants, erected by members of Local Unions Nos. B-125 and B-77 working for the Fritz Ziebarth Construction Company, for the Bonneville Electric Power System, span the mighty Columbia river to the shores of the states of Oregon and Washington. The height of these steel towers is 499 feet 10 inches, the steel structure rests on concrete piers 15 feet high, the cage and lamp base and other structures, make a total length of 526 feet four inches, and about 534 feet above the Columbia river. The tremendous span across the Columbia river will reach the distance of 3,756 feet, and the height will be 220 feet or more above the river at the center of the span.

The base has a spread of 84 feet, two inches and the steel tower alone will weigh, it is estimated, 327,500 pounds, or about 163.75 tons, and added material will make it about 167 tons of steel. The base or footings contain about 264 yards of concrete, about 9,200 pounds of the reinforcing steel.

The towers will carry across the Columbia river, eight cables, six of which will be power cables and two ground and static cables. The size of the cables will be 801,000 c. m. and each cable will also contain 44 strands of aluminum wire and 37 strands of steel. Each cable will weigh 1.8 pounds per foot and the length of the span per cable will weigh about 6,750 pounds, but the vertical weight from dead end towers will be about 11,000 pounds per each cable, or a total weight on each high tower of 88,000 pounds cable weight. The breaking strength of each cable is 65,000 pounds and the cables will carry 230,000 volts.

AIRWAY BEACONS

The high towers will be equipped with a system of flood lighting which will fully light up the high lines crossing the Co-

Mighty COLUMBIA Spanned by WORLD'S HIGHEST Towers

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. B-77

I. B. E. W. erects world's highest transmission towers for Bonneville system.

lumbia river, using a 1,000 watt flood light to parallel the cables; on top of the towers will be two 500-watt flashing beacon lights. The sides also will be equipped with the standard airway beacon lights; this will require the installation of over 2,000 feet of pipe or conduit for the 3,000 watt load for each of the high towers. The towers also will be painted in stripes, in the colors of white and international orange.

The dead end towers will be 141 feet high and this system crossing the Columbia river will be able to withstand a tremendous gale if ever necessary, of 100 miles per hour.

These towers are part of a system of 13 towers that are to carry power of the Bonneville Power System across the Columbia river and the Willamette river and its tributaries for use in Oregon and Washington states.

The towers connect the Ampere substation in Vancouver with the St. John's substation in the suburbs of Portland. From the St. John's substation a line is now under construction which will carry it to Eugene, Oreg., a distance of 128 miles. This is only a part of the big project, which consists of 220,000-volt

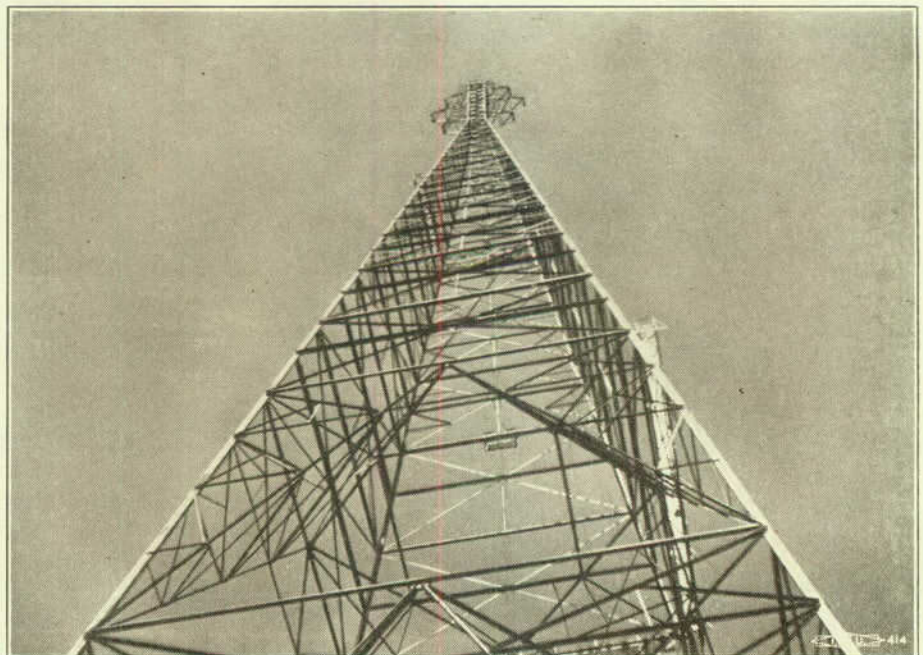
twin ties between Coulee and Bonneville, a distance of 210 miles, and a 220,000-volt twin tie between Ampere, Vancouver and Bonneville. Both are now under construction by the same firm. The ultimate project will be another 220,000-volt twin tie line running from Coulee west to Seattle, a distance of 255 miles, then south to Vancouver, a distance of 190 miles, which will complete the loop around the state of Washington with branch high-lines into Spokane, Pasco, Wash.; Pocatello, Idaho, on the east side—then the major towns in southwestern Washington, from Chehalis to Aberdeen, a distance of 50 miles, south to Raymond and east again to Kelso, completing another loop.

UNION ELECTRICAL JOB

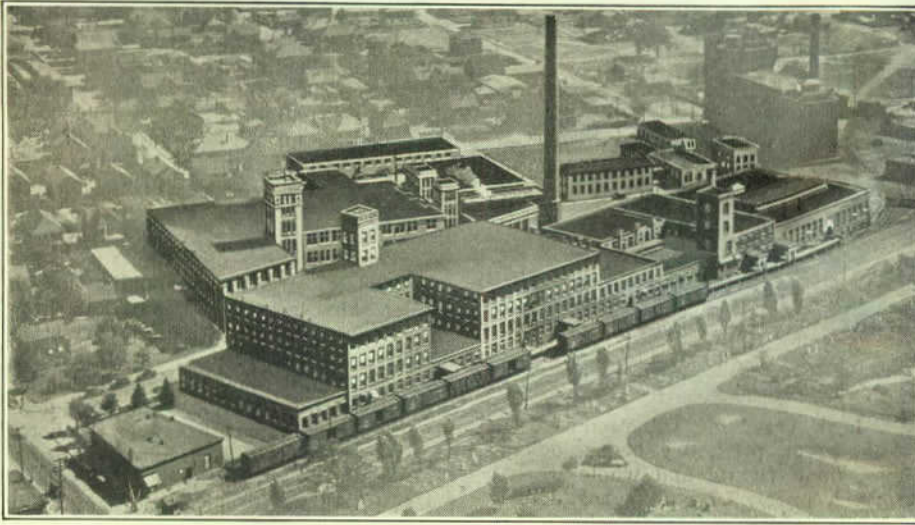
All of this work is being done 100 per cent union by Fritz Ziebarth. The superintendent in charge is Pete Pithoud, well known to many of the linemen throughout the country. The work is now at its peak, employing about 300 men out of the two locals, Local Unions Nos. B-125 and B-77. But the Bonneville-Vancouver line is nearly completed and we look for a large layoff and there probably will be very little work until more contracts are let by the Bonneville administration, which we hope will be in the near future.

We don't advise anyone coming into this territory at the present time as this

(Continued on page 560)



WORM'S EYE VIEW OF MIGHTY TOWER ON THE COLUMBIA



PAWTUCKET PLANT OF GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION

GENERAL CABLE *Moves Into* *Cooperation With* WORKERS

By FRED LEWIS, President, L. U. No. B-1084

At Pawtucket and Bayonne important manufacturer of all types of wire deals with I. B. E. W. Union label used.

JUDGED by our experiences in the plants of the General Cable Corporation, it is evident that manufacturers of electrical materials have rapidly made adjustments to union agreements in their plants. The General Cable Corporation now has important contracts with our union in their plants at Pawtucket, R. I., and Bayonne, N. J.

Cooperative relations are being developed. At the writing of our first agreement, we obtained an increase of five cents per hour for males and three cents per hour for females; vacations with pay; time and one half for all overtime beyond eight hours in one day, or 40 hours in one week, excepting Sundays and holidays, when double time is paid. How far good cooperative relations have progressed is indicated by the fact that there was no agreement for vacations in writing, and not withstanding that the General Cable Corporation has been operating at a loss, we have been granted vacations with pay. To make this outstanding, General Cable is the only cable manufacturing company to grant vacations with pay this year and to grant them unsolicited.

What is more important—when conditions arise in the plant that the union thinks are unfair, there has never been an instance of hesitancy on the part of the company in remedying such conditions. These things have been taken up with management, and the facts laid before management.

The union believes, and we believe that management also believes, that such

cordial relations help toward creating satisfaction among the workers, which in turn is reflected in the quality of the product that is turned out for shipment.

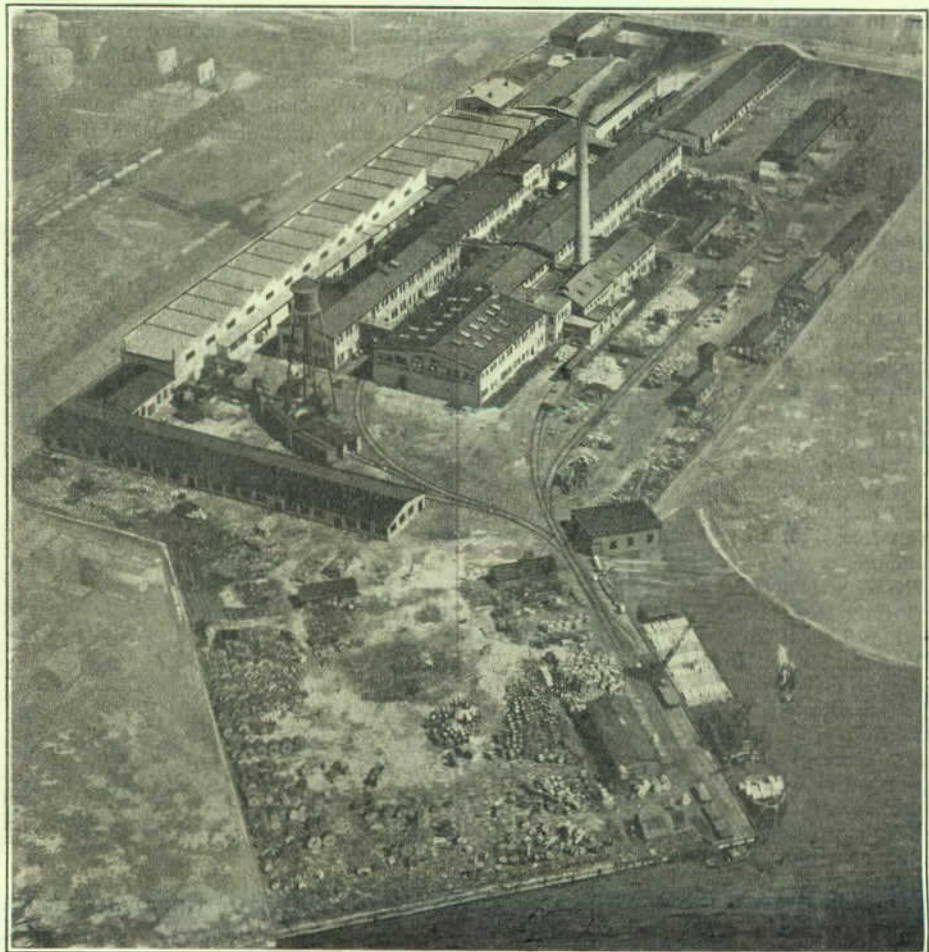
The General Cable Corporation has had an honorable record in the field of electrical manufacturing for more than half a century.

PIONEER WIRE MANUFACTURER

The Phillips Wire Company was established in 1884 and incorporated in 1892. In 1884 a small shop was opened on Broad Street, Central Falls, R. I., to manufacture weatherproof wire. There were about 50 braiders in the plant, several Payne skein winders and Payne bobbin spoolers. Twelve employees constituted the production pay roll, and in addition thereto, Mr. E. B. Phillips and Mr. H. O. Phillips, as well as the sales representative. In 1886 the company moved to a new location on Broad Street, Pawtucket, in the so-called Payne Block, and then again in 1889 they moved again to North Main Street, now Roosevelt Avenue, Pawtucket, to the property which is now occupied by the Collyer Insulated Wire Company.

During the year 1890 they moved again into a building on Freeman Street, Pawtucket, our present location. The Phillips brothers considered that with the increase in their business mounting yearly, it was necessary to look for a place with a railroad siding. In 1890 the India Point

(Continued on page 560)



BAYONNE PLANT OF GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION

Explanation of STAMP PLAN For RELIEF WORKERS

PEOPLE who need food—but haven't money to buy as much as they actually need for health and strength.

Too much food—it can't be sold at a profit so it must be destroyed.

This spectre of starvation in the midst of plenty is haunting government officials, economists, in fact, all socially-minded people. During the last 10 years, America has seen the spectacle of fruit rotting on the ground because the price is too low to pay the cost of marketing, milk poured in the gutters, cotton plowed under, vast surpluses of food destroyed to maintain price—and in the cities, millions who can't buy what they desperately need because of the barrier of price. How can they be brought together, the food placed in the hands of consumers, without bankrupting the farmer who produces it? In spite of the war there still is a surplus of many agricultural products.

Henry Wallace's U. S. Department of Agriculture has a bureau known as the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. At first the effort was mainly to dispose of the farm surpluses in one way or another, by holding the grains and cotton in government warehouses, by destruction of perishables, by dumping foods for whatever they would bring in foreign countries, anything to keep up the price so that prosperity would start a-going again.

But the government also has an unemployment problem—millions of people on relief, who must somehow be provided with the means of existence. The FSCC undertook to distribute surplus foods through the regular relief depots. The relief clients were glad to get the food, but they did not get a choice of the kinds or quantities. The human appetite, even among the hungry, demands a variety of food. (So does proper nutrition.) Also those who came to relief depots for food could not afford to buy ice, so the perishables spoiled before they could be used up. Food waste was transferred into the larders of needy consumers.

Now a new plan is being tried for bringing the food and the consumer together. This is known as the stamp plan. The families certified for public aid are allowed to buy orange stamps issued by the government. With each dollar's worth of orange stamps, 50 cents' worth of blue stamps are given free. The orange stamps are recognized at any grocery store in the purchase of any food and household supplies, excepting tobacco, beer, wine or liquor; the blue stamps may be exchanged at face value for any foods on the list of surpluses.

This list at present includes butter, cabbage, eggs, fresh peaches, corn

Surplus products
now moving directly into
consumers' kitchens.

meal, lard, vegetable fat products, tomatoes, green peas, dry beans, onions, prunes, flour (white and whole wheat) and fresh pears. Of course this list is constantly changing as surpluses are used up, or the harvest of fresh fruits and vegetables is completed.

The relief client gets a choice of foods and can make up his own mind how much his family conveniently can use. For every dollar's worth of food he pays for he gets 50 cents worth of surplus food free. Getting it at a regular grocery store and making his own selections glamorizes the transaction.

The grocer gets his regular profit. The warehouseman, the trucker, the packer, the commission man, the railroad, all get their regular profit out of surplus foods distributed in this way. At the end of the day's business the grocer takes the stamps, both blue and orange, pastes them in a book which the government supplies. These are entered for deposit at his bank, at face value of the stamps. The bank sends them to the U. S. Treasury for collection.

Naturally there has to be a limit to the amount of free blue stamps each person may receive. No one is allowed

to purchase more than \$1.50 worth of orange stamps per person in the family, per week. Also, in order to receive the blue stamps, they must purchase at least \$1 of orange stamps per person per week. That figures out that a family of five may receive a minimum of \$2.50 per week in blue stamp free groceries selected from the surplus list, or a maximum of \$3.75. This is certainly going to result in more nourishing diets for the ill-fed one-third. Records of public health studies show beyond question that there is widespread malnutrition in every state in the Union. Studies of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, in taking measurements of children, show a definite stunting of growth among the poor. The Department of Agriculture believes that the stamp plan will attract low-income families to spend more of what they have in the grocery store. They have estimated that it costs at least \$1.50 per person per week at present food prices to secure an adequately nourishing diet; therefore the \$1 minimum in orange stamps that must be bought in order to share in the free blue stamps.

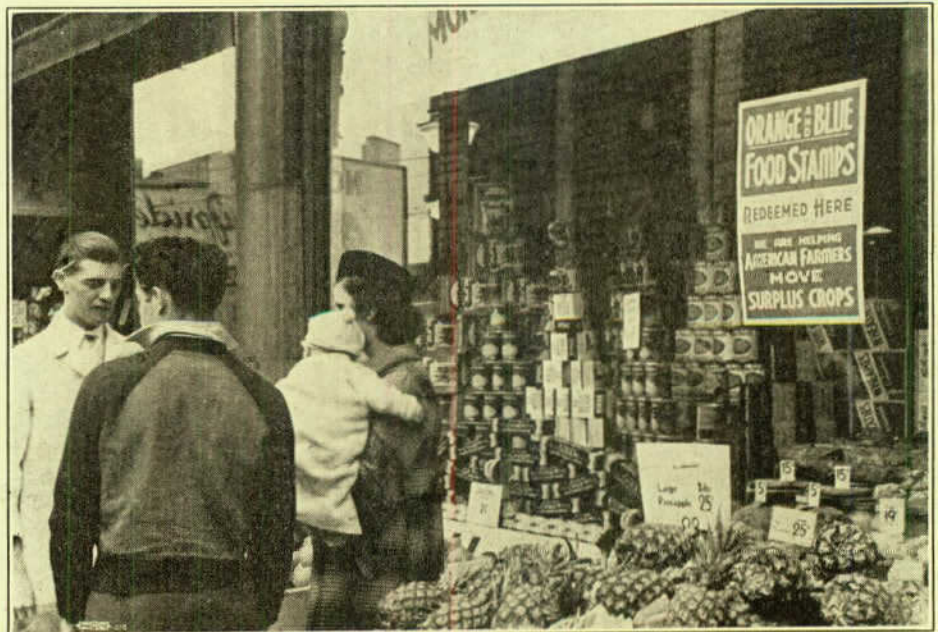
There will also be some free distribution of the stamps to those who have been receiving grocery orders.

Those eligible to participate in the stamp plan include WPA workers, mothers receiving pensions, those receiving old age pensions, unemployed who are getting public assistance.

ROCHESTER EXPERIMENT ENCOURAGING

The plan was first tried out experimentally in Rochester, N. Y., and carefully studied. Results looked even better than had been expected. Food sales increased beyond the amount represented by blue stamp purchases, and the great-

(Continued on page 554)



Courtesy Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

THE STAMP PLAN IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Grocers aided gladly in the exchange of government blue stamps, by families on relief, for surplus foods.

WHERE, O WHERE *Are* New HOUSING TECHNIQUES?

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

SEVERAL miles outside the city limits of an eastern metropolis, a housing development is rising out of the red clay mud. It is to be an eight million dollar development, planned, built and financed entirely by private interests. It is being built primarily to house workers at a great industrial plant.

On this job, your JOURNAL housing reporter inferred, the new technology of building will be seen in all its glory. Machines will supersede hand labor in cutting wood and metals. The hand tool will give way to a machine tool wherever a machine can do the work. Labor will be eliminated. Considerable use will be made of new prefabricated materials—delivered on the job ready to be set in place. Again labor will be eliminated. This builder has a big job to do and if the new technology of building really will lower costs, he will use it.

No restraint from labor unions or city building codes will keep this job from being planned and built exactly as the builder wants. It's being said that labor unions and city building codes keep construction costs high because they prevent new materials and machinery from being used. This builder is far enough outside the city to have a free hand. He's determined to achieve lower cost houses—because the rents which workers are able to pay, must pay off all charges on these buildings.

So we went out to have a look at it. And we got a complete surprise.

First glance showed the orderly confusion of the ordinary building job spread out over several acres of land. Some of the buildings were just coming out of the ground, some were under roof. Materials were neatly piled or stacked ready for use. Workmen circulated briskly. But the whine and roar of machinery did not blast the ears. True, an electric table saw of an old type was set up in the open and used spasmodically. A stationary concrete mixer burbled, mixing mortar for the bricklayers. But these would have been found on any little group of houses being built 20 years ago.

WHERE IS NEW TECHNOLOGY?

Then—take a look at the structures themselves. Cinder block foundations, termite proofed by a metal flashing. Above the grade rise two stories in brick. No prefabricated panels, just brick, laid by hand by one of the oldest skilled trades in the history of civilization. The windows and doors are ordinary wood, nothing new here. The simple peaked roof of colonial style, is finished in slate—again

Our reporter goes out to find new methods of construction and finds a whale of a story.

a hand operation that gives employment to many skilled tradesmen.

Now we go inside one of the houses. The walls are not finished, we can see the wood studs and joists. There, by gosh, is a carpenter cutting a stair carriage with a hand saw. Here comes an electrician with an auger. Nobody inside the buildings has anything but hand tools and the muscle God gave 'em.

Now a housing development being built in this way is news because it's unexpected. There is nothing in this job that we can see that departs from the time-tried traditional style of building. Why? If lower costs can be achieved by the use of power machinery on the job and prefabricated materials, eliminating some of those alleged high-wage robbers, the skilled building tradesmen, why isn't it being done here? We went to the corporation's office to ask questions.

The Man in the Office said:

"We are building with traditional methods because it is the best way to achieve lower costs for durable structures. Prefabrication does not do it. We don't believe the introduction of machines into the construction process is always worth what it costs. The only large use of machinery we have made has been in excavating and grading. We are saving money by the efficient use of skilled labor. The bricklayers finish one building, move to the next. All the trades follow a regular schedule of line production from one building to the next. We are keeping 500 men employed 40 hours a week, and there will seldom be breaks in their employment.

"We've made economies of nearly 25 per cent in the buying of materials by placing large contracts in advance with deliveries to be made as we need them. Subcontractors have shaved their profits to get a share of the big job. Contracts have been awarded to the lowest reputable bidder. Some of the trades, consequently, are union and some are not. We have two trades on payroll. Personally, I would rather have it all union if we could get a reduction in wage scales in return for steady employment. We made that proposition to one trade but they would not agree to it.

LOWER TRUE COSTS

"These dwellings will be good for 60 years or more and we know maintenance costs will not be high. They are costing under \$4,500 per unit for an average of 4.22 rooms. Now this is not only construction cost, it includes the site, utilities, curbs, sidewalks, water and sewer, roads, drainage, landscaping, park

(Continued on page 555)



Workmen laying prefabricated slabs on a machine made house—a type which is not "taking hold" as this story indicates.

CREDIT UNIONS *Best*

Answer to LOAN SHARKS

A. S. DIXON, L. U. No. B-309

WE (the officers of Local Union No. B-309 credit union) want everyone to know of our credit union and could think of no better way of bringing it before our members than by sending an article in to our ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. So, here we are!

In behalf of our credit union, I am going to explain in the best way I can and I hope when you have read this you will all understand the usefulness of a credit union. Ours has grown by leaps and bounds and it is needless to say that we are very proud of it. About October, 1938, a number of our members requested the chairman to appoint a committee to investigate the credit union movement and after three months of investigation we started what is now known as Electrical Workers' Credit Union of Local B-309, East St. Louis, Ill.

We are chartered by the state and are accountable to the state auditor of public accounts for all transactions. First, I want to say that while you must be a member of Local B-309 to be a member of the credit union, it is in no way to conflict with the union, nor are we to lose sight of the real purpose of our organization, which is to better our working conditions and wages in order that we might have a better standard of living. While the officers are all members of Local B-309, there are none who are officers of the local. We have a board of directors consisting of nine men—president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, three men on the credit committee and three men on the supervisory or auditing committee.

The credit union movement, while it is new to some of us, has been in existence in the United States for about 25 or 30 years, but it has just been the last 10 years that it has grown to where it is today, with about 1,025,000 members and assets of \$2,000,000.

The credit union has two purposes—first, to encourage thrift among its members; second, to lend to those who are in need of financial help at a reasonable rate of interest. As we all know, ever since Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth, drove the money changers out of the temple, we have had these unscrupulous money-lenders who have and still do charge our fellow men who are in need of help from 3 per cent per month or even more for a loan, so if we as union men can help our fellow men in time of need it is just another duty we are fulfilling. Of course, we have to be cautious as to whom we lend, as it is not any one individual's money that we are loaning, it is the savings of all who are fortunate

East St. Louis
has thriving banking
cooperative.

or good managers of their wages who are trying to save for that time when they will not be able to work. We don't want to be too strict with loans, if a Brother is in need of help, but if he is not reliable we would be doing him as well as ourselves and other members an injustice to loan him money.

PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

We have been operating since February 1 and we have now 64 members with \$1,731 in shares or savings and we have a loan balance of \$1,684 and have loaned \$2,320 in the six months, of which \$636 has been repaid.

We have loaned money to members to pay off loans to these "loan sharks," also to pay cash for household articles and save carrying charges, to go on a vacation, pay taxes, pay rent and numerous other purposes, at the rate of 1 per cent per month interest on their unpaid balance.

To be a member you fill out an application card, pay 25 cents to join and then you can deposit any amount you care to

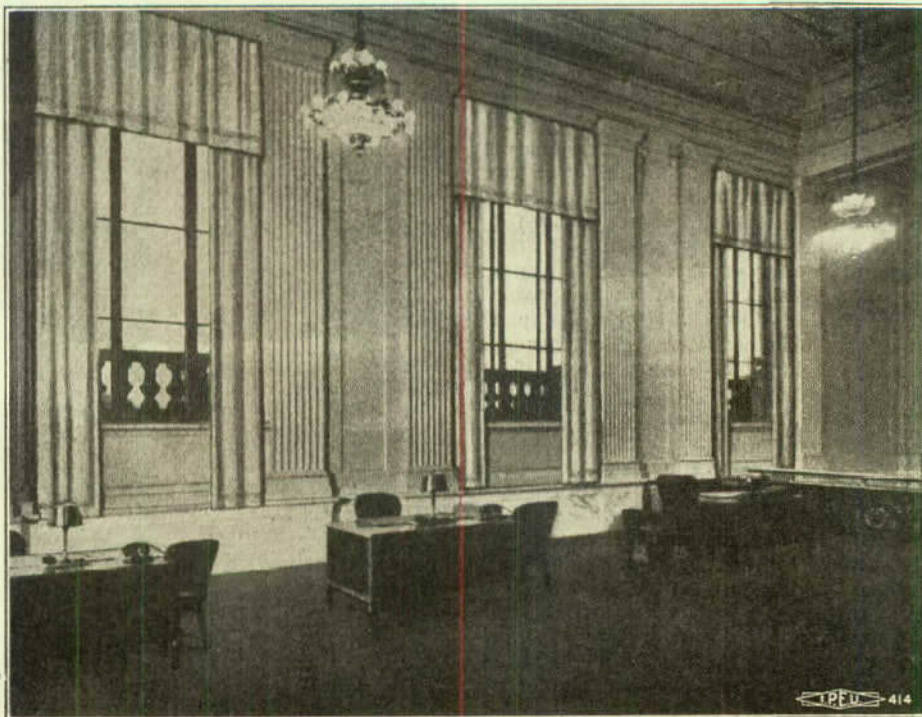
each week or each pay from 25 cents on up. I will say we have some members who try to make it a habit to deposit each week some 50 cents. Some, of course, deposit much more. I might add that we carry insurance on the borrower that in the event he should pass away we do not have to go to his co-makers or his beneficiary to collect his unpaid balance. We also carry insurance on the shareholder that in the event of death the insurance company pays to the beneficiary dollar for dollar all the member has in savings up to \$1,000. They pay full coverage on all deposits deposited prior to attaining age 55; 75 per cent on all savings deposited between ages 55 to 59, inclusive; 50 per cent on all deposits, 60 to 64, inclusive; 25 per cent on all deposits after attaining 65 years of age. This insurance is paid for by the credit union. I will say further, that most credit unions that have been in existence for one year are able to pay from 3 to 4 per cent interest to shareholders and some that have been operating two, three or more years are able to pay 5 per cent or 6 per cent interest, while most of our banks are just paying 1 per cent to 1½ per cent, and some banks are not paying any interest on savings.

USED TO KEEP GOOD STANDING

Some of the Brothers have made another good use of our credit union, whereby they give our business manager the right to withdraw from their savings to pay their dues if they should be out of town or out of work, thereby keeping them from losing their continuous standing.

I would be very glad to hear from any other locals of the Brotherhood that have credit unions, or if I can be of any

(Continued on page 555)



Palatial banking rooms like the above are not needed in labor's own banking project, credit unions.

Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood

A Page of Verse by Our Readers

Consummation

"Then cometh the end," the end of what?
The end that God so long hath sought:
The end He always had in view,
The end that man so little knew.

The end that centers in the cross,
Of suffering and pain and loss.
The end which dying love could see,
Bearing Him up in His agony.

The end of sin's triumphant sway,
The end of death—the grave's decay.
The end of judgment and of ire,
The second death, the lake of fire.

The end when God will ever be,
With us for all eternity:
The end for which His love doth call,
The end when He is all in all.

BENJAMIN G. ROEHER,
L. U. No. 323.

Sonnet

When I am dead and men shall bear away
This body to its final resting place
To be the guest of worms; and to embrace
Eternal darkness, slumber and dismay
Beneath the goody earth; with foul decay
To stop my songs, obliterate my face
And of the man who lived to yield no trace
Except a graven stone, a mound of clay,
Let those who come to mourn me speak no
word
Of fruitless praise for any deed of mine.
Let them not say that "had
he lived and moved
Amongst us yet a while we
might have heard
Such songs as Orpheus sang
to ears divine—"
Let them say only that "he,
too, once loved."

R. H. ANDERSON.

Electricity For All

We can dam the rushing river
And transmit its mighty
force.
We could catch the wind or
sunshine
And get power from its
source.
We have learned to waken
energy
That sleeps in coal or oil,
And speed the current
through the wire
By whirling wheel or coil.
Mighty waters still unhar-
nessed,
Wind and sunshine sport-
ing free,

Tides and temperature conditions,
Chemistries of earth and sea,
Countless sources undeveloped;
Boundless is this gift of power.
We can multiply its service,
And increase it every hour.

It has turned the wheels of progress.
Daylight shines where e'er we will.
It has eased the slavish labor
In the home and busy mill.
'Tis a ready servant, willing
To do anything you ask;
To make light or heat or motion,
Or do any other task.

Those who till the soil should use it
In their work to feed us all.
Every home should know its service,
Far or near or great or small.
All should learn its many uses
And enjoy it everywhere.
There is power for every purpose
If each will use his share.

R. R. HOWARD.

The Union

What does the union stand for?
What good can it attain?
Does it function for the workman,
Or just for private gain?

The union stands for courage
To carry on your fight
For decent working standards,
For wages just and right.

What does the union stand for?
A challenge hale and strong
That men, as one staid unit,
Are out to right a wrong.
An honest share in profit,
And one they've earned, at that,
To equalize life's burdens,
To exterminate the rat.
That's what the union stands for,
Its banners proudly free,
A decent home and living
For folks like you and me.
So stand behind your local,
Boost it every time you can,
And add a little sunshine
For your fellow working man.

RUSSELL H. LEACH,
L. U. No. 58.

The Awakening

There is a time that comes to us each
year,
Not of glorious summer, but of spring,
A time when something in us seems to
call
For us to fly with birds upon the wing.
A time when running waters loudly roar
As they go rushing onward to the sea,
And hills and fields of winter's snows
are clear,
And the smell of Mother Earth is good
to me.

A time when nature wakens
from her sleep,
Refreshed from her long
rest beneath the snow,

And life is seen in every liv-
ing thing,
As to our daily tasks we
gladly go.

The mayflower springing up
within the dell.
Is first to lift its head the
world to see;

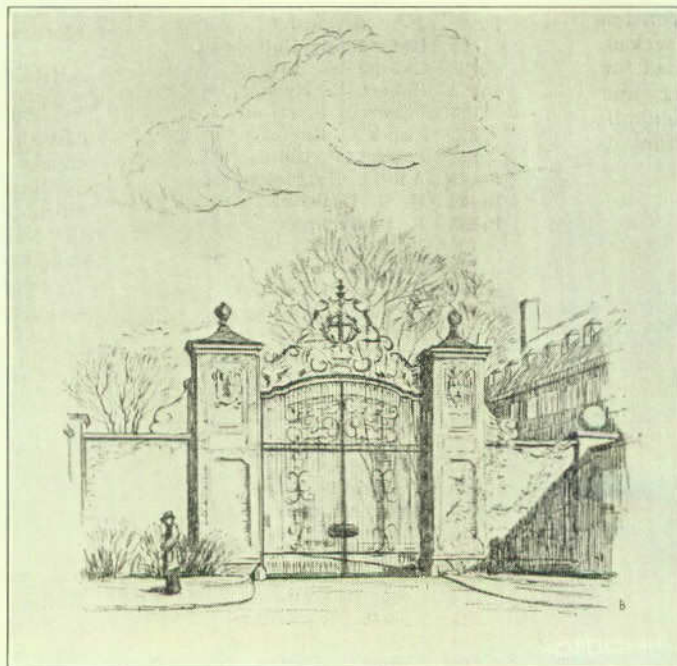
We pluck, and press them to
our eager lips,
And thank God above who
made them free.

All nature seems to tell us
"It is spring,"

How dear those days as
they come once more,

With the smell of budding
willows in the air,
And the noisy caw of crows
along the shore.

J. J. MCLEOD,
L. U. No. 333.



NEW MEMBER *Attends* PROGRESS *Meeting*

Executive Council of I. B. E. W. convenes in Washington and notes remarkable progress of organization.

THE regular semiannual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., September 5, 1939.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, presiding. Members present:

G. W. Whitford	C. F. Oliver
M. P. Gordan	F. L. Kelley
G. C. Gadbois	C. M. Paulsen
J. L. McBride	E. J. Brown
Edward Nothnagle	

The minutes of the last regular semiannual meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The activities of the council members on questions handled in their districts, as well as matters handled by mail through the international secretary since the last semiannual meeting of the council were reviewed and discussed, and it was moved and seconded that all actions taken be approved. Motion carried.

E. J. Brown and C. M. Paulsen were appointed as auditing committee, to examine the audits made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the accounts of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked. It was found that the applicants had the proper requirements and standing, and it was moved and seconded that the applications be approved and pension granted. Motion carried.

I. O. Herbert M. Allen
I. O. James H. Ashworth
I. O. Arthur M. Biglin
I. O. Leslie Blount
I. O. Edgar D. Burkhead
I. O. Peter Burt
I. O. Albert O. Carlton
I. O. Joseph Carsello
I. O. Alex Chisholm
I. O. William J. Geary
I. O. Edwin W. Glover
I. O. John J. Goeller
I. O. Clarence M. Hibbard
I. O. William Hurst
I. O. St. Clair Mackay
I. O. Eugene Messier
I. O. Michael Mulcahy
I. O. Orville Murray
I. O. William A. Myers
I. O. Michael J. O'Connell
I. O. J. E. O'Leary
I. O. John E. Rea
I. O. Robert Smith
I. O. William H. St. Dennis
I. O. A. H. Stelle

I. O. Henry S. Tansley
I. O. A. J. Terrell
I. O. Jesse L. Thomas
I. O. O. W. Thompson
I. O. John H. Whitehead

L. U. No.

B-2 Jacob Hense
B-3 John Joseph Lynch
B-3 John C. Presber
B-3 John Rossman
B-3 Rudolph J. Scheinoha
B-3 William E. Sheaffer
B-3 John J. Werner
B-3 William F. Wollin
B-5 John H. Proudley
6 John N. Parsons
B-9 John Brake
B-9 Harry Hullinger
B-9 John S. McCarthy
B-9 John O'Grady
B-9 George W. Rau
B-9 Ernest Strand
B-9 Thomas J. Woods
26 William A. Bowers
26 Joseph M. Patterson
B-38 Louis C. Blatt
B-38 Henry Erhardt
B-39 William H. McCarty
B-39 John A. Moore
B-39 John M. Smith
46 John T. Lee
B-73 Gus Benson
B-79 John P. Barrett
B-79 William Juneau
B-83 Wilford A. Belanger
B-86 Harry F. Merrell
B-95 Charles Nelson
B-102 John E. Pardoe
103 Hans Peter Holmes
103 George W. Mooney
103 Robert E. Meeker
103 Robert Robertson
113 Frank C. Burford
122 Patrick P. Dunn
B-125 Adolph Helgesson
B-134 H. G. Boehme
B-134 R. P. Brennan
B-134 Mathew Christy
B-134 F. H. Claussen
B-134 Walter G. Coakley
B-134 Arthur B. Cooley
B-134 John P. Dales
B-134 Edward J. Doherty
B-134 James J. Hall
B-134 Fred W. Hazard
B-134 Peter Jessen
B-134 Frederick C. Pauls
B-134 George Raber
B-134 Charles W. Sheets
B-163 Willard Furman Barber
195 Theodore Olsen
B-196 Ezra Thomas
213 William Warren
214 Grant S. Wells
245 Ernest C. Brown
254 John C. Bellingham
348 Arthur B. Belbin
418 O. J. Bundy
430 Morris Johnson
B-434 Sewell W. Thom

L. U. No.

479 C. A. Eisentrout
556 Fred E. Alderman
580 Elmer E. Grim
593 John E. Johnson
593 John M. Meisnitzer
595 Albert Clayton Platt
648 James L. Barry
649 Eph. Chappell
649 G. W. Gates
656 B. C. Jewell
784 Hunter D. Wood
838 John F. Arburn
854 William O. MacDermot
B-963 M. W. Van Meter

The following applications were read, all information and records carefully checked, and as there was a question as to the applicant's age or his standing, it was moved and seconded that it be referred back to the international secretary to endeavor to get proper information, so that if such information would show the applicants to have the standing or age required under the law, their applications might be presented at the next meeting of the council for consideration. Motion carried.

I. O. Henry D. Pitcher
I. O. Clyde W. Prater

L. U. No.

41 Harry C. Thompson
B-134 Philo Griffin
200 Alex S. Jones
595 O. P. Gray

The application for pension of Foster Whiteside Gregg, of Local Union No. B-1, was received, and as the applicant did not have the proper length of standing, on account of arrearages, it was moved and seconded that the application be denied and that the international secretary stand instructed to send to Local Union No. B-1 Official Receipt No. 705189, calling their attention to the alteration of the receipt and instructing them to take action against the member if found guilty of tampering with the receipt. Motion carried.

ARREARAGES NOTED

The following applications were received, all information and records checked and the facts developed that the applicants had arrearages and therefore did not have the standing required under the constitution. It was moved and seconded that the pension be denied, as the applicants did not qualify under the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

I. O. William C. Stephenson
I. O. J. W. Gates, Sr.
I. O. Robert Sawyer
I. O. Robert White

L. U. No.

54 William A. Drum
195 John H. Donnelly
842 Eldin J. Cleveland
B-9 Edward F. Miller

A communication from Thomas H. Mohan, with bill enclosed for \$972.99, was read, and after reviewing the facts as originally presented, it was moved and seconded that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers did not owe

(Continued on page 553)

(Casey's Chronicles of the Work World)

"THE dinner that Mary set down afore us was fit fer a king an' the way we disposed av it showed there was nothin' wrong wid our appetites. We strolled out an' Frank wint to join the ball team. Sandy produced a couple av the shootin' gallery cigars, which we lit, an' wid thim stuck at an angle av 45 in faces we strutted aroun' like two game cocks, feelin' that as far as present enjoyment was concerned we sat on the top av the world. Sandy suggested we'd better see if the kids was gettin' a square deal at the Punch an' Judy Show, so afther we'd seen anither round av Punch, we joined the crowd goin' into the ball ground.

"The town team was already out on the diamond. They was a snappy-lookin' outfit in their dark red uniforms, wid the name Maroon in white letters across their shirt fronts, which was some contrast to our lads wid their bloomers made out av a stout pace av bed tickin' wid thin stripes av red, white an' blue runnin' down it, which come out av Dan's store; the rest av their uniforms consisted av white laced shirts, black stockings an' rubber-soled runnin' shoes. Their caps must have been bought independently fer there was no two av thim alike. Though they didn't have it announced across their manly bosoms they wint be the name av the Hailstones, on account av a local hailstorm that hit the village wan time, an' the hailstones was so big that they left their marks on some av the buildings fer years afther. The captain av the Maroons was a base ball player be the name av Chub Collins. He was knockin' out flies an' grounders, an' the way they fielded thim an' shot thim aroun' the bases sure give our fellers somethin' to think about. Presently Flash come over to me an' said, 'Time to call the game, Terry,' Me bein' umpire, av course, meant that I was the most important person on the grounds an' I sure

FLASH Wins a BALL GAME, Hurrah!

By SHAPPIE

Country hicks take city slickers for a bad lacing.

tried to live up to the dignity av me position, an' I took it to meself that the town brass band begun to play, 'See the Conquerin' Hero Comes.' I took off me coat because it was very warm, an' also because I didn't want a coat on if annywan questioned me decisions.

THE GAME STARTS

"Wid me cigar still at the 45 angle I stepped out an' roared loud enough fer annywan in the neighborhood to hear, 'PLAY BALL!' The two teams come to a huddle an' Flash an' Chub tossed up fer choice. Chub won, an' decided his team wud take the field, which was a disappointment to our lads as they figured they wud have a better chance to size up the ither side an' get their bearins' if they took the field, an' there's allus hopes fer the team that has the last innings. Chub put his men inta position an' took first base himself. 'BATTER UP!' I roared. Flash, the lead-off man, was a right hand batter. Flash took his place at the plate an' wint through the time-honored performance av rubbin' his hands in the dirt an' wipin' thim on his bloomers an' thin faced the pitcher.

"There was no windin' up in thim days an' the Maroon pitcher jus' stepped into the box, drew back his arm an' sent in the first pitch. It was a right curve, which

looked wide, but it curved in jus' enough to touch the outer edge av the plate. 'STRIKE WAN.' The next pitch was a left curve, that Flash jumped away from but it touched the inner edge av the plate. 'STRIKE TWO!' It looked so much like a strike-out fer Flash that the town rooters yelled to the pitcher to 'throw him out.' At the next pitch Flash slid his right hand up near the end av the bat an' made a perfect bunt an' streaked it fer first base. The bunt landed about an equal distance between the pitcher an' catcher. They dashed afther it an' both arrived there at the same time, an' both stopped, each wan expectin' the ither to pick it up, an' Flash made the base aisy. Thim two fellers looked silly an' the village rooters lifted their united voice up to the skies. There was no need fer me to yell 'SAFE!' but I did anyway.

"Dan was the next batter up an' the gang all begged him to make a hit. Flash danced away from first in what looked like a dangerous long lead. The pitcher must av thought so too, for he wheeled out av the box an' whipped a swift ball down to Chub, but Flash slid in on his stomach an' was safe be inches. Chub returned the ball an' again Flash started away as if he was goin' right on to second. Again the pitcher shot the ball down to Chub, but even an ould veteran like Chub cuddin't reach down an' tag Flash afore Flash's fingers touched the bag. This got the pitcher peeved. He was not used to havin' annywan take such liberties wid him on the bases an' he naturally thought that Flash was goin' to try an' steal second on the first pitch so he did jus' what Flash had planned.

Hardly drawin' his arm back he suddenly shot a straight ball over the plate. Dan met it on the nose for a hit that landed about midway between first base an' right field. Afore Dan's bat had touched the ball Flash was runnin' as if the devil himself was afther him, an' he made third widout givin' a chance to cut him off. Dan was a good runner an' he made first before the throw in to Chub cud cut him off, an' the village rooters sent up a monstrous roar. Chat was the next batter an' the pitcher didn't take anny chances on him, but put all he had into the ball an' poor Chat struck out. Frank Slade was the next batter an' he was the heaviest hitter on the team. He was a big man an' slow an' deliberate in his movements as he went through the procedure of plasterin' his hands wid dirt.

THE VILLAGE SCORES

"The first pitch was wide. 'BALL WAN!' He was a right hand batter. The next pitch was a right curve that he

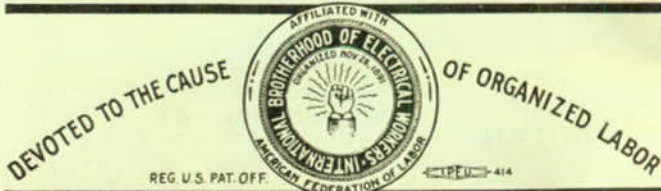
(Continued on page 556)



AN OLD TIME BASEBALL TEAM. L. U. NO. 9's TEAM IN 1901

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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

No. 10

C. I. O. Ben Gitlow, former high official in the Communist Party of America told the Congressional investigating committee the C. I. O. was a communist front. Benjamin Stolberg, labor journalist, named the communists holding high positions in the C. I. O. unions and declared that John L. Lewis is following the party line and using as his confidant and adviser, Lee Pressman, Communist Party member.

Though reports are current in Washington that the C. I. O. will expel communists from its official staff, no move in that direction at this writing has been taken, nor is it possible to believe that it can be taken, inasmuch as the C. I. O. does not have the communists so much as the communists have the C. I. O.

Gone are all the original slogans of the C. I. O. We hear no more about industrial unionism and organizing the unorganized. The principal issue is how can the Communist Party with its financial and ideological subservience to Moscow be absorbed into the American labor movement. Strictly speaking, communism can never be fused with democratic trade unionism. It has not been fused in Scandinavian countries, Great Britain or France. France has just closed the doors of the communist headquarters in Paris. One can not mix oil and water. The C. I. O., therefore, is in the uncomfortable position of being in a near-treasonous situation, while it poses as the modern, truly American labor organization.

Already intellectuals are beginning to resign from the Communist Party. It is easy for an individual to recant, confess his mistakes, re-organize his thinking and go back to the ranks of the liberals but an organization can not do so. The C. I. O. is on the griddle.

The purge of the communist leaders from the C. I. O. will merely reveal the extent to which it is communist. A refusal to purge them will put the C. I. O. outside the boundaries of the community. Sincere unionists who have followed the C. I. O. will now fall away from it. The insincere will remain, continue to spout hypocritical democratic doctrines, continue to take their readymade opinions from Stalin and continue to accept indirectly the funds supplied by Russia to the Communist Party.

Labor Costs In Building Speaking of Thurman Arnold and his investigation, we recommend to his economists a recent publication of the National Resources Committee, namely, "Land, Materials and Labor Costs." This publication is one of a series of monumental reports in the economic field. The conclusion of this committee is that building costs can not be traced directly to wage rates or the labor bill. The report says "Wage rates of building trades workers are not out of line with wage rates of workers in comparable lines of employment."

The report goes on to say "building materials are about twice as important in the cost of building as labor costs." The report is firm in its contention that there is no regular and lawful relation between the wage rates paid and the labor cost on any given job. The report indicates that on some jobs where the wage rates were low the labor part of the total cost was high. This tallies with the experience of union leaders.

Efficient workmen give greater per unit return to an employer than an incompetent worker. The report shows that the cost of close-in land in cities is a big factor in building costs and that price inflexibility, restriction of production and wastefulness in distribution characterize the building materials industry. The report neglects no factor in the situation.

It points out, as has this Journal frequently, that the average earnings of building trades workers are shockingly low and it adds (Mr. Arnold, please note) "There are a few specific cases of building unions restricting output or use of machinery, and that there are only isolated cases of racketeering by union leaders."

N. L. R. B. From Within Repeatedly the Electrical Workers Journal has censured the National Labor Relations Board for the mandate character of its decisions. It has been wilful, perverse, dictatorial and often illegal in its operations. Citizens who believe in democratic government, therefore, will appreciate the vigorous criticism of the board in a recent so-called Crystal City ruling of William L. Leiserson, new board member, condemning the board on the same grounds of dictatorial policy and illegal interpretation:

"The decision not only disregards the collective bargaining history * * * but it also sets aside the current contract * * * which excludes the Crystal City plant. * * *

"It seems to me quite improper for the board to go back of a signed agreement * * * I think the (board's) repetition of the legal verbiage about interference, restraint and coercion is a mistake that tends to frustrate the amicable collective bargaining which the Act is designed to promote. * * *

"This (merger of the plant in the industrial unit without an employee vote) does not seem to me essentially different from the denial of free choice of representatives in cases where employers impose labor organizations on the employees. * * *

"I do not think the board is vested with authority by the Act to extend to employees in unorganized plants the representatives chosen by organized workers in other plants. * * * Even if the employer misbehaved that does not justify the board in taking away from his employees the right guaranteed by the Act to have a representative of their own choosing. * * *

"What the Federation (C. I. O. union) could not itself secure by collective bargaining when the contract was negotiated is given to it by the board in a finding as to the appropriate bargaining unit. The majority decision argues that the board has the authority to determine bargaining units.

"I do not believe that the Act authorizes the board to establish any bargaining units that suit the fancy of its members."

A. F. of L., 1939 As the A. F. of L. meets in Cincinnati in its 59th convention it is apparent that the organization has the greatest financial, numerical and moral strength of its existence. It has weathered the severest depression of history and has weathered a treasonous attack upon its tenets and its structure by foreign representatives. This does not mean that all is well with labor unionism. The intellectual horizons surrounding the labor movement are dark. There is a confusion of thinking and merely to re-affirm every practice of an older day will not make the adjustment. There must be new policies to meet a new situation. Certainly with increased power the labor movement must prepare itself to take new responsibilities. Certainly labor unions must prepare to make a larger contribution to management and to the community. Unions must understand management better. No organization can go forward by standing still. Standing still is to go backward.

Seniority It is not surprising that the question of seniority figures so prominently in the thinking of both union officials and management heads. Quite naturally with large scale unemployment, with Social Security, and with other factors present, the question of retention or separation of workman from his job looms large in the minds of all concerned.

Generally speaking, management takes the point of view that the test of retention or separation of workmen should be efficiency. Labor responds that faithful and long service should also be considered and the balancing of these two points of view makes up in the main the question of seniority. Some man-

agers have worked out this formula. Up until the time when a workman is 50 years old, efficiency should take precedence over seniority. After a workman has reached the age of 50 and if he had perhaps 25 years of service with a firm, then tenure should take precedence over efficiency.

Law vs. Men Those citizens who believe that democratic government should be a government of law rather than a government of men may well be disturbed by the performance of Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General. Even a layman can see that there is nothing in the Sherman Anti-Trust laws that refer to labor practices per se as being in restraint of trade. Indeed when the Sherman Anti-Trust law was in the making, efforts were made by a large group of men in Congress to write into the law the rule that it did not apply to trade unionists. Neither can a layman find court decisions as precedents for placing labor practices in the category of conspiracies in the restraint of trade.

And yet Mr. Arnold, as the government's chief trust buster, pursues his policy of investigating labor practices preparatory to bringing labor leaders into court as violators of the anti-trust law. We believe emphatically that Mr. Arnold is on shaky ground. We believe that he has his own private interpretation of the law and that he is not buttressed either by the law or court decisions. In other words, Mr. Arnold is acting as judge, prosecutor and jury. He is pre-judging the case.

Is this, or is it not, dangerous to democracy?

Foolish Little Power Company Not many miles away from the boundaries of the United States exists a power company. It has recently grown deeply interested in good wiring standards. Prior to its conversion this power company was not any too aggressive in teaching farmers in rural communities to lead in good wiring standards. As a result many farm plants were wired with questionable materials and just now the little power company has been discovering that materials do not stand up if they are subjected to the ravages of not only time and weather but the predatory attacks of rats. They want these wiring standards changed, as they say, to relieve the fire and life hazards, but on the other hand we know that the farm boys who were taught with these cheap materials to wire their own barns and houses are in some instances tapping the wires of the power company and taking electricity without cost. This is a kind of poetic nemesis that is not often visited upon sinners,

Good wiring standards upheld by licensed-journeymen and licensed contractors are a protection not only to the householder, to the community, but it would seem to power companies as well.



Woman's Work



WHEN FOOD PRICES RISE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE European war came right home to American housewives in the shape of increased food prices. From August to September 8, government statistics showed, food prices increased 17 per cent with chief increases in the price of sugar, which went up 45 per cent, flour as much as 60 per cent, lard, pork chops with sharp rises. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace immediately took steps to reassure consumers that no actual shortage existed; that larger stocks of sugar were in the hands of importers and refiners in the United States at this time than at the same time last year, while large reserves were held in this country and in South American countries. The price of sugar took a drop. Those who had joined the panicky rush to buy in 100 pound bags at the higher price now realized they had been stampeded into a costly error. But it was a natural error, for all of us want to protect our own home consumers and our own pocketbooks first. We can put off buying other articles, such as clothing and household equipment, for a time, but food is a day to day proposition.

We, therefore, as consumers, call on the federal government to put all possible curbs on artificial scarcities—that purely manipulated price rise and psychological bamboozlement of consumers that puts a large unearned profit into someone's pocket.

We as consumers can protect ourselves in several ways. One is to maintain our mental balance. Certainly, if you have a place to store such food supplies as are not in danger of spoiling, such as canned goods; and if you can make a saving by buying in quantity to take care of your normal needs, it is common sense to do it. But it's not common sense to buy large quantities without considering whether you have a good place to store them without danger of waste, because you fear a shortage.

If there is a price rise and a shortage, you have contributed to it by your hasty grabbing of a much larger amount than you normally would buy. You have given the merchant an extra large profit. And the chances are you have given yourself a storage problem that may result in wastes that may eat up any possible savings you have made.

We are going to be faced with rising prices, not only on foods, but on other necessities. The prices will joggle. There will be bargains for astute buyers. There will be other buyers fooled into buying what they do not need by the fear of price rises.

I want to advise my readers to investigate cooperative buying. Through consumers cooperatives you can obtain dependable merchandise with the assurance that you are paying a fair price for it. Indeed, you receive a share in the profits, you are really a partner in the business. Your membership entitles you either to a lower than retail price—as it is done at a gasoline cooperative in Washington—or a patronage dividend. That is what we get from the Rochdale Cooperative Grocery. It is a flat percentage based on the amount purchased.

Because the policies of cooperatives are controlled by their members, who are consumers, their particular aim is to serve the interest of consumers. For instance, instead of pricing goods to earn a profit, they can adopt a policy of giving the consumer the benefit of lower prices at the start, while the store is content simply with earning its operating expenses. A low pricing policy like this serves as a check on other merchants, and helps to keep their prices from rising, thus protecting consumers in general. In many European countries the cooperatives have done excellent service in bringing down excessive prices. A retail cooperative can bring down prices in this field, but for best results it should be hooked up with a wholesale cooperative, because most price rises are not started by the retailer, but are simply passed on as his sources of supply notify him that they will increase prices on a certain date. Some cooperative

food stores have a tie-up with local farmers to market their products that is beneficial to producer and consumer as well.

Our cooperative grocery store in Washington buys most of its canned goods and other processed foods, such as evaporated milk, catsup, pickles, etc., from the Eastern Cooperative Wholesale. Consumer testing organizations have found that these goods merit a high rating in quality. They give the consumer high value for the money expended, also. Moreover, they are so labeled and marked that the buyer knows exactly what he is getting. A red label means first quality. The blue label indicates second quality, and of course, a lower price. And the quantities are plainly marked on cans and bottles. Altogether, an honest, straightforward method of merchandising. While we cannot expect that such an organization will return huge dividends to the consumer at the outset, because of the investment necessary for starting in business, we do believe that eventually it will result in a smoother channel for bringing foodstuffs from farmer to consumer with a greater benefit to both; moreover, setting up a price yardstick that will benefit all consumers, whether customers of cooperatives or of privately owned business.

You cannot expect a cooperative to jump into a highly competitive field, buy its equipment and supplies, and immediately begin paying dividends. Sometimes the members have to wait a while before their investment begins to pay a cash profit. The intangible profit is there from the start in a well-managed cooperative—that is, the consumer's interest is predominant, and the store's aim is to provide him with merchandise of dependable quality, along with courteous, intelligent service. It is generally true, also, that cooperative stores maintain a high standard of fairness toward the labor they employ. Their workers are usually union members and work on the union wage and hour schedule. If you believe in union principles the knowledge that the store you patronize observes them is a part of your intangible profit.

Under the Rochdale plan, you must buy one share of stock to become a member of the cooperative. Whether you own one or more shares, you have only one vote in stockholders' meetings, and your patronage dividends are based on the amount you buy, rather than the number of shares of stock. Policies, therefore, are determined for the good of the greatest



WHAT CAN YOU DO BESIDES HOWL?

(Continued on page 553)

Women's Auxiliary

Women's Auxiliary List Is Growing

If you have additions or corrections to this list, please notify Editor, Woman's Work, care of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Names of local correspondents and addresses are given whenever possible for the benefit of inter-auxiliary correspondence.

- L. U. No. B-5, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Betty M. Craig.
- L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif.—Mrs. Edith C. Gahagan, 3629 Atlantic St.
- L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. L. J. Johnston.
- L. U. No. B-52, Newark, N. J.—Marguerite W. Mandeville, 55 Concord Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
- L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—Frieda Wurzbach.
- L. U. No. B-79, Syracuse, N. Y.
- L. U. No. B-83, Los Angeles, Calif.—Charlotte Austin.
- L. U. Nos. 100 and 169, Fresno, Calif.—Mrs. Glenn Ryan, 120 E. Tallyrand Ave.
- L. U. No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Mrs. Frank Wenger, 21 Genesee St.
- L. U. No. B-160, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. Eugene Burkhardt.
- L. U. Nos. 177 and 862, Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. E. P. Massey, 1918 Hill St.
- L. U. No. 265, Lincoln, Nebr.—Gertrude Carver, 2203 S. 48th St.
- L. U. No. B-292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. George Nelson, 3807 N. Dupont.
- L. U. No. 398, Charleston, S. C.—Mrs. W. B. Warren, Box 255, R. F. D. No. 1.
- L. U. No. B-465, San Diego, Calif.—Mrs. Mary McDonald, 127 W. Second Ave., Escondido, Calif.
- L. U. No. B-477, San Bernardino, Calif.—Peggy T. Willis, 471 Allen St.
- L. U. No. 589, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.—Mrs. M. J. Murphy, 157-11 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
- L. U. No. 644, La Porte, Texas—Mrs. H. M. Ralston, Box 84.
- L. U. No. B-702, West Frankfort, Ill.—Mrs. J. Ed Sedgwick, Champaign, Ill.
- L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas—Mrs. Art G. Ellis.
- L. U. No. B-763, Omaha, Nebr.—Mrs. Cliff Smith.
- L. U. No. 765, Sheffield, Ala., and No. 558, Florence, Ala.—Mattie Sue Gibson, Box 326, Town Creek, Ala.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Though it has been the good old summer time and many of its members have hied themselves away in search of shady nooks and babbling brooks, the ladies' auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18, I. B. E. W., have been carrying on various activities. On August 17, the officers of the auxiliary, together with Mrs. Audie Helm, entertained for Mrs. Imogene Helm, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Helm, at her



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

A Creamy Rice Dessert

By SALLY LUNN

RICE BAVARIAN CREAM

There are many dessert combinations that combine rice with milk, sugar, cream, sometimes eggs and various fruits. Such desserts are not only nourishing but easy to digest, therefore particularly good for children. Here is a basic recipe I'm sure you will want for your recipe file. Other fruits than pineapple may be used if you wish—though I think the pineapple is particularly good.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ½ cup uncooked rice | ½ cup sugar |
| ½ cup water | 1 cup whipped cream |
| 2 cups milk | 1 cup pineapple, cut fine |
| ¾ teaspoon salt | |

Wash the rice, and soak it half an hour in the one-half cup of water and two cups of milk. Add salt, bring to boiling over direct flame, and then cook in a double boiler with occasional stirring 40 minutes, or until the rice is quite soft and the mixture is thick. Stir in the sugar, and heat a few minutes longer. Remove from the stove and cool. Fold in the pineapple and whipped cream, and chill. To mold, pour the mixture into a mold which has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. One-half cup of shredded coconut is a good addition to this.

home at 5511 Baltimore St. Refreshments were served and the afternoon was pleasantly spent in visiting and playing games.

The regular monthly social meeting of the auxiliary was held at the home of Mrs. Edith C. Gahagan, 3629 Atlantic St., the occasion being especially in honor of Miss Mary Brislin, a bride-elect for September. Miss Brislin was presented with a beautiful electrical gift from her sister members. The social committee, comprised of Sisters Flynn and Lester, served a delicious lunch, after which games were played. Prizes were won by Sisters Flynn, Smith, Adrian, Lester, Mrs. Audie Helm, Mrs. Imogene Helm, and a guest, Mrs. Grace Manahan, a sister of Mrs. Flynn, from Chicago.

On Labor Day the ladies' auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 and the ladies' auxiliary to L. U. No. B-83, showed their loyalty to unionism by taking part in the annual Labor Day parade. Mrs. Gertrude Winslow, president of the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18, and Mrs. Jones, a member of the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-83, walked on either side of the flag-bearer at the head of the representatives of Locals Nos. 18 and 83. The rest of the members present rode in the big Tanner bus provided for them by their locals, and enlivened the ride by shouting admonitions to the on-lookers to buy union-made goods. When the terminus of the parade was reached the ladies dispersed and, judging from the expressions heard, the auxiliaries will parade again next year.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The fall activities of our auxiliary started September 12 with a fine attendance. A picnic was held at Chapel Point in July, and all who attended had a fine time. There were swimming, dancing and games and plenty of good things to eat, with lots of good fried chicken. We are planning a busy season with plenty of good times.

Our second annual dance is to be held on November 17 in the K. of C. Hall. We are looking forward to a larger attendance at this dance as everyone had such a good time last November. The committee is working hard to make it a success (so don't forget the date). We are having a membership drive and I know if each member does her part we will be successful in getting more members to come and enjoy our meetings. It's fun to meet the wives of the men our husbands work with day after day and also enjoy the social hour after the meetings. Congratulations to the Woman's Auxiliary L. U. No. 398, Charleston, S. C., just organizing. We are wishing you success in all you plan to do. Also, good luck to all other sister auxiliaries.

MRS. L. J. JOHNSTON.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

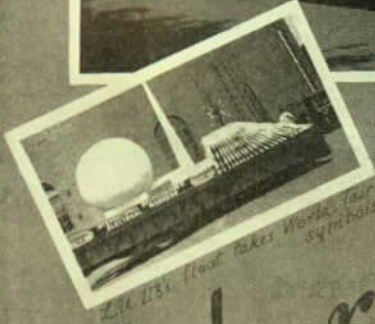
Editor:

The regular monthly meeting of the (Continued on page 553)



From Riverside to Home-gas they're both on the float and it won first prize for I. U. 430 and members of I. U. 494

The float marched with their deacon in Biff's parade unit. Below the float's truck with Ros McLandless driver and Phil Anderson, flag bearer.



I. U. 151 float takes World Fair symbols



Eight W. L. Ratchiff beams proudly while his son Jimmy shows how to hike the poles 1932



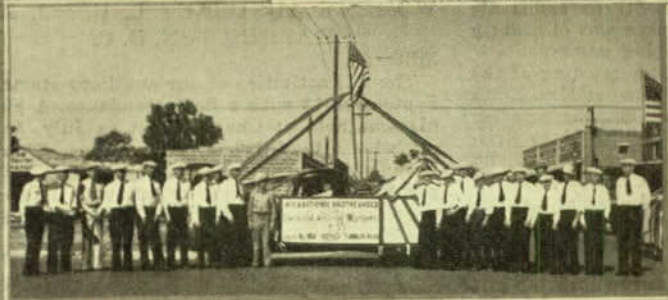
Labor Day



I. U. 175 opens its new home with International Representatives Freeman and McDanish in group on the steps.



I. U. 329 and I. U. 175 march together in the parade



I. U. 850 with its float and parade marchers



I. U. 627 put a big exhibit in the parade, consisting of float and trucks



From Windsor, Onto, comes a greeting from the utility workers of I. U. 411



Utility workers of I. U. 607 with a huge float boasting electric power



Correspondence



LPEU-414

L. U. NO. B-2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

We have held our election for the ensuing two years. Those elected are: President, R. Thornhill; vice president, R. Kennedy; recording secretary, W. Kleinstaubler; financial secretary, J. P. Ready; treasurer, Charles E. Fogg; business manager, J. P. Ready; executive board, D. Lund, H. Kuehner, H. Baity, H. Acheson, C. E. Talley.

We regret to inform you that our old friend and Brother, William (Bill) Noakes, has passed on. He was electrocuted while working in Kirkwood, Mo. Another old-timer gone.

We have just concluded an agreement with the Laclede Light and Power Co. We gained some few concessions, but not anything to crow about. Most of us believe we were jobbed by the third arbitrator (one Isidore Loeb), some kind of professor at Washington University. We also have an agreement coming up with the Public Service Co. (street car), which we expect to conclude in the near future. No. 1 and No. 2 both have members working for the Public Service Co., and what I want to know is, why negotiate two agreements? Let's amalgamate and hand them one agreement and say like it or else. Thus two of us might raise enough blood to get a circulation started again.

"POOP DECK PAPPY."

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

Editor:

Again a month has passed and we, the members of Local Union No. B-3, are proud to report that our campaign for a nationwide six-hour day and 30-hour week for all building trades and industrial workers, is forging ahead in leaps and bounds.

The American worker is finally beginning to awake out of his lethargic sleep and putting his shoulder to the wheel, helping along to win the fight towards our common aim and goal, the six-hour day.

Thanks to the alertness and never-tiring efforts of our progressive officers and the assistance from the entire membership, we, the members of Local Union No. B-3, are enjoying the six-hour day, and 30-hour week, and have been for the past three years. The anticipated results materialized. Unemployment has been cut down to a minimum, thereby increasing buying power, more leisure hours were created for the Brothers, giving them more time for recreation and educational purposes. All this has produced a more healthy and vigorous worker, who may look into the future with hope instead of despair.

We are therefore sincerely convinced the six-hour day, 30-hour week is the only solution for unemployment. Where other theories have sadly failed, the shorter workweek has done its part for the welfare of our members.

Nevertheless, we must be on the alert, and always ready to subdue the invisible forces, which are forever trying to spread dissension amongst members and officers, by using the press for their vicious attacks in order to be

READ

Labor Day in Omaha, by L. U. No. B-763.

C. I. O. in San Mateo, by L. U. No. 617.

Local Union reporters, by L. U. No. B-124.

Laws of safety, by L. U. No. 995.
Conditions on the Southern, by L. U. No. 632.

Telephone operators speak, by L. U. No. B-746.

Our new Council Member, by L. U. No. 494.

A Local Union looks at war, by L. U. No. 665, B-102, 363.

Government conduct of WPA affairs, by L. U. No. B-160.

A young union celebrates labor day, by L. U. No. 624.

Every day in every way our letters get better and better.

able to deprive the worker of the gains he has struggled for in the past few years. But we will never let them lower the standard of living, for thank the Lord, Local Union No. B-3 is ready and always wide awake.

The six-hour day and 30-hour week is certainly a wonderful movement and worth while fighting for. It is spreading rapidly from coast to coast. We have word from quite a number of locals, which have also the privilege to enjoy the short workweek. Maybe some of their members who worked with us at the World's Fair last spring, and experienced in person what a blessing the six-hour day can be, brought home the glad tidings and encouraged their fellow members to fight for the same.

All of you Brothers, throughout these great United States, may sooner or later become conscious that the six-hour day is the coming and only thing to lighten your burden, and you may also be in the position to enjoy the same, but you have to do your share, by putting your shoulder to the wheel and fighting for the only real solution for your unemployment problems.

By no means, however, will this be an easy task, for you may experience disappointments, and a hard struggle lies before you, but it will be worth while. Local Union No. B-3, its entire membership and officers, is always ready to assist you wherever possible. So again I say, awake, Brothers, and fight for your right, our best wishes are with you, for we want you to enjoy the same privilege as we have had and have now.

Good luck to you! LUDWIG KAFKA.

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

Editor:

It seems to be a long time since I sent a letter in to the JOURNAL, but being down to Local No. B-3 and working in and around the

World's Fair, and enjoying the six-hour day, it took me a month to get into the eight-hour day routine once again, and being back with my family means quite a little, too. I sure enjoyed my trip to New York and I know anyone from out of town cannot say they were not treated as well as L. U. No. B-3's own members, and some were treated much better to help the out-of-towners who were really in need to get a new start. I surely would recommend all of our Brothers to visit the World's Fair and also to visit one of L. U. No. B-3's meetings.

Local No. 7 has been lucky the last couple of weeks to have all their members working, but it is mostly small work and we do not know what day it will end, but I hope it will drag along for a while.

There were quite a few of the boys on the Eastern States Exposition fixing up after the hurricane of last year.

We were lucky in having a visit from our new international vice president, and he seemed to make quite an impression on the members and we wish him the best of luck, and the help of our Brother, Walter Kenefick, to take the place of our good friend, Brother Charles Keaveney, who has passed away.

We had quite a loss to Local No. 7, one of our very much liked contractors, M. T. Collins, of the Collins Electric Company, whom I can well say did not have any enemies, and I know Local No. 7, in a body, all sent their deepest sympathy to his family, and I know all the Brothers out of town who have worked for Collins Electric Company will be sorry to hear of their loss.

We had quite a talk from Brother Kenefick and our new vice president over a testimonial for Brother Keaveney, who sure was well liked by the Brotherhood in New England and wherever he went. Whatever testimonial the committee will agree on the Brotherhood will be satisfied, for you would not want a better committee to select it.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

We had great hopes of staging one of the best Labor Day parades in our history and made most elaborate preparations for same, but "man proposes and God disposes," for on that morning very early it started in raining and was still raining at the time the parade was scheduled to start moving. After waiting one-half hour in the hope that it would cease, we finally gave up hope and called it off. The boys from this local would have copped the prize money for the best uniformed gang in line.

Working conditions in our territory have eased up quite a bit, although most of the boys are getting in full time on small commercial work and house work. There are no big jobs to look forward to either, so the boys will have a chance to wonder what they did with all the money they made last summer. Some of the members are entering a class at the Vocational School to take up both electrical and acetylene welding in the hope that some time in the future a lot of this

class of work will show up, and if it does this local will be able to secure the work.

The month of September has been a most peculiar one from a weather standpoint. The temperature has ranged from 100 degrees in the shade to about 42 in the sun.

Received a letter from my good friend, Jim Duncan, who is laboring out in Illinois somewhere, and he enclosed quite a batch of 30-hour week literature and buttons. He also sent me a genuine meerschaum pipe from Missouri. Many thanks, Jim, you will never know how much pleasure that old corn cob is going to give me, providing I am able to get enough tobacco to keep it full. After reading a letter received from Pump Gun Slater, of Local No. 28, who has been working in Washington, we are convinced that this little old burg is better organized than is the home of our international. We do not have jobs shut down here by jurisdictional strikes at any rate. However, a strike over which we had no control held up a six million dollar job at the Gulf Refining Company. The C. I. O. refinery workers pulled a strike there last May and the plant has been shut down ever since, holding up their plans to modernize their plant, which is just about obsolete. At the time of writing this article an attempt is being made to organize the men on strike into an A. F. of L. union and get this plant going and get this good-sized job under way.

We have finally secured a small picture of Corn Cob Willie for the back page and only hope that those who do not know him personally will be charitable when they gaze upon same, for he is not responsible for his looks, as they were wished on him over 40 years ago. Incidentally, he is having his troubles in trying to create a bunch of verse for the last page, having got three verses written and being unable to get any further. If any of you guys who think that they are James Whitcomb Rileys would like to help him out, just write him in care of Local No. 8 and he will be tickled to death to receive a little assistance.

BILL CONWAY.

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

This is written in Oakland, where a most successful convention of the State Association of Electrical Workers has been finished, and now we are in the concluding days of the California State Federation of Labor convention. Local No. B-18 is represented at both by our president, Bill Reynolds; Bert Hoffman, Lloyd Woods and the writer.

More than 60 men and one lady were delegates to the electrical workers meeting, and it was the most successful ever held. At the California State Federation there are more than 1,100 delegates, and so far it has been one of the hottest ever held. Before this letter is published the proceedings and actions will be known to all who are interested, so I won't attempt to report on anything except the high lights.

In Governor Olson we believe we have one of the best state executives, from a labor standpoint, in the entire country. Yesterday he delivered a most inspiring address and concluded it with a promise that he would do everything possible for the release of Warren K. Billings, and stated he hoped for favorable action on it within 30 days. It takes some courage to make a stand of this sort when so many big interests have, for all these years, kept the man in prison. But that's Governor Olson all over! I don't think we appreciate the good work he is doing every day.

Local No. B-18 is sponsoring a couple of progressive moves. They were endorsed by the State Association, and are being presented to the State Federation where, we hope, and feel quite certain, they will receive

NOTICE

Charles S. Swann, former member and business manager of L. U. No. 917, of Meridian, Miss., Card No. 739361, is no longer a member of the I. B. E. W. He was a charter member of L. U. No. 917 and served as temporary business manager. He only paid one month's dues.

We hereby request the members of all local unions to refrain from working with him. We understand, on reliable authority, that he has visited several cities in this section and secured employment by representing himself as business manager of L. U. No. 917.

O. H. BARHAM,
Recording and Financial Secretary.

favorable action. The first is for the recognition of Local No. 3's great movement for the 30-hour week. The other is not quite so wide in scope, but if successful, will mean a great deal to the entire state of California. We propose to enact a law in the legislature that will make it legal for members of bona-fide unions to bargain collectively with the state, county, city, or any political subdivision on all work. At present agreements with labor unions are prohibited by some city charters, and if we succeed in passing this legislation the way will be clear for great things.

In addition to these there are resolutions for labor unity—support of the President in his neutrality stand—endorsement of his third term candidacy and many, many more.

There is one lesson to be learned from these conventions. If you wish to have your full say in matters where voting strength is required, don't try to chisel on the amount of per capita you pay. These conventions are usually controlled by unions who pay per capita on their full membership, and after all, it's votes that count. This is being demonstrated here in Oakland—and it will always be so.

The entertainment has been wonderful, the weather has been grand, and all in all everything to date has been a huge success. Will have more details in my next letter.

Good-bye, now.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor:

Our last letter was devoted to an account of the annual outing, leaving very little room for serious business, so that we'll endeavor to make amends in this writing.

In glancing through these pages last month we were pleasantly surprised to find a letter from Shappie in print—a continuation of his "Casey's Chronicles." These stories appear to be in reality a sort of history of the early days of the pioneers in the electrical field as viewed by one actually in the game. It really makes fascinating reading to us and we imagine the old timer really lives over the days and adventures described in these stories. One can hardly believe a Brother from the ranks can write in such style. Is it possible that Shappie missed his real vocation in life? Thanks for your very interesting letter, Shappie, we enjoyed every line of it.

Marshall Leavitt's little rhyme, or sort of "Ode on the Code," as it were, is timely and speaks volumes on a subject that is hot under discussion. Brother Leavitt views the day's burning issue in its true light and expresses his sentiments better in rhyme than can almost be done in volumes.

In his letter, Brother Hoskinson, of Local No. 16, brings out the fact that on a government housing project at Vincennes, BXL was laid in the concrete slab. This once more

brings us with a rude jolt to attention to the tendency these days to cheapen the electrical installation. The amazing part of this is that this should happen on a government job. We were always led to believe that government work always demanded a better job.

Seems as though Local No. B-28 gets plenty of notoriety, not only by the Brothers roaming over the country, but also by leaving their fingerprints in the form of pictures. Now take a look at the photo of the bunch in Lansing, Mich., on the power house job. Who do we see there? The old and now famous apple knocker, Bill Ebauer, and our ex-taxi friend, Howard Grosscup. These two can't deny the evidence.

We understand that applications for membership into Local No. B-1041 are exceeding all speed limits and capacity for handling, and no wonder. Just take a look at that picture in last month's issue and view those beauties pictured on page 489. What will those boys think of next? We are heartily in favor of the idea, especially for L. U. No. B-28. Imagine asking your helper Agnes for a pair of pliers, or Catherine to throw an offset in a piece of pipe. Beg pardon, our chivalrous gallants wouldn't permit these helpers to help, but would outdo themselves trying to help the helpers.

In our wanderings on Labor Day we managed to bump into one of the boys on the beach at Ocean View. Yes sir, Brother Cliff Higgins as big as life and standing beside his mobile telescope, charging a dime a peep at the distant ships on the horizon. Cliff is now a government employee at the naval air station, and wants to deliver his greetings to the boys.

One of the wonders of the age that keeps us all wondering. The puzzle that few have solved. What affects a perfectly good Brother so that when he acquires the status of foremanship he performs the miracle that would put to shame Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? This peculiar phenomena has its greatest effect on the younger element, especially those accepting for the first time. Again we say, "School 'em and train 'em."

Brothers, it's already on us. The cost of living has already advanced considerably and wages have automatically declined. It behooves all of us to get busy and (we write this with the highest of motives and purely out of a spirit of cooperation) have wages cover the differential that is already rapidly widening. We honestly feel that the time is ripe right now while work is slack. This may be a revolutionary idea, but we feel that when things are at this stage and action is taken the contractor is better prepared to figure his next job and is not caught unawares after his bids are already in. That's our theory, and remember, we can also err.

The situation as far as work is concerned can stand plenty of improvement at present. Things don't look any too promising, but as you know, hope springs eternal.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

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

We have a little more to tell about this time than usual.

Brother Wimberly is in. I just made the remark that the scribe needed a critic to point out some of his blunders once in a while. Brother Wimberly heartily agreed.

The local has succeeded in getting a very satisfactory agreement with the Houston Lighting and Power Company, through the untiring efforts of our business manager, Brother Bannon, with the assistance of Brother Wimberly, our I. O. representative, and our local committees.

What is better yet, the interest of the membership did not die as soon as they got that one thing done, just as though that was

all there was to the organization, but the bunch are still up to roll call same as ever.

The entertainment committee are busy now, framing up for an annual picnic.

Brother Bill Parrish, our worthy and able chairman, made us a little talk last night, mingled all the way through with a sprinkling of humor and quite a few hearty laughs. Also brought home a lot of truths and good counsel.

See you after lunch.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

The benevolent, essential worth of our Brotherhood was again proven when assurance came from the International Office that Brothers William Juneau and John Barrett will receive the first instalment of their pensions next month.

This phase of our Brotherhood best reveals its Christian character by fortifying the home, inspiring age with lively hope and tranquillity and by reminding bewildered, hesitating souls that free America still offers much worth the having. Surely an institution such as this cannot be extolled too highly.

We are also happy to report that our lady folks organized their auxiliary September 1, and it is growing—to be precise, 100 per cent in two weeks.

We are to celebrate these important events I've mentioned in the near future.

Good bye for a while.

THOMAS W. BERRIGAN.

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

Editor:

As we wrote our last article England, France and Germany were arguing over Poland. Since then France and England have declared a state of war existing with Germany, then Russia steps in and she and Germany divide Poland, while England and France apparently just mark time.

What a mess for the people of the United States to even think of joining! Yet how often do we hear someone say that we will get it eventually. It would seem there was something glorious about wholesale murder. Then there are others who seem to think that a repeal or modification of the neutrality law would mean a nationwide boom. It didn't in the last war. We thought it did, but how many are better off for having earned the "big money" during the war years? How many of us have anything to show for it now, or did have even a very few years after the war?

We guess you all know the answer. Then how will this new war make any of us any better off?

A glance at the histories of European countries will show that there has been war after war since as far back as 811. Why, at one time all France, most all of Italy (there was no Switzerland) and all central Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea was all Germany! So why should we get messed up in such a tangle as has always been prevalent in Europe?

There is no sensible reason why the United States should get into this war. It is not a war over Poland, neither is it a fight for the preservation of democracy. But it is a war for the preservation of the British Empire. Adolf Hitler is only incidental. When the proper times comes the German people will take care of him.

If it is not too late, let each and every one of us write our representatives in Washington and demand that we maintain our neutrality laws in toto.

In our July letter we spoke of an article by John T. Flynn in the June 17 issue of "Colliers" entitled, "Why Rent Is High." (We hope you read it.) At the time we said that no doubt Local Union No. B-3 would answer that article with facts and figures. Well, they certainly did on page 462 of the September WORKER titled "John Mechanic Tries to Rent a House." Nothing was left unsaid to refute the statements of Mr. Flynn. The pity of the situation is that the people who read Mr. Flynn's article will probably never see the article of Brother H. Brummer, of Local Union No. B-3.

We see by the WORKER that our old friend, James Waldron, was elected to the executive board in Paterson; also Hubert Vogelzang, brother to another good friend of ours in Paterson, "Bill" Vogelzang. "Bill" has had quite a siege of trouble due to an infection. We hope that Brother Hoedemaker reports him "back in the harness" next month.

Well, Local No. 86 had its annual "brawl" (clambake to you) on Irondequoit Bay, Saturday, September 23. Over 165 members and guests were in attendance. A good time was had by all. A ball game was played, with the losing side buying the cigars. Speed boat rides were enjoyed, also a seaplane took up quite a number of the boys. (Our traveling Brothers should have one of those things.) Enclosed is a picture of the business representatives who were in attendance. Reading from left to right, is Brother W. H. Wilson, of Local No. 351, Olean, N. Y.; Brother Jerome Winterhalt, of Local No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.; Brother

"Art" Bruezicki, of Local No. 86, Rochester; Brother Harry Jordan, of Local No. 237, Niagara Falls; Brother William Fisher, of Local No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.; Brother Charles Kennedy, of Local No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brother William Geddie, of Lansing, Mich. Although we didn't meet the last one in the picture, we believe it is the business manager of Local No. 509, of Lockport, N. Y.

CARLTON E. MEADE.

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

Editor:

The hurricane struck Hartford again. Just one year after the physical hurricane swept New England, the expected lay-off "hurricane" struck the Pratt-Whitney job in West Hartford. Four Paterson boys were among the "victims." The writer, Jimmie Shearer and Louie Schaefer were among the survivors. We will miss Casey Braen in his role as gang jester. Wonder if John Kreeft and George Dolson will miss Phil Ment-neck's cooking? George swung a wicked towel as chief dishwasher and John was a close second. The total casualties will probably number about 65.

The chief topic of conversation was the European situation. We all detest Hitler and Hitlerism, but argued on the best method to combat them. Jimmie advocated aid to France and England. He said, "I went once and I'm not afraid to go again." The writer contends that the best method is to fight the underlying causes which give rise to a Hitler—unemployment, insecurity and injustice. There is plenty for us to do at home. Let us stay out of European affairs and educate by example.

It is true that by lifting the embargo, business will be stimulated and employment increased. But it will give us a stake in the war and eventually drag us in. (Sez Casey, "Make my steak well done.") Solving the unemployment problem by employment in war industries is a solution built on dynamite. It will blow right back into our laps when the war is over. With the war industries shut down and the returned soldiers becoming the "enemy" of all who still have jobs, the situation will be very acute and perhaps the American Hitler will appear on the scene.

Let us exert our energies to build peacetime prosperity on a solid foundation and forego the temporary war profits and we will be far better off in the long run. Sometimes the argument became so noisy that Louie thought the war was over here and he beat a retreat to the Radio City Tavern and listened to the comparative quiet of the "Beer Barrel Polka."

The boys on the home front are in a very quiet sector. The day room chairs are kept warm and well dusted. Once in a while a job pops up in the horizon and then a free-for-all starts to see who can corral it. Gurnee is still holding the fort in Lansing, Mich.

The unemployment dues fund has paid the dues of all members who made \$100 or less during the month of August. The fund is still in splendid financial condition and is prepared to meet any demands that may be made on it. It was a tough job to raise this fund, but it is certainly proving its worth in keeping the local intact and freeing the organization from a delinquent member problem.

I am sorry to report that Bill Vogelzang is still in a critical condition in the Barnert Hospital. Bill had a carbuncle removed and the pus got all through his system. Bill has survived three operations and four blood transfusions and now has his leg in a cast. We all hope that he has a speedy recovery.



Business representatives of several locals gathered for a pow-wow at L. U. No. B-86's picnic.

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N6SM	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W4JY	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
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W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Me.	W5BHO	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
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W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W5CAP	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
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W1INP	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W5EKL	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1IYT	Henry Moller	Dracut, Mass.	W5EXY	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1JWL	Lorenzo J. Fiore	South Norwalk, Conn.	W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1KAC	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
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W1PP	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W5GTQ	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
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W2BFL	Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W6AOR	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W2BWB	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W6BRM	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W6CRM	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W2DXK	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W2GAM	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W6DKS	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W2GIC	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W6DWI	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W2GIY	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W6EDR	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W2HFJ	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W6EHZ	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W2HHA	Seymour Meld	New York City	W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W2HQW	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W6EYC	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W2HUC	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W6FWM	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
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W2JFS	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W6JDN	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
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W2LGE	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W6JWR	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W2LLK	Al J. Sobeck	Albany, N. Y.	W6KG	"Terry" Hansen	San Jose, Calif.
W2SM	James E. Johnston	New York City	W6LFU	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W3FSI	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W6LLJ	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.
W3HOH	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6LRS	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
W3HPX	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W4AAQ	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W6OBI	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W4AJY	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6OHR	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W4AWP	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6OPQ	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W4BEB	Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6QEK	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W4BMF	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6RH	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.
W4BOE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W7ADH	W. L. Campbell	Portland, Oreg.
W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W7AG	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W4BTT	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AKO	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W4CBF	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W7AMX	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.
W4CBJ	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W7AP	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.
W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W7ATY	A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.
W4CJZ	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BHW	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W4CUB	Robert J. Stratton	Durham, N. C.	W7BWK	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.
W4CYL	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W7CP	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.
W4DGS	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.	W7CPY	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W7CT	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W4DLX	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.	W7DES	Floyd Wickencamp	Casper, Wyo.
W4DQM	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.	W7DHK	H. L. Bennett	Ashland, Oreg.
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W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 G W Z	H. A. Leslie	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 F N D	A. A. Dowers	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 G A E	Charles Weagant	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 I O S	Robert Gifford	Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 I U J	Arthur A. Avery	Elmhurst, Ill.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 I W Y	W. H. Woodard	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 J Z H	C. E. Johnson	Des Moines, Iowa
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 K P C	Celeste Giarrante	Joliet, Ill.
W 7 N S	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 R X	Nick Foster	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 M C H	James A. Umbarger	Kokomo, Ind.
W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M M P	Harry Probst	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M Z S	J. Lester Paulsen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 N D A	Paul L. Edwards	Alton, Ill.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 N H C	John C. Sorenson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 N N	Robert E. Baird	Oak Park, Ill.
W 8 A P U	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 P D	Ray Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 B R K	Howard G. Wacker	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 P E M	Harry Barton	Villa Park, Ill.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 P R E	Vincent Dolva	Mandan, N. Dak.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 Q J	Larry Leith	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 F A P	William O. Rankin	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 8 F D C	Thomas F. Van Alstyne	Durham, N. C.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 9 R V	John Gause	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio	W 9 S J B	W. Pueshel	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L M F	W. A. Stevenson	Chateaugay, N. Y.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 T D	H. D. Ashlock	Nobleville, Ind.
W 8 N V	George Lister	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 T G D	William Telezyn	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 U E L	John P. Harrison	Pueblo, Colo.
W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio	W 9 U P V	Milton Placko	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 Q V E	Charles L. Kirch	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.	W 9 V B Q	Oscar H. Baker	Lawrence, Kans.
W 8 R H R	William M. Gamble	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 R U J	Charles B. Sproull	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 V U G	R. E. Christopherson	Bismarck, N. Dak.
W 8 S X U	George E. Oden	Wauseon, Ohio	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 9 A E T	Paul Luccke	Fort Wayne, Ind.	W 9 W N F	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.	W 9 W E A	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A L E	George L. Pufall	Chicago, Ill.	W 9 W P Z	Edward Trybus	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	W 9 Y H F	Ernest Hendrickson	Mandan, N. Dak.
W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.	W 9 Y H V	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W 9 A T H	Robert Perkins	Chicago, Ill.	W 9 Y K T	Richard J. Ikelman	Pueblo, Colo.
W 9 A V P	Walter E. Phillips	Chicago, Ill.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 B B U	Everett D. Blackbell	Elgin, Ill.	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 B F A	Leonard Gunderson	Elmwood Park, Ill.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 B T A	Wm. E. Barrett	Sheboygan, Wis.	W 9 Z H Q	Raymond E. McNulty	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.	W 9 Z Y P	E. H. Dvorachek	Belleville, Ill.
W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 C U B	J. C. McCowen	Des Moines, Iowa			
W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	K 7 H F L	Otis A. Cunningham	Nome, Alaska
W 9 D L H	James C. Mathney	Elgin, Ill.			
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.			
W 9 D T M	D. E. Laird	Des Moines, Iowa	VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 9 E M S	F. R. Parsons	Des Moines, Iowa	VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa	VE 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 9 E O F	James A. Turner	Elgin, Ill.	VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.	VE 4 S A	R. G. Sutfin	Calgary, Alta.
W 9 E S J	Alfred C. Hennig	Milwaukee, Wis.	VE 4 R Q	J. W. Hallett	Calgary, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

I hope all the boys read the article in the September issue of the JOURNAL on "John Mechanic Tries to Rent a House." It is very good and gives rise to a number of questions: "What can John Mechanic do to rectify the situation? Must John Mechanic be able to exert as much influence in initiating jobs as he now has in controlling jobs initiated by others? Is this economic waste of the difference between what John Mechanic does earn and what he could earn unavoidable?"

Maybe I'll touch on this next month after I read the article on "America's No. 1 Problem."

PETER HOEDEMAKER.

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

Editor:

"Now, hark! how blithe the throstle sings!
He, too, is no mean preacher;
Come forth into the light of things,
Let nature be your teacher."

Vacation! It is a sluggish heart that does not give a livelier bound at the very mention of the word. Vacation; and never a brighter and better one than this summer of 1939. Every person and thing that one encountered seemed to know the time, and early and late were offering a ringing welcome to the advancing sun, and one even fancied there was music in the minor songs of the birds to the coming season. But who really stopped to determine all these things, with the hustle and the bustle to be rid of the crowded noisy streets, and an eagerness to visit the fields, the woods, the meadow and the misty sea and river shore?

Vacation—there is a charm in that word that will never be lost on the human ear. But wait. Ere the eyes get too misty and the mind starts to wander, let's get this matter straight. All summer long a letter of this sort has been trying to get written. Numbers of times it has been started, only to get crowded out by some seemingly more important items of interest. Local No. 104 has so many things happening in and around it that it is hard to determine which is the more important to write about. Perhaps the present subject is not the best at this time, for when some of the Brothers see what wonderful vacations the rest of us have had it might make them have regrets concerning their own. However, vacations is the subject this time.

Brother Swineheimer spent his time with a stick and a string, a hook on one end and himself on the other. What a delight to sit there, holding a line to trap some denizen of the deep, and with dreamy eyes watch light and shadow hold revelry on the bosom of the water, and see reflections doubling the beauty of the cloud and sky.

Would that we could have been with Brother Adams as he rambled through the meadows under the shadows of the glorious mountains. One moment gazing entranced on a field of gold, the clustered bloom of the caltha, or held a willing captive by the startling novelty of a ribbon of silver winding its way among the green into the distance.

Brother Smith was glad that he was able to combine his vacation pleasure with study. He was able to supplement that contemplated trip abroad by a visit to the New York fair. Much of his reading on foreign customs and manners and architecture has become better fixed in his mind after visiting the foreign exhibits at the fair.

Brother Donohoe remarked at one time that there was nothing like travel to broaden a man's view of things, to make him wise and add to his culture. That is,

no doubt, the reason for his trip this summer to the San Francisco fair. Of course, he flew both ways and, together with the fair, never will he forget his flight across Boulder Dam and the Grand Canyon. Dan ought to give us a talk on this vacation some meeting night.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

Once again Labor Day passed. Another year gone by and one that we can look back upon with pride. The I. B. E. W. has made great strides in building faith in the minds of the people. I believe the public looks upon our membership as an organization of fair dealing. The Brothers in seeking agreements have given the customer the first consideration, then their bosses, third themselves, for self preservation. These three things, I believe, are most vital in an agreement. If we continue to remember them in the order mentioned the last one will take care of itself.

The A. F. of L's progress, I believe, is due to the affiliated organizations working along those lines. The A. F. of L. has held the respect and confidence of the people due to the fact that they have considered the rights of others. They have refrained from mob rule. It is true that they have had strikes but I feel that they were caused from without rather than within.

We as labor's rank and file have had a very able group of public office holders for the past seven years. Let's ever be on guard that we do not let some other organization in the guise of labor destroy that confidence. We are representative of American equality and American government. It is well that we now begin to think of the 1940 election. A great deal depends upon our interest in the selection of delegates to our various party conventions, county, state and national. It is up to us to present the proper kind of candidates to the public for their consideration. Let's not wait until it is too late.

We had quite a parade here in Colorado Springs, Colo. We had wonderful support from all the unions as well as the fair contractors and business houses. I am enclosing a picture of our float that won second prize.

E. J. ALTENREAD.

(Editor's note: See page 528.)

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Let's talk shop for a minute. This press secretary business weighs rather heavily because it is our experience that "Correspondence" is the most popular section of the JOURNAL. For varied reasons, you read it first and then go back to the other features. It should be the aim of each local reporter to be just that. He should retail any happenings in his locality that will be of general interest, and any experiences of his group which will be helpful to other locals with similar problems. But it's just human nature to pop off with a lot of personal opinions, and if any such creep into this column we hope we shall be forgiven.

The subject of Labor Day, just past, is wearing a bit thin, but before it slips off into the haze of forgotten yesterdays, let's hoard its lesson along with its pleasant memories. Local Union No. B-124 was awarded second prize for appearance in the parade, but that isn't the reason we bring the subject up. Any one of the thousands of persons who watched the spectacle could have pointed out the older unions—the veterans, the shock troops, that, fighting shoulder to shoulder over the

years, have made it possible for the big adolescent unions—born since the passage of the Wagner Act—to march with the army of organized labor. You could see the seasoned union men didn't consider the occasion as labor's day to howl; it was just another job to be done seriously and efficiently—another objective to be taken in stride. Discipline does it! We often resent discipline, but that's what it takes to win battles of any kind. It's what makes labor unions a compact, irresistible force for the advancement of the interests of those who toil. The young unions will learn!

Schools are the paramount thought in the minds of our members at this time; not only buying shoes, tablets and nose-guards for our kids, but we ourselves, helpers and journeymen alike, are organizing into classes. Local Union No. 124 has always made a special feature of education. But of this, more at another time.

While this local has taken no active part in the six-hour-day movement, the members are, individually, deeply interested in and sympathetic to the efforts of Local Union No. B-3 and others to bring it about. Increasing technological unemployment makes the shorter workday inevitable. It does seem silly for the workers to postpone its adoption until the specter of starvation forces the issue. Let's, by all means, get the six-hour day before we have to dispose of our labor at a sacrifice sale and while we can still make wage readjustments on a bull market. It's one of the avowed objectives of union organization, isn't it—shorter hours? Well, what are we waiting for?

Now, on the state of the union. A long step forward was made in the late summer by the building of a Maginot line in the form of a State Conference of Electrical Workers, in Jefferson City. Brothers Frank Murphy, Mont Silvey and Frank McIntire represented No. B-124 and reported an enthusiastic state-wide determination to consolidate our gains and to fortify against aggression, legislative or otherwise. The young local at Leavenworth, Kans., had been wobbly on its legs from birth, so it was adopted by our local. We feel that the move will be mutually beneficial.

The executive board is conferring with the local contractors for the purpose of presenting a solid front against scrapping the Underwriters' Code. The code is a solemn treaty between the electrical trade and the people of the United States, and treaty breakers are in especially bad odor just now. It is our conviction that the treaty obligations will endure.

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The settlement of the Minneapolis WPA strike, negotiated between the joint action committee of organized labor and the WPA officials, did not end the repression directed against the Minneapolis unemployed by the national administration and the reaction in Minnesota.

The Minneapolis strike was ended on July 20. Four days later, on the orders of Attorney General Frank Murphy, a federal grand jury was summoned in St. Paul to conduct a hearing into the strike. Over 300 witnesses appeared before the jury. The witnesses consisted of persons who scabbed in the WPA strike, FBI men who had disguised themselves as workers and mingled with the strike pickets, and persons who had petty grievances against certain union members.

On August 18 the grand jury interrupted its hearing to hand down indictments against 103 strikers. In all but a few cases, those indicted were charged with violation of section 28, of the new relief law, making it a felony to interfere with relief clients working on WPA. The law carries a penalty of up to two years in prison.

Immediately United States deputy marshals began carrying out the arrests, but in a particularly outrageous manner. Marshals barged into the homes of the strike victims at all hours of the night, dragged them from their beds, handcuffed them and carted them off to jail. The daily newspapers were notified beforehand, so that they could get sensational pictures and write sensational stories calculated to make the public believe the \$60.50-a-month WPA workers were the most dangerous of criminals. The federal judge, Bell, did his bit to victimize the strikers by setting the bail at a truly outrageous figure—in many cases as high as \$10,000 for a worker who is a long-time resident of Minneapolis and the head of a family. Altogether, the court asked \$190,000 bail for the first 29 strikers arrested.

Needless to say, the labor movement locally was greatly angered at the continued vindictiveness shown by the government toward the strikers.

A meeting of the heads of the Minneapo-

lis Central Labor Union and of the Building Trades Council, the Teamsters Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council was immediately held and a WPA defense committee was set up to raise a bail fund and defend the strikers in court.

The Central Labor Union at its August 23 meeting endorsed the WPA defense committee and unanimously adopted a resolution that "the defense of those indicted and arrested becomes a fundamental and principal obligation of the labor movement."

On August 29 an extraordinary meeting of the executive boards of all 125 A. F. of L. union locals in Minneapolis was held at the Central Labor Union. The meeting voted to instruct the executives of each union to call a special membership meeting immediately to consider a contribution to the WPA defense committee; to protest vehemently to the authorities the excessive bail set for the prisoners; to send messages from each union to President Roosevelt protesting the high-handed arrests and indictments.

Public opinion throughout the state very quickly swung over to the side of the strikers. The Iowa State Drivers' Council adopted a stiff resolution rapping President Roosevelt, Attorney General Murphy and WPA administrator Colonel Harrington for their part in attacking the unemployed, in using FBI men as agents provocateur and

indicting scores of union members on the basis of prejudiced testimony. Particularly criticized was Roosevelt's "You can't strike against the government" dictum.

On September 4 in Duluth, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., issued a public statement that the A. F. of L. was united in its support of the persecuted Minneapolis WPA workers.

As a result of public pressure, Federal Judge Gunnar Nordbye filed an order calling for an approximate 75 per cent reduction in bail. The total bail requirement for the 32 prisoners was still ridiculously excessive, however—it amounted to almost \$50,000. Eleven other WPA strikers were released on their personal recognizance without bail.

George Murch, head of the Minneapolis Musicians' Union, has done a magnificent job as chairman of the WPA defense committee. A special shareholders' meeting of the Minneapolis Labor Temple Association was held on September 8, where it was voted to post the association's property (valued at about \$100,000) as surety for bail bonds.

The following Wednesday, September 13, 26 men were released on a bail of \$58,000. No sooner were these men released than the government arrested 22 more persons—this time, women. The first 14 were released without bail on their own recognizance.

SHOW DOWN!



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Goody.

The next eight were held at \$2,000 bail each. The WPA defense committee furnished bail, \$16,000, and all were released.

Friday morning, September 15, was the first day for three weeks that no WPA strikers were in jail—but before noon five more women were arrested and are still in jail at this writing (September 15). All the women arrested are mothers who are the sole support of their families. It is understood that warrants are out for at least six more women, mostly former employees on the WPA sewing project in Minneapolis.

To sum up: Of the 103 originally indicted, 78 were jailed and all but 11 are released—the five women just arrested plus six Workers' Alliance members. The Workers' Alliance members refused the offer of the A. F. of L.'s WPA defense committee to defend them and accepted the C. I. O. defense group as their defenders. To date the C. I. O. hasn't done a thing to gain their release.

Property to the tune of \$74,000 has been posted by the WPA defense committee to gain release for the strikers. In addition to the property posted as surety, the committee has had to pay out about \$3,000 to purchase bail bonds. This money has been raised through donations from individual unions.

Our union, Local No. B-160, voted at a special membership meeting to contribute \$500 to the defense fund.

Thirty-three prisoners have been released on their own recognizance, of whom 22 were women. There are still 25 to be arrested of the 103 originally indicted, and United States Attorney Victor Anderson is seeking yet more indictments from the federal grand jury.

As the case progresses, more and more resolutions of solidarity with the Minneapolis victims of WPA are coming in from sections of organized labor in all parts of the country.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor, meeting in annual convention this week in Duluth, voted unanimously to aid in defending the Minneapolis strike victims.

All those arrested and released have been instructed to report at the federal courtroom September 26, at which time the date for their trial will be set. It is expected that the trial will get under way early in October. Readers of our magazine will be kept informed through this column of the progress of the trial.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

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

Editor:

It seems that the remarkable increased demand for anthracite coal, our basic industry, the most economic and unfailing solid fuel, of late has spurred up business in this locality. It also appears that the electrical business and other trade activities have picked up in proportion with it, and every indication points to a very prosperous winter season and late spring in our midst, although many of our boys are now idle and would welcome an invitation out of town.

We offer our sincere thanks to Local No. B-41, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the work privilege extended to Brothers Zig Olshefski and (Jigg) Howard Davis, two good and true members of our local. Also, my best regards to Brother McDougal, of Local No. 106, Jamestown N. Y. Brother Frank G. O'Connell, of St. Louis, Mo., your letter received O. K.

The favorable report of Brothers James Johnston, Luther Miller and Jean Burke,

who were our three local delegates to the State Electrical Workers' Association meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., indicates great stimulation in our local trade interest and Brotherhood affection, and no doubt that association activities and business functioning thereof will prove a great asset to the electrical business and the Brotherhood.

Dated September 1, last, in my absence we received a letter from Brother Jere P. Sullivan, acting recording secretary of Local No. B-3, at New York City, in regard to the six-hour workday and 30-hour work-week movement, which they have initiated, sponsored and put in effect in their local jurisdiction, together with a separate package containing stickers and buttons which are very attractive and a sparkling advertising medium, and which we are very proud of and thankful for. We have put them into circulation in compliance with the suggestion to help build sentiment for its widespread consideration and adoption thereof in this part of our great industrial state of Pennsylvania. I suggest that other local enthusiasts join in with the New York Brother and other slogan advocates and boost for the adoption of this worthy cause.

From all indications it appears that our good old-time and very esteemed local Brother, Willard F. Barber, at the present a resident of Rozelle, N. J., will be pensioned by the international executive council of the Brotherhood before this issue will be in circulation.

I am for hydro-electric development on the Delaware River and such other projects of similar character and progressive tendencies. The Delaware River hydro-electric power dams are essential in this section, as similar plants throughout the country which have proved a Godsend to suffering humanity; and as a whole or in part are outshoots of scientific development and human progress, and all true citizens with the courage of their convictions should strive and boost for the erection and accomplishment of these and similar projects.

Our local, and as I understand it, the State Electrical Workers Association, have gone on record endorsing the establishment immediately of these hydro-electric dams on the Delaware River. According to the scheduled plans, No. 1 dam is to be built just above the Easton and Phillipsburg bridge; No. 2 at Belvidere, N. J., and No. 3 at Tucks Island, above the Delaware Water Gap. The Brotherhood in general and practically all the locals of the State Electrical Workers' Association of the states in close proximity should take over and assume the sponsorship and justification of these and similar electrical government projects, and no doubt the states and public at large should benefit.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

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

Editor:

The new home is completed at 723 McCallie Avenue. September 13 the State I. B. E. W. Association held its quarterly meeting in it, and all the visiting delegates complimented us very highly on our adventure. Every one wished us success, and said L. U. No. 175 had set a fine example for other locals over the state.

The delegates were taken to lunch at a union operated restaurant in a special bus, with a union driver, and a trip to Chickamauga dam, with some other knick knacks that were union labeled or union made, to help make the day pleasant and enjoyable, and easy to remember for years to come.

The entertainment expenses were taken care of by the different locals here; L. U. Nos. 175, 450, 662, 721 and 846.

I am not going to mention anything about the meeting as I was only a visitor.

If the JOURNAL has room for a picture this month I am enclosing one which they can use anytime. G. M. Freeman and E. E. McDaniels, I. O. representatives, are on the steps with the local's officers. I am not going to take up a lot of space by naming every one.

A. T. Johnston, of L. U. No. 175, is a member of the housing board here. There are two projects under way, one for white and one for colored. Each apartment will have an electric stove, electric hot water tank, and also an electric ice box of some make. The plumbers were a little peeved at us because they wanted to put in a central heating plant and hot water system.

The city has now taken over the Tennessee Electric Power Company transmission lines, power house and sub-stations. Labor is represented by T. R. Cuthbert, editor of our labor paper here. He is a member of the Typographical union. We were not able to get a member of L. U. No. 175 on the city power board when the board was originated. A member of the teachers federation was put on the board by the state legislature.

Paul Hagburg and Charles Reed, of L. U. No. 697, Gary, Ind., are visiting in Chattanooga.

Please change L. U. No. 175's meeting place in the directory to 723 McCallie Avenue.

(Editor's note: See picture on page 528.)

E. E. CROSBY.

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

Editor:

Being one of those curious persons who always read their JOURNAL, I started wondering why I never saw an article from this local, and had to stick my neck out and ask why, and if we did not have a press secretary, whereupon I was told yes, that I was it, by our president, Brother Colston.

We had our regular election of officers and nearly all the same ones were elected. They are as follows: President, C. O. Colston; vice president, A. O. Dent; recording secretary, W. S. (Bill) Binckley; treasurer, J. T. Cox; financial secretary, C. G. Smith; business manager, Fred Echerd. Only one new member was elected to the executive board, C. R. Lovell, Jr.

There has been quite a bit of activity here for the outside men, linemen and cable splicers for the last few months, and now it is falling off, as all things are sure to do. As for us inside men, or "narrow backs," as the linemen like to call us, things are in their usual summer slump, that we always get around this time of the year.

The by-laws committee is now at work on a hard job, that of trying to please all of the members, and we are also working on a new agreement that we hope will be acceptable to all of our union contractors, in which we hope to raise our scale enough to take care of the rise in all food, clothing and so forth, that for some reason that my small mentality cannot understand, are rising so fast they will soon be out of sight, due to the war scare.

We hope that in a few months we will have need for all our Brothers here and for some of the Brothers in the other locals in the state when the naval air base gets under way, as this is quite the largest thing that, as far as my information goes, has ever been constructed in this part of the state.

I can't help but agree with the scribe of



The crew that installed a 100 per cent union electrical job at the new R. E. A. powerhouse at Keystone Heights, Fla., for the Miller Electric Co., of Jacksonville, Fla. Andy Hill, Bud Reisen, Roy Slade, Herbert Muckenfuss, of L. U. No. 177, and H. B. Whitaker, of L. U. No. 875.

L. U. No. B-1073 about being a kibitzer. Believe me, we certainly have our share of them and can really understand just what he is talking about.

73's

ANDY HILL.

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

Editor:

Local No. 193 has not been heard from through the JOURNAL for some time past, and at a recent meeting yours truly was appointed by President Dill to perform the duties of press secretary. This is my first letter to the JOURNAL. I am enclosing a picture of our city plant which was completed recently at a cost of \$2,390,000. This plant is located at Lake Springfield near Spaulding Dam (named for Commissioner Willis J. Spaulding, father of the Municipal Light and Power Properties, in Springfield, Ill.).

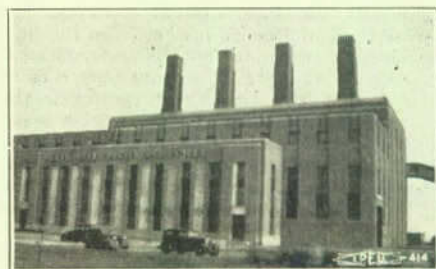
We are proud of our power plant and waterworks, also of Lake Springfield, which has about 75 miles of shore line. It provides water for our city and several neighboring towns as well. It is a recreation point, with two bathing beaches, plenty of boats and good fishing for the anglers.

I am advised by Business Manager Gleason that all of our members have been working for a short time back and he sent out some S. O. S. calls, to take care of construction work. However, most of the better jobs are finishing up and no doubt he will be looking elsewhere in a few days to find work for some of the wire-jerkers.

But I do trust that the good business continues as I think it will within a short time, so keep smiling, for it is a long lane that has no turn.

I will try my best to have something of interest from time to time, so this time I'll pull the switch.

HARRY WILLIAM CASTLES.



L. U. No. 193 points with pride to the new city power plant at Springfield, Ill.

L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

In my last contribution to the WORKER, I stated Brother Issiacson was elected as a member of the executive board, so will correct that misstatement. Brother Joe Holt is the duly appointed member, so apologies to both.

At this writing, Brothers John Phillips and "Red" Bresenham are representing the electrical workers on a new wage contract for the men working for the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Brother Harry Bell, vice president of the Eighth District, is also here, along with Great Falls and Butte wage committee. We finally got away from the Metal Trades, and are negotiating our own agreement, as the A. C. M. refused to have anything to do with us, stating the Metal Trades were representing the rank and file. At this date the A. C. M. electrical workers are standing pat on their original demands of seven-fifty basic pay per eight hours when copper is below 9 cents. The basic wage is \$5 at 9-cent copper. Due to the living conditions here and the sliding scale, we feel we have been gypped for years. The company has boosted the wages since the first of the month 75 cents with copper at 12 cents. Nearly all the crafts and the mine, mill and smeltersmen have signed contracts and taken the raise, but the electrical workers and engineers, also the miners in Butte, have not.

The miners in Butte have taken a strike vote to go into effect October 1, and the company has asked them to meet with their officers before they go out, also the electrical workers and engineers, although at this time the two latter crafts have taken no strike vote.

The crafts are all A. F. of L. and the miners and mine, mill and smeltersmen are C. I. O. Rather a queer set-up, but there seems to be cooperation on these new contracts. Labor has been exploited for so many years it is difficult for some companies to realize there is a solid labor movement and a laborer is worthy of his hire.

In reply to Brother F. C. Ball, of Local No. 106, I can give you a partial look-see on the Brothers you worked with here so long, long ago. Big Nick Dondelinger is running the "narrow-back" crew on the "Hill," Ben Schultz and Eddie Myers are still on the job, grown grey in the service of the A. C. M. I hope those missing from this list will inform you of their whereabouts.

If Brother "Electro," of Local No. 912, will sign his own name, I probably will know him. I worked for the N. O. P. & L. in Akron, the "Wild Onion" out of the Sloan Building in Cleveland, also for the Chatham Independent Tel. Co. and a contractor out of Lodi in '28 and '29.

Apparently in Cleveland at this time one can change their name without the customary two bits. There is a smelter stack here 586 feet high, largest in the world. Can you get Brother Jack Flynn and me one in Cleveland for a quarter? Now will you hold still?

Be good, Brothers.

JOE MEEK.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

News from Local Union No. 205 this month leans to the social side.

We had an annual picnic, an event that will live long in the memories of members and families.

The fun started with a basket picnic, and then we began a program of races and contests that lasted until dark. Prizes for every

event made every act one of full interest and contesting spirit. No age was forgotten; refreshments and a plentiful supply of ice cream will make the children anticipate this yearly occasion. We are indebted to Brother Hothem, as general chairman, for a grand day.

The softball team ended the season with eleven victories and five defeats.

L. U. No. 205 has entered a team in the railroad bowling league, and thus our local goes around the year providing fun and pleasure for its members, and thereby cementing the bond that keeps them together.

Our members had the pleasure of inspecting, in a group, the Detroit Free Press newspaper plant, and seeing at close hand how our daily news is made, received and put in printed form. Very interesting. We have also invaded the radio field, visiting, inspecting and seeing a radio play staged by WJR in the Fisher Building, Detroit, Mich., a familiar place to many Brothers all over this good old U. S. A.

Work is holding up very well in this railroad local.

We, in this territory, wonder why more railroad unions do not write in to our national magazine, events and news of their locals.

RICHARD FRIEL.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Recently it was my misfortune to be asked to umpire a softball game between Lannen's Terrors and Ramlow's Terribles. The line-up was as follows: Lannen—Blakley, E. Diehl, B. Lee, E. Rodgers, Grimes, Bemis, French, Steward, Reese and C. Diehl.

And for the warriors in armor it was Ramlow, Lentz, Carlidge, Hendrichs, Keltling, Nolan, Fuller, Steve, Turner, Delker and Vanell. As the band played the Beer Barrel Polka these fighting teams faced each other, both sides determined to win. Things were very tense then. I, with my very deepest bass, yelled, "Play ball!" That was the signal, and my mistake. For these teams started immediately to win that ball game by fair means or foul. Each baseman had a ball of his own to tag the runner out with. For every ball hit in the outfield three were thrown back in. No runner got past first base until Mick Murray batted for Bemis. His batted ball hit and knocked out First Baseman French, allowing the only base in the game. And after 20 innings the game was called off and I was called everything imaginable.

Then the committee in charge of refreshments were called upon to produce, and the way those boys put over their stuff would put to shame any refreshment committee I ever saw. They have a rotating system of selecting the committee so that all of the employees of the meter department get a chance to serve. And competition is keen. Not a glass was broken, as each one was given a can for lemonade and coffee. The lunch would do credit to any concessionaire. J. Lee and Van Gundy arrived late, but as I was leaving I noticed that these two had done quite well in catching up. Other sporting events were indulged in, wrestling, boxing, singing and story telling were the favorites, with Charley Nolan taking all events but the horseshoe pitching. This prize went to Connors. Only the champ, Neal Turner, would have a chance with this boy. For those who preferred not to stand up, mumbly peg was introduced. Was glad to have been able to attend this field meet of the meter department club, and look forward to the next one. You fellows have a real way of showing and retaining that good fellowship. It would do the line department no end of good to follow your example.

Maybe it would stop some of the gnashing of teeth and fault finding with the officers and committeemen.

At the writing of last month's article the staff at the hospital gave me such wonderful encouragement regarding the condition of our Brother, H. Schissler, that I devoted the entire article to the miracle of his survival of contact with 60,000 volts. Since that time, however, the scene has changed, for on Labor Day Brother Schissler took a sudden change for the worse and passed from this world, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. And the sympathy of the press secretary goes to the family of this Brother, for the loss of a good husband, a good father and provider, and a man that anyone was proud to call a friend. Memories of Brother Schissler will linger for a long time to come.

Brother John G. Gronan is back at his duties in the underground department, while Brother Rardon is still off duty, but coming along fine. Brother Blimm, of Sylvania, is still confined to the hospital.

Brother Delbert Chatfield has given up his residence at 2488 Hollywood and has taken over the estate at 1310 Goodale. Mailing clerk take notice.

We are thanking the powers that be for the chance to live in a country where men are not regimented and referred to as simply a medium of defense, and women and children feel secure from invasion.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 257, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. Editor:

The largest of its kind since 1924, and the first to be held since 1932, was the Labor Day celebration in Jefferson City, Mo., September 4, 1939.

Sponsored by the Central Labor Union and participated in by all affiliated locals, the parade was approximately a mile in length and had many floats by the various crafts.

Prizes were awarded for the three floats adjudged to be best by an impartial committee, and the float of Local No. B-309 was awarded second prize.

Many hours of work were represented in the decoration of the floats and indicated the interest and enthusiasm of the members of organized labor in a demonstration of this kind.

The afternoon was given to games and races and various other entertainment until 3 p. m., when a large audience was addressed by Fred Olds, representing President Green and the American Federation of Labor.

The large evening crowd enjoyed themselves dancing to the music of a local union orchestra.

The celebration was considered a success in every way and the members of the committee are planning for another next year.

H. HARRISON.

L. U. NO. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Editor:

After being elected to the scribe's job, I will try my hand at it. Here goes.

After the smoke had cleared away at our election of officers, those elected were: President, L. Peterson; vice president, J. Richardson; treasurer, J. King; recording secretary, J. Patterson; executive board—J. George, R. Hann, T. Leper, S. Haberle and E. Toman. Business manager, none other than faithful Brother Bill Shaffer.

Now that is over, just a word on working conditions. Things are slow at the present and no visible sign of improvement for the present.

Our annual outing was just held on August 12 and a fine time was had by everyone. This

year Locals Nos. 675, 358, 456 and 262 merged together and had one big outing, and Local No. 262 wants to thank the other locals for their fine cooperation.

Locals Nos. 675 and 262 really gave Locals Nos. 456 and 358 a lesson in the art of playing softball.

I wish that the Brothers of Local No. 456 would ask Brother Jack Mooney about his trip to Philadelphia.

I also hope Brother Buckalew, of L. U. No. 456, and Brother Pope, of L. U. No. 262, will be on the road to recovery when this issue of our WORKER is out.

Well, I hope to have more news for the next issue than I have at present.

JACK GEORGE.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Another Labor Day has been duly observed throughout the country—speeches were made, parades were witnessed, picnics were held. We had a glorious celebration in East St. Louis. The electrical workers had one of the largest marching units in the parade, and according to unanimous decision we had the best float entered in the parade and were awarded first prize.

Labor Day—What does it mean to us? A day of celebration and parading for organized workers, a reminder that the labor movement has come far since the first organizations were formed.

What are labor organizations, fundamentally speaking, what is their purpose?

Labor organizations are societies whose purpose is to improve the situation of laboring men and women, especially by securing increased wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions. There are, specifically, two types of labor organizations—the trade union which has for its members those whose occupations are all the same, and the amalgamated associations whose members are composed of those working at varied occupations.

The earliest combinations were those which organized the workers of a single craft or trade in one city. These appeared in the larger cities in the East, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries. The first to be established were the Philadelphia carpenters in 1791, the Philadelphia Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers in 1794, the Typographical Society of New York in 1794 and the Baltimore tailors in 1795.

While the country was engaged in the Civil War and reconstruction, the American labor movement developed for the first time, almost unnoticed, its characteristic national features. This period witnessed the distinctly American philosophies of greenbackism and the eight-hour day; the rise of the agitation for the exclusion of Oriental labor; the invention of the trade union label; the first national trade agreement; the establishment of the first government bureau of labor; the organization of the first permanent labor lobby at Washington; the enactment of the first eight-hour legislation and the earliest laws against "conspiracy" and "intimidation." The period also saw the organization of the first national employers' association, and first national labor party.

Spectacular, also, were the direct effects of the Civil War upon labor in transforming an army of productive laborers into an army of non-productive consumers, and then at the end of four years suddenly pouring them back from the fields of battle upon the fields of industry. But still more sweeping were the indirect effects of unprecedented fluctuations in prices and the cost of living, which were closely linked with inflation and contraction of paper money.

The industrial depression which followed the panic of 1857 destroyed almost completely

the modest beginnings of labor organizations made during the preceding years. A large number of trade unions went under. Those, however, which were able to withstand the stress were forced to combine with similar organizations in the same trade and to form national unions. The two important national trade unions which were born under these circumstances were the Molders' International Union and the National Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths, both established in 1859.

The organization of local trade unions probably began in the second half of the year 1862, but reliable information concerning the movement can be secured only from the beginning of June, 1963, when Fincher began publishing his weekly "Fincher's Trade Review."

The question of wages played a large part in the organizations which took place during this period, although demands for wages were not the only cause of organization. Fincher said, "That although wages were good, in fact, had risen from 25 to 50 per cent, this did not mean that there were more opportunities for the workingman to save, for the prices had risen to a still greater extent than wages." Further, when the war ceased there was likely to be considerable unemployment and the proper way to meet the situation was to organize. With this warning to the trades, organizations were increased at a rapid pace. After this, local organizations grew rapidly. In the year 1864 the number of unions increased from 79 to 270. By November, 1865, eight more trades were organized and something like 30 locals added, so the years 1863-64 represent the most marked growth of local organizations.

The idea of a national federation of labor was agitated at the national convention of the Machinists and Blacksmiths Union in November, 1860. President O. S. Casson suggested in his address "the cooperative alliance of all trades and the erection of trades assemblies to represent them, subordinate to a national trades congress," and again, at the convention of the following year, resolutions were adopted favoring the appointment by the various trades having national organizations, of a committee which should meet and form a national trades assembly. These attempts, made at a time when the few existing national trade unions lay prostrate under the stress of unemployment and of the generally disturbed conditions, naturally remained fruitless. When the next serious effort to create a national organization was made in the spring of 1864, it emanated not from the national trades unions but from the trade assemblies. A convention was called in Louisville and the International Assembly of North America was formed.

The National Labor Union was the successor in the '60's of the National Trades Union of the '30's and the predecessor of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. Its organization, policies, a definite dissolution, reflect the new nationwide problems brought on permanently by railroad transportation and the telegraph and by paper money. Its attempt to regulate immigration through a voluntary arrangement with the International Workingmen's Associations of Europe indicate also the first conscious recognition of the international competition of labor. It is more than a coincidence that the famed International, the creature of Karl Marx and the British trade unions, should have risen and disappeared in the same years as the attempted national organization of all labor in the United States.

The trade unions established during the '60's were peculiarly unfit successfully to weather the stress of unemployment and wage reductions. The National Trades Union remained a decentralized body, a loose federation of virtually autonomous locals, each en-

forcing its own standard rates, apprenticeship regulations and working rules independently of the national office. With unimportant exceptions there were no national benefit systems. The outcome was that the hold of the trade union upon its membership was dependent solely upon the measure of success with which it increased wages or decreased hours. At the same time, the prevailing low dues did not permit the accumulation of strike funds sufficient for resistance under adverse conditions.

The business depression of 1873 to 1879 was a critical period in the United States labor movement. The old national trade unions either went to pieces or retained a merely nominal existence. Employers sought to free themselves from the restrictions that the trade unions had imposed upon them during the years preceding the crisis. They consequently added a system policy of lockouts, blacklists, and of legal persecutions to the already crushing weight of hard times and unemployment.

Many labor organizations were formed right after this, many of which were secret organizations. One of these was the Molly Maguires, but terrorism could not lastingly succeed. The great railroad strikes of 1877, which in their violent methods were akin to the Molly Maguires, were also doomed to fail. Another one of these secret organizations was the Royal Order of the Knights of Labor. It was organized in Philadelphia in 1869. It was the logical successor of the dying National Labor Union organized a few years earlier. The Knights of Labor, the local assemblies of which were composed of all classes of workmen, stood for shorter working hours and various other reforms. It attempted to establish cooperative stores and factories, but they failed for want of efficient management.

The Knights of Labor made some serious mistakes. One was the calling of a general strike in 1886 and tying up 6,000 miles of railway because of the discharge of one employee for cause; another mistake was its attempt to pass resolutions of sympathy with the Chicago anarchists and it would have succeeded but for the efforts of T. V. Powderly, head of the order and the leader of the conservative element. From 1886 the Knights of Labor declined and at length disappeared.

Soon after the fall of the Knights of Labor, the labor organization known as the American Federation of Labor was formed. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to be to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of labor.

Beginning in 1898 a distinctly new period emerged, but its facts are so recent that they belong more to a discussion of current problems than to a record of history. It remains only to connect them in a general way with the movements of preceding years.

In 1898 industrial prosperity returned and with it a rapid growth of labor organizations. At no time in its history, not excepting the throbbing year of 1886, did labor organizations make such important gains as during the next five years. True, in none of these years did the labor movement add over a half million members as it had done in the memorable year; nevertheless, from the standpoint of permanency of achievement, the upheaval during the '80's can scarcely be classed with that which began in the late '90's.

The new trade agreement era meant more than the advent of constitutionalism in the relations between labor and capital; it signified that the bargaining strength of employer and employee were more nearly equalized in the organized trades. What enabled this state of equilibrium to be more or less permanent in character were the fun-

damental changes which had taken place in the control over access to the market. The struggle between the jobber and manufacturer had been largely won by the latter. The recognition of the union and the trade agreement logically followed.

Organized labor is recognized all over the world, as well as in the United States. It is recognized because it has done much to better working conditions and it has bettered general conditions for everyone—and so, on the first Monday of September of each year a day is set aside, a day which we should come to think of as a sort of thanksgiving day—thankful because there were those who came before us to blaze a trail toward better living and working conditions. It is up to us to keep those standards they struggled to set up and to fight valiantly onward to clear the trail for those who come after us.

JAMES ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Since the last letter from L. U. No. 329, Brother R. C. Horn, who was in the picture from L. U. No. 329, was appointed business agent to fill the vacancy made by Brother L. L. Harmon, who returned to his former job at the Arsenal Hill plant of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company. Brother R. L. Crawford moved up to president and Brother J. R. Sias, vice president.

Brother L. A. Jones has shown marked improvement. He is up and around but hasn't returned to work yet. Brother M. S. Mulholland is back to work after a couple of weeks' illness. Brother Jack Rose, who broke both legs and both ankles in a fall at Jacksonville, Fla., is getting around on crutches. He is still able to "Phaze in and make 'em hot" at the Bellmont.

The Labor Day parade in Shreveport was a great turn out. Locals Nos. 329 and 194 paraded together as usual and it is indeed encouraging when we note the increased number of paraders. The picture enclosed was taken by Brother K. K. Kelley, of L. U. No. 194, of a future electrical worker, Jimmie Ratcliff, six years old, who paraded with his line tools between the banners of L. U. Nos. 329 and 194, carried by Brother Davis.

If our idle workers in the United States were all working in their chosen lines the chances of our getting into the war would be reduced to a minimum. Embargo or no embargo, let us encourage our President in staying out of war and keeping all work possible here for us of U. S. A.

Jim P. Gullett, make note of the picture, "A chip off the old block."

(Editor's note: Pictures appear on page 528.)

M. L. R.

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

Editor:

Practically all the Brothers are once more employed. This is the first time in several years that such a report was forthcoming. However, we are indebted to our sister Local No. 501 across the Hudson for the chance to place several of our members at work in their territory. There is at present considerable work starting locally and more in the making, so there may be a call sent out by ourselves for some visiting Brothers at some later date, when at such time we will remember the locals that have helped our membership in the past.

The present war in Europe has something to do with our prosperity. Several manufacturers are expanding their plants due to

recent orders placed for export or due to contemplated orders. These same industries have been withholding these repairs and replacement over a period of several years but, now faced with the task of running once more at peak production, they are in one great hurry to get started. All this makes things easier for us. The country seems to be about evenly divided along the lines of strict neutrality regulations and selling to the belligerent nations on the cash and carry policy. I for one am in favor of the latter. We have the raw products in this country and the skilled workers (many unemployed) to produce the finished products so urgently needed by the European nations. If we sell to these countries on a pay-as-you-go basis there should be no need to send an army over to secure their payment at any later date as did happen in 1917.

Our home market has been pretty well shot in the past, due to the great number of unemployed with no buying power and the encroachment of foreign manufacturers who flood the market with cheap substitutes for our first quality products. We could help the unfortunates who were without jobs by extending to them the various means of federal aid as was done in the case of W. P. A., P. W. A. But in the case of foreign competition it just seemed that the people of this country could not be organized as a majority into a "Buy American" campaign. The Japanese lamp bulbs still find a ready market and a visit to any novelty shop or a five and ten-cent store will reveal hundreds of foreign-made articles, all of which find a ready market.

Some months ago I wrote an article on the Pan American Conference at which time an effort was made to bring the South American and Central American countries into a stronger trade relation with the United States. Our government made a gesture of good will some time later by placing a large order of canned beef for our navy with South American packers. Up to date, there has been little trade secured in return from these countries, until now, with their source of supply cut off from Germany, which has no products to spare for export and couldn't run the blockade if she did have. South America has depended upon Europe for her existence. Now there is a scarcity of almost everything in these countries and they are rushing orders to North American manufacturers in order that they may not have to close their stores, newspapers, etc.

Now a chance looms on the horizon for the country to get out of the red, not only by selling to Mexico and South America but anybody with the cash to pay and the means to transport their merchandise home.

Probably by the time this article appears in print the Congress of the United States will have repealed some of the neutrality laws and embargoes, as I sincerely hope they do. President Roosevelt is not in accord, as he has stated at various times, but the laws did pass over his objections. The last session of Congress shot the spending-lending program full of holes and by so doing killed the federal housing program which would have meant jobs for thousands of building trades mechanics. What was done to the prevailing scale on WPA I need not even mention.

The opposition to this selling for cash program says that to do so will involve us to the extent that we will have to go to war. The way that it looks to me, is that the only way we can become involved in this conflict is by sticking our chin out and asking for it. Of course, there may come a time when we may have to line up

with the democracies, but only to protect ourselves from aggression. With the dictators pretty well on the one side there may come a time when the two existing democracies in Europe may fall. Then with success inspiring them, the fascists would no doubt turn their eyes to this continent. God forbid; I hope the time never comes. As our President has said, to refuse to sell to beligerents only helps aggressor nations.

In event, however, that the existing neutrality laws are repealed, legislation must be enacted to eliminate the dangers of war profiteering. Labor and capital must work together to bring prosperity to Americans, something which has been denied them during the 10 years of unemployment. The livelihood of over 10,000,000 unemployed American workers certainly is of more importance than the chance that we may offend a scab paperhanger and some of his strange bedfellows.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

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

Editor:

On every hand we hear expressions of extreme satisfaction with the appointment by the International Office of Brother John J. Regan as a very worthy successor to our late International Vice President Charles Keaveney. His efficient handling of affairs in various capacities in Local No. 103 and his broad yet accurate views in the field of the labor movement seem to inspire all who have ever been in contact with him with the utmost confidence in his ability to handle the duties of the larger field to which he has been called. The break in our ranks has been filled and the I. B. E. W. continues to march forward with an unbroken front.

The usual fall spurt is under way again and conditions are easing up somewhat, giving rise to the annual hope and prayer that this time it may be a drive instead of a spurt and that the long awaited renaissance is at hand when the arbiters of our destiny may be camped, hat in hand, on the doorstep of every card man, begging him to accept a day's pay. Wouldn't that be great?

Our new business agent, Arthur Myshrrall, has stepped into the traces and already shows great promise of performing the functions of his office with all the finesse and assurance of a veteran. Another shining example of the office seeking the man. (And Hazel, how have you been?)

Our old friend, Cyril, the Demon Helper, scraping the butter from his sandwich onto his burned thumb, remarked defensively: "I hate to act mean to my wife all the time, but every time I talk sweet she gets so excited that it gives her hiccups, so I have to get tough again to cure her."

THE APSAY.

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

Editor:

The Tennessee State Fair has just closed the most successful run in the history of this annual event. As has been the custom for a number of years, members of Local No. 429 again did all the work. This work for the past two years has been run by Brother Red Trollinger, who is doing an admirable job. The fair board is more than pleased at having competent men at their beck and call instead of the old system of hit and miss skates.

At our last regular meeting we had a very pleasant surprise in the persons of Brother Gordon Freeman, International Office representative for T. V. A.; Brother

Clayton Miller, business agent of No. 474, Memphis, and Brother Lev Loring, president of the Memphis Building Trades Council. Each of these Brothers gave us an interesting talk. We are always glad to welcome our fellow workers. This was the first visit Gordon Freeman has paid us in about eight years. He is always an inspiration to us. Come back more often, fellows.

The height of nerve, gall or something or other was pulled on two of our pickets about two weeks ago. It was the first time anything just like this has happened. It seemed that one Trakside Oil Company saw fit to employ rat electricians to put in their new filling station. Forthwith and immediately Ted Loftis, our business agent, placed pickets on the job. Our pickets were going about their business in an orderly manner when, in the afternoon, the oil company hired two Negro girls and placed placards on their backs reading "Just Married." In a "Jim Crow" state this was bad. Fearing it might incite a riot, the squad car hauled the girls to the station. The chief, however, paroled the girls to our business agent. (We all had a laugh out of this.) The aforementioned oil company woke up the next morning with a lawsuit on their hands. The outcome of this incident may have bearing on the treatment pickets have taken from various sources lately.

I enjoyed Brother H. Brummer's article, "John Mechanic Tries to Rent a House," in the September JOURNAL. More power to you, Bud.

Lest I forget to mention it, wedding bells rang this month for Sammie Lee Hudspeth. Best of luck to Sammie and the Mrs.

The stork visited our midst on two occasions. The one, our past president, Bryson Frakes, and Mrs. Frakes, and the other Brother John Redd, Jr., and Mrs. Redd. Not wire twisters, though—both are girls. Congratulations!

Our hearts go out to Brother W. B. Doss, our able financial secretary, and Mrs. Doss, whose daughter is dangerously ill at Memphis, Tenn. May the God of us all guide the kind hands that administer to her, and we pray that she will be back to her usual health soon.

JAMES N. ("Little Boy Blue") STANSELL.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been several months since an article from Local Union No. B-477 has appeared in our JOURNAL.

Many speeches were delivered on the Labor Day just past. Most notable of these was that of President William Green, which brought much comment in the labor movement here in San Bernardino, especially where he challenged Adolf Hitler to submit the question of peace or war to a secret vote of the German people.

Members of organized labor in this country have been wondering when we will have the question of a peaceful settlement of the controversy between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. submitted to the rank and file by secret ballot. This would be the democratic way to dispose of this great problem which is tearing down the labor movement instead of building it up as it could be under present ideal conditions and favorable laws, by which we could build the greatest labor movement America has ever known. The following question could be submitted to a secret vote:

"Shall the members affiliated with the C. I. O. be returned to the fold of the A. F. of L. and all differences settled by a joint committee? Vote—Yes ____ No ____."

The leadership of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have made such a blundering mess at an attempted settlement, how about turning the job over to the rank and file? Thereby giving us an opportunity to experience some of the democracy we have been hearing so much about.

President Green also stated that the European conflict will assure us of more democracy at home. Incidentally, how about a little collective bargaining in our own house, as suggested by Madame Frances Perkins, "That the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders should practice what they preach—collective bargaining—to settle their own troubles in the same way that employer-employee disputes are ironed out. I know from messages received from labor organizations in both factions and representing more than 3,000,000 rank and file workers, they are wholeheartedly in favor of a speedy and honorable peace and that the leaders truly responsive to the desire and will of the members will exert their efforts to settle the controversy."

The air at the present time in California is filled with propaganda to the effect that a certain portion of the "thirty dollars every Thursday" pension plan which will be submitted to the voters of California on November 7, next, will prohibit labor from using the right to strike, boycott or picket. This is the method used by the paid propagandists hired by those who are guilty of doing the things which this amendment states shall be prohibited, that they must warp its meaning in order to pull the wool over labor's eyes and get labor's support to defeat the pension plan, thereby allowing them to continue their restricted production and wholesale destruction of goods which the people of this country could use, but for which they lacked the buying power.

To those of the organized labor movement of California it must truly be said (lest you forget) Proposition No. 1 was defeated by the help of those whom you are now asked to sell down the river, that great movement known as "ham and eggs." Answer this question in your own minds, you members and friends of organized labor: Who are the smoothies on the air and in the press now asking for your support in defeating "ham and eggs"? Where have they been in your fight to better the conditions of those who work? Have they been supporting your cause, or the cause of the open shop?

Conditions in the construction trades are more favorable here now than they have been in the past two years. There are more signed agreements than at any other previous time among all the trades and service crafts.

HENRY J. NACHTSHEIM.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

With the exodus of the summer season, the cooler weather usually brings about many new activities. Not that we in Bridgeport, Conn., lack any activities. Frankly speaking, if we were to refer to our recent past and out of it select just one incident, we would dwarf the present European situation to shameful and insignificant levels. The various Continental affairs are mere playthings when compared to the jurisdictional dispute which faced our glorious local only a few weeks ago. Brethren, it grieves me to continue; but for the sake of posterity I must go on. I must inform the outside world of the atrociousness with which our brethren were confronted.

On the morning of July 22 a terrible invasion took place. An invasion which defied the ability and skill of our boys of the diamond. The pride of the building trades was

challenged to a contest; to prove its superiority on the field of honor. Our territory was invaded by two foes, who simultaneously attacked us on two different fronts. From the South, under the leadership of Generalissimo Roberto Finchero, of Local No. 108, Norwalk, Conn., came the steak-eating terrors, and from the North, Fuehrer Joseph Rourkenheimer rushed in his beer-sipping armada of Local No. 90, from New Haven, Conn. Each army demanded the scalp of our small but well trained regiment.

A considerable and exhaustive effort has been attempted to pacify the invaders, but no conciliatory conclusion could be effected. The inevitable was the order of the day. Believe me, Brethren, I shall never forget the subsequent scenes which took place. The onslaught was terrific. But our brave lads stood their ground, under the crack and dapper director of strategy, our noble lord Harold Boyle.

As the rays of the sun beat mercilessly down upon the brows of the determined contestants, their cries became noisier and noisier. The mighty crescendo of their yells grew louder than a thousand Niagaras. All one could hear was the chorus of: "Come on, you guys, bring on more beer." "No beer, no game!" And in the distance one could hear the popping of halves, as they were being tapped for more ammunition. Then down the field swooped the never-ending line of bucket brigades, bringing it to the parched gladiators at the front.

Inning after inning, run after run, the struggle continued. Then it all ended. Ended as suddenly as it began. New Haven fell back and once again Bridgeport became the victor to the tune of 13-8.

Now in another quarter of this field the steak-eating terrors from Norwalk attacked one of our crack—I mean craps—shooting regiments. But the result of this encounter proved disastrous for our boys. In fact some of them are still in hock. The horseshoe pitching contests were divided about equally among all the disputants. But everyone enjoyed himself to the fullest measure possible.

Seriously speaking, it certainly gives one a sense of pleasure to be able to jot down a few silly lines about an abstract situation, which in reality is as tangible as any material object. In this day and age of universal unrest, distrust, intolerance, it does us good to have such get-togethers. It shows to the world that we are above these petty, ignorant and un-American habits. To have such a get-together of three different locals can do nothing else than promote future welfare to all concerned.

A great deal of credit must be given to the executive board members of the three locals and to the business representatives who have the foresight and the initiative to promote such programs. The representatives in question are: Brothers Robert Finch, of Local No. 208, Norwalk, Conn.; Joseph Rourke, of Local No. 90, New Haven, Conn., and George Mylen, of Local No. 488, Bridgeport, Conn. With such programs and such men, our cause shall long exist. STEPHEN J. HUNYADI.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

The delegates of the Wisconsin State Conference of the I. B. E. W. are back in their communities, knowing that a job has been well done.

The convention was called to order at the Eagles' Auditorium in Wausau, Monday, August 14, 1939, by President F. J. Brown.

Mr. Simmons, of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission, spoke on the abuses practiced in the hiring of apprentices and how they may be overcome. Further information on this may be had by referring to Bulletin No. 14, published by the commission.

Miss Alice Randall, representing the telephone operators of Superior, told of their success in organizing and getting agreements in a number of exchanges, and in closing asked for the continued support of the I. B. E. W. and central labor bodies. Alice, our only lady delegate, never missed a session.

The delegates were pleased to hear of Brother Brown's appointment to serve on the international executive board. Brother Brown stated it came through the support and confidence of all members of the I. B. E. W. While we are happy to receive some of the glory of his success, we who have been close to him know of his untiring, far-sighted efforts. These are a few of his achievements since coming to Wisconsin: First and most important to us, he has increased our membership from 300 to well over 1,100, with our finances in excellent shape; organized and secured a closed shop agreement with the utilities, the first in Wisconsin and one of the first in the country; organized the Wisconsin State Conference of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; became a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin. This, gentlemen, without holding his local or himself strictly to party lines, which many of us have found to be very disastrous in the past year. Enough for Brother Brown. I'll probably get laid out for this when he reads it, as one of his proverbs is, and he often repeats it, "You should be humble in order to be exalted." He forgets to add, be fearless, honest and aggressive, as he is. Nevertheless, we do thank the International for his appointment and know he will fill the bill.

Brother Peterson, of Superior, was elected to the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. This was accomplished by a well organized campaign and hard work on the part of all the delegates.

The convention closed with election of officers, the following being elected: President, E. J. Brown; vice president, A. Nelson; secretary-treasurer, Ed. Madsen; executive board, District A, Ed Olson; District B, S. H. Preston; District C, C. C. Stanley; District D, George Donahue; District E, E. J. Fransway.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the 1940 convention meet on Sunday preceding the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Watch for I. B. E. W. labels on all fixtures. REX FRANSWAY.

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

Editor:

Since our last communication the drastic change of conditions forces us to extreme brevity. Vacation time having expired, all the boys are back on the job again. Brother James O'Brien returned from his vacation plus a wife. Congratulations, Jim!

We regret to relate that Brother Thomas Hennessey, now retired, met with a painful accident while making repairs to his dwelling house, falling a distance of 17 feet, but we are glad to state he is now doing well.

Attendance at our meetings shows undiminished enthusiasm, and we are glad to state that our organization is now 100 per cent. We hope in the near future to have a women's auxiliary, which will tend to help us pass many an oncoming winter evening very pleasantly.

It is pleasing to be able to state that the paper mill here is still running five days a week, and indications are that it will continue so indefinitely.

VO2H, for obvious reasons, cannot now QSO, but would appreciate any QSL's.

RONNIE.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Again we say "hello" as another month rolls around and we again have our little contribution to the JOURNAL in the mail, practically.

This time we must deal a bit about our Labor Day parade in Galveston and old No. 527's part in it. Each year this spectacle grows larger and more elaborate. This year's parade included all skilled craft, unskilled groups and every affiliate of the A. F. of L., both white and colored, in Galveston and its vicinity.

The line of march started moving at 10:30 a. m., headed by the anti-aircraft unit of the U. S. Army stationed at Fort Crockett, and its band. This group was then followed by each union with their banners displaying the name and insignia of their group.

The electrical workers, attired in their neat white uniforms and straw hats, drew much applause along the line of march. It seemed that every member was proud to represent the electrical workers in this spectacle of labor.

The electrical workers were headed first by the American flag, borne by Ed Licata, who each year does this honor for the union. Brother Licata, who long has retired from electrical work and now heads the constable department of the city of Galveston as a respected peace officer, still feels he is one of the "boys" and we are always honored by his presence among us. Next came the workers' banner, carried by a Brother in white uniform supported on each side by a Brother in uniform in direct contrast, then by the whole local in white uniforms. The white section of the parade was followed a quarter of an hour later by the Negro group over the same line of march.

It was hoped this Labor Day to have had the dedication of Galveston's new Labor Temple, but due to much work that was added we were unable to do so, so the dedication was deferred probably until next Labor Day. Work has been progressing nicely on this building with what time the different crafts have been able to contribute to it.

Continuing along, work has stepped up somewhat, more so in the marine department than in anything else. This reason being that the European war has placed in service some idle ships and naturally there is a certain amount of repair work to be done.

Work in the commercial and construction field rocks along in about the same pace it has done for the past several months.

In October Galveston will be host to the Texas State Federation of Labor convention and we are all looking forward with much interest to this event and also this writer will do his utmost to contribute the high lights of this meeting to the WORKER in his next writing.

In the past month or so this local has been the recipient of several traveling cards from members of other locals for deposit in No. 527. Under advisement from Business Manager Croft, we wish to inform any Brother who is under the impression that there is plenty of work in this vicinity that over a dozen members of this local are working out of town, due to scarcity of work in our section, and No. 527 will not accept any travelers until the men are put back to work here and the call goes out for more workers. VIDO L. SUCICH.

L. U. NO. 532, BILLINGS, MONT.

Editor:

Just a line to let the Brotherhood know that Local Union No. 532 is still to be located on the map at Billings, Mont. This was brought to the attention of the public by its being host at a picnic to all the employees of the Montana Power Company, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company as well as other fair employers and employees of local contracting shops.

The attendance was estimated at about 250 to 300 and in view of the fact that the event was held at Mystic Lake, a spot in the Absaroka Range located about 90 miles from Billings and about 10 miles north of Grasshopper Glacier, a place frequented only by rangers, lost fishermen and Montana Power employees, one can only conjecture what the attendance would have been if all those invited had reached their destination. Nevertheless the refreshment committeemen, aided and supervised by several of the fair sex, kept active for about an eight-hour shift, dishing out chow, ice cream, coffee, cream beer and root beer until they finally ran out of cream and root.

While the ladies, imbued by the spirit of chance, either participated in or waxed problematical upon the desirability of entering a free bingo game, several wild kittenball games were in various stages of progress, one of which resulted in being a sort of on-the-field training program administered by the Montana Power team to various and sundry phone employees. There was also racing and events for the children and for a while barnyard golf was going in high gear until a particular individual started a run of ringers. This led to unkind remarks relative to construction of magnetic horseshoes and competition in this field sort of attenuated.

It is only fitting that in behalf of the local and those entertained that we thank Brothers Epperly and Winger and their respective committees and the officers of the local for their services which made this picnic enjoyed and remembered by all.

R. N. SOUTHERN.

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

Editor:

By the time this correspondence comes into print, Local No. 561 will again be launched on its fall and winter activities, which, owing to the present conflict in which Canada now finds herself, will be of a varied and also important character and one which it is hoped will be shared by a good turnout of the members at our regular meetings.

The question is now being asked among our members as to what part Canadian Railroad shops intend to take in the war and what effect it will have on our membership. We are assured at least that when things get started all of our members will be taken care of, and although we are gratified to know that for a change we probably will have no unemployment problems to speak of, still we cannot but feel disturbed when we consider that nothing short of a war to take away the cream of our manhood is the price to pay for a job for a large number of our membership. But this unfortunately is the case and while as mentioned before, many young lives will be cut down, others who were perhaps in a position to prevent the conflict will now come out of it considerably wealthier than before. It now becomes the duty of organized labor to see to it that the war profiteers receive the same treatment as handed out to other types of unfair employers and in doing so will do justice to their fellow workers and country in more ways than one.

Looking at this business of war from another angle, at the time of writing some of our boys have already answered the call and are now wearing the khaki and no doubt others will follow as time goes on. This leaves another responsibility for the membership staying at home, and it is hoped that they will be willing and ready to ease the lot of their soldier Brothers should they in the future be called upon to do so.

Since we last appeared in the JOURNAL, the Grim Reaper has knocked thrice on the door of our local and taken away Brothers H. Flynn, of the C. N. R. Portal Heights substation, Brother G. Laurie of the C. P. R. road department and Brother A. Tardiff, of the C. P. R. Angus. Brother Flynn died after an illness of some two months, Brother Laurie as the result of a fall while on the job at the Sharrigan Falls railroad station and Brother Tardiff fell from the roof of his home while putting up a radio aerial. Our sympathy goes out to their respective families and our thanks to the International Office for the promptness in which they handled the death claims.

In closing, to our own boys the conditions now will no doubt warrant a change in our policies from time to time and the only way to keep up to date with the activities of your local from now on will be by your regular attendance at all meetings. Your cooperation will be needed now more than ever. So be big enough to come up and put your shoulder to the wheel.

R. W. WORRAKER.

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

Editor:

New Mexico State Fair is now in full swing, officially opened September 24 and continues through October 1. It is really a fine fair, but what we like best about it is the work it creates for the wire twisters, and, of course, the horse racing. I almost forgot the dancing girls, with their fans, and sometimes less.

Labor Day has come and gone and suppose that will be the main topic for us scribes this month, and I hope all brother unions are as well satisfied with their representation as No. 611 is. All crafts were well represented and a whole regiment of floats, beginning at ten o'clock, rolled down Broadway, continuing down Central to Robison Park, where we had some very interesting speeches. We were very sorry to have Brother Ingram called away on Saturday before Labor Day to Houston, I believe, but after all is said and done, it was a big day for No. 611 and I believe all other crafts in Albuquerque.

We have not had an annual picnic or party as yet, but some of the boys have been doing some exclusive fishing. Dove season is open also, and with duck, deer, bear and pheasant and turkey season coming on it is not such a bad old world after all.

The utilities' employees are now working under a new agreement, signed for two years.

Brother Bumgarner is still on the sick list. We are hoping to see him back soon.

SHORTY ADCOX.

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

Editor:

The Electrical Industry Day at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay was one of the most interesting and successful programs ever put on at the fair.

This event was held at the California ballroom and rotunda, starting at 1:30 p. m. and ending with a grand ball lasting until 1 a. m.

Speakers from many manufacturers, power companies and construction corporations gave very interesting talks. But the best and most interesting and instructive talk was made by our own international vice president of the Ninth District, Brother J. Scott Milne, who spoke from the electrical workers' viewpoint of the electrical industry. We did not know that we had a man like Brother Milne as international vice president who could bring out so forcibly the problems of the electrical worker.

Many prizes were given, ranging from electric refrigerators, washing machines, ranges, to appliances, lamps and the like. Some of the prizes were won by visitors from San Mateo County. In all, it was a huge success.

Our business manager, Brother Crown, has just returned from a two weeks' vacation. He made a trip through Oregon, Washington and into Canada and British Columbia. His report is that conditions in the north are not as good as they might be. He had a fine trip and enjoyed every minute of it.

The C. I. O. is making an attempt to invade our neighboring county of Santa Clara in the building trades department, and it looks like there will be trouble there. San Mateo County is too strong as yet for them, as we have 100 per cent conditions here. All organizations are cooperating with each other.

Some of the workers are in favor of the C. I. O. because of the cheap dues, but if they would read the rules and regulations of the building construction department of the C. I. O. they would see what it is all about and realize that they would soon be without protection of any kind if the C. I. O. had control. That there would not be any recognized crafts, that a man could do any class of work that he wanted to and if he did not know how the competent journeyman would have to teach him. In this way the able journeyman would make a handy man out of a lot of men who would finally have his job and leave him out altogether.

Brothers, get one of these books of rules and regulations and read it, and see what you would be up against under the C. I. O.

The San Mateo rodeo and floral fiesta opened Thursday, September 21, with the most colorful show ever presented in San Mateo County.

The first sight on entering the Bay Meadows buildings where the show is staged is the orchid display, colored from white through all the colors of the rainbow to the deepest purple.

Flowers of every description combine to make a spectacular display of blossoms. In the 400-foot display of floral elegance are mystic pathways of floral beauty.

On the second floor are numerous agricultural exhibits, where the finest San Mateo County products are shown.

Rock gardens and other types of floral displays are shown. Other sections show the wild life display of wild birds and game in their natural homes. These are but a few of the many attractions of the annual show.

On Saturday September 16, the parade was staged through the cities along the El Camino Real. One notable thing was that the entries in the parade by Local No. 617, I. B. E. W., were among the most outstanding and the only entries from organized labor except a decorated car from the Building Trades Council and one from the laborers' union.

All the electrical work on the show was done by members of Local No. 617, who worked several weeks to prepare the Bay Meadows grounds for this event.

P. C. MACKEY.

L. U. NO. 624, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

Editor:

Since this is the first time Local No. 624, Panama City, Fla., has submitted any news to the JOURNAL, I think it only fitting that we have good news for the readers.

We had a regular workingman's Labor Day celebration here, beginning with a sunrise dance at one of the gulf beach casinos and ending with the giving away of a 1939 Chevrolet automobile. Fortunately a union man working in a 100 per cent union shop won the automobile. The high light of the celebration was the parade which featured floats from all the locals in town, as well as a float from our Central Labor Union. Inasmuch as this was the first Labor Day celebration we have ever staged here, we were expecting some difficulty in carrying out the program as we had it planned, but through the splendid cooperation of the local merchants and the untiring efforts of the committee in charge of entertainment, we had a celebration second to none that Panama City has ever seen. At times we have a little trouble keeping our vice president, Charlie Abbott, under control, but as far as I can find out he didn't lose the dignity that his office demands of him during the celebration.

Although we did not give prizes for the best float, we are sending you a picture of our float, which we feel sure would have won the first place had the committee seen fit to pass out blue ribbons. We are proud of it.

As for other news, all we have to offer is that we are at battle with all nonunion men, trying to make them get in line with us so that we all may profit more through the efforts of a good, solid organization.

(Editor's note: See page 528.)

BUFORD ENNIS.

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

Editor:

It has been repeated that the Southern Railway System is one of the best organized railroads in the country, with which I heartily agree. But conditions on this railway in the electrical department are not what they should be. I have no bones to pick with anyone or grudges to smooth out. It is clearly a business proposition that should have been cleared up years ago; but unfortunately it has been allowed to continue. The men have steadily requested our chairman to do something about it, and I feel (as well as the entire membership not only in Atlanta but other points as well) we should let our readers know just what we are working under.

My Brothers, you may have the same case on your railroad, and if you have, now is the time to let it be known. The electricians, cranemen, pumpers and power house men are all in the same organization, with seniority combined, but our rates are all different, sad to say. The electricians get 85 cents per hour, differential 90 cents per hour. Power house men, 85 cents per hour, pumpers' salary. And here comes the rub, the cranemen have not, on the whole Southern Railway System, two rates alike. Some shops pay 85 cents per hour, on 100-200 tons capacity, and 81 cents per hour on smaller cranes. Another shop pays 81 cents per hour on 200 tons exclusively and 76 cents per hour on smaller cranes. Still another shop pays 85 cents

per hour on everything, and so on, too many to mention.

Now here is some honest to goodness work for our chairman on a first class No. 1 railroad that needs attention. I, myself, as well as other men at the other shops, have contacted and pleaded with our chairman for action and the answer we get is the following: That there was no contract signed, but merely a verbal agreement between the chairman and management. My dear Brothers, in the name of the electrical department, I ask you, what kind of a business are we supporting? It is certainly high time that we make a drastic change here. No business in this day and time can get along without something in black and white.

This, my friends, to me has seemed a sad mistake, but very costly to our membership. I sincerely hope that I have made our case clear to each and every one, and I also hope that some of the officers read this and try to get our scale upon par with the other boys in the other shops, as this keeps down dissension and hard feelings. We feel that one man in one place with the higher rate of pay is just as much entitled to it as the one in the other place. These boys are handling hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable machinery every day, besides the lives of their Brothers on the floor. It requires strict attention on their part at all times, and their pay, my friends, should not be slighted in any way.

Let's have some action.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Again the soil of Europe is being drenched with the blood of Christian people. For four years Hitler has used the threat of armed force to seize that which he desired. Operating in the same fashion as the armed robber who takes one's valuables at the point of a pistol. Our sympathy goes out to Poland in her struggle to maintain her independence as a nation. We honor a nation of people who prefer death to subjection by a tyrant.

What of our own position? Can we stay out? We hear this question asked in many places. Naturally our sympathies lie with the democracies, but let us remember the harvest from the last war, the war that was to end war and to make the world safe for democracy.

In reality the war that settled nothing and left its bitter lesson. Many think this war will create prosperity in our country. World inflation is on the way. In the final analysis it will be followed by poverty and chaos and probably end the civilization in the belligerent countries. And for us another terrible depression.

If we enter in the war it will mean regimentation. No class will be exempt and in the end it may mean a different form of government. The forces of destruction can never make a true prosperity.

It is no time for shyster politicians and it is no time for irresponsible labor leaders. John L. Lewis should purge his unions of all communists. The German bunds, the communists, nazi and fascist parties should be eliminated. The traitors to our form of government should be placed where they can do no harm. There is no place in this country for any except loyal American citizens who believe in our form of government and are ready to serve it to the best of their ability.

Let us put our own house in order before we think of entering another's. Com-

munism and nazism must gain no foothold in the Americas.

Let us keep our hands clean so that in the end we may help in the fullest measure to rebuild those things which are so essential to the well being of mankind.

Several construction jobs are rapidly nearing completion, thus compelling a lay-off of a number of Brothers from other locals. We are glad to have had the work to share. The executive board has been successful in negotiating a new wage agreement calling for a 10 per cent increase January 1, 1940.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Enclosed please find picture of our Labor Day float and some of the Brothers who paraded. Our parade committee this year was: George Dean, chairman; William J. McIlvaine, Carl Shope, Cliff Hewitt, Charlie Morgan, B. J. Parker, from the power company, and Art Melvin, George Reynolds, Jess Secord, from the gas company.

(Editor's note: See page 528.)

The pole top method of resuscitation which was explained in the August JOURNAL has gone over in a big way. I see that our linemen are studying and practicing the same here, and also the service department has been studying some, but have not actually practiced same. If every one doing line work would study and practice this it would be most beneficial.

Our business manager, Brother Morrell, has his hands full handling the gas company agreement that Mr. Keeler hasn't signed. Mr. Keeler has refused to sign any union agreement, and wants to bargain individually with each employee, take it or get out. The National Labor Relations Board has taken the case and it is set for October 9. The gas company was notified that there would be a strike on September 6; when the N. L. R. B. was notified of strike they immediately set a date for the hearing.

Proposed wage scale is far below normal, but on account of the gas company's financial standing Brother Morrell is submitting this scale: Pipe fitters, service men and meter shop men, proposed 75c; handy man, 60c; street foreman, 55c; common labor, 50c. Present rate is from 40c to 64c per hour, except one man, 70c per hour.

GEORGE DEAN.

L. U. NO. B-746, CONNEAUT, OHIO

Editor:

Here I am launched on a new career, namely, press correspondent. First of all, we wish to announce the organization of a new Local No. 746 and B-746, which is a combination of telephone operators and linemen. Our union is very small, but every operator and lineman joined 100 per cent and each and every one of them is working to make our local a success.

Our first meeting was held June 29 in the Central Union lodge rooms. This meeting was called by our state representative, Brother W. H. Wilson, who, by the way, deserves a great deal of credit for his interest and patience in organizing our local. During the course of our meetings we got our agreement all drawn up and succeeded in getting it signed with no trouble at all on August 4. While we didn't get everything we asked for, we did get a substantial raise in pay and two weeks' vacation when we had never as much as received one day before, so we are more than pleased. Our employers were very fair and agreeable about the whole thing and we think it will help to create a more

friendly attitude throughout the whole office.

On July 27 we held a meeting to elect officers and the following members received offices: Dorothy Dickson, president; Ina Herpy, financial secretary; Helen Dewey, recording secretary; Faith LaBounty, Charles Paul and Ray Herpy, executive committee.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Gust Herpy, mother of three of our members, Ina, Irene and Ray.

I think that what our JOURNAL needs is more letters from telephone operators; have noticed that the operators' letters are very few and far between.

Just found out that I have a cousin who is also a Brother in Toronto Local No. 353. Hello, Charlie! How did you enjoy the air races at Cleveland? Have been wondering if you have beaten any girls' softball teams lately.

The four girls who attended the convention at Akron are still exclaiming about the grand time they had and are looking forward to attending next year if possible.

Here's hoping we may hear from some of our Sister operators; and maybe this one will have more news of interest next time.

EDNA O'CONNOR.

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

Editor:

The good ship, I. B. E. W. B-763, set sail on Labor Day with a not large but striking float leading our unit, with genial Phil as pilot and Whitey Hoffman as mate, followed by the most beautiful sight in the world—the American flag, proudly borne by President Lutes, with Shannon and Lunceford as color guards. Then four abreast were Arnoldus, Baber, Blocker, Frosty Baughman, Blanchard, Klee, Krejci, McCandless, Maurer, Martin Nelson, Owens, Ratay, Smith, Sullivan, Stein, Strell, Souton, Seger, Talbert, Van Deventer, White-man, Woosley, Ward and Zeilinski.

Note to Editor: These names, we hope, will make about 60 members ashamed of their absence.

This year we used white over-seas caps, with I. B. E. W. on one side and our local number on the other; white shirts, with black neckties; and those in the outside file having black lettering on the sleeves reading, front to rear, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. B-763, A. F. of L., one word to a shirt; brown pants, with black belts and black shoes. A very striking outfit and we received many compliments on our appearance.

(Editor's note: See pictures on page 528. Apologies—We find the names of Ross McCandless and Phil Anderes somehow got transposed in making up the layout.)

One of our Brothers had been electrocuted and was to be buried Labor Day, so all those taking part in the parade attended the funeral in a body, wearing the same uniform.

Local No. 22, inside wiremen, returned the party given them by No. B-763, but their party made this local's look dim and misty by comparison. Thirty-five members of each local were present, but enough fun was had to have taken care of a much larger crowd.

Gustafson, of No. 22, took home the hog's rib covering as one door prize, while Motz, of No. 22, will be able to keep his beer cool next summer with the thermos jug he rescued from the hat; Ward, of No. B-763, will be able to read all winter, as he received a carton of lamps, and Krejci, of No. B-763, was the luckiest in the raffle of a case of brew.

A grand time, a great bunch of fellows and a forerunner of many more joint parties, we hope.

Several months ago this local had brought to its attention by one of the members the fact that many people, too poor to afford blood transfusions, were dying only because they were part of an economic system that pays no attention to those in desperate financial straits.

We immediately submitted a list of 23 volunteers to the hospital that gets most of these charity cases, and the following letter is self-explanatory:

"Dear Mr. ———: You will wonder for a moment who the strange letter is from and from a strange town. It is from the woman whose life you saved when I was in the hospital in Omaha. It is a letter of gratitude and thanksgiving.

"Your address was given to me by my doctor and I told him I was only too glad to write and thank you for what you did for me.

"I am 24 and the mother of two babies. And if it hadn't been for you they'd have no one in the world to love and care for them except a young father, whose job in a lumber yard pays very small wages.

"So you see it's really the lives of several you saved. First, a home, a young mother, a little girl of two and a baby boy of six months.

"I underwent an operation for gallstones; they removed my gall bladder, shortly after a blood vessel broke causing an internal hemorrhage. I lost most of my blood, my hands and arms were turning black, they rushed me to the operating room and put in a packing, and said only transfusions would save me. They called all my folks and a priest, for I am a Catholic. A young interne gave a little blood but not nearly enough. My blood was a strange type.

"Where they found you I do not know, but you saved my life. After several days I rallied and then surprised them all by improving so quickly. I told them all it was your Irish blood. I'm Irish, too.

"How much we'd like to try and pay you for what you did for us, but with such small wages, and the expense of this operation, we will be a long time trying to get on our feet. And all the money in the world couldn't pay for what you did.

"I'm home again with my little ones, but my fight is not over, I'm still very weak and can't do anything for months.

"Again and again I try and thank you. I wish you all the luck in the world and know I can say that some day your reward shall be great.

"With my highest respect and greatest admiration I thank you over and over again. (Signed) Mr. and Mrs. ———."

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor:

We regret that we do not know the names of three of the men in the picture. Reading from left to right: Clarence Rollo, president, C. V. Curry, Elmo Duke, (?), Jess Pipkin, H. Jones, Cecil Lomax, Henry Avery, (?), Blackie Montgomery, Shorty Franks, Charles Pipkin (truck driver), little Miss Charlene Pipkin (queen), C. L. Hampton (organizer and a darn good one, too), Floyd Williams, Carl Wilson, Adolph Hunt, Bill Plemons, Hodge Avery, Allen Loder, (?), Jack Veazey, Arnold Lomax, J. A. Burns, D. C. Rogers. This group represents approximately 30 per cent of our local.

After the Labor Day parade at 10 a. m., members of the different crafts and their families carried basket lunches to McKenzie State Park where barbecue, coffee, etc., had been prepared, and all spread their lunches

together. There were approximately 2,500 at the luncheon.

After lunch, we listened to an interesting talk on organized labor, made by Mr. Rhinehart. This was followed by music by the Slaton band, a pole climbing contest and a rope throwing contest.

The celebration was climaxed by a big dance that night at the Lubbock. Everyone had a big time.

(Editor's note: Picture appears on page 528.) D. C. ROGERS.

L. U. NO. 911, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Local No. 911, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is still a very young union which came into being just four years ago. During our existence, however, we feel that much has been accomplished for our membership, which is now approximately 95. All members of this local are employed by the Windsor Utilities Commission—Hydro division, at the job of maintaining continuous service to its 27,500 consumers of the Windsor area.

Hydro in Windsor has a fine reputation for the service given and the constant endeavour to lower rates, always striving to give the public hydro power at as low a rate as possible. Early in 1930 the commission made a reduction in hydro rates amounting to \$30,000 a year. This is the third reduction in three years. Preliminary work will be undertaken this year in order to begin work on the placing of all important lines underground. This is being done in order to end weather hazards to which the overhead system is always subject.

Local No. 911 is proud of the record of Hydro in Windsor, feeling that we, in no small part, have contributed to it. We are also proud of the spirit of cooperation and understanding that has always prevailed between the Hydro management and our local—a spirit that is reflected in the fact that at present we are working on a new two-year contract signed the first of this year, which increased our wages and gave our union other concessions.

The officers and members of Local No. 911 extend Labor Day greetings and best wishes to fellow trade unionists of the Windsor and District Trades and Labor Council. We compliment organized labor of this district for the gains made since last Labor Day and are looking forward to future organizational progress in the days to come.

(Editor's note: See page 528.)

HENRY AMONITE.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. 912, I. B. E. W., at Collinwood has some brighter news this month. The N. Y. C. shops reopened on September 11. This means that the men who were furloughed in July were called back. We are still under the figure of March, 1938. Around 300 men are still on the furloughed list and of this number 11 electricians are still out. We have more electrical equipment in these shops than a few years ago, but fewer electricians to take care of locomotives and maintenance. The trend of the railways at present seems that they are carrying more passengers, more freight, earnings higher, but fewer employees. At the present time there are numerous safety councils, safety schools, plenty of safety pamphlets issued, but so far there is nothing about the safety for electricians.

A case presents itself at this point. There is one electrician left here after 4 p. m. to take care of the equipment, attend to any trouble at the roundhouse, and if necessary to go to Nottingham, about two miles away. If the electrician should meet

with an accident or get taken suddenly ill, unless he happened to be near some fellow workers, he would have to lie there until somebody happened to come around. In these days of high speed and 440 volts, it should be compulsory that two electricians should be on duty together in case of the above happening. One never knows what is in store. When you leave the shop to rectify a trouble, you may return to the shop safe and sound and, again, you may not.

On the whole, employment seems a little brighter compared to what it was a month ago, so here is hoping that we will soon have the good fortune to all be reemployed.

ELECTRO.

L. U. NO. 917, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Editor:

The occasion for my writing this is the first anniversary of Local Union No. 917. No member of this local union has written anything for the JOURNAL, and I feel it is time someone made an effort. So here goes.

First, I want to express the thanks of the entire membership of our local to Brother O. A. Walker, international representative, for his untiring efforts in helping to make this local the success that it is.

Brother W. D. Lindemann (a damyankee) and myself were delegates to the Mississippi State Federation of Labor convention held in Vicksburg, September 11 and 12. There were 17 delegates from the various local unions in the state at the convention. Considering the number of organized electrical workers in the state, I think this is an excellent record. This is the first time I have ever attended a state convention, but I have it on good authority that this was the best, most harmonious and successful state convention ever held in Mississippi.

Among the prominent guests attending were International Vice President G. X. Barker, International Representative O. A. Walker, Brother George Gooze, of the American Federation of Labor, and several international representatives of different organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. It was a great convention and I thoroughly enjoyed every minute I spent in Vicksburg. I attribute this to just three things. First, because there were lots of people there who toil and with whom I discussed subjects of interest to working people; there were men present who were glad to give me much helpful information about the labor movement in Mississippi and elsewhere; and lastly because the local union paid all expenses, and that was the first time I've ever been able to go into a cafe and order anything I wanted without looking at the price.

There is more to this convention-going than I ever dreamed about. It seems as if it is at least a partial cure for domestic trouble. I really believe the wife was glad when I returned. Since I came back I have had hot biscuits nearly every meal, besides such masterpieces of the culinary art as fried tripe, mountain oysters and frogs-legs. I tell you, fellows, if the wife seems to be forever nagging you, just leave home for a couple of days and see what a difference there is when you return.

Well, enough of that. Our business manager, Brother W. L. Ozburn, is on the job and getting things done. More power to him. There is not much work going on here at present but since the state election is in the past, maybe business will pick up some.

Trying to perform the duties of financial, recording and press secretary and being on a couple of committees and member of the executive board, and being handicapped by



Radio Local B-1010 was out in force at the big parade in New York City for the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor. This composite picture shows groups from several different union radio manufacturing shops.

a severe case of baldness, athlete's foot and biting my nails, I'm having a helluva time trying to find time to make any time.

There's no excuse for my writing this and I don't have any alibi to offer, so when the barrage of ancient eggs starts falling, I guess I'll just have to "duck."

O. H. BARHAM.

L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

Last month my article in the JOURNAL consisted entirely of good news and parties, with everyone seeming to enjoy life, but this month things are quite different. Three of our Brothers either are confined to bed or in the hospital.

Brother C. L. Newman has been confined to his bed for the past two weeks with stomach trouble that he has been fighting for years.

About eight months ago Brother Johnny Holmes attempted to do some work while standing on an empty nail keg. The nail keg turned over and in the fall Brother Holmes hurt his knee. He has lost the last eight months' work and finally about two weeks ago he had to have his knee operated on and at the present time he is not doing so well.

About three months ago Brother Red Ascraft cut some concrete without goggles and got some of the concrete in his eyes. Brother Ascraft has been under medical care since that time but his eyes kept getting worse and two weeks ago he had to quit work and go to the hospital.

I cite these two cases in detail in the hope that it may serve as a warning to all who read this article, that to break the laws of safety does not pay dividends. The job has never existed that is worth what these two Brothers have had to go through in the past few months. Now these two Brothers are not to be condemned for what they have done because I believe that I am safe in saying that there isn't an inside wireman in the I. B. E. W. who hasn't at some time cut concrete without goggles or stood on a nail keg, box or some makeshift contrivance to do some work. However, Brothers, I say in all serious-

ness that it is the height of folly for any of us to take chances and maybe jeopardize our earning power either temporarily or permanently just to save the trouble of making the job safe or to save a little time. If the boss squawks because you take the time to make the job safe let him squawk; just remember that he doesn't buy your groceries if you get hurt and are not able to work; neither does he want a cripple on the job.

It is the earnest desire of all the members of Local Union No. 995 that these three Brothers may have a speedy recovery and that we will see them back on the job jerking wire in the very near future.

Representative O. A. Walker was in town a few days ago and attended our last regular meeting, and as usual made several good talks on different subjects that came up during the course of the meeting.

There has been enough work in our jurisdiction to keep all the membership busy for the past year and I believe that is something we should be thankful for, considering the hard times that some of the locals have had. For the future we have a considerable amount of work coming up but at the present time I see little or no chance for permit men to go to work on any of it.

LESLIE E. GORDON.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

The necessity for each member to show his willingness to carry his share of the burden in grievance cases was stressed by Wayne C. Irion, chairman of the executive committee, at the last regular meeting of Local No. B-1073. He stated that each member must be willing to earn his day's pay and not expect the union to condone carelessness or laziness on the job.

A. R. Johnson, International Office representative and acting president of our local, announced that the steward system had been strengthened so that grievances may be settled more speedily. He pointed out that the executive board has been occupied

(Continued on page 552)

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:

WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE
MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.	WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangam- on St., Chicago, Ill.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.	CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

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, Clevel- and, 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, Clevel- and, 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., Philadel- phia, 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., Phila- delphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel- phia, 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.
 ACOEN 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 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, 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.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

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 Roebling 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., Brooklyn, 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 Broadway, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin 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

- HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay 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.
- WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

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, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

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.

CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, 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.

FEDERAL 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 Campan 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.



IN MEMORIAM


Louis M. Chafin, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated October 1, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis M. Chafin; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Chafin 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 Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

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

Frank Yannish, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated April 24, 1934*

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our fellow member, Brother Frank Yannish; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Yannish we realize the loss of both a good friend and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize our great loss in the passing of Brother Yannish, and hereby express appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our deep-felt sympathy; and be it further

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

I. M. MUNSON,
OSCAR CHAGNON,
K. P. WOLFE,
Committee.

J. W. Haynes, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated May 16, 1906*

It is with deep sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the sudden passing of our loyal member, Brother J. W. Haynes; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and many friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and also that copies be spread on the minutes of our lodge and sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

JOHN HUDSON,
LEONARD LIGON,
FRANK VITEX,
Committee.

J. C. Riddle, L. U. No. 942*Reinitiated April 23, 1937*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 942, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy member, Brother J. C. Riddle; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of Local Union No. 942 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. 942, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. M. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

B. D. McCheyne, L. U. No. 840*Initiated February 20, 1920*

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 840, I. B. E. W., Geneva, N. Y., record the death of our Brother, B. D. McCheyne; 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 on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

JAMES L. PARMALEE,
R. C. BRAMBLE,
ROY HOBSON,
Committee.

Julius S. Fisher, L. U. No. 46*Initiated February 17, 1926*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius S. Fisher; and

Whereas Local Union No. 46, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Fisher one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 46 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. 46 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM GAUNT,
H. A. JACOBSON,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Philip A. Norton, L. U. No. 195*Initiated September 8, 1930*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Philip A. Norton; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Philip A. Norton; 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 Local Union No. 195, and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary.

John Bannon, L. U. No. B-1010*Initiated April 1, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our Brother, John Bannon, who died August 31, 1939; and

Whereas Brother Bannon was for many years a true and faithful member and officer of Local Union No. B-1010; and

Whereas his passing leaves a gaping void in the hearts of his family, friends and associates; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1010 stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication in our official Journal.

I. MALINOFF,
Recording Secretary.

Charles Wray, L. U. No. 348*Initiated February 12, 1936*

It is with a sincere feeling of regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 348, I. B. E. W., record the death of a loyal Brother, Charles Wray, on August 24, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his family; that the charter of Local Union No. 348, I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

W. SCHOPP,
R. W. LOSIE,
Committee.

William Flynn, L. U. No. 561*Initiated March 5, 1930*

With sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 561, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, William Flynn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and that we extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. GALLAGHER,
G. FYFE,
Committee.

John W. Fleming, L. U. No. 30*Initiated January 25, 1924*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John W. Fleming; 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 that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 30 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.

JOE OTTENI,
C. R. SIMPSON,
GEORGE KOEPEL,
F. D. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Ervin Sell, L. U. No. B-9*Reinitiated May 6, 1939*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ervin Sell; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sell, 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 death of Brother Sell 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 good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

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

Anton R. Carlson, L. U. No. B-160*Initiated March 5, 1937*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Anton R. Carlson, who died August 29, 1939; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

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

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

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Press Secretary.

Leslie Sears, L. U. No. 538

Initiated July 6, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 538 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Leslie Sears, on August 30, 1939; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 538, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOHN BARNES,
F. E. DRIVER,
C. P. BURCHAM,
Committee.

Frank Belknap, L. U. No. 133

Initiated April 5, 1923

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 133, of the I. B. E. W. record the passing of our Brother, Frank Belknap, an esteemed and worthy Brother; 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 in memory of Brother Belknap our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

ALFRED S. GIBBS,
LAVERNE LOCKWOOD,
WILLIAM V. KAIN,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association

Charles L. Reed

Initiated December 15, 1926

Charles Keaveney

Initiated August 1, 1909

James F. Casey

Initiated May 8, 1899

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brothers, Vice President Charles Keaveney, James F. Casey and Charles L. Reed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memories; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM D. WALKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

William Noakes, L. U. No. 2

Initiated February 1, 1906

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

Whereas in his passing, Local Union No. 2, of the I. B. E. W., lost a true and loyal member; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; 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 our official Journal for publication.

H. N. ATCHISON,
DAVID LUND,
HARRY SHOCKLEY,
Committee.

Augustus Steinmetz, L. U. No. B-832

Initiated June 21, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-832, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the passing of Brother Augustus Steinmetz; 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 to be sent to the Journal for publication, and also a copy to be spread upon our minutes.

E. P. BILLINGS,
H. E. DAVIS,
W. F. RODGERS,
Committee.

James A. MacLean, L. U. No. 408

Initiated June 19, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 408, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, James A. MacLean. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who was always a credit to our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 408 express deep and sincere appreciation for the service given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 408 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 408, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. L. SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

Frank L. Crockwell, L. U. No. 408

Initiated April 22, 1903

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 408, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Frank L. Crockwell. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member, who in his long years of service to the cause has always proved himself worthy and remained faithful until the end; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 408 express deep and sincere appreciation for the service given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 408 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 408, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. L. SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

Charles Keaveney, L. U. No. 567

Initiated August 1, 1909

It is with sorrow and deep feeling that we, the members of Local Union No. 567, record the passing of our vice president, Charles Keaveney. His associations with our local were many and we always looked forward to them with a pleasant expectation of his happy smile, fairness, and good fellowship; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 567 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the many great services rendered by Brother Keaveney, and that our charter be draped for 60 days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Keaveney's family with our deepest sympathy, that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication and one spread on the minutes of our meeting

GEORGE F. MCCRUM,
ED. W. CAIL,
AL. G. McCANN,
Committee.

James P. Brown, L. U. No. 22

Initiated August 5, 1903

Once again the portals of the Great Unknown have swung wide for a member of Local Union No. 22, Brother James P. Brown, who passed from this life September 8, at the age of 73.

Although "Jim" retired from the trade a few years ago, his interest in the welfare of the electrical worker never waned. He quarreled with no man, but differed with many. He bore down hard for what he thought was right, and followed no course because it was the line of least resistance. He never evaded the hard way if the hard way was the right way. In every way "Jim" measured up to our conception of a true-blue union man. We mourn him as a friend, an associate, and a good true member of the I. B. E. W.

Whereas we have lost a loyal leader and true friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, a copy sent to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. LAWSON,
L. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Floyd A. Sickler, L. U. No. B-763

Initiated March 21, 1937

Our Brother, Floyd A. Sickler, having descended into the twilight of this world and arisen in the sunshine of a better, has left with us memories of his happy smile and un-failing cheerfulness. His death has left a space in our ranks that may be filled but never forgotten. His passing causes us to think seriously of how short a stay we are allotted on this earth and how his family must grieve at his death. We extend to them our deepest consolation and the hope they may be reunited in other and more pleasant surroundings; it is therefore

Resolved, That this local inscribe his name on our memorial tablet; that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of this resolution be sent his family; a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local that our Brother be not forgotten.

MARTIN NELSON,
JAMES E. R. LUTES,
JAMES F. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

Don W. Dixon, L. U. No. 116

Initiated August 7, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Don W. Dixon, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 116, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his loss as a member to our body and also to his organization will be keenly felt by all of our members; therefore be it

Resolved, That this organization expresses its deepest regrets and sorrow over his departure, to his immediate family and his local, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 116, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our dear departed Brother.

H. O. STROUP,
N. R. NOACK,
GUY MAYNOR,
Committee.

Edward A. Connoran, L. U. No. B-763

Initiated November 7, 1934

It having pleased God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst our faithful friend and beloved Brother, Edward A. Connoran, it is with futile thoughts and trembling hearts we try to express our loss in his absence. To us, his friends and Brothers, his going has left a void and we can understand how much greater that void must be to those of his family. We extend our deepest sympathy to them in their great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that the absent Brother's name be inscribed on our memorial tablet; that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

MARTIN NELSON,
JAMES E. R. LUTES,
JAMES F. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

Fred Emken, L. U. No. B-3

Initiated September 9, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called to eternal rest Brother Fred Emken, Card No. 615265; and

Whereas the rugged honesty, sterling character and sunny disposition of Brother Emken endeared him to all members of Local Union No. B-3; and

Whereas his loyalty and devotion to this local union shall endure beyond the stone that marks the resting place of his mortal remains; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. B-3 do record and express their deep personal sorrow in the departure of so loyal a Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions of sorrow be placed in the local union minutes and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

JOHN CHISHOLM,
EDWARD McGONIGLE,
VINCENT TOBIN,
Committee.

Frank Towell, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated December 23, 1935

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

Whereas Local Union No. B-702, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Towell one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-702 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause 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-702 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

E. L. TILMAN,
W. J. JENKINS,
L. M. HOLLY,
Committee.

E. R. Holeman, L. U. No. 311

Initiated July 30, 1910

In recording the passing onward of Brother E. R. Holeman, Local Union No. 311 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

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

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

C. W. GARY,
F. P. INGLE,
GEORGE SNYDER,
Committee.

H. H. Schissler, L. U. No. 245

Initiated September 5, 1933

In accordance with God's plan, the Great Architect of the Universe cancelled the individual purpose of the natural life of Brother Herman Schissler, after 55 years of earthly endeavor, to commend his spirit to the archives of immortality on the third day of September, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow and regret that Local No. 245, I. B. E. W., mourns the loss of this member; it is further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family and surviving relatives; and finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

CHARLES KESLER,
CHARLES NEEBS,
FRED HOLTZ,
Committee.

Herbert Mills, L. U. No. 483

Initiated September 17, 1917

Herbert Mills, age 59, died suddenly on August 28 at his home, 3801 Tacoma Avenue. Mr. Mills leaves his wife, Mamie, a son, Glen H., both of Tacoma; a brother, W. E. Mills, of Seattle; a daughter, Mrs. F. M. Adams, of Bremerton, and three grandchildren. He was a member of Aerie No. 3, F. O. E., and of Tacoma Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M. A native of Depere, Wis., he had been a resident of Tacoma for many years, employed by Tacoma's light division as operator and load dispatcher for 28 years, and actively a member of Local No. 483 for a long time. To know Brother Mills was to be his friend. His passing was a great shock to us all.

L. O. LOFQUIST.

Maurice L. Creasey, L. U. No. 481

Initiated August 2, 1939

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Maurice L. Creasey; 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 official 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.

ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary.

Ralph Penny, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 8, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ralph Penny; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

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

VIOLA LAMOTT,
Chairman of Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	Wendelin J. Gunther	\$300.00
18	James William Haynes	1,000.00
483	Herbert Mills	1,000.00
I. O.	F. E. Grigsby	1,000.00
311	E. R. Holeman	1,000.00
134	John J. Malone	1,000.00
3	Frederick Emken, Jr.	1,000.00
500	Ervin A. Rood	1,000.00
77	William P. O'Malley	300.00
309	O. J. Morton	1,000.00
18	M. A. Balske	1,000.00
160	C. M. Gunn	316.66
3	O. C. E. Anderson	1,000.00
30	J. W. Fleming	1,000.00
763	E. A. Connoran	825.00
501	R. Bleloch	1,000.00
111	J. Lasater	1,000.00
1	M. A. Moran	1,000.00
3	C. O. H. Printz	1,000.00
245	H. F. Schissler	1,000.00
9	L. M. Chofin	475.00
I. O.	J. P. Brown	1,000.00
763	Floyd A. Sickler	475.00
I. O.	Arthur H. Thomas	1,000.00
134	Thomas Lynch	1,000.00
50	Frank Wilcox	1,000.00
702	Walter Hartupee	475.00
408	F. L. Crockwell	1,000.00
I. O.	Lewis Leuenberger	1,000.00
65	Joseph M. Dubel	1,000.00
1	Henry N. Mohrmann	1,000.00
I. O.	R. L. Stacey	1,000.00
18	N. C. Shepherd	300.00
46	J. S. Fisher	1,000.00
449	G. Ingles	1,000.00
377	N. L. Sprague	1,000.00
I. O.	H. C. Conover	1,000.00
I. O.	John Sahli	1,000.00
465	Charles H. Wood	300.00
46	C. Gallant	1,000.00
348	Charles Wray	650.00
561	William Flynn	1,000.00
77	W. J. Milford	150.00
674	John M. Wallace	150.00
31	C. W. Higgins	150.00
3	George Lewis	150.00
3	Harry E. Wadsworth	150.00
		\$37,166.66

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 545)

with many petty grievances which should have been settled by the stewards so that the board may direct its efforts to major problems.

The members decided not to hold a picnic this year, as it is now too late in the season to make such an affair a success, due to the coolness of the weather.

Delegates to the last regular meeting of the Beaver County Central Labor Council were Stella Wojciechowski and Wallace Clark. At this meeting the committee reported that it was still striving to secure a low cost housing project for the county. There was also a discussion in which union

labor and union made products were urged for all building projects.

We have the honor of having the president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Electrical Workers, Holmes L. Anderson, as a member of our local. Mr. Anderson, together with delegates Wayne C. Irion and Maurice Whalen, attended the last regular meeting of the federation at Harrisburg on September 10. The purpose of the federation is to further the interests of all members throughout the state, whether they be engaged in the manufacture, installation or repair of electricity and electrical equipment. At present they are sponsoring a union label drive throughout the state.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

L. U. NO. B-1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

In the last issue I wrote of meetings being held to form a State Electrical Workers' Association. It has been organized with our business agent, Art Edwards, appointed chairman and Brother Webb, of Local Union No. 584, Tulsa, as secretary-treasurer, temporarily, pending approval and charter from the International Office.

Each local union in the state is entitled to a member on the executive board. Every local union in the state was represented with the exception of Bartlesville and Lawton.

At this meeting a communist managed to get in without being known. When he was found out he was promptly ejected from the meeting.

Our representative, Tom Rushing, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Un-American Activities

Whereas the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor and its parent body, the American Federation of Labor, have always been opposed to communism, nazism and all other types of "isms" that would seek to destroy our democratic form of government; and

Whereas the Communist Party and Nazi German Bund are getting bolder each day with their subversive propaganda and un-American activities; now therefore be it

Resolved by the Oklahoma Federation of Labor, That its affiliated unions be warned again to be on the alert against these foreign propagandists before they get into our American institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That the members be alert to report to the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor and to the constituted authorities of our government any un-American activities that may come to their attention.

It seems we have been having a little hard luck lately, in that John Hagen fell from a scaffold and was in hospital for two months. E. C. Clark fell from a ladder at his home and broke an arm. Bill Phillips fell from a ladder while working and broke both ankles. He will be in hospital for some time.

We would like to hear from our former members, Hi Jim Sprecker, Bill Borger, Bill Pendleton, Brig Young, E. H. Brady. Our prospects for work this winter are null and void. Maybe you can give us a little encouragement.

HERBERT WILSON.

ENDORSE LLOYD

(Continued from page 513)

Electrical Code be made to retain and extend the practice of including sufficient requirements for the character of materials, devices and appliances, so that the installation requirements of the code will refer to materials, devices and ap-

pliances actually specified in the code itself, so that the inspector may have authority in the code for rejecting non-complying material, as well as non-complying methods.

(e) We recommend that the National Electrical Code be made to include minimum standards reasonably adequate for urban and rural conditions, and in addition be made to include such additional minimum standards as are warranted for the additional hazards in urban congested population or congested property value areas or zones, and in single buildings or groups of buildings, of large property value or containing many people, wherever located.

By such an extension of the National Electrical Code, it is expected that fewer local rules will be needed or desired by the municipalities and other groups concerned with assuring the safety of numbers of persons and of large property values.

In conclusion, we recommend that this section record its great appreciation of the careful, sympathetic and practical study given by President Lloyd to the most important practical problems of this association.

And we move that this report and these recommendations be approved by this section.

*Dewey L. Johnson, Chairman,
J. L. Speights,
V. N. Reynolds.*

CLEAR LIGHT ON MOOT ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 513)

ards are, however, developed by the same machinery and must receive the approval of the same governing committee. There has been a tendency in this country to discard rules governing the quality or nature of materials and devices from the National Electrical Code because they have in the past been mixed in with the installation rules. In the present edition of the code these so-called construction rules have been relegated to a separate chapter so that the installation rules are not complicated by their presence. The two alternatives are now before us. Should these construction rules be eliminated entirely from the code, or should they be further developed so as to contain at least the fundamental requirements, even if not all of the details, of material standards?

Your executive council has recently adopted a report advocating the retention in the code and the future development of at least the basic requirements for materials, devices and appliances; and the restoration of a number of such requirements which have already been deleted from the code. Such rules form a nucleus for the development of specifications by Underwriters' Laboratories, and where the code has been legally adopted they constitute authority for the inspector to reject non-complying material. For such items as the size of lamp bases, they constitute about the only guide available to the inspector to prevent the overloading of lampholders,

since incandescent lamps are not listed by Underwriters' Laboratories.

This is a subject well worth the attention and discussion of our membership.

Our representatives have participated during the past two years in the revision of the National Electrical Safety Code. This revision has now been completed except for Part 2, which deals with overhead and underground line construction. The new edition of Part 4, which contains the operating rules, was issued last winter, and the new editions of Parts 1, 3 and 5 and the grounding rules are now in the hands of the printer. The grounding rules and Part 3 parallel to a certain extent the requirements of the National Electrical Code, and a special effort has been made in this edition to bring the two into harmony and to eliminate any inconsistencies between them. To what extent this may be defeated by new changes in the National Electrical Code remains to be seen. If no changes in established principles of the National Electrical Code are made, no serious inconsistencies need be feared.

The new edition of the National Electrical Safety Code will contain an additional part dealing with the installation of electric fences and the functioning of the controllers used in connection with them. As these fences are mainly used in rural districts, they will not often come under the jurisdiction of municipal inspectors. Provincial, state and county inspectors, and those representing insurance organizations, may have to deal with this problem and it was thought that a national standard on this subject would be of great value, as the use of such fences is multiplying at a very rapid rate.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 526)

number of members, rather than the holders of large blocks of stock.

It is not necessary always to be a member of the cooperative in order to share its benefits. I was a customer of the Rochdale Cooperative Grocery in Washington before joining as a member. Even as a nonmember I was receiving benefits. This store does a remarkable job of keeping its prices around chain store levels and giving in addition many of the services of the higher priced telephone, charge and delivery grocers.

If you are an auxiliary member, why not get your organization to study the cooperative buying organizations in your home city? It's possible that you are overlooking opportunities that are right at hand.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 527)

women's auxiliary to Local No. 52 was held at our new meeting hall (312th Infantry Memorial Home) on Wednesday evening, September 13. Everyone seemed very enthusiastic after a pleasant summer.

Several tentative plans were made, also the definite date of November 8 was decided upon for our card party. The proceeds of same are to be used for our Thanksgiving baskets. We sincerely hope for the cooperation of our Sisters and Brothers

of the local. Also please keep our auxiliary in mind when the time for Christmas card purchasing rolls around. We will have a very fine assortment.

Congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter to Sister and Brother Joseph Czernicki and also Sister and Brother R. Schaefer.

Our meetings are now held on the second Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. Won't you come out and enjoy them with us?

MARGARUITE W. MANDEVILLE.

55 Concord Ave.,
Maplewood, N. J.

NEW MEMBER ATTENDS

(Continued from page 522)

Thomas H. Mohan any of the amount submitted in his bill, and that the international secretary stand instructed to so notify him and Local Union No. 394. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported having examined the audits made by W. B. Whitlock of the funds of the International, and having found the reports correct, it was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and the audits filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock on the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association and found the report correct. It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received and that the council attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the E. W. B. A. and make report to the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the association. Motion carried.

A resolution from Local Union No. B-292, signed by E. J. Conway, president, and William Nessler, recording secretary, was read and the records in the case of Brother T. O. Filiatreau were reviewed. It was moved and seconded that the international secretary stand instructed to reply to the local union and quote in the reply from the letter of their financial secretary, dated October 25, 1938, which in itself is explanatory as to who was responsible for failure of the pension application to be properly before the council at its September meeting. Motion carried.

A request was received for a change in the date of birth of George J. Byrnes, of Local Union No. B-3, who had given his date of birth as August 16, 1882, under date of February 28, 1922, and now desires it changed to August 16, 1879, but as the council did not find the proofs submitted conclusive, it was moved and seconded that the request be denied. Motion carried.

Appeal of Local Union No. 654, of Chester, Pa., against the decision of the international president on the Scott Paper job and the Philadelphia Electric Co. project in Chester, Pa., was received, and after reviewing the facts in the case and the proposals which had been made for adjudication of same, it was moved and seconded that the original decision of the international president be sustained. Motion carried.

Appeal of Local Union No. 400, of Asbury Park, N. J., against the decision of the international president in placing a charter in Red Bank, N. J., was received, and after reviewing the facts as presented, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the international president be sustained. Motion carried.

A protest from Local Union No. 933.

Jackson, Mich., against the decision of the international president in giving certain jurisdiction to Local Union No. 8, Toledo, Ohio, was received, and after reviewing the facts and realizing the necessity of advancing and protecting the interests of the I. B. E. W. in that territory, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the international president be sustained. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the council stand in silent meditation in honor of deceased Council Member James F. Casey, and that proper resolutions be drafted and an engrossed copy forwarded to the family of the deceased. Motion carried. The council stood for one minute in silent meditation.

It was moved and seconded that the council stand in silent meditation in honor of deceased Vice President Charles D. Keaveney, and that proper resolutions be drafted and an engrossed copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased. Motion carried. The council stood for one minute in silent meditation.

It was moved and seconded that the council stand in silent meditation in honor of deceased Assistant to the President Charles L. Reed, and that proper resolutions be drafted and an engrossed copy forwarded to the family of the deceased. Motion carried. The council stood for one minute in silent meditation.

The international president and the international secretary discussed with the council various questions confronting the Brotherhood and their activities since the

last council meeting. A general discussion followed as to the future policies on the problems facing the organization, and on several of the questions methods of meeting the situations were agreed upon. It was the opinion of the council that wonderful progress was being made, and many difficult conditions were being overcome, and it was moved and seconded that the actions of the international president and the international secretary be approved and that they be instructed to continue their activities. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

EXPLANATION OF STAMP PLAN

(Continued from page 518)

Best increases in sales were reported in low-income neighborhoods. In these stores sales in the four-week period ended July 15 increased 12 per cent. Six per cent was paid for by the blue stamps; the other 6 per cent represented increased sales paid for in the regular way by the consumers. Sales of butter, corn meal, beans, prunes and flour showed great increases.

Officials of the FSCC in Washington take this view:

"We believe the new plan will put foodstuffs in the hands of consumers at

practically the same costs as the distribution of these foods through relief depots. Most of the costs of distribution had to be paid anyway. It has the advantage of giving the consumers a much wider choice of what they want; also business gets the advantage of orders through its regular channels, and there is a much more regular flow of business than in the old method.

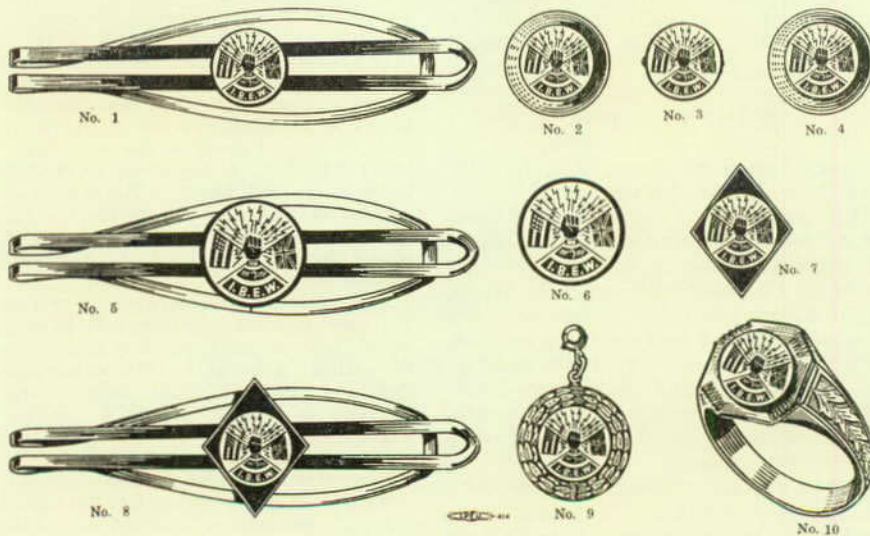
"If it costs just as much to distribute food in the new plan, we're no worse off than we were before. But—results in Rochester indicate an increase in the sales of surplus commodities beyond the blue stamp purchase of them because grocers concentrated attention on them. Unofficial reports indicate prices of surplus foods did not go up because of the increased demand, but went down, because the grocers reduced their margin of profit in order to attract the blue stamp business. It's possible we may lower the cost of disposing of surplus foods—which is, after all, the main problem of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation."

The stamp plan was then extended to Dayton, Ohio, and by this time is in operation (still on an experimental basis) also in Seattle, Wash., Birmingham, Ala. Also Des Moines, Iowa, and Pottawatomie County (including Shawnee), Okla. have been selected for tests. The most daring experiment will be tried in Shawnee. This is a small city of 23,000. In addition to people on relief, all families in Shawnee whose total income is less than \$1,000 per year will be eligible to participate in the plan and receive the free blue stamps. It is evident that low-income families, even if their income is derived from private industry, may still not be getting an adequate diet, but to deny participation to the man who is making \$1,001 is going to be the difficulty. The plan offers the family of five the advantage of nearly \$200 of free foodstuffs in one year. That is why this wider application of the stamp plan is being tried out, only experimentally, in a small city. If it doesn't work, too bad, but it can be discontinued.

Eventually, as we have mentioned, the stamps go to the U. S. Treasury for redemption. The orange stamps have already been paid for, by the consumer. The blue stamps are paid for by the federal government. Last year the FSCC spent \$66,000,000 in purchase and distribution of food that was shipped direct to state welfare agencies. This year the corporation has from \$120 to \$130 millions for all distribution of surpluses by whatever method. Some of this will go out through the stamp plan. The Secretary of Agriculture officially designates which foods go on the surplus list. It's said that the inclusion of fresh pears in the list kept the price of western pears from collapsing to a point where it was not worth while harvesting them, as happened last year, when tons of pears rotted on the ground.

According to D. E. Montgomery, who has the title of consumers' counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Corporation, and whose job is to protect the interest of consumers generally, this plan is not likely to hurt the average consumer. What he envisions is a greatly increased distribution of the particular classes of food des-

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(All Cuts actual size)

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp.....	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies).....	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp.....	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp.....	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm.....	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring.....	9.00

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ignated as surpluses, which will pay a living wage to everybody participating in the production and distribution, and still will (or should) lower the retail price.

"All producer programs to date have aimed at increasing or maintaining price," Mr. Montgomery said. "From the consumer angle this looks all wrong. Yet no one of the producer classes can break it down. Take for example the effort to get union building trades to reduce their hourly wage. They can't reduce it because no employer is able to guarantee an annual income to enough men to make the risk worth while.

"The stamp plan is an experiment in increasing volume of distribution instead of jacking up price. To make it worth while a lower operating cost all along the line from producer to consumer will be necessary. Distributors will be encouraged to find ways of increasing consumption in these particular foods, and at the same time, of reducing the cost of handling them."

Economists like to dream of the standard of living that would be possible in America if all means of production we now have could be fully employed and the goods produced be fully distributed. The stamp plan is an experiment along these lines. How far it can go, and whether it can be applied to the distribution of other surpluses than food, no one yet dares to predict. How far the federal Treasury may be allowed to go in applying a subsidy to consumption is another question that cannot yet be answered. Also, war time demand from foreign countries may have the effect of reducing surpluses. While it lasts, however, the plan will certainly be of great help to relief clients' grocery baskets in the face of rising prices.

CREDIT UNION BEST ANSWER

(Continued from page 520)

assistance in helping you to form a credit union or help in any problems you might have, I will be glad to answer any questions that I can. I know that there are some who are skeptical about credit unions, but when you see, hear and read of some credit unions having loans out amounting to \$200,000 or more and you figure that out at 1 per cent per month interest and then figure what it would cost if these, our fellow men, had to borrow this amount from "loan sharks," paying 3 per cent or more, we can surely see the good we can do.

WHERE, O WHERE ARE NEW HOUSING TECHNIQUES?

(Continued from page 519)

spaces, as well as the buildings. As you saw, there are 12 units to each building and plenty of open space. We'll have tennis courts and other recreation facilities. Each dwelling unit will be equipped with electric range, refrigerator, hot water heater, individual central oil heat. We're not using wall board on interior walls. They will be plastered, and walls and trim given three coats of oil paint. The rent will be about \$11.75 per room, which is the lowest rent of any similar project insured by the FHA, and I am sure our standards are far above their minimum.

"I am convinced that prefabrication doesn't achieve low costs. The prefabricated bungalows built by General Houses

at Parkbelt* actually cost more than twice as much per unit as ours are costing here, if all charges are added in. Most of the manufacturers of prefabricated houses are going broke. In addition to their failure to produce lower cost housing, they cannot win public acceptance for their product.

"From 25 to 30 per cent of the people in urban centers depend for their living on the building trades and their natural inclination is actively to oppose prefabricated houses. Add to that opposition the general desire for individuality in homes—the chief trouble with mass production is its lack of individuality—and you know why prefabricated housing does not succeed."

* See Electrical Workers' Journal for March, 1938, and August, 1938.

HIGH SKILL ON PROJECT

(Continued from page 514)

the future rather than to the past. And when further consideration dispels his doubt, it is likely to provoke the surprising realization that there was a lot of living done in America before the Revolution.

Therein lies the charm of Williamsburg. As a result of its restoration, in an area where the lives of Washington,

Jefferson, Patrick Henry and their renowned contemporaries had created a rich historical lore, where the fields have been hallowed with the blood of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, a new historic horizon is unfolded which reaches far back to an era almost eclipsed by the brilliance of more recent events.



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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

This is the unbiased opinion of a business man with plenty of experience in housing construction. With an eight million dollar housing development to build and a free hand to use any materials and methods considered advantageous, an industrial corporation has chosen traditional materials and methods of building. Its estimators have studied costs and have determined that this is the best way to achieve not only lower annual costs but lower first costs.

The average home buyer, even the average builder, cannot possibly make such a minute study of costs as did those planning this project. Consequently they have no definite way of determining whether innovations in construction processes actually result in savings or not, even in first costs. Could it possibly be true that the traditional housing construction still produces the greatest values for the consumer? While not opposing the introduction of new processes and materials in building, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has taken every possible opportunity to view them realistically in the interest of the consumer. Like the business man, we have determined by several studies of prefabricated houses, that they do not achieve lower costs. All this is quite aside from the economic interest of the nation itself in increasing, rather than lessening, employment for so large a percentage of the population as the building trades workers.

FLASH WINS A BALL GAME

(Continued from page 523)

struck at an' missed entirely. The village rooters was almost in tears now as they begged him fer a hit. 'STRIKE WAN!' He spit on his hands an' took another scrapin' av dirt. The next two pitches he managed to foul out av reach—fouls didn't count as strikes in thim days. The next wan the pitcher curved right in over the plate. Frank caught that wan a mighty wallop an' sent a high fly out near the fence in the left field jus' inside the base line. The fielder raced over an' jus' managed to make a grand, one-handed catch. The ball had hardly touched his hand afore Flash streaked it for home an' slid in feet first in a cloud av dust as the throw-in—a little wide—landed kerplunk in the catcher's mit, an' whin he side-stepped fer it he lost his chance av taggin' Flash. 'SAFE!' I roared. An' thim, what a roar wint up from the home rooters. Jean was the next batter, but the best he cud do was a pop fly, that the short stop waited fer, an' the side was out wid wan run.

"The Maroons wint in to bat an' the Hailstones took the field. Flash placed his men. Frank Slayd, catcher, Jim in the pitcher's box, Chat first base, Dan second, Jean third, Wilby left field, Saucer center an' Orman Cummins right. Flash himself played short stop. Jim had a peculiar way av pitchin'. He wud lift his left foot high, half pivot on his right foot an' turn his head as if he was lookin' straight behind him, thim he would draw his arm away back an' whirl around an' send in an over-hand ball that had his

weight behind it, an' speed to burn. Chub, the captain av the team, was the first batter up. He didn't waste anny time moppin' up anny dirt on his hands but jus' tapped the plate a couple av times an' waited. Jim sent over his first pitch an' it lined up wid the inner corner av the plate, knee high, an' Chub let it go. The next was a mate to the ither, only it was shoulder high. 'STRIKE TWO!' Chub looked aroun' at me an' grinned. 'Thim was pretty close to bein' balls, wasn't they umpire?' 'They was pretty close, Chub, but they was strikes all right.' 'From what I hear about ye I don't dare to doubt yer word,' he said, still grinnin'. The next pitch cut the outer edge av the plate, shoulder high an' it sure had speed, but Chub met it square on the nose fer a two-bagger that cut the grass away out to center field. The next batter up struck out, but the next batter, foul'n' wance an' missin' the next two, managed to get a base hit an' Chub made third. The followin' batter missed the first two strikes but hit the third fer a two-bagger an' the man on first wint to third while Chub made home aisy. Another base hit sent the man on third home an' filled the bases.

"It looked as if Jim was in a hole all right. Flash walked over to him an' patted him on the shoulder an' thim wint back to his position. So far neither pitcher had thrown manny balls but now Jim started mixin' in a few an' he got into another hole wid two strikes an' three balls on the batter, but the next pitch was a foul that Frank managed to get, an' that was two out wid the bases still full an' the runners dancin' away from the bases to try an' get Jim's goat, but he kept his head an' threw the next man out. Now, afther all these years, I can't remember the rest av the details av the game except the last inning an' that was wan that nobody cud ferget that seen it. The Maroon pitcher, while he cud put a fair curve on the ball, didn't near have the speed that Jim had, an' gradually the home team got on to the curves an' begun to bat him harder, but smart fieldin' kept the score down. Jim managed to kape the hits well scattered. Wilby had changed places wid Frank an' was makin' a good job av the catchin'. The Maroons wint in fer the last half av the ninth wid the score standin' 6 to 5 in favor av the Hailstones. The rooters on both sides was doin' their best to split the air, but Jean an' Skin an' the twins had iverywan buffalooed in that line.

"Jim walked into the box wid a do-or-die expression on his face. The first batter up, afther foul'n' a couple, managed to get a sharp grounder towards third base. Flash dashed over an' snagged it wid wan hand fer an aisy putout at first. The next batter failed to touch the first two strikes that split the plate, but the next wan he lifted away out inta center field. It wint so high that it looked good for a home run. Saucer run over to where he thought it ought to come down. He backed up a little, an' thim he wint ahead a little, an' thim, jus' as it was comin' down behind him, he made a frantic grab at it wid both hands, an' be the howly Moses he managed to hould on to it. Chub stepped up to the plate as cool as a cucumber an' lashed the second pitch

fer a three-bagger, that wud have been a home run only fer a smart bit of fieldin' be Orman in right field. Now here was the situation: There was two men out. Chub was on third, an' anny kind av a scratch base hit wud send him home an' win the game. Chub was the brains av the team an' he showed it. He called a halt—held a huddle round the home plate—which ended be Chub sendin' in the best batter—next to himself—in to bat. Chub went back to third an' Jim stepped back into the pitcher's box. The shoutin' had died down till ye cud have heard a whisper. Jim drew back his arm an' sent in the pitch. It was a smoke ball, so wide that Wilby almost let it get away from him. 'BALL WAN!'

"Now the shoutin' begun again. Ivery time Jim wud draw back his arm fer a pitch the crowd wud let out a roar to try an' rattle him, an' there was Chub dancin' away from third, ready to slide in home on a passed ball, or whatever chance offered. The batter jumped away from the next pitch that jus' touched the inner edge av the plate. 'STRIKE WAN!' The next pitch was well inside the plate an' again the batter jumped away from it. 'BALL TWO!' The next pitch was wide an' the batter let it go. 'BALL THREE!' The next pitch split the plate but the batter let it go, takin' the chance that it might be a ball. 'STRIKE TWO!' Now the noise stopped. Iverywan was houldin' their breath to see what wud happen at the next pitch. Jim balanced on his right foot, leaned far back wid his left foot high in the air, stretched his arm back until his hand almost touched the ground, an' thim shot the next pitch with ivery ounce av his weight behind it, right over the plate. The bat met that ball wid that sharp crack, so dear to the heart av a baseball fan, fer what looked like a line drive. Chub was a flash of lightnin' streakin' it fer the home plate. At the crack av the bat Flash made a leap high in the air. Spat it wint into his bare, up-reachin' right hand, an' he come down houldin' it as if it was a ten dollar gold piece, an' the ould ball game was over. The crowd had been makin' lots av noise afore but now they outdid themselves while the band played 'Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be?' Skin an' Jean were dancin' up an' down. Tim was turnin' hand springs so fast it looked as if he might break in two in the middle, while Mike was makin' amazin' speed as a human cart wheel.

"The players av both teams crowded aroun' Flash as the crowd milled in. Chub walked up to Flash an' patted him on the back, an' said: 'Carey, I've played in a good manny league games in me younger days an' I'm tellin' ye, here an' now, that in all me experience I niver saw a finer catch than the wan ye jus' made.' Some av the crowd was goin' to chair Flash, but he slipped away in the crowd like an eel an' the players made their way to an empty house nearby to change out av their baseball togs—our lads didn't have the luxury av a dressin' room. Dan an' Chat made a bee line fer the store where Dan's wife was nearly swamped wid the rush av customers. The players wud all meet again in the hall at a table reserved fer them fer dinner, the losin' team, as was the usual custom thim, payin' fer the dinners av both nines. Thim Maroons was a good bunch av sports an' there was very few disputes about me decisions, an' objections made was all good natured, but they sure felt bad over losin' the game to a team av country hicks. Flash told me that his hand was numb fer half an hour afther, an' sore fer a week."

(To be continued)

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11
TO SEPTEMBER 11, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
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2.	144983 144984	37	64776 64794	B-79	B 221241 221250	131	817849 817898	225	391316 391329
2.	234001 234090	37	69629 69630	B-79	B 259663 259665	133	401835 401852	226	193103 193111
B-3	AJ 5893 5902	B-38	77171 77435	B-79	B 809251 809290	136	216353 216381	226	807288 807337
B-3	AJ 15492 15600	B-38	137953 137963	80	861859 861910	136	24602 24707	B-227	B 341751 341760
B-3	AJ 15683 15800	B-38	B 270304 270310	82	796048 796159	137	212774	229	608396 608420
B-3	AJ 15812 15925	B-38	809661 809710	B-83	11201 11250	136	604281 604344	230	285284
B-3	4Ap 724 725	B-38	B 599028 599157	B-83	11823 12000	137	767401 767406	230	847794 847884
B-3	DEM 906 929	B-38	901816 902025	B-83	81001 81621	139	568715 568740	231	438416 438446
B-3	EJ 1191 1194	B-39	428549 428550	B-83	81751 81861	141	137793 137822	B-232	B 302517 302524
B-3	EAp 1476	B-39	595651 596609	B-83	100835 100873	145	105462 105569	B-232	937606 937633
B-3	F 168 170	B-39	785238 785250	B-83	B 272644 272646	145	119774 120000	B-234	B 308401
B-3	H 2383 2397	B-39	882751 883001	B-83	B 333267 333300	145	148603 148604	B-234	B 343568 343586
B-3	H 2456 2458	B-39	144865 144936	B-83	B 342301 342363	145	196501 196507	235	207159 207160
B-3	I 3944 3953	40	971501 971980	B-83	386199 386235	145	817238 817500	235	227682 227690
B-3	I 4053	41	97190 97203	B-83	853441 853500	146	251251 251286	236	488601 488608
B-3	OA 20297 20348	41	605588 605772	B-83	926371 926661	146	312050 312053	237	165354 165380
B-3	OA 20499 20518	41	833474 833734	B-86	B 6941 6945	146	750336 750363	238	388431 388453
B-3	OA 20616 20647	41	834380 834387	B-86	52627 52688	152	770709 770718	240	520236 520280
B-3	OA 20979 20980	41	973794 973795	B-86	B 115204 115225	156	871341 871365	241	304655 304645
B-3	OA 21315 21378	42	831330	B-86	B 227575 227582	156	22562 22563	243	119426 119434
B-3	XG 78778 78781	B-43	865548 865633	B-86	578228 578250	157	411214 411251	245	668791 669260
B-3	XG 79401 79410	B-43	104631 104636	B-86	934501 934673	157	837103 837135	246	612612 612650
B-3	BFQ 14649 14705	44	249880 249887	B-86	231202 231209	159	6077 6116	246	750948 750958
B-3	BFQ 14817 14860	46	86251 86330	B-86	60392 60437	B-160	208501 208678	247	400751 400759
B-3	BLQ 3152 3200	46	384641 384670	B-87	305721 305722	B-160	B 321390 321431	251	389473 389475
B-3	BLQ 3227 3600	46	581941 581945	88	7153 7155	B-160	574741 574743	251	557560
B-3	BLQ 3601 3944	46	659011 659250	90	595483 595500	B-160	944810 945000	252	520866 520900
B-3	BLQ 4001 4400	B-48	66001 66210	90	931501 931603	B-160	945454 945957	253	374933 374949
B-3	BLQ 4401 4476	B-48	91683 91760	B-91	757435 757437	B-160	733256 733320	253	756688 756690
B-3	BMQ 8190 8245	B-48	191897 191900	93	935573 935583	B-160	914198 914205	254	381947 381950
B-3	BMQ 8466 8485	B-48	B 286301 286305	94	517409 517423	B-160	746128 746135	255	79448 79458
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B-3	BSQ 921 962	B-50	B 166830 166844	96	18805 18816	B-160	294286 294292	259	786873 786895
B-3	B 240 267	B-50	222392	96	213862 213870	B-160	841843 841900	262	30471 30560
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8	418533 418539	B-53	B 279456 279458	103	21866 21878	B-160	738278 738406	267	512899 512900
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B-9	7501 9141	55	936085 936146	B-105	B 291395 291399	B-160	620566 620626	B-270	B 720903 720911
B-9	B 134725 134760	B-56	B 268227 268231	B-105	468973 468978	B-160	784453 784466	275	32953 32958
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B-17	3231 3920	B-58	B 501001 501003	B-110	68410 69000	B-160	12111 12217	278	82947 82950
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B-17	98302 99119	B-58	651803 652658	B-110	903874 903900	B-160	121951 121952	280	747937 747979
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26	766501 766590	B-65	931331 931348	120	458217 458243	B-202	701246 701250	B-292	667884 667885
26	888751 888867	B-65	986251 986411	121	877714 877830	B-202	943501 943532	293	309734 309743
26	890019 890250	87	368451 368466	122	44967 44981	B-202	944067 944100	294	166874 166889
26	907599 907657	122	59524	122	108001 108018	205	992067 992086	294	518495 518520
26	926414 926419	122	148506 148522	122	836703 837000	210	191505 191531	295	838188 838403
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
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B-309	141665 141750	386	429777 429778	470	397091 397118	553	385333 385347	632	761459 761517	
B-309	155251 155877	386	745217 745245	472	615751 615765	556	402878 402959	633	269956 269957	
B-309	B 285945	B-388	95096 95113	473	408081 408091	556	567160	633	517893 517991	
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS				
B-702	89307	89382	767	361209	361231	B-839	787051	781500	923	296181	296250	B-1006	636276
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B-720	940251		813	240712	240715	875	511166	511186	B-960	B 320704	320707	B-1071	B 677368
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B-723	105777	105980	B-814	482115	482121	B-876	564284	564308	B-962	B 298503	298504	B-1078	B 412526
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B-727	B 330901	330912	817	861731	861750	885	30792	30794	B-965	742201	742237	B-1085	B 430121
B-727	397641	397664	817	900001	900344	885	109525	109568	968	611294	611323	B-1086	982573
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B-738	423356	423362	B-828	B 233336	233341	900	420118	420134	B-982	556746	556750	1105	178982
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743	592296	592349	B-828	B 837751	837944	903	736688	736722	B-985	235501	235515	1108	61715
744	98807	98820	B-829	B 88742	88771	B-904	490486	490492	B-				

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1147	50791	B-3-AJ 15898.	268-261800.	L. U.	268-261800.	B-730-B 236071.	744-98818.	B-1094-B 116922.	
1147	476951 477000	B-3-OA 20618.	278-82948.		278-82948.	744-98818.	770-671809.	1095-866377.	
B-1150	B 322811 322820	B-3-BLQ 3414, 3475, 3537, 3773, 4212.	B-292-67943 - 945, 68124, 68241 - 250, 84751 - 760, 84901, 85150, 337930.		B-292-67943 - 945, 68124, 68241 - 250, 84751 - 760, 84901, 85150, 337930.	770-671809.	824-267517.	B-1112-14996.	
B-1150	B 336901	B-3-B 260, 263, 264, 573, 682, 720.	294-166888.		294-166888.	B-828-B 803187.	B-829-B 820081, 243, B 821317, B 822307, 531-532, 665, 716, 946, B 823357.		
1151	129301 129303	8-798703, 825439, 776, 897.	308-925676.		308-925676.	B-830-61610, B 686874, B 688517, 546, 679, 715, 737, 819, 821, 826, 889, 928, B 689022, 061, 066, 074, 089, 121, 247, 337, 487, 507, 591, 614, 734, 871, 912, 931, 966, 985, B 789071, 113, 235, 301, 471, 619-620, 670, 672, B 790026, 539, 632, 687, 785, 863, 867, 882, 906, 960, 980, B 791058, 072, 085, 491-492.			
1151	656637 656700	9-8321, 523092.	B-309-111389, 155577, B 293831.		B-309-111389, 155577, B 293831.	B-832-676250, 489, 767744, 870, 874, B 805745, 767, 874, B 806092, 163, 843-294609, 849-765309, 850-89671, 855-154542.			
B-1154	31018	16-974737.	320-559651.		320-559651.	B-876-296167, 348, 379, 780327, 344, 850525, 547, 888-848641, 652, 905-267697-698, 712, 731, 512656, 909-783141, 911-724850.			
B-1154	717887 717917	18-98796, 98811, 815, 829-830, 591789.	334-749711, 730-731, 345-386201.		334-749711, 730-731, 345-386201.	B-921-61884, B 804107, 933-577363, 376, 378, 948-562706.			
B-1154	939632 939633	25-209153, 921760, 768, 794.	B-347-323246.		B-347-323246.	B-949-64322, 393, 64697, 64829, 64959, 65091, 65151, 65202, B 521220.			
1156	103191 103200	40-971731.	352-38375-376, 380.		352-38375-376, 380.	B-952-947372, B-957-B 637701, B-959-B 138063, 962-262626, 973-763548, 980-257149-150, 152-153, 261922, 432492, 982-269151, 308441, 387045, 556697, 742.			
MISSING		43-865548-550, 570, 592-593.	B-357-B 285034.		B-357-B 285034.	B-987-B 840074, 096, 101, 116.			
43	831151-329.	46-325348, 384384, 438, 584, 581869, 870.	362-752709.		362-752709.	B-989-B 317335, 1000-71216, 1005-318998, 333311, 319-320, 375, 386, 400, 486, 1024-581080, 122, 138, 1030-185686-185690, 1068-604872-874, 878, 890, 923-925, 1072-256342.			
B-53	B 279457.	48-66060, 099, 203-205, 207-210, 91734, 286301, 823499.	B-372-55320, B 340440, 450, 483.		B-372-55320, B 340440, 450, 483.	B-1088-B 621589, 1092-279716.			
175	294284-285.	B-52-B 560189, 781489, 867761, 854.	375-685394, 401-196137, 345-386201.		375-685394, 401-196137, 345-386201.				
107	612081-313.	B-53-B 279458.	412-462471, 500, 587686, 413-192733, 415-419579, 618-619, 620, 422-383483, 439-49696, 699711.		412-462471, 500, 587686, 413-192733, 415-419579, 618-619, 620, 422-383483, 439-49696, 699711.				
111	200312-315.	B-57-437999-438000, 711432, 750, 810, 913, 712001, 279, 295, 301, 544, 583.	411-205714.		411-205714.				
193	197352.	60-983528-533, 65-808467, 931332 - 333, 986251, 359.	412-462471, 500, 587686, 413-192733, 415-419579, 618-619, 620, 422-383483, 439-49696, 699711.		412-462471, 500, 587686, 413-192733, 415-419579, 618-619, 620, 422-383483, 439-49696, 699711.				
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223	99010.	83-11204, 246, 11827-830, 860, 81047, 81154, 165, 81808, 811, 100837, 866, 342344.	B-453-53911, 474-843713, 475-134410, 479-153071, 076, 100, 165, 178, 199, 201-203, 205, 207, 216-217, 225300, 82535, 577, 593, 499-947509, 505-430451, 525-383267-268, 557-833365, 558-134439, 561-588012, 567-621407, 601-584007, 940617, 602-759328, 607-169005, 611-15876, 613-920254, 617-50673-674, 618-893921, 632-761478, 640-15259, 347153, 643-948092, 654-873131, 659-976420, 665-146100, 334608, 688-604295, 702-532449, 549435, 442, 550, 585, 642, 650, 658, 678, 681, 683, 690, 699-707, 855009, 708-163305-309, 312-313, 316, 328, 331, 712-171229, 240, 724-881307, 727-330906, 397528.		412-462471, 500, 587686, 413-192733, 415-419579, 618-619, 620, 422-383483, 439-49696, 699711.				
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This story is going the rounds in Washington: It seems a group of Britishers were out at a party, and they entertained the company by singing the song "Over There." As they came to the line, "The Yanks are coming," they bore down on it hard. A young American sitting nearby was heard to remark, softly but clearly, "Not this time, pals."

OVER HERE

If there is going to be a war,
Like the one we had before,
Let them keep it over there.
We need the flower of the nation,
The best of God's creation,
Not over there, but over here.
We will fight for dear Old Glory
And quickly end war's dismal story
Over here, over here.
Peace and honor rule our land
And In God We Trust,
No nation built upon that stand
Will ever fall or bust;
So if our boys go off to war,
They will fight as they did before,
But let it be over here, not over there.

BENJAMIN H. CARPENTER,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

PURELY SCIENTIFIC

(In honor of Electricians' Day, September 16, 1939, Golden Gate International Exposition.)

'Mid grandeur and bridges that arc to the sky,
Where breath-taking beauty is flung far and high,
'Mid 40-ounce nuggets and BX galore,
Television exhibits and gum on the floor,
Where you hike . . .
Holy Mike,
How the poor, abused ankles complain!

The elephant trains and the glorious fountains,
The model exhibits and synthetic mountains,
The mighty, new Clipper that roars at her berth,
A-stretching her moorings and shaking the earth.
How they fly!
My, oh my!
I'M going to try wings on MY house.

The lighting effects as the night shadows fall,
The Carillon up in the Sun Tower tall,
Premieres and hot coffee and wheel chairs and flowers,
The swans, Fruit displays built in miniature towers,
There's a band
Close at hand;
You don't feel so tired when there's music.

Lagoons and gondolas and foot comfort stations;
Our World's neighbors grouped 'round the Court of All Nations;
The Gayway, with platforms where divers go down,
And barkers—for art models, plentifully 'round,
Who pose
Without clothes . . .
And here, also, the electricians.

AL "LEFTY" VAUGHN,
Local Union No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.



WHO'S GOT THE GOLDFISH?

At the lunch hour they were discussing old-fashioned remedies.

"On a construction job out in the country where I worked some years ago," said Bill, "we had a foreman who took a fatherly interest in the boys, and he knew a lot of home remedies. One day he noticed one of the fellows had a cheek that was badly swollen and discolored.

"Why don't you get a leech for that?" Pop asked him.

"You know, a leech, or bloodsucker, was the old method of blood-letting, and they were also used to take down boils and such-like infections. But this fellow didn't know such country methods. 'Where would I get it?' he said.

"You just go over to the slough and dangle your arm in the water awhile until one fastens on," said Pop.

"A couple of days later Pop noticed the fellow, and his cheek looked just as bad as before, if not worse.

"Didn't you get that leech?" he demanded.
"Yeah, I took two of them, but they didn't do me a bit o' good."

ATTENTION, LOCAL B-702!

To a guy like me
In a T. B. San,
Our good old JOURNAL
Is like meat in the pan.

I look in the WORKER
As soon as it's out,
For news of the gangs
That work hereabout.

But I guess all they do
Is work hard and pay dues,
'Cause they never bust out
With a page full of news.

Don't you guys ever fight,
Or throw stones at the boss?
Don't you never shoot crap
And come out with a loss?

Don't you ever make eyes
At some other guy's wife?
Or try to pep up
This rather dull life?

In a man-sized local
Like Seven-O-Two,
There must be news
In every office and crew.

So what do you say, boys?
Let's get us a scribe,
To send in the news
Of this fast growing tribe.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local Union No. B-702.



We sure are sorry to hear about this guy.
Glad there's not one On Every Job.

THE EGOTISTICAL BOSS

We have a boss with those big-headed ways,
His carousal at nights has effect on his days.
On his usual morning he couldn't be tougher,
And because of his hangover, we have to suffer.

Certain boys on our force he rides with
a vim,
And there's nothing he don't know, according
to him.
Experience and knowledge and sarcastic
quips
Spout like the fountain of youth from his
lips.

To make matters worse, there are men in
the shop
Who think if they flatter and coddle the sot,
It will help them along and get them promotion,
But for all his concern, they could drown in
the ocean.

I think t'would be wonderfully smart in
his case
If he'd take a vacation and travel some
place,
To see how the workmen elsewhere are
treated,
And then here at home, see that justice be
meted.

Efficiency and speed, he wants, and results;
If you ask him a question, you're due for
insults.
If work don't pan out as he wants down
the line,
He's bound to accuse you of just killing time.

Well, the higher-ups placed him, so what
can we do,
But take it and hope that some day they'll
rue
The decision they made, and they'll be sorry
when
They finally find out he's not fit to boss men.

W. W.,
Local Union No. 110.

Some of the commie comrades are just getting
the bandages off the wrists they sprained
snapping from the clenched fist to the open
palm.

LABOR'S DUTIES

With freedom of expansion at its door,
Labor's tasks have doubled, its prestige did
gain;
'Tis now duty bound new triumphs to score,
Its newly-won benefits to maintain.

To gather in its fold those led astray
Under armor of harmony that shields;
To respond to demands of a new day,
Transform poor pastures into fertile fields.

To unite toilers of ev'ry creed 'n' race
Into a body of indestructible might;
To keep on setting a progressive pace,
Illumine the dusk with a guidin' light!

Reassemble your divided ranks again,
That those vast achievements sha'n't be in
vain!

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, New York City.

Town Crier

THE town criers' contest in Cornwall, England, was won this year with the following:

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

Despite the known good-will of men and women of all nationalities—

Despite the warnings of the wise and the prayers of the earnest—

Despite sacrifice, endeavor, hope and fair intention—

LOST

OUR SENSE OF FREEDOM

but

FOUND

Not only within the confines of this ancient and honored borough of Lyme Regis, but beyond our Dorset borders, over tideway and windswept seas, ever beyond to all those lands who have their being beneath the sway of Britain's Realm,

This Empire's determination to maintain, steadfast and with true endeavor, the liberty of thought and action for which our forefathers fought, suffered and died; and in so maintaining, bring once more to a heart-sick world, the word of God and of Democracy.

And so in token of this I do declare, in the presence of you, my countrymen,

God Save the King!